

# Assessment on the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in addressing children's welfare in Calamba City, Laguna

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## Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in Calamba City, Laguna. The primary variables involved are the Child Protection Services, Emergency Assistance Program, and Parenting Education Seminars, focusing on the perspectives of local residents, barangay officials, and other community leaders. The research conducted over six months tested the hypothesis that demographic factors such as age, sex, educational attainment, and years of residency would influence perceptions of the BCPC programs. A mixed-methods approach was employed in this study, utilizing a descriptive-correlational research design. The subjects of the study included barangay officials, community leaders, and residents of Calamba City. A purposive sampling technique was used to ensure diverse perspectives were included. Data were collected through surveys and interviews, with a structured questionnaire as the primary research instrument. Statistical treatments, including descriptive statistics and correlation analysis, were used to address the research questions. The general procedure involved distributing questionnaires and analyzing the responses using statistical software. Analysis revealed that while the BCPC programs are generally effective, there are areas that require improvement, particularly regarding efficiency and innovation. The Child Protection Services and Emergency Assistance Program received moderate ratings for effectiveness, while the Parenting Education Seminars were seen as less impactful. It is concluded that there is a need for more innovative approaches, better resource allocation, and increased community engagement to enhance the programs' effectiveness.

*Keywords:* Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC); Program Effectiveness; Efficiency; Innovation; Community Engagement

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## 1. Introduction

The welfare and protection of children remain fundamental priorities in promoting community development and safeguarding the future of society. In the Philippines, the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) serves as the grassroots mechanism for ensuring children's rights and well-being. Established under the Philippine Local Government Code and supported by national mandates such as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 (Republic Act 9344), BCPCs are tasked with formulating and implementing localized programs that address child welfare, protection, and development issues.

The challenges affecting children's welfare are diverse and complex in Calamba City, Laguna, a rapidly urbanizing locality known for its economic growth and historical significance. Issues such as poverty, malnutrition, child labor, abuse, and limited access to education and healthcare continue to hinder the holistic development of children. These realities necessitate well-coordinated and effective interventions at the community level, making the role of BCPCs critical.

Despite the existence of BCPC plans and programs, questions remain regarding their effectiveness in

addressing the complex issues faced by children in Calamba City. Assessing the adequacy, implementation, and impact of these initiatives is crucial for identifying gaps, enhancing strategies, and ensuring that resources are maximized for the benefit of children. Furthermore, understanding how these programs align with national policies and international commitments, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), is essential for measuring their success.

This research aims to assess the programs of the BCPC in 16 out of 54 barangays of Calamba City, focusing on their effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness in addressing children's welfare. Specifically, it will examine the extent of program implementation, the challenges BCPC members face, and the overall impact on the targeted population. By providing insights into the current state of BCPC operations, the study seeks to contribute to the ongoing efforts to strengthen child protection mechanisms at the community level.

#### Background of the Study

The well-being of children is a cornerstone of societal development, as their growth and welfare directly influence the future of any nation. In the Philippines, the government has institutionalized mechanisms to protect and promote children's rights, one of which is the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC). Mandated by the Local Government Code (Republic Act 7160) and reinforced by other laws such as Republic Act 9344 or the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act, the BCPC serves as a community-based body responsible for formulating policies, initiating programs, and coordinating efforts to address issues affecting children at the grassroots level.

Despite these efforts, many Filipino children continue to face challenges that threaten their welfare and development. Issues such as child abuse, neglect, malnutrition, juvenile delinquency, and lack of access to quality education and healthcare persist in various communities. Calamba City, Laguna, a growing urban center with a mix of industrial, commercial, and residential areas, is no exception. The city's dynamic socio-economic landscape presents both opportunities and risks for children, particularly those in vulnerable situations.

The BCPC in each barangay plays a vital role in addressing these challenges through localized plans and programs designed to cater to the specific needs of children in their community. These initiatives typically include child rights advocacy, anti-child labor campaigns, provision of education and health services, and the establishment of child protection mechanisms. However, the effectiveness of BCPCs in implementing these programs and their impact on children's welfare remain areas of concern, particularly in urbanizing cities like Calamba.

Limited resources, inadequate training, and insufficient coordination among stakeholders are some of the common issues faced by BCPCs nationwide. These challenges may hinder the full realization of their mandates and the sustainability of their programs. Consequently, assessing the functionality, efficiency, and impact of BCPC plans and programs is essential in determining their role in addressing the welfare of children in Calamba City.

This study seeks to assess the current state of BCPC in Calamba City, focusing on its programs aimed at protecting and promoting children's welfare. The research will provide results that can guide policy-makers, local government units, and other stakeholders in strengthening child-focused interventions in Calamba City and beyond.

#### Theoretical Framework

Ecological Systems Theory, developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner in 1979, provides a foundational framework for understanding how children develop within their environments. It emphasizes that human development is shaped by multiple, interconnected systems at different levels. The theory posits that these systems, including the microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem, are interrelated and influence a child's development. When applied to the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in Calamba City, Laguna, such as Child Protection Programs, Emergency Disaster Programs, and Parenting Education Seminars, this theory can offer deep insights into how these programs impact children's welfare by interacting with various layers of their environment.

At the microsystem level, children interact with immediate environments such as their families, schools, and peer groups. In Calamba City, BCPC programs like Child Protection Services (CPS) directly target this level by providing support and services to children and families facing abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Parenting Education Seminars also address the microsystem by empowering parents with knowledge and skills to create a supportive home environment. These programs aim to enhance the quality of interactions between children and their immediate environment, promoting positive behaviors and nurturing relationships. The effectiveness of BCPC interventions depends on the extent to which children are supported in their homes, schools, and communities.

The mesosystem consists of the interactions between different parts of a child's immediate environment. This could include the relationship between parents and teachers, or families and local communities. In Calamba, BCPC's Emergency Disaster Programs and Child Protection Programs operate in the mesosystem by fostering cooperation between families, schools, and community organizations. For example, the coordination between barangay officials, schools, and local social services in disaster preparedness ensures that children's needs are met during emergencies. Effective collaboration among these stakeholders can lead to a more supportive and responsive environment for children, particularly during crises or when seeking protection from abuse.

The exosystem refers to the broader social structures that indirectly influence a child's development, such as local government policies, media, and healthcare systems. In Calamba City, BCPC programs are influenced by local government policies and social welfare initiatives that aim to protect and promote children's rights. The macrosystem, for instance, encompasses national laws and international treaties like the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which shape the overarching framework for child protection and welfare programs at the local level. The effectiveness of BCPC programs is enhanced by the alignment of local initiatives with these broader policies, ensuring that child protection services are consistent with national standards and international human rights conventions.

The macrosystem includes cultural values, national policies, and societal norms that shape the broader environment in which children live. In the context of Calamba City, the BCPC programs are influenced by national laws, such as the Republic Act 9344 (the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act) and the Local Government Code (Republic Act 7160), which guide local governments in implementing child welfare programs. Additionally, societal attitudes towards child protection and the importance of education and disaster preparedness also influence how the community receives BCPC programs. Understanding the macrosystem is critical in assessing how cultural and societal shifts impact children's welfare and the success of child protection efforts at the barangay level.

Finally, the chronosystem refers to changes over time, including transitions in a child's life and socio-political changes within the community. The emergency disaster programs under the BCPC are particularly relevant in this context, as they must adapt to changes in disaster risk, climate change, and evolving community needs. The effectiveness of these programs may change over time, based on how local policies evolve, how resources are allocated, and how the community's understanding of child protection and disaster preparedness evolves. In applying Ecological Systems Theory to the assessment of BCPC programs in Calamba City, the theory provides a holistic lens through which to evaluate the different systems at play in shaping children's welfare. Each program within the BCPC—child protection services, emergency disaster preparedness, or parenting education—interacts with various layers of the child's environment. For example, a child's safety and development depend not solely on the immediate family but also on the coordination between local authorities, the broader community, and national legal frameworks.

The Ecological Systems Theory offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of child welfare programs, particularly those implemented by the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) in Calamba City, Laguna. By recognizing the interplay between various environmental systems, this theory provides a detailed understanding of how different levels of influence contribute to the success or challenges of programs that protect and promote children's well-being. Through

this lens, BCPC’s child protection programs, emergency disaster response, and parenting education initiatives can be better evaluated and strengthened to create a more supportive environment for children’s growth and development.

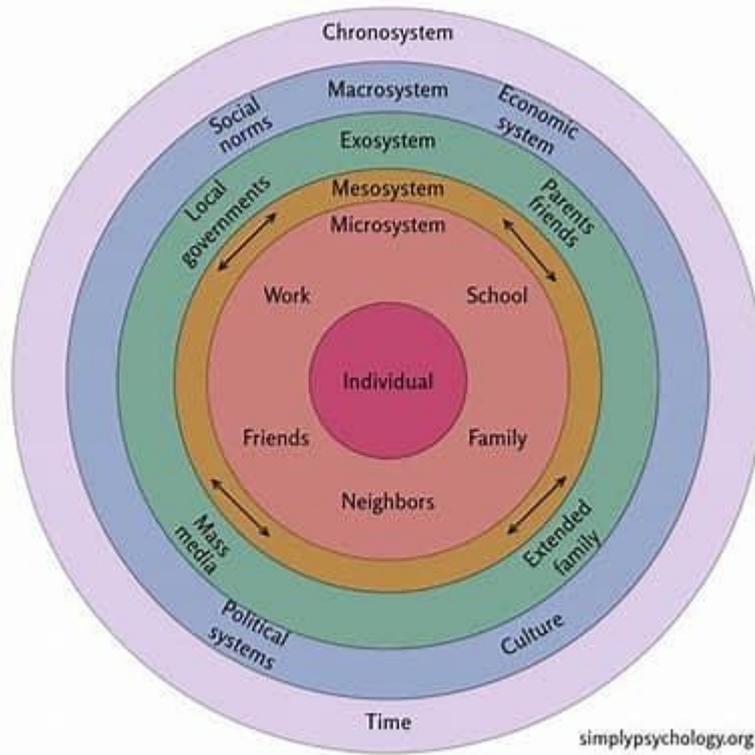


Figure 1. Ecological Systems Framework Model

1.1. Conceptual Framework

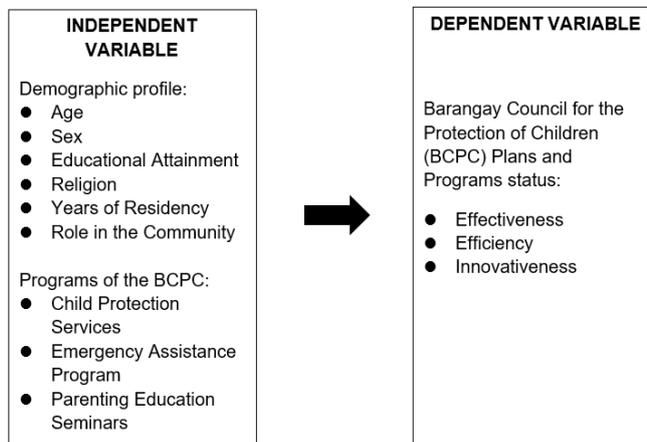


Figure 2. The Research Paradigm of the Study

The Conceptual Framework of this research study, which is titled “Assessment on the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Programs in Addressing Children’s Welfare in Calamba City, Laguna,” uses an Independent Variable – Dependent Variable (IV-DV) model that indicates the demographic profile of individuals in the community and their participation or involvement in the programs offered by the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC). By examining the demographic characteristics of the respondents—such as age, sex, educational attainment, religion, years of residency, and role in the community—this research seeks to understand how these factors influence engagement with and perceptions of key BCPC programs: Child Protection Services, Emergency Assistance Program, and Parenting Education Seminars.

Additionally, the study investigated the connection between BCPC's plans and programs and their status in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness. The following sections detail the components of the research paradigm as shown in Figure 1.

### *1.2. Statement of the Problem*

This study aimed to assess the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs addressing children’s welfare in Calamba City, Laguna. It evaluates how these initiatives contribute to children's protection, development, and overall well-being within the barangays. Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:
  - 1.1 Age
  - 1.2 Sex
  - 1.3 Educational Attainment
  - 1.4 Years of Residency in Calamba, Laguna
  - 1.5 Role in the Community
2. What are the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in terms of:
  - 2.1 Child Protection Services
  - 2.2 Emergency Assistance Program
  - 2.3 Parenting Education Seminars
3. What is the status of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children Programs (BCPC) regarding:
  - 3.1 Effectiveness
  - 3.2 Efficiency
  - 3.3 Innovativeness
4. Do the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children programs have a significant effect on the Child Protection Services, Emergency Assistance Programs, and Parent Education Seminars?
5. What Proposed Action Plan can be made based on the study?

### *1.3. Research Hypothesis*

There is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and the assessment of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in addressing children’s welfare in Calamba City, Laguna.

### *1.4. Significance of the Study*

The researcher believes this study aims to assess the effectiveness of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in Calamba City, Laguna, explicitly focusing on Child Protection

Services, Emergency Assistance Programs, and Parenting Education Seminars. This research's significance lies in its potential contributions to improving child welfare services, policy development, and community engagement within Calamba City and its broader implications for child protection initiatives at the barangay level.

This study benefits the following:

\* **Advocating for Child Rights:** Finally, the research will advocate for the recognition and prioritization of child rights locally. By assessing the outcomes of the BCPC's child protection initiatives, the study will reinforce the need for comprehensive child welfare systems that support children in all aspects of their lives—safety, health, education, and development. It will contribute to ongoing efforts to promote and protect children's rights, ensuring that local authorities and the broader community have heard and acted upon their needs and voices.

\* **Children of the Barangay:** One of the primary significances of this study is its potential to identify strengths, weaknesses, and gaps within the current BCPC programs. By evaluating the impact of Child Protection Services, Emergency Assistance Programs, and Parenting Education Seminars, the study can provide evidence-based recommendations for improving the delivery of these services. Understanding how these programs are currently implemented and their outcomes will enable local policymakers and child welfare advocates to refine existing strategies, ensuring they better address the needs of children and families facing difficulties in Calamba City.

\* **Community Awareness and NGO and Different Organization Engagement:** This research will raise awareness about the role of the BCPC in ensuring children's rights and welfare, both within the barangay councils and on the broader community. By involving multiple stakeholders, including local authorities, social workers, parents, and children, the study will foster a sense of shared responsibility for protecting and promoting children's welfare. The findings may encourage more active participation from local communities in supporting BCPC programs and taking collective action to address child protection, emergency response, and parenting education issues.

\* **Local Governance and Policy Development:** The findings from this research will serve as an essential resource for local government officials and BCPC members in shaping future policies and interventions to enhance children's welfare. This study will highlight the effectiveness of current programs and offer insights on how local government units can better allocate resources, create more targeted interventions, and enhance the coordination among barangays. Moreover, it will emphasize the importance of child protection in the local governance framework, potentially inspiring further legislative action and increased budget allocation for child welfare.

\* **Parenting Support and Education:** Through an in-depth evaluation of the Parenting Education Seminars, this study will also underscore the importance of empowering parents and guardians with the skills and knowledge necessary for promoting child development and ensuring child safety. Identifying the challenges and successes of these seminars will help in improving their content, outreach, and overall effectiveness. Strengthening these educational programs can contribute to long-term improvements in child-rearing practices, which will positively affect children's overall welfare and well-being.

\* **Researchers and future researchers:** This study will contribute to the growing body of literature on child protection programs at the barangay level and offer a model for other localities seeking to assess or improve similar programs. The findings may inspire further research in child welfare, community-driven interventions, and local governance. Furthermore, by documenting the successes and challenges faced by the BCPC in Calamba City, the study will provide valuable case study examples that other regions in the Philippines—and potentially in different countries—can use to inform the development of their child protection and welfare programs.

### 1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focused on assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs in promoting and safeguarding the welfare of children across 16 barangays in Calamba City, Laguna. It aimed to examine how well these programs meet the needs of children and families, particularly in addressing issues related to child safety, development, and family support. Specifically, it assessed three major components of the BCPC: Child Protection Services, which deal with the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, and exploitation; Emergency Assistance Programs, which provide immediate aid during calamities or crises; and Parenting Education Seminars, which aim to improve parenting knowledge and practices among caregivers. By analyzing these three programs, the study determined the effectiveness, reach, and responsiveness of BCPC initiatives in both urban and rural contexts within the city.

Moreover, the study seeks to explore how these programs are implemented differently across the various barangays, taking into account factors such as population density, geographical location, resource availability, and the level of community engagement. It will also assess how BCPCs coordinate with local institutions such as schools, health centers, and law enforcement to enhance child protection mechanisms. The overall goal is to determine whether these programs positively impact children's quality of life in terms of safety, health, education, and psychosocial well-being.

However, the study is not without limitations. Due to time and resource constraints, it will be limited to selected barangays in Calamba City. It may not involve an exhaustive investigation of every local child-related issue. Ideally, a comprehensive citywide study would provide a fuller picture. Still, this research focuses on the practical implementation and perceived effectiveness of the identified BCPC programs across representative barangays.

Another limitation is the accessibility and reliability of updated data from the barangay councils. Some barangays may have more organized records and systems in place than others, affecting the consistency and depth of the data collected. In addition, there may be challenges in securing active participation and honest responses from stakeholders such as barangay officials, social workers, parents, and children, some of whom may be hesitant to discuss sensitive topics or be unavailable for interviews or surveys.

Variations in local governance, socioeconomic status, and infrastructure development among barangays (e.g., differences between urban areas like Barangay Canlubang and more rural areas like Barangay Hornalan) may also influence the results and make it difficult to apply findings uniformly across all barangays. Despite these limitations, the research is expected to provide valuable insights that can inform the planning, development, and refinement of BCPC programs. The study also aims to contribute to policy recommendations and future program enhancements to strengthen the protection and promotion of children's rights in Calamba City.

### 1.6. Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined for a clearer understanding of this study:

\* Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC): A local government body in the Philippines established at the barangay (village) level. Its primary function is to promote and protect the rights and welfare of children within the community. The BCPC works to prevent child abuse, neglect, and exploitation, while also ensuring that children's rights are upheld per national laws, such as the *Philippine Republic Act No. 9344* (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act) and *Republic Act No. 10630*.

\* Age: It refers to the number of years a person has lived. This is important for understanding the different age groups within a community, which can help in designing age-appropriate programs or services, especially for children or the elderly.

\* Sex: It refers to the biological differences between male and female individuals. This is typically

recorded to assess gender distribution, which can be used for various social or health-related studies, and to ensure equal opportunities for both genders in programs or services.

\* **Educational Attainment:** Indicates the highest level of education an individual has completed (e.g., no schooling, elementary, high school, college, graduate school). This helps in understanding the educational needs and literacy levels of the community.

**Religion:** It refers to the belief system or faith that an individual practices (e.g., Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, etc.). This can be important for community engagement, understanding cultural diversity, and providing religious or spiritual support.

\* **Years of Residency:** The length of time an individual has lived in a particular community. This can provide insight into the stability or mobility of the population, which is relevant for planning local services and programs.

\* **Role in the Community:** This describes the position or function an individual holds within the community (e.g., a leader, volunteer, teacher, or worker). This is important for understanding the contributions of individuals to community life and identifying potential leaders or change-makers.

\* **Child Protection Services:** These are programs or services designed to protect children from harm, including abuse, neglect, or exploitation. They provide interventions to ensure children are safe and well-cared for, offering support like investigation, counseling, and reintegration into society when needed.

\* **Emergency Assistance Program:** This is a service that provides immediate support to individuals or families in urgent need due to crises such as natural disasters, accidents, or sudden hardships. It typically offers financial aid, food, shelter, medical care, and other necessary resources to help people in distress.

\* **Parenting Education Seminars:** These are educational programs or workshops aimed at helping parents learn effective parenting techniques. They cover topics such as child development, discipline methods, communication skills, and how to create a safe and supportive environment for children.

\* **Effectiveness:** This refers to the ability of something (such as a program, action, or process) to achieve its intended goals or produce the desired result. It's about whether something works as expected and meets its objectives.

\* **Efficiency:** This is about achieving a goal or result using the least amount of resources, such as time, money, or effort. In simple terms, it's doing something well without wasting resources.

\* **Innovativeness:** This refers to the ability to introduce new ideas, methods, or solutions to improve a process or achieve a goal. It is about creativity and finding new ways to solve problems or enhance effectiveness.

\* **Calamba City, Laguna:** A city in the province of Laguna, Philippines, where the study is conducted, consisting of both urban and rural barangays.

\* **Stakeholders:** Individuals or groups involved in the implementation or affected by BCPC programs, including barangay officials, parents, children, social workers, and volunteers.

## 1.7 Review of Related Literature and Studies

### 1.7.1. Related Literature

This chapter presented the review of related literature and studies pertinent to and essential to the completion of this study.

**Republic Act No. 7610 (1992) Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination Act:** This law outlines the government's commitment to protect children from abuse and exploitation, with provisions for the establishment of child protection services at various levels of government.

The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (2022) in Calamba City, Laguna, is pivotal in ensuring that children's welfare is prioritized at the community level. This assessment will examine how

BCPC programs address the varied needs of children based on key socio-demographic factors. Understanding these factors is essential for determining how well the BCPC's initiatives cater to the diverse needs of children in the area.

Children at different ages face unique challenges and have distinct developmental needs, which should be considered when implementing child welfare programs. This assessment will examine whether the BCPC programs are sufficiently age-appropriate for children in different developmental stages—infants and toddlers (0-5 years), school-aged children (6-12 years), and adolescents (13-17 years). For instance, younger children may require programs focused on early childhood development, nutrition, and protection from neglect, while older children and adolescents may benefit more from educational support, life skills training, and protection against exploitation. The study will assess how BCPC tailors its programs to meet these varying needs and whether services for one age group are as accessible and effective as those for another.

The BCPC programs must also be sensitive to the specific needs of male and female children. Girls are often more vulnerable to sexual exploitation, early marriage, and gender-based violence, while boys may face different pressures, such as involvement in child labor or issues related to masculinity. This assessment will look at whether BCPC programs are gender-responsive, ensuring that both male and female children receive adequate protection and support. The programs will be evaluated in terms of how they address gender-specific issues, such as sexual abuse prevention for girls and promoting healthy, non-violent behaviors for boys. The study will also explore whether the BCPC takes active steps to ensure that boys and girls are equally represented in community child welfare initiatives.

The educational attainment of both children and their parents plays a significant role in shaping child welfare outcomes. Children from families with higher levels of education are more likely to value education and seek out services that support their children's learning. On the other hand, children from families with lower educational attainment may face challenges in accessing quality education and might be more susceptible to dropping out or being involved in child labor. This assessment will evaluate how BCPC programs support children from varying educational backgrounds, focusing on initiatives like tutoring, scholarships, and awareness campaigns that encourage school attendance and academic success. The study will also examine how BCPC engages with parents through parenting education seminars, which can help improve their involvement in their children's education and well-being.

Religion can significantly influence families' attitudes toward child-rearing, education, and even the acceptance of external interventions for child welfare. Calamba City is home to a diverse population with varying religious beliefs, and this factor may impact how families engage with BCPC services. This assessment will explore how BCPC programs accommodate religious differences and ensure that services are inclusive, respectful of various beliefs, and accessible to all children. The study will also examine whether religious institutions collaborate with BCPC to promote child protection efforts in the community, ensuring that children's welfare is prioritized without compromising religious values. Additionally, the study will assess whether there are any challenges in addressing cases of abuse or neglect that are influenced by religious views.

The length of time families have lived in Calamba City can influence their access to BCPC programs. Long-term residents may be more familiar with local services and more likely to engage with community initiatives, while new residents or migrant families may face barriers such as lack of knowledge about available services or challenges in integrating into the community. This assessment will examine how BCPC tailors its outreach and support programs to accommodate both long-term and new residents. It will explore the effectiveness of outreach efforts aimed at informing newcomers about child protection services, as well as ensuring that these families have access to resources and support as they settle into the community.

The role that families and individuals play in the community can also affect the success of child welfare programs. Active community members are often more engaged in child protection efforts, helping to identify children in need and supporting BCPC initiatives. This assessment will explore how different members of the community, including local leaders, barangay officials, and community volunteers, contribute

to the effectiveness of BCPC programs. It will also evaluate whether BCPC programs encourage community participation, fostering a collective responsibility for child protection. By examining the engagement of community organizations and local leaders, the study will assess how well BCPC mobilizes local resources to address the needs of vulnerable children. Recent studies emphasize that community-based programs like Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) must continuously innovate to meet modern parenting challenges and child protection needs.

Save the Children (2014) conducted a situational analysis of child protection in the Philippines, highlighting the vulnerabilities children face in the context of natural disasters and armed conflicts. The report provides a comprehensive overview of child protection systems in place in the Philippines, examining the successes and shortcomings of the country's approach to safeguarding children, particularly in disaster-stricken areas. While the report acknowledges some improvements in the country's legal framework, such as the enactment of the Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act, it points out that child protection systems remain inadequate, especially during emergencies. It emphasizes that children in emergencies are at a heightened risk of abuse, exploitation, and neglect. A key finding of the report is the need for better coordination and collaboration between government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities to ensure that child protection measures are fully integrated into disaster management systems. The study argues that adopting a more holistic and collaborative approach can significantly enhance the protection and resilience of both children and their families, particularly in the aftermath of disasters.

PreventionWeb (2017) discusses the Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) policy in the Philippines, which integrates child protection measures into the broader disaster risk reduction framework for schools. The CSS policy aims to safeguard children in schools from both natural disasters and emergencies. It underscores the importance of preparing schools to remain safe during disasters, while also ensuring that children's psychological well-being is a priority during and after emergencies. The report highlights how the Philippines has made significant strides in embedding child protection laws into disaster management policies, especially in educational settings. However, it points out that there is still a need for better enforcement of these policies, as well as for the training of school personnel on how to handle emergency situations effectively. The case study concludes by emphasizing the critical role of schools in fostering resilience among children and ensuring their protection during crises.

The Global Parenting Initiative (2022) investigates the role of parenting programs within the Philippine social welfare system, with a focus on the Masayang Pamilya (MaPa) program. This initiative, which is part of the government's Conditional Cash Transfer system, aims to improve parenting practices among low-income families. The MaPa program offers education on child development and positive discipline strategies, empowering parents to create better environments for their children's growth. The study reveals that the program's digital-hybrid delivery method has been effective in reaching a broad audience, particularly in rural areas where access to in-person sessions may be limited. By offering accessible and flexible learning opportunities, the program has managed to engage a significant number of parents across the country. The report underscores that such initiatives contribute positively to improving parent-child relationships and reducing harmful parenting practices, such as corporal punishment, thereby enhancing the overall well-being of children in vulnerable communities.

Garcia and Alampay (2012) explore the complex interplay between parental self-efficacy, exposure to stressful life events, and children's behavioral problems in shaping parental aggression among Filipino mothers and fathers. The study reveals that when parents perceive themselves as ineffective or overwhelmed—particularly in the face of children's externalizing behaviors such as defiance or aggression—they are more likely to respond with hostile or aggressive parenting strategies. These effects are magnified under high-stress conditions, such as financial hardship, family conflict, or health concerns.

The findings suggest that stress and perceived loss of parental control contribute significantly to negative parenting practices, particularly for mothers who often carry the primary caregiving burden. This research emphasizes the urgent need for family-centered interventions that not only address child behavior

issues but also support parental emotional well-being and coping strategies. Garcia and Alampay call for psychoeducational programs that equip parents with tools for stress regulation, conflict resolution, and positive discipline. Their work contributes to the growing recognition that improving parenting outcomes requires a holistic understanding of the social and psychological pressures Filipino families face.

The Global Parenting Initiative (2022) examines the integration of the Masayang Pamilya (MaPa) parenting program within the Philippine government's Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) system, offering insights into how evidence-based parenting interventions can be scaled through social welfare mechanisms. The program employs a hybrid model—combining in-person sessions with digital content—to ensure flexibility and inclusivity, especially for geographically and economically disadvantaged families. The initiative reports significant improvements in parenting behaviors, including increased use of non-violent discipline, enhanced communication, and strengthened emotional bonds between parents and children. By embedding parenting education into the broader CCT framework, the MaPa program not only supports child development but also promotes family resilience and social cohesion.

This report underscores the potential of parenting interventions to produce wide-reaching social benefits when aligned with institutional support systems. It calls for policy continuity and sustained investment in parenting education as part of the country's long-term child protection and poverty alleviation strategies. The Global Parenting Initiative positions its findings as a roadmap for integrating behavioral science into public service delivery for vulnerable populations in the Philippines.

Mendez and colleagues (1984) delve into the traditional parenting methods employed by urban Filipino families to teach *mabuting asal*—a culturally valued concept encompassing proper behavior, respect, and moral conduct—among preschool-aged children. Drawing from ethnographic methods and in-depth interviews, the study illustrates how parents use a combination of direct instruction, behavioral modeling, storytelling, and religious teachings to instill social norms. The study also documents the influence of extended family members and community elders, noting that parenting is often a collective effort in Filipino households. While the authors recognize the strengths of these traditional approaches, they also caution against rigid authoritarianism and the lack of formal guidance on child development among many caregivers.

In response, the authors advocate for sustained community-based training programs that align indigenous parenting values with contemporary psychological research. Their recommendations include barangay - level workshops and seminars focusing on child development, non-coercive discipline, and values formation—underscoring the need to bridge traditional wisdom with evidence-based practice.

Save the Children Philippines (2018) presents an evaluation of the First Read (FR) project, a pioneering home- and community-based initiative aimed at enhancing early childhood development through positive parenting practices. Targeting caregivers of children aged zero to four, the program promotes emergent literacy, numeracy, and socio-emotional learning through storytelling, interactive play, and responsive caregiving.

The report finds that the program has led to marked improvements in parent-child interactions, reduced use of physical punishment, and stronger foundational learning outcomes for children. It also documents how the initiative empowers caregivers—especially mothers—with the knowledge, confidence, and skills necessary to support their children's growth in everyday settings. Save the Children emphasizes that programs like First Read are most effective when embedded in local governance systems and supported by trained community facilitators. The organization recommends nationwide expansion of similar models to address educational inequities and foster inclusive development, particularly in underserved rural and urban communities.

Villanueva (2019) stresses that Philippine barangays must move beyond traditional lecture formats and adopt technology-supported parenting seminars, interactive activities, and community-driven solutions. He found that barangays implementing modernized child protection approaches showed greater parental engagement and better outcomes for children.

Lee and Lee (2019) similarly argued that innovative educational methods—such as digital learning

platforms, community storytelling, and experiential learning—enhance parent participation and improve child-rearing practices compared to traditional seminars.

According to Gonzales and Bautista (2019), the integration of mobile technology and SMS-based reporting systems in barangays enhanced responsiveness to child protection cases, reducing the time needed to address reports and improving trust between communities and local councils.

Chen et al. (2019) noted that program efficiency significantly affects participation rates in parenting education seminars. Their research emphasized that clear communication channels, easy program access, and efficient resource allocation led to higher rates of parent attendance and satisfaction.

A report by Save the Children Philippines (2020) revealed that barangays with continuous training and updated modules for their BCPCs had a measurable decrease in reported cases of child abuse and neglect. The study emphasized the need for regular updates in training materials, aligning them with contemporary issues such as online child exploitation and disaster preparedness.

According to Tan and Ramos (2020), effectiveness of community parenting programs is highly dependent on the extent to which programs are customized to the specific socio-economic realities of the families served. Generic, one-size-fits-all programs had lower success rates compared to barangay programs that adapted content to the local culture and needs.

Similarly, a recent UNICEF report (2021) on child protection in community settings found that innovative practices—including the use of mobile apps, online training for parents, and digital counseling—were key drivers in improving outcomes for children's safety and parental learning, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic where face-to-face seminars were disrupted.

A key component of this evaluation involves assessing the extent to which the BCPC adheres to national child protection policies, including Republic Act No. 9344, also known as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act. Ensuring alignment between BCPC child protection programs and these national policies is essential to guarantee that local services meet established standards, such as implementing clear protocols for reporting child abuse, facilitating case referrals, and ensuring timely interventions (Republic Act No. 9344) (2006).

In terms of prevention, the BCPC conducts various awareness campaigns and education programs aimed at educating the community about child rights, the importance of protecting children, and how to report abuse. These programs are designed to reach parents, children, and community members, fostering a protective environment for children. Parenting education seminars are another critical aspect of BCPC's preventative measures, equipping parents with knowledge on how to raise children in a safe, non-violent environment. The effectiveness of these programs in raising awareness and reducing instances of abuse will be an important focus of this assessment.

When it comes to responding to child abuse, the BCPC must be capable of providing timely and appropriate interventions. This includes coordinating with other local authorities and organizations such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), law enforcement, and health centers to address reported cases. The ability to mobilize resources, such as temporary shelters or psychosocial support for affected children, is an essential element of the BCPC's response. This study will also assess how well the BCPC handles the follow-up of cases, ensuring that children receive continuous support throughout and after legal proceedings.

A crucial part of effective child protection is collaboration. The BCPC works closely with local schools, health centers, and NGOs to provide holistic support to children. For example, schools are often the first places where signs of abuse are noticed, and their collaboration with the BCPC can facilitate quicker intervention. Similarly, partnerships with health services ensure that abused children receive prompt medical attention. The degree of cooperation between the BCPC and these stakeholders will be examined in this assessment.

Moreover, training and capacity building for barangay officials and BCPC members is critical to the success of these programs. This assessment will explore how well BCPC staff are trained in recognizing signs

of abuse, following child protection laws, and responding to emergency situations. Regular training ensures that officials are well-equipped to handle the complexities of child protection cases and can apply their knowledge effectively in real-life scenarios.

Republic Act No. 10121, 2010 also known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, mandates that local government units (LGUs), including barangays, develop and implement comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) programs. These programs aim to reduce the impacts of disasters and enhance the resilience of communities. Specifically, the law requires barangays to establish mechanisms for emergency relief and rehabilitation services, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable sectors, such as children. In the context of child welfare, the law highlights the need for barangays to ensure that children receive appropriate care, protection, and support during and after disasters. This includes providing shelter, nutrition, medical assistance, and psychosocial support to children affected by calamities. By incorporating children's specific needs into disaster management plans, the law ensures that their welfare is prioritized in emergency situations, safeguarding their physical and emotional well-being while facilitating their recovery in the aftermath of disasters.

The paper by the World Vision Development Foundation (2016), titled "The Role of Barangays in Emergency Response and Disaster Relief," examines the critical role of barangays in disaster preparedness and response efforts, with a specific focus on child-centered emergency relief programs. It highlights how barangays are often the first responders in times of disaster, as they are closest to the affected communities. The paper discusses the importance of barangays in ensuring that disaster relief efforts are effectively tailored to meet the unique needs of vulnerable groups, particularly children. This includes providing safe spaces for children, ensuring access to food, water, and medical care, and offering psychosocial support to help children cope with the trauma of disasters. The study underscores the need for barangays to have child-focused emergency plans and response strategies in place, which not only prioritize children's immediate physical needs but also their emotional and developmental well-being. By integrating child-centered approaches into emergency response efforts, barangays can play a significant role in mitigating the negative impacts of disasters on children and facilitating their recovery in the aftermath of calamities.

The study also highlights the role of barangays in coordinating emergency relief during crises, ensuring that children and families receive the immediate support they need during natural disasters or other emergencies. This involves facilitating the distribution of basic needs such as food, shelter, and healthcare, and offering protection services to vulnerable children. The research further underscores the importance of parenting education seminars, which barangays conduct to educate parents on positive parenting practices, child development, and the prevention of child abuse. These seminars are seen as crucial in equipping parents with the knowledge and tools to create safe and supportive environments for their children. Overall, the study demonstrates that barangays, when effectively coordinated with national agencies, can provide a comprehensive and community-driven approach to child protection, ultimately enhancing the welfare of children and families in local communities.

The study by the Philippine Commission on Women (2016), titled "Barangay-Based Approaches to Protecting Children and Families," explores the vital role that barangays play in safeguarding children and families through coordinated efforts with national agencies. The research emphasizes how barangay councils can collaborate with organizations such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), local law enforcement, and other stakeholders to effectively implement child protection and welfare services at the community level. One of the key findings of the study is the importance of facilitating child protection committees within barangays, which serve as the first line of defense in preventing and addressing cases of child abuse, exploitation, and neglect. These committees, often organized by the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), are essential for monitoring and reporting child protection concerns, ensuring that interventions are timely and appropriate.

The UNICEF Philippines (2017) report, titled "Strengthening the Emergency Assistance System for Children in the Philippines," highlights the crucial role of barangays in integrating child protection and

welfare into disaster response initiatives. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring that children's needs are prioritized during times of crisis, as they are often the most vulnerable in emergency situations. The report outlines how barangays, as the closest local government units to communities, can enhance their disaster response by incorporating child-specific interventions, such as safe spaces, access to education, and psychosocial support during and after emergencies. It further stresses the need for barangays to collaborate with national agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to implement child-centered emergency plans that address both immediate relief and longer-term recovery. By ensuring that child protection mechanisms are integrated into disaster preparedness and response efforts, barangays can help safeguard the physical, emotional, and psychological well-being of children, ensuring that their needs are not overlooked in times of crisis.

The UNICEF Philippines (2021) publication, titled "Parenting for Child Development," offers evidence-based approaches to parenting that barangays can incorporate into their educational seminars. The publication focuses on promoting positive discipline, early childhood development, and fostering healthy parent-child relationships. It provides barangays with practical strategies to support parents in nurturing their children's emotional, cognitive, and social development. The guidelines emphasize the importance of non-violent, supportive parenting techniques that encourage children's growth in a safe and loving environment. The study highlights the need for early interventions in the formative years, stressing that positive parenting during early childhood has long-term benefits for a child's well-being.

This resource equips barangays with the tools to conduct seminars that not only educate parents on how to handle challenging behaviors but also emphasize the importance of building strong, trusting relationships between parents and children. By integrating these evidence-based practices into local parenting education programs, barangays can help enhance the overall developmental outcomes of children, ensuring that they grow up in environments that support their health, learning, and emotional well-being.

Gonzalez and Torres (2018), in their article "The Role of Barangay Councils in Conducting Parenting Education Programs," analyze the significant role of barangay councils in facilitating parenting seminars aimed at improving family dynamics within local communities. The article emphasizes how these community-based interventions can effectively influence parenting practices, particularly in fostering more positive, non-violent, and supportive environments for children. The authors explore the various strategies employed by barangay councils, such as workshops, discussion groups, and skill-building sessions, which are designed to help parents develop a better understanding of child development and learn practical techniques for managing children's behavior. The article highlights the impact of these seminars on family dynamics, noting that improved parenting practices lead to stronger family bonds and better outcomes for children, both in terms of emotional well-being and academic performance. Gonzalez and Torres also discuss the importance of community involvement in these programs, suggesting that barangay councils, by leveraging local networks and resources, are uniquely positioned to support families and contribute to the overall well-being of children in their communities.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Guidelines on Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC) provide a detailed framework for establishing the structure, roles, and responsibilities of BCPCs in implementing child protection programs at the barangay level. These guidelines outline the functions of BCPCs in preventing and addressing child abuse, neglect, and exploitation through various initiatives, including emergency assistance and family support services. Furthermore, the guidelines highlight the importance of inter-agency collaboration among the DSWD, law enforcement, and health services to ensure an integrated approach to child welfare. By defining responsibilities and emphasizing capacity-building for barangay officials and members, the DSWD aims to enhance the effectiveness of child protection systems at the community level (Department of Social Welfare and Development 2018).

The role of Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC) in delivering child welfare programs—such as child protection, emergency assistance, and parenting education seminars—demonstrates both notable achievements and persistent challenges at the local government level. BCPCs are often the first

responders in cases of child abuse and neglect, playing a vital role in identifying at-risk children and initiating appropriate interventions, including case referrals and protective services.

These efforts have contributed significantly to grassroots-level child protection. However, research indicates that many BCPCs struggle with limited resources and inadequate training for barangay officials, which can compromise their ability to handle complex cases effectively (Department of Social Welfare and Development 2018). Moreover, cultural stigma and community resistance to reporting abuse continue to impede proactive intervention efforts. In the area of emergency assistance, BCPCs are instrumental in providing immediate relief to children and families affected by natural disasters and crises. They work in coordination with national agencies to deliver essential services such as food, temporary shelter, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. Despite these efforts, many BCPCs face logistical constraints, including insufficient funding and weak inter-agency coordination, which often delay emergency responses. Additionally, some barangays encounter difficulties in reaching isolated or geographically remote communities during emergencies, leaving vulnerable children without timely support.

A systematic review by Reyes (2021) consolidates existing studies on child maltreatment and protection programs in the Philippines. The review provides a synthesis of literature that identifies common barriers to effective child protection, including limited resources, insufficient training for social workers, and a general lack of awareness of children's rights. This review offers valuable insights into the broader context of child protection efforts and their role in preventing abuse and neglect (Reyes 2021).

Manuel's (2009) study, "Child Protection and Welfare Systems in the Philippines: A Critical Overview", offers a comprehensive critique of the effectiveness of child protection systems in the Philippines, with a particular focus on the role of local governments and barangay councils in implementing child welfare programs.

The study emphasizes the importance of integrating local government units (LGUs) and barangay councils into the child protection framework to ensure that services are accessible and effective at the community level. Manuel explores how these local entities, particularly through the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), are tasked with responding to cases of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Despite the legal mandates, the study highlights various challenges, such as inadequate resources, lack of training, and the need for more robust coordination between national and local authorities, which hinder the effectiveness of child protection programs. Through this critical overview, Manuel calls for a more holistic and collaborative approach that involves stronger local governance and better resource allocation to ensure that child protection services are both efficient and sustainable. This analysis serves as an essential reference for understanding the gaps and opportunities within the child welfare system in the Philippines, particularly in terms of the crucial role barangay councils play in addressing the needs of children at the grassroots level.

BCPC-led parenting education seminars have been particularly successful in promoting positive discipline and improving parent-child relationships. These programs educate parents on child development, non-violent discipline techniques, and creating nurturing environments, leading to better parenting practices and reduced instances of abuse. However, challenges such as community resistance to non-traditional parenting methods and low attendance rates due to lack of awareness or scheduling conflicts limit the reach and effectiveness of these programs. Additionally, the absence of long-term evaluation makes it difficult to measure the sustained impact of these initiatives.

Overall, while BCPC programs have achieved significant successes in child welfare, such as improving child protection and supporting positive parenting, they continue to face barriers like insufficient resources, training gaps, and coordination difficulties. Addressing these challenges through increased funding, enhanced capacity building, and better collaboration between agencies could further enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of BCPC programs, ensuring that they continue to provide vital support for children and families in local communities.

#### Related Studies

Various studies have examined the effectiveness of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children

(BCPC) programs in improving the welfare of children at the grassroots level. In a national assessment conducted by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG, 2020), findings revealed that barangays with functional BCPCs showed stronger performance in handling cases of child abuse, facilitating access to social services, and providing emergency support. The report emphasized that child welfare outcomes improved where BCPCs were active and well-trained, with coordinated interventions in place. The study also suggested that regular functionality audits and capacity-building efforts are essential in enhancing the responsiveness of these councils.

In a case study conducted by Salvo et al. (2023) in Barangay Calumpang, Nagcarlan, Laguna, the issue of undernutrition among children under five was extensively examined. The research found that severe underweight and stunting were prevalent, particularly among boys and children who were partially immunized, with those from lower-income households being the most affected. The study highlighted the need for gender-targeted nutrition programs and emphasized the importance of raising awareness about the benefits of immunization to improve children's nutritional outcomes. These findings offer valuable insights for addressing malnutrition in similar communities, particularly in areas with high levels of poverty and low immunization coverage, and suggest that focused interventions could help alleviate these critical issues.

Bunag's (2017) research, "A Study on the Role of Barangay Councils in Child Protection," highlights the essential role of barangay councils in both preventing and responding to child abuse within local communities. The study emphasizes how barangay councils serve as the first line of defense in child protection, providing a critical support system for identifying, addressing, and preventing instances of child abuse. Through a detailed examination of existing child protection mechanisms, Bunag explores various strategies employed by barangay councils, such as awareness campaigns, early intervention programs, and community-based monitoring systems, to safeguard children. The research also underscores the importance of training barangay officials and community leaders to recognize signs of abuse and effectively implement child protection policies. By enhancing local capacities and fostering strong coordination with social services, law enforcement, and non-governmental organizations, the study argues that barangay councils can significantly contribute to strengthening child protection efforts. Bunag concludes with recommendations for improving these local mechanisms, including the need for increased resources, clearer guidelines, and more comprehensive community involvement in child welfare programs. The study provides valuable insights into how barangay councils, as key actors in the local governance structure, can be further empowered to protect children and promote their well-being in the Philippines.

In their 2020 study, Flores and Cabrera emphasized the critical relationship between program innovativeness and community empowerment in the context of parenting education programs. The authors argue that for such programs to be successful, simply introducing new methods or strategies is not enough. Instead, community empowerment—particularly involving parents in the process—plays a crucial role in improving both the effectiveness and sustainability of parenting programs. They highlighted that when parents are given the opportunity to co-design the content of the seminars, it ensures that the topics covered are directly relevant to their lives and experiences. This co-design process not only boosts engagement but also fosters a sense of ownership over the program. Additionally, the study found that allowing parents to actively set learning goals further contributed to the program's success. By aligning the seminar's objectives with parents' own needs and challenges, the learning experience became more personalized and targeted, thus enhancing its practical value for participants.

Another key aspect of the study was the continuous feedback loop that involved parents in giving input throughout the program. This dynamic exchange between participants and facilitators allowed the program to adapt in real-time, ensuring that it remained responsive to the evolving needs of the community. Such feedback mechanisms also ensured that the program was not rigid or static but remained flexible enough to address the specific concerns of the parents. As a result, the study concluded that these elements of co-design, goal-setting, and feedback helped increase parental investment and commitment to the program, leading to more effective child-rearing practices being adopted in the long term.

Moreover, Flores and Cabrera found that this empowerment model contributed to the sustainability of the parenting programs. When parents felt directly involved in shaping the content, they were more likely to continue applying the strategies learned in the seminars long after the program ended. This sense of ownership ensured that the benefits of the program were not fleeting but sustained over time, resulting in lasting positive changes in both parental practices and child well-being.

In conclusion, the study by Flores and Cabrera highlights the significance of community-driven approaches in parenting education programs. By empowering parents to be active participants in designing the content, setting goals, and providing feedback, programs become more effective and sustainable. This approach not only enhances the immediate impact of parenting education but also ensures that its benefits are long-lasting, creating a ripple effect that improves child-rearing practices and child welfare in the community.

Similarly, Rojas and Martinez (2018) investigated the impact of community-based parenting programs in Latin America and found that technological innovations, such as mobile apps and online platforms for parents to track their children's development and receive timely advice, significantly improved the participation and engagement of parents. The study emphasized that incorporating such innovative tools allowed the programs to be more flexible and accessible, which helped to increase the reach and sustainability of child protection initiatives. Their findings align with the idea that integrating digital tools and modern communication methods into parenting education can enhance its accessibility and effectiveness, particularly in underserved areas.

Gupta and Singh (2019) also explored the role of digital platforms in enhancing the effectiveness of parenting seminars. They found that providing online support through webinars and interactive digital platforms helped parents from different socio-economic backgrounds engage with the material at their own pace. This flexibility led to higher attendance rates, particularly from parents who might otherwise have struggled to attend in-person sessions due to time constraints or logistical challenges. The study underscored that digital innovation in parenting programs could be a game-changer in ensuring that more parents benefit from valuable child-rearing knowledge, thus contributing to improved child welfare outcomes.

Moreover, Lopez and Gomez (2020) focused on the link between parental engagement and the effectiveness of child protection programs. They found that when parents actively participated in the design, implementation, and evaluation of parenting seminars, the programs yielded more significant improvements in child welfare outcomes. The study demonstrated that parental empowerment led to better program results, suggesting that innovative and collaborative approaches—where parents have a voice in shaping the content and direction of the seminars—are more likely to lead to lasting behavior changes in both parents and children.

An analysis of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children in Tacurong City by Santos (2023) discusses the core rights of children that are upheld by the BCPC and its role in promoting good governance. This case study reveals that barangays with active BCPCs are better equipped to safeguard children's rights, particularly in areas such as education, health, and protection from abuse. The study also underscores the importance of strengthening local governance structures to improve the effectiveness of BCPC programs (Santos 2023).

The study by *Acta Medica Philippina* (2021) assesses the prevalence of violence against children in the Philippines. Through its comprehensive data collection, the report identifies high levels of abuse, neglect, and exploitation in certain regions, especially among marginalized groups. The findings stress the need for comprehensive, community-based interventions to reduce the incidence of violence against children and protect their rights.

The *Social Service Workforce* (2024) report reviews the efforts to strengthen child protection systems across the Philippines, particularly following Typhoon Haiyan. This report provides a detailed evaluation of the challenges and successes in improving child protection services and offers recommendations for further enhancement. It underscores the importance of improving both local government capacity and national-level coordination to better address the complex needs of children, especially during disaster

situations.

In their study, Garcia (2024) explores the role of local-level actors in the implementation of child protection programs in the Philippines, emphasizing the necessity of an integrated, context-sensitive approach. The research points out that child protection cannot be effectively managed by a single agency or actor; rather, it requires the concerted efforts of barangay councils, educational institutions, healthcare providers, and social service agencies. Garcia underscores that successful outcomes in child protection are more likely in communities where these stakeholders collaborate systematically to respond to the diverse needs of children. The study further stresses that understanding local cultural norms, governance structures, and available resources is critical to designing programs that are both sustainable and impactful. Importantly, Garcia advocates for ongoing inter-agency coordination and capacity-building at the barangay level, noting that community-based interventions rooted in local realities are more resilient and responsive to issues such as child abuse, neglect, and exploitation (Garcia 2024). This research contributes valuable insights into the broader discourse on decentralized child welfare systems and supports the growing recognition of barangay councils as front line actors in protecting children's rights.

The *Situation of Children* (2024) report outlines the key roles played by different stakeholders—including parents, teachers, social workers, and local government units (LGUs)—in the child protection system. The report emphasizes that the effectiveness of child protection programs hinges on a collaborative approach that integrates efforts from government and non-government entities. This collaborative framework is necessary to create a more robust child protection system capable of addressing the multifaceted needs of children in various communities.

In a more recent study by Rodriguez and Mena (2021), the importance of community-driven innovations in parenting education programs was highlighted. Their research showed that when parents, facilitators, and local stakeholders collaborated in developing and delivering the programs, the results were more effective and sustainable. The study also pointed out that incorporating modern research and best practices into the curriculum helped make the seminars more relevant and adaptive to current societal challenges, further strengthening their impact on child protection.

Save the Children (2012) published a report examining community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPMs) implemented in the Philippines with the support of Plan International. This study investigates how local communities can be mobilized to address child protection issues by establishing child protection committees and networks that are accessible to families and children in need. These community-driven initiatives allow for more localized reporting and support, helping to ensure that children are protected from abuse and exploitation. The report highlights the successes of CBCPMs in providing support and care to vulnerable children, particularly in remote and underserved areas. However, it also stresses the importance of ongoing capacity building and local involvement in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of these mechanisms. Through better training, resources, and support, community-based mechanisms can be strengthened to respond more effectively to the evolving challenges of child protection.

Bello's study (2017) assesses the critical role that local government units (LGUs), specifically barangays, play in implementing child protection programs. The study focuses on Metro Manila, where barangay councils are central to child welfare initiatives. Bello examines the impact of these programs on vulnerable children, analyzing their capacity to respond to cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Key findings highlight that barangays with active BCPCs (Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children) tend to perform better in terms of protecting children. However, the study also points out several challenges, including limited resources, lack of specialized training for barangay officials, and the complex coordination required between local and national agencies to address child protection issues effectively.

Cruz's research (2020) highlights the systemic challenges and opportunities encountered by child protection programs in the Philippines. The study focuses on understanding the obstacles such as limited funding, the lack of trained personnel, and cultural barriers that prevent effective implementation of child welfare initiatives. Cruz suggests that despite these challenges, there are significant opportunities to improve

child protection by strengthening inter-agency cooperation, building the capacity of local government units (LGUs), and raising public awareness about child rights. The study also calls for innovative solutions like utilizing technology for reporting and tracking cases of abuse and improving community participation in child protection efforts.

Diaz's study (2019) explores the effectiveness of Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPCs) in rural areas of the Philippines. The study identifies key factors that contribute to the success of these councils in protecting children, including strong leadership, community involvement, and collaboration with external organizations like the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The research also examines the unique challenges faced by BCPCs in rural settings, such as geographic isolation, lack of infrastructure, and cultural barriers. Diaz argues that empowering local communities through capacity-building programs for barangay officials can enhance the sustainability of child protection initiatives.

Garcia's study (2018) investigates the role of community-based parenting education programs in promoting child protection in the Philippines. These programs, often run by Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC), focus on educating parents about child development, effective discipline strategies, and the importance of creating non-violent, supportive environments for children. The study finds that these programs have a positive impact on parents, with many reporting improvements in their child-rearing practices and a greater understanding of child protection. Garcia also explores the barriers to effective parenting, including socio-economic pressures and the need for more comprehensive training for barangay officials who facilitate the seminars.

Hernandez's research (2021) highlights best practices in community engagement within barangay-level child protection programs. The study focuses on the importance of fostering community participation in child welfare initiatives to ensure their sustainability and success. Hernandez identifies several strategies that have been effective in engaging local communities, including collaborative decision-making, awareness campaigns, and the involvement of parents and other community members in program delivery. The research emphasizes that programs that are locally-driven and culturally sensitive are more likely to succeed, as they are able to address the specific needs of children in diverse contexts.

Mendoza's study (2019) evaluates child protection strategies in urban barangays in Metro Manila, focusing on how these strategies address child abuse and neglect. The study examines various barangay-led services, such as emergency assistance, case referrals, and educational support for at-risk children. The research finds that while urban barangays have access to more resources and infrastructure, they also face unique challenges, including overcrowded communities and high rates of poverty. Mendoza recommends improving training for barangay officials, enhancing inter-agency cooperation, and creating specialized programs for urban children who may face distinct forms of abuse, such as street-based exploitation.

Natividad's study (2020) focuses on the role of Barangay Councils in preventing child abuse through local child protection programs. The research evaluates the effectiveness of programs like child abuse prevention workshops, child advocacy, and emergency response services provided at the barangay level. Natividad discusses how these councils act as the first line of defense in preventing abuse and neglect, but also identifies challenges such as limited funding and the need for better coordination with national agencies. The study emphasizes the importance of community involvement and the role of local government in creating a child-friendly environment.

Ocampo's study (2019) compares the implementation and outcomes of child protection programs in urban and rural barangays. The research looks at the different needs and challenges faced by children in these areas, such as exposure to violence, lack of access to education, and limited healthcare services. Ocampo finds that while urban barangays have more resources, rural barangays face challenges related to geographic isolation and lack of trained personnel. The study recommends tailoring child protection programs to the specific contexts of urban and rural barangays to better address the diverse needs of children.

Save the Children Philippines (2020) evaluates the effectiveness of strengthening Barangay Child Protection Committees (BCPCs) to create safer communities for children. BCPCs play a crucial role in

addressing issues of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation at the local level. By focusing on training and empowering local leaders, these committees are better equipped to respond to child protection issues in their communities. The report highlights the importance of continuous capacity building, resource allocation, and support for these committees to ensure that they remain effective in their work. The study finds that improving the skills and knowledge of BCPC members directly impacts the quality of child protection services available at the community level. Furthermore, the report calls for greater investment in local child protection mechanisms, advocating for more funding and resources to enhance the sustainability and reach of BCPCs across the Philippines. By strengthening these local structures, communities can create safer and more supportive environments for children.

Pascual's study (2021) explores the impact of training and capacity-building programs for barangay councils on child welfare outcomes. The research finds that barangays that receive ongoing training and support for child protection tend to have better outcomes in terms of reducing child abuse and improving access to child welfare services. Pascual emphasizes the importance of investing in the skills and knowledge of barangay officials, as their ability to identify and respond to cases of abuse directly affects the success of child protection efforts. The study also highlights the need for continuous evaluation and improvement of training programs to keep up with evolving challenges in child welfare.

Rodriguez's study (2022) proposes a strategic framework for enhancing barangay programs for child protection and welfare. The research suggests that a more coordinated and systematic approach to child welfare at the barangay level could improve the effectiveness of local programs. Rodriguez outlines a framework that includes strengthening the legal and policy foundations, building capacity through training and resources, and improving monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The study also emphasizes the importance of integrating child protection efforts with broader social welfare policies to create a more comprehensive system of support for vulnerable children.

Andaya's study (2014), titled "Effective Parenting Programs in the Barangay: A Study on Parenting Education in the Philippines," explores the impact of barangay-led parenting seminars and workshops on fostering positive parenting techniques in local communities. The research evaluates how these community-based programs, which are often conducted by Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC), contribute to improving parenting skills and reducing instances of child neglect and abuse. The study highlights the importance of these seminars in educating parents on effective discipline strategies, child development, and the promotion of safe, non-violent home environments. It also examines how the workshops help parents understand their role in nurturing their children's emotional and psychological well-being. Andaya's findings suggest that barangay-led parenting programs are effective in raising awareness about child protection and welfare, with many participants reporting positive changes in their parenting practices after attending these seminars. The study underscores the significance of community-based education in enhancing the overall well-being of children, emphasizing that when parents are well-informed, they are better equipped to provide a supportive and safe environment for their children's growth and development.

In a study conducted by Bautista (2018), the implementation of Child Protection Services (CPS) at the barangay level in Metro Manila was evaluated in terms of its impact on abuse prevention and reporting. The research found that when barangay personnel were trained and equipped with proper protocols, the number of reported abuse cases increased, not as a sign of worsening conditions but as an improvement in awareness and responsiveness. Bautista also noted that supportive environments created through CPS contributed to the early intervention in family disputes and child neglect. These findings offer insights into how similar systems in Calamba City can be assessed in terms of visibility, accessibility, and outcome-based performance.

A separate investigation by Santos (2017) focused on Emergency Assistance Programs for children, particularly in areas prone to disasters and socio-economic challenges. The study revealed that timely aid in the form of food packs, medical assistance, and temporary shelter contributed significantly to children's short-

term safety and emotional stability. However, gaps were also noted in post-emergency follow-up, especially in psychosocial services. This underlines the need to assess not only the availability but also the continuity and sustainability of emergency assistance efforts in BCPC programs within Calamba barangays.

The role of parenting education in improving children's welfare was the subject of Reyes' (2019) research, which evaluated the effectiveness of barangay-led parenting seminars across different municipalities in Luzon. According to Reyes, parenting education helped reduce instances of corporal punishment and increased positive discipline practices. Parents also reported improved communication with their children and a better understanding of developmental stages. The success of such programs, however, was often linked to community engagement, LGU support, and the availability of incentives for attendance. These insights are crucial when assessing the reach and depth of parenting seminars in Calamba City.

Region-specific findings from the Regional Development Council IV-A (2021) further explored child welfare initiatives in the CALABARZON region, including Laguna. Their assessment showed that barangays with strong partnerships between BCPCs and NGOs achieved higher child participation rates in school and health programs. In contrast, areas with inactive councils or insufficient funding struggled with fragmented service delivery. The study emphasized the role of inter-agency collaboration and resource allocation in maintaining the functionality of BCPC programs.

Meanwhile, a collaborative report by UNICEF Philippines and DSWD (2016) examined barriers faced by BCPCs nationwide. The report identified key limitations such as lack of training among council members, limited financial resources, and low awareness of children's rights among community members. These constraints significantly hinder the effectiveness of child-focused programs at the barangay level. Drawing from this, any local assessment in Calamba City should include an analysis of both structural and operational challenges experienced by barangays in implementing BCPC-related services.

Several studies have evaluated the implementation and effectiveness of child protection programs in Laguna, offering insights relevant to Calamba City. In Cabuyao City, Gonzales et al. (2023) assessed intervention programs for juvenile delinquency in selected barangays. Despite various efforts, the study highlighted the necessity for program enhancements to better address the needs of children in conflict with the law (CICL). Recommendations included targeted measures to improve existing interventions.

UNICEF Philippines (2022) presents the SaferKidsPH program, which seeks to address the growing issue of online sexual abuse and exploitation of children in the country. This innovative program operates through a consortium model that involves a collaborative effort among various stakeholders, including the government, civil society organizations, and technology companies. The primary aim is to protect children from online harm by providing education, resources, and support for both children and their families. The report outlines the progress made by SaferKidsPH in raising awareness about online risks and helping families protect their children from exploitation. However, the study also identifies several ongoing challenges, such as the lack of digital literacy among parents and children and gaps in law enforcement efforts to curb online abuse. The report calls for stronger collaborations between stakeholders, including international organizations, to tackle the issue more effectively and ensure the safety of children online.

In Calamba City, the Child Protection Unit reported handling 456 cases of children at risk, 245 cases of abuse, and 246 cases involving CICL between 2019 and 2021. These statistics underscore the importance of effective child protection services and the need for continuous evaluation and enhancement of existing programs.

Furthermore, a study by Alarcon (2023) analyzed data from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) regarding the number of abused and street children in Calamba City. The findings highlighted the necessity for targeted interventions and policy improvements to address the needs of vulnerable children in urban settings.

These studies collectively highlight the ongoing efforts and challenges in implementing child protection policies and programs in Laguna. They provide valuable insights for assessing and improving the effectiveness of such initiatives in Calamba City, emphasizing the need for regular evaluations, community

engagement, and targeted interventions to address the specific needs of vulnerable children. Taken together, these studies underscore the multifaceted nature of BCPC initiatives and the need for localized, data-driven assessments. Whether it is through protective services, emergency responses, or parenting education, the effectiveness of BCPC programs in addressing children's welfare depends on sustained support, proper training, inter-sectoral coordination, and active community participation. Analyzing these components in Calamba City will provide a clearer understanding of the current state and potential areas for improvement in child welfare at the grassroots level.

## 2. Methodology

This chapter outlines the research design, subjects of the study, population and sampling techniques, data gathering procedures, research instruments, and statistical treatments.

### 2.1. Research Design

This study employed a descriptive quantitative research design to systematically collect, analyze, and interpret numerical data related to the implementation and effectiveness of BCPC programs in Calamba City, Laguna. Specifically, it utilized a survey method to gather first-hand information from barangay officials, program beneficiaries, and community members across selected barangays. This approach allowed the researcher to quantify stakeholders' perceptions and satisfaction levels in Child Protection Services, Emergency Assistance Programs, and Parenting Education Seminars. By translating respondents' experiences into measurable data, the study aimed to identify prevailing trends, strengths, and challenges within BCPC operations. Moreover, the use of a structured questionnaire facilitated consistency in data collection. It enabled the comparison of results across barangays, thus supporting evidence-based assessments of children's welfare interventions at the grassroots level.

#### Respondents of the Study

The research was conducted in the City of Calamba, Laguna, focusing on selected barangays that implement programs under the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC). The selection of respondents followed a purposive sampling technique, in which the researcher intentionally chose individuals who are most knowledgeable and directly involved in the implementation of child protection initiatives. This method was considered appropriate because it allows for the efficient collection of relevant data in a cost- and time-effective manner while ensuring the reliability of the information gathered.

Selected the BCPC members from 16 pre-identified barangays, and other relevant stakeholders such as DepEd Representatives, NGOs, Parent Representative, and Child Representative, because of their direct involvement in the implementation of the child welfare program. This resulted in 247 respondents who participated in the study.

The participating barangays included: Kay-Anlog, Puting Lupa, Makiling, Milagrosa, Turbina, Barandal, Palo Alto, Majada Labas, Prinza, Mabato, Bunggo, Hornalan, Burol, Bubuyan, Punta, and Ulango.

#### Sampling Technique

A purposive sampling technique was employed to ensure relevance and alignment with the study's objectives. This approach allowed the researcher to intentionally select individuals with direct involvement and knowledge of child protection efforts at the barangay level. According to Crossman (2018), purposive sampling may be effective when only a limited number of people can serve as primary data sources due to the nature of the research design and aims.

A total of 247 respondents were selected from 16 barangays in Calamba City, Laguna. These included BCPC members such as the Brgy. Captain, Brgy. Secretary, Brgy. Treasurer, Brgy. Councilor of Women and Family, Brgy. Councilor of Health, Brgy. Councilor of Education, Brgy. Councilor of Peace and Order, Sangguniang Kabataan (SKs), the chief tanod, Barangay health workers (BHWs), Barangay nutrition

scholars (BNS), Brgy. Midwife or Nurse, daycare teachers, and VAWC desk officers, along with other stakeholders such as DepEd representatives, parent representatives, and child beneficiaries. By focusing on individuals actively engaged in the planning and implementation of BCPC programs, the study reinforces the credibility and reliability of its data collection process while maximizing the relevance of the responses gathered.

## 2.2. Research Instruments

The primary research instrument used in this study was a structured questionnaire designed to collect quantitative data regarding the effectiveness of BCPC programs in Calamba City, Laguna. The questionnaire was developed to capture the respondents' experiences, perceptions, and levels of satisfaction with respect to the Child Protection Services (CPS), Emergency Assistance Programs, and Parenting Education Seminars. The questions were carefully constructed to align with the study's objectives and divided into distinct sections corresponding to each BCPC program.

The instrument utilized a Likert scale to quantify responses, allowing participants to express their level of agreement or disagreement with various statements related to program effectiveness, satisfaction, and challenges. This approach provided a clear and measurable way of analyzing the data, facilitating statistical analysis to identify response trends and patterns.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research instrument, the questionnaire was reviewed and subjected to expert validation by professionals to guarantee that the questions adequately addressed the key themes of the study.

## 2.3. Research Procedure

The researcher conducted the study by first performing a pre-research investigation to explore the effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness of BCPC programs in Calamba City, Laguna. This initial stage involved gathering relevant literature to refine the research topic, clearly define its scope, and set the study's limitations. After establishing the research title, the researcher developed a comprehensive proposal with clearly defined research problems and objectives.

To gather data, the researcher created a self-constructed survey questionnaire aligned with the research objectives and relevant literature. The questionnaire was then submitted to the thesis adviser for validation to ensure its relevance, clarity, and appropriateness for the target population.

Data collection was a critical part of the research process, as the accuracy of the gathered information directly influences the study's findings. The researcher personally distributed and administered the surveys to the identified respondents from the selected barangays in Calamba City. Face-to-face surveying was utilized to ensure that the respondents fully understood the questions, with the researcher observing and noting contextual details during the interviews that could provide deeper insight into the data.

After collecting the surveys, the researcher tallied the responses and performed statistical analyses on the data to facilitate systematic analysis. The analysis aimed to identify patterns and trends in respondents' satisfaction levels, challenges, and experiences with the BCPC programs. The findings were then synthesized into a comprehensive discussion, which served as the basis for formulating recommendations to improve the programs and address the issues highlighted by the data.

## 2.4. Statistical Treatment of Data

The statistical tools employed in the study included frequency and percentage analyses for the demographic profiles of the respondents, providing a clear overview of the characteristics of the sample population. To assess the level of satisfaction among BCPC members and stakeholders, the study utilized a

Likert Scale, enabling the measurement of subjective responses across various dimensions of satisfaction with the Child Protection Services (CPS), Emergency Assistance Programs, and Parenting Education Seminars. The Weighted Mean was then calculated to quantify these satisfaction levels, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the respondents' experiences with the BCPC programs.

Additionally, to identify the challenges faced by the respondents, a similar approach was taken, employing the Likert Scale to gauge their experiences quantitatively. The Weighted Mean was again used to measure the challenges encountered in relation to the programs.

To determine whether a significant relationship exists between the independent variables (age, gender, civil status, years of residency, barangay, employment status, education level, and access to services) and the dependent variables (effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness of the programs, satisfaction levels, and challenges), the researcher examined the significance levels of Kendall's tau-b correlation coefficients. The key criteria for interpreting the results were as follows:

- p < 0.01 (Highly Significant): Strong evidence of a significant relationship
- p < 0.05 (Significant): Moderate evidence of a significant relationship
- p > 0.05 (Not Significant): No statistically significant relationship

After computing the Weighted Mean for the satisfaction levels with the BCPC programs, the following table was used to interpret the Satisfaction Levels of Respondents:

Numerical Range	Interpretation
4.21 – 5.00	Very Much Satisfied
3.41 – 4.20	Satisfied
2.61 – 3.40	Somewhat Satisfied
1.81 – 2.60	Not So Satisfied
1.00 – 1.80	Not Satisfied

After calculating the Weighted Mean for the challenges faced, the following scale was used to determine the level of difficulty of the challenges encountered by the respondents:

Numerical Range	Interpretation
4.21 – 5.00	Highly Challenging
3.41 – 4.20	Challenging
2.61 – 3.40	Somewhat Challenging
1.81 – 2.60	Not So Challenging
1.00 – 1.80	Not Challenging

### 3. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter concentrates on the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data based on the results and analysis formulated in the study.

#### 3.1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

The researcher gathered the demographic profile of the respondents to better understand them and to analyze the correlation between their profiles and the results. Demographics are statistics that describe

populations and their characteristics. In this study, the demographic data used are age, gender, highest educational attainment, years of residency, role in the community, and the BCPC programs.

While the data reflects informed perspectives from experienced community members and officials, it highlights the need to enhance youth engagement and improve access to sustainable livelihood services to make BCPC programs more inclusive and forward-looking.

The demographics align with previous studies (e.g., Guevarra & Santos, 2020; Del Rosario, 2021), indicating adults and women often dominate child welfare initiatives. However, limited youth and economically focused service engagement echo concerns about inclusivity and program sustainability (Medina, 2019; International Alert, 2021).

Service Utilization: Relief assistance (57.11%) and educational support (23.13%) are the most accessed services, indicating immediate and continuing needs. However, very few accessed livelihood programs (10.12%), job placement (3.37%), or skills training (0.24%), showing gaps in long-term economic empowerment.

Table 1: AGE

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
26 - 40 years old	98	39.7	1
41 years old and above	75	30.4	2
18 years old and below	42	17.0	3
18 - 25 years old	32	13.0	4
Total	247	100.00	

The majority of respondents are in the mature adult age groups, with 39.7% in the 26 - 40 age range and 30.4% aged 41 and above. These age groups are likely to include parents or guardians with direct child-rearing responsibilities, which aligns with the focus of BCPC programs. The underrepresentation of youth (18-25 years old and below), contributing to only 30% of the respondents, indicates a potential gap in gathering insights from younger voices in the evaluation of the programs.

Table 2: GENDER

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Female	130	52.6	1
Male	103	41.7	2
LGBTQI+	14	5.7	3
Total	247	100.00	

Women represent the majority of respondents, comprising 52.6% of the sample. This suggests a predominantly female perspective in evaluating the BCPC programs, which may reflect the reality of caregiving roles being more often assumed by women. The male respondents make up 41.7% of the sample, while LGBTQI+ representation stands at 5.7%, showing a notable level of inclusivity within the respondent pool. However, the relatively small proportion of LGBTQI+ respondents suggests that further efforts could be made to ensure greater inclusivity of this group in future assessments.

Table 3: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
College Level / Graduate	92	37.2	1

Junior Highschool Level / Graduate	68	27.5	2
Senior Highschool Level / Graduate	56	22.7	3
Grade school Level / Graduate	31	12.6	4
Total	247	100.0	

The largest proportion of respondents (37.2%) are college level or graduates, suggesting a significant portion of the population has access to higher education and is likely capable of engaging meaningfully with BCPC programs and initiatives. This educational background may contribute to more informed and reflective responses about program effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness.

Additionally, 50.2% of respondents attained only junior or senior high school education, while 12.6% completed only elementary school. This range in educational attainment reflects a diverse respondent group and underscores the importance of tailoring program materials and communication strategies to varying levels of literacy and comprehension. The findings also imply that capacity-building efforts should consider the different educational backgrounds to ensure inclusive understanding and participation in child protection initiatives.

Table 4: YEARS OF RESIDENCY

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
11 - 20 years	97	39.3	1
21 years and above	89	36.0	2
2 - 10 years	54	21.9	3
0 - 1 year	7	2.8	4
Total	247	100.00	

A large portion (75.3%) are long-term Calamba residents, particularly those residing for 11–20 years (39.3%) and over 20 years (36.0%), offering valuable longitudinal insights into BCPC program development.

Table 5: ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Barangay Official	159	64.4	1
Children Beneficiaries	35	14.2	2
Parent Representative	28	11.3	3
Teacher/DepEd Rep	25	10.1	4
Total	247	100.00	

Barangay officials make up the bulk of respondents (64.4%), providing insights into implementation, while fewer parents (11.3%), teachers (10.1%), and children (14.2%) bring in frontline perspectives on BCPC's impact.

### 3.2. What is the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) Programs

The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) is a vital grassroots institution dedicated to safeguarding children's rights and promoting their holistic development. Established under the Local Government Code and aligned with national child protection frameworks, BCPC's core responsibilities

include preventing child abuse, ensuring access to basic services, raising awareness of children’s rights, and coordinating with child welfare agencies. In Calamba City, Laguna, where socio-economic challenges and urbanization trends affect child welfare, BCPC plays a crucial role across its 16 barangays through three key initiatives:

1. Child Protection Services (CPS) – Focuses on identifying and responding to abuse, promoting child rights awareness, and fostering community vigilance.
2. Emergency Assistance Programs (EAP) – Provide urgent relief and support to families during crises, addressing physical, educational, and psychological needs.
3. Parenting Education Seminars (PES) – Equip parents and guardians with skills for positive, non-violent parenting and child development.

This study evaluates the implementation and perceived effectiveness of these programs based on data from selected barangays.

Table 6: Child Protection Services

Indicative Statement	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
1.The BCPC has been effective in identifying and addressing cases of child abuse and neglect in our community.	<u>4.06</u>	0.63504	Strongly Agree	<u>3</u>
2.BCPC programs have successfully coordinated with other local government units and agencies to protect children.	<u>4.15</u>	0.95308	Strongly Agree	<u>1</u>
3.The BCPC’s efforts in child protection have led to an increase in community awareness regarding child rights and protection.	<u>3.65</u>	0.97605	Agree	<u>5</u>
4.I believe that BCPC’s child protection programs are adequately supported by he local community.	<u>3.79</u>	0.79242	Agree	<u>4</u>
5.The BCPC responds promptly to reported cases of child abuse and neglect.	<u>3.85</u>	0.65255	Agree	<u>2</u>
<b>General Weighted Mean</b>	<u>3.90</u>	0.42017	Agree	

**LEGEND:** 5.00 - 4.00 Strongly Agree; 3.99 - 3.00 = Agree; 2.99 - 2.00 = Neutral; 1.99 - 1.00 = Disagree; 0.99 - 0.00 = Strongly Disagree

Table 6 presents the respondents’ assessment of the effectiveness of the BCPC’s Child Protection Services (CPS) based on various indicative statements. The general weighted mean obtained is 3.90, with a standard deviation of 0.42017, interpreted as "Agree". This indicates that, overall, respondents agree that the Child Protection Services provided by the BCPC are effective.

Among the specific indicators, the statement "*BCPC programs have successfully coordinated with*

other local government units and agencies to protect children" achieved the highest mean score of 4.15, interpreted as "Strongly Agree" and ranked first. This reflects the respondents' strong recognition of the BCPC's effectiveness in building partnerships to safeguard children.

Following this, the statement "The BCPC responds promptly to reported cases of child abuse and neglect" ranked second with a mean of 3.85 ("Agree"), highlighting the timeliness of response as a perceived strength of the BCPC. The statement "The BCPC has been effective in identifying and addressing cases of child abuse and neglect in our community" came in third with a mean of 4.06 ("Strongly Agree"), further supporting the positive perception of the BCPC's direct interventions.

Conversely, the statement "The BCPC's efforts in child protection have led to an increase in community awareness regarding child rights and protection" obtained the lowest mean of 3.65, although it still falls within the interpretation of "Agree" and ranks fifth. This suggests that while the BCPC is seen as effective, efforts in raising community-wide awareness on child rights may need further strengthening.

The low standard deviations across all indicators imply that responses are relatively consistent among the respondents, indicating shared perceptions of the BCPC's Child Protection Services across barangays. Overall, the results suggest that the BCPC's Child Protection Services are viewed positively, particularly in terms of coordination with agencies and responsiveness to child protection cases. However, enhancing community awareness programs remains an area for improvement.

Table 7: Emergency Assistance Program (EAP)

Indicative Statement	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
6.The emergency assistance programs provided by BCPC meet the immediate needs of children in affected families.	4.09	0.84395	Strongly Agree	1
7.BCPC has been effective in providing timely emergency assistance to children and families during disasters.	3.81	0.77216	Agree	2.5
8.The barangay's emergency relief efforts are well-coordinated and quick to reach the most vulnerable children during disasters.	3.81	0.87111	Agree	2.5
9.BCPC efficiently collaborates with other agencies to provide comprehensive relief during emergencies.	3.77	1.03171	Agree	4
10.BCPC's emergency assistance program effectively addresses the specific needs of children during crises (e.g., medical care, education, mental health).	3.38	1.00806	Agree	5
General Weighted Mean	3.77	0.47316	Agree	

**LEGEND:** 5.00 - 4.00 Strongly Agree; 3.99 - 3.00 = Agree; 2.99 - 2.00 = Neutral; 1.99 - 1.00 = Disagree; 0.99 - 0.00 = Strongly Disagree

Table 7 shows the respondents' assessment of the Emergency Assistance Program (EAP) implemented by the BCPC. The general weighted mean is 3.77, with a standard deviation of 0.47316, interpreted as "Sumasang-ayon (Agree)" based on the five-point Likert scale. This indicates that, overall, respondents agree that the EAP is effective, although there is room for improvement.

The highest-rated statement is "The emergency assistance programs provided by BCPC meet the

immediate needs of children in affected families", with a mean of 4.09 ("Strongly Agree"), suggesting that respondents are most satisfied with the timeliness and relevance of the emergency assistance delivered. Two indicators share the second rank with identical mean scores of 3.81, namely, "BCPC has been effective in providing timely emergency assistance to children and families during disasters" and "The barangay's emergency relief efforts are well-coordinated and quick to reach the most vulnerable children during disasters," both interpreted as "Agree."

Meanwhile, the statement "BCPC's emergency assistance program effectively addresses the specific needs of children during crises (e.g., medical care, education, mental health)" received the lowest mean of 3.38, although still falling within the interpretation of "Agree." This suggests that specialized assistance for children's specific needs during crises may require further enhancement.

The slightly higher standard deviation compared to the Child Protection Services findings points to more varied responses among the participants, which may be attributed to differences in how emergency services were distributed across barangays.

In summary, while BCPC's Emergency Assistance Program is generally viewed as effective, there is room for further enhancements, especially in meeting specialized needs and ensuring consistent service delivery during emergencies.

Table 8: Parenting Education Seminars (PES)

Indicative Statement	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
11. BCPC parenting education seminars provide useful and practical information to parents regarding child development and welfare.	3.52	0.76951	Agree	1
12. The parenting seminars effectively promote positive discipline and non-violent methods of child-rearing.	3.50	0.87362	Agree	2
13. BCPC parenting education seminars provide useful information about child development and welfare.	3.42	0.65708	Agree	3
14. The parenting seminars promote positive discipline and non-violent child-rearing practices.	3.19	0.97542	Agree	4
15. BCPC parenting seminars cover practical topics relevant to everyday parenting challenges.	3.04	0.99730	Agree	5
General Weighted Mean	3.33	0.50896	Agree	

**LEGEND:** 5.00 - 4.00 Strongly Agree; 3.99 - 3.00 = Agree; 2.99 - 2.00 = Neutral; 1.99 - 1.00 = Disagree; 0.99 - 0.00 = Strongly Disagree

Table 8 shows the respondents' evaluation of the Parenting Education Seminars (PES) provided by the BCPC. The general weighted mean is 3.33, with a standard deviation of 0.50896, interpreted as "Agree" according to the updated scale. This indicates that, overall, respondents believe that the Parenting Education Seminars are effective, although not as strongly as the other BCPC programs assessed.

The highest-rated item is "BCPC parenting education seminars provide useful and practical information to parents regarding child development and welfare," with a mean score of 3.52 ("Agree"). Similarly, the statements related to promoting positive discipline and offering information about child development both received "Agree" interpretations, with mean scores of 3.50 and 3.42, respectively.

The statement with the lowest mean is "BCPC parenting seminars cover practical topics relevant to everyday parenting challenges," with a mean of 3.04 ("Agree"). Despite being the lowest among the five

indicators, it still falls within the "Agree" category.

The consistent standard deviations across items, though moderate, suggest slight variability in perceptions, possibly indicating differences in how seminars are conducted across barangays.

In conclusion, while respondents agree on the usefulness and relevance of the Parenting Education Seminars, the relatively lower mean scores compared to other BCPC initiatives point to the need for enhancements in content delivery, community engagement, and seminar facilitation to strengthen their overall impact.

3.3. What is the status of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children Programs (BCPC) in terms of:

Table 9: Level of Effectiveness of BCPC Programs

Indicative Statement	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
16.The BCPC is active in preventing child abuse and exploitation in our barangay.	4.08	0.80531	Strongly Agree	1
17.How effective are the BCPC programs in addressing child-related concerns in your barangay?	3.94	0.66554	Agree	2
18.BCPC ensures that children in crisis situations receive psychosocial support and other needed interventions.	3.77	0.74709	Agree	3
19.The BCPC topics covered in the Parenting Education Program were relevant to my needs as a parent/guardian.	3.92	1.01689	Agree	4
20.The barangay has conducted child-focused emergency preparedness training (e.g., evacuation drills, disaster awareness, emergency reporting).	3.56	1.15958	Agree	5
<b>General Weighted Mean</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>0.46824</b>	<b>Agree</b>	

**LEGEND:** 5.00 - 4.00 Strongly Agree; 3.99 - 3.00 = Agree; 2.99 - 2.00 = Neutral; 1.99 - 1.00 = Disagree; 0.99 - 0.00 = Strongly Disagree

Table 9 displays the Effectiveness of BCPC Programs as assessed by respondents. The general weighted mean is 3.85, with a standard deviation of 0.46824, corresponding to the "Agree" interpretation on the Likert scale. This indicates that respondents generally view the BCPC programs as effective, especially in terms of child protection, emergency preparedness, and parenting education.

The highest-rated statement is "The BCPC is active in preventing child abuse and exploitation in our barangay" with a mean score of 4.08, interpreted as "Strongly Agree". This suggests strong confidence in the BCPC's proactive efforts in child protection.

In contrast, the statement "The barangay has conducted child-focused emergency preparedness training (e.g., evacuation drills, disaster awareness, emergency reporting)" received the lowest mean of 3.56, still within the "Agree" category but indicating that emergency preparedness might not be as strongly perceived as other program aspects.

The moderate standard deviation indicates some variation in responses, suggesting that while most respondents agree on the effectiveness of the programs, a few might have different perspectives based on their experiences.

In summary, the BCPC programs are generally seen as moderately effective to effective, achieving their intended goals in areas such as child protection, emergency preparedness, and parenting education. However, there is still room for improvement, particularly in ensuring more uniform impact across all barangays.

Table 10: Level of Efficiency of BCPC Programs

Indicative Statement	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
21. BCPC coordinates well with other agencies (e.g., police, social welfare, health centers) in addressing child protection issues to ensure that children in crisis receive immediate and appropriate interventions.	4.04	1.02726	Agree	1
22. The overall efficiency of BCPC programs in providing services to children and families is commendable.	4.11	0.88176	Strongly Agree	2
23. The BCPC program's services and objectives are clearly communicated and easy to access when emergency assistance is needed by the community.	3.51	1.08519	Agree	3
24. The objectives and benefits of the Parenting Education Program are efficient for parents and guardians, helping improve child-rearing knowledge and practical strategies.	3.43	0.98494	Agree	4
25. BCPC responds quickly to reports of child abuse or neglect and has an efficient system for handling and resolving cases.	3.32	0.96736	Agree	5
<b>General Weighted Mean</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>0.46824</b>	<b>Agree</b>	

**LEGEND:** 5.00 - 4.00 Strongly Agree; 3.99 - 3.00 = Agree; 2.99 - 2.00 = Neutral; 1.99 - 1.00 = Disagree; 0.99 - 0.00 = Strongly Disagree

Table 10 presents the respondents' assessment of the efficiency of BCPC programs. The computed general weighted mean is 3.68, with a standard deviation of 0.46951, which falls within the "Agree" range. This indicates that, overall, respondents perceive BCPC programs as moderately efficient in delivering services to children and families.

The item with the highest mean rating is "*The overall efficiency of BCPC programs in providing services to children and families is commendable,*" with a score of 4.11, interpreted as "Strongly Agree." This implies that the general performance of BCPC programs is highly valued, particularly in terms of their ability to deliver timely and effective services.

Conversely, the item that received the lowest mean rating is "*BCPC responds quickly to reports of child abuse or neglect and has an efficient system for handling and resolving cases,*" with a mean of 3.32, still interpreted as "Agree." This suggests that while the BCPC has established systems for responding to child protection concerns, there may be areas for improvement, especially in terms of response time and procedural efficiency.

Variations in efficiency may stem from the uneven distribution of resources or disparities in the functionality of local BCPC councils. According to Tuazon et al. (2020), the success of child protection

programs often hinges on the local government's capacity to mobilize trained personnel and maintain efficient coordination mechanisms. In barangays where BCPCs are under-resourced or personnel are inadequately trained, delays in response and inefficiencies in case handling are more likely to occur. Given these insights, stakeholders may consider investing in capacity-building programs for BCPC members, digital tools for case tracking, and stronger inter-agency coordination.

These strategies align with best practices recommended by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC, 2019), which emphasize responsive, well-resourced, and community-based child protection systems as keys to sustainable impact.

Table 11: Level of Innovativeness of BCPC Programs

Indicative Statement	Mean	SD	Interpretation	Rank
26.The Parenting Education Program introduces new and relevant parenting strategies based on modern research and best practices, regularly updated to reflect current challenges.	3.13	1.06418	Agree	5
27.BCPC provides online support groups or digital platforms for parents to share experiences, ask for advice, and access a learning and support system.	2.97	1.16476	Neutral	4
28.BCPC Child Protection Program introduces innovative strategies to protect children from abuse, neglect, and exploitation through community networks and partnerships.	2.91	1.08736	Neutral	3
29.BCPC’s child welfare programs are innovative and continue to improve based on community needs.	2.79	1.28635	Neutral	2
30.BCPC regularly updates its emergency preparedness plans utilizing technology-based communication tools (e.g., emergency hotlines, mobile apps, online reporting).	2.99	1.30038	Neutral	1
General Weighted Mean	3.85	0.46824	Agree	

**LEGEND:** 5.00 - 4.00 Strongly Agree; 3.99 - 3.00 = Agree; 2.99 - 2.00 = Neutral; 1.99 - 1.00 = Disagree; 0.99 - 0.00 = Strongly Disagree

Table 11 presents the evaluation of the Innovativeness of BCPC Programs based on the respondents' assessments. The general weighted mean is 2.96, with a standard deviation of 0.81301, which falls within the Neutral category according to the Likert scale. This suggests that respondents generally perceive the BCPC programs as lacking in innovation.

The highest-rated item, *"The Parenting Education Program introduces new and relevant parenting strategies based on modern research and best practices, regularly updated to reflect current challenges,"* received a mean score of 3.13, which is categorized as Agree, indicating that the Parenting Education Program has some innovative elements, but it could still improve in this area.

On the other hand, the lowest-rated statement, *"BCPC regularly updates its emergency preparedness plans utilizing technology-based communication tools (e.g., emergency hotlines, mobile apps, online reporting),"* received a mean score of 2.99, which falls in the Neutral range. This suggests that BCPC could

more effectively use modern communication tools to improve emergency preparedness.

The high standard deviation indicates that there is significant variation in respondents' experiences with the innovativeness of the programs, which could suggest that some barangays are more proactive in introducing new ideas. In contrast, others are still reliant on traditional methods.

In conclusion, BCPC programs are generally viewed as neutral in terms of innovativeness. To improve, BCPC may need to explore and implement more technology-driven solutions, innovative community-driven approaches, and regular updates to their programs to meet the needs of children and families better.

*3.4. Is there a significant effect of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children Programs on the Child Protection Services, Emergency Assistance Programs and Parent Education Seminars?*

This section presents the significant effects of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) programs on three crucial child welfare areas: Child Protection Services (CPS), Emergency Assistance Programs (EAP), and Parent Education Seminars (PES). By examining the relationships between the BCPC programs and these services, the study aims to determine the influence of the BCPC's effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness in enhancing child protection, emergency preparedness, and parental support initiatives.

The analysis uses Pearson correlation coefficients to assess the strength and direction of these relationships, considering whether improvements in BCPC program attributes lead to better service delivery in CPS, EAP, and PES. The results presented in the tables reveal the extent to which the variables are interrelated, with specific attention to statistical significance.

Understanding these relationships is essential for identifying areas where BCPC programs may need strengthening or adaptation to serve better the needs of children and families in the community. The section includes detailed interpretations of the correlations between the BCPC programs and each service area, along with insights into the potential drivers of program success or areas for improvement.

The effectiveness and innovativeness of BCPC programs are positively correlated with Child Protection Services (CPS), with moderate correlations indicating that well-implemented and innovative programs contribute more significantly to child protection efforts. Efficiency, although correlated positively with CPS, shows a weaker impact, suggesting that while operational improvements matter, the overall program structure and innovation have a more substantial influence on child protection outcomes.

Table 12: Relationship Between BCPC Programs Status and Child Protection Services

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
Effectiveness	0.350**	0.000	Moderate positive correlation, significant

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
Efficiency	0.192**	0.002	Weak positive correlation, significant
Innovativeness	0.393**	0.000	Moderate positive correlation, significant

**LEGEND:** 0.00 - 0.19: Very Weak or No Correlation; 0.20 - 0.39: Weak Positive Correlation; 0.40 - 0.59: Moderate Positive Correlation; 0.60 - 0.79: Strong Positive Correlation; 0.80 - 1.00: Very Strong Positive Correlation  
**Significance Levels:**  $p < 0.01$ : Highly Significant;  $p < 0.05$ : Significant;  $p \geq 0.05$ : Not Significant

The Pearson correlation results revealed statistically significant positive relationships between the assessed program dimensions—effectiveness, efficiency, and innovativeness—and the implementation of Child Protection Services (CPS) in the 15 barangays of Calamba City. Specifically, a moderate positive correlation was found between effectiveness and CPS implementation ( $r = 0.350$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), indicating that as the effectiveness of BCPC programs increases, so does the quality and delivery of child protection services. This suggests that effective planning, implementation, and monitoring mechanisms contribute meaningfully to safeguarding children's welfare in the community.

Similarly, innovativeness showed a moderate positive correlation with CPS ( $r = 0.393$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), underscoring the relevance of creative and adaptive strategies in addressing the evolving needs of children. This aligns with previous research emphasizing that innovative interventions often fill gaps in traditional child welfare approaches (UNICEF, 2021).

On the other hand, efficiency demonstrated a weak but significant positive correlation ( $r = 0.192$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ), implying that while resource utilization and timeliness do contribute to better service delivery, their influence may be less substantial compared to effectiveness and innovation. This finding is consistent with the idea that while efficient processes are beneficial, they must be coupled with quality and creativity to yield impactful results (Save the Children, 2020).

Overall, these findings highlight the necessity of prioritizing both effectiveness and innovativeness in BCPC programs to further strengthen child protection efforts in the barangay level. Continuous improvements in these areas may lead to more responsive and sustainable interventions for children in need.

Table 13: Relationship Between BCPC Programs Status and Emergency Assistance Programs

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
Effectiveness	0.014	0.824	No significant correlation
Efficiency	0.223**	0.000	Weak positive correlation, significant

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
Innovativeness	0.322**	0.000	Moderate positive correlation, significant

**LEGEND:** 0.00 - 0.19: Very Weak or No Correlation; 0.20 - 0.39: Weak Positive Correlation; 0.40 - 0.59: Moderate Positive Correlation; 0.60 - 0.79: Strong Positive Correlation; 0.80 - 1.00: Very Strong Positive Correlation  
**Significance Levels:**  $p < 0.01$ : Highly Significant;  $p < 0.05$ : Significant;  $p \geq 0.05$ : Not Significant

The findings reveal that the effectiveness of BCPC programs does not significantly affect the Emergency Assistance Programs, while efficiency and innovativeness both show positive correlations. This indicates that improvements in these areas can enhance the delivery and success of emergency assistance.

The lack of significant correlation with effectiveness suggests that while BCPC programs might be effective, the tangible impact on emergency response may depend on other practical aspects of program implementation, such as preparedness and resource management.

The weak correlation with efficiency implies that while operational improvements can have a positive impact, more comprehensive enhancements in logistics, staff capacity, and coordination are required for greater effectiveness in emergency assistance.

The moderate correlation with innovativeness highlights the importance of adopting new, creative solutions in emergency responses. This could involve technology, modern methodologies, or new partnerships, which can make BCPC programs more adaptive and responsive to emerging needs during crises. These results emphasize the potential benefits of improving efficiency and innovation within BCPC programs to strengthen emergency assistance efforts in the community.

Table 14: Relationship Between BCPC Programs Status and Parent Education Seminars (PES)

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
Effectiveness	0.158*	0.013	Weak positive correlation, significant
Efficiency	0.231**	0.000	Weak positive correlation, significant
Innovativeness	0.405**	0.000	Moderate positive correlation, significant

**LEGEND:** 0.00 - 0.19: Very Weak or No Correlation; 0.20 - 0.39: Weak Positive Correlation; 0.40 - 0.59: Moderate Positive Correlation; 0.60 - 0.79: Strong Positive Correlation; 0.80 - 1.00: Very Strong Positive Correlation  
**Significance Levels:**  $p < 0.01$ : Highly Significant;  $p < 0.05$ : Significant;  $p \geq 0.05$ : Not Significant

Effectiveness and efficiency of BCPC programs are positively correlated with Parenting Education Seminars (PES), but their impact is relatively weak. While improvements in these areas contribute to the success of PES, they are not the most significant drivers of improvement.

Innovativeness has the strongest positive correlation with PES, indicating that new, creative, and engaging methods are key to the success of Parenting Education Seminars. This underscores the importance of adopting innovative approaches in the design and delivery of these seminars to maximize their effectiveness and relevance.

Thus, BCPC programs are encouraged to focus more on innovation in their Parenting Education Seminars while maintaining effectiveness and efficiency to ensure broader program success.

3.5. What Proposed Action Plan can be made on the result of the study

Table 15: Proposed Action Plan for Enhancing the Effectiveness, Efficiency and Innovativeness of BCPC Programs in Calamba City, Laguna

Objectives	Tasks/Activities	Success Indicator	Timeframe	Resources
<b>To enhance child protection services</b>	1. Increase community awareness on child rights and protection through outreach campaigns.	Number of outreach campaigns conducted.	June 2025 to December 2025	BCPC, NGOs, Local government units (LGUs), Community organizations
	2. Improve speed and responsiveness in handling child abuse cases.	Response time to child abuse cases reduced.		Police, social workers, child welfare officers
	3. Strengthen coordination with other agencies for child protection.	Increased number of collaborations with other agencies.		Government agencies, NGOs, local health and welfare offices
<b>To improve emergency</b>	1. Strengthen coordination with other agencies for	Improved coordination	June 2025 to December 2025	BCPC, LGUs, NGOs,
<b>assistance programs</b>	better emergency preparedness and response.	among agencies.		Emergency response teams
	2. Regularly update and test emergency preparedness plans.	Frequency of updated emergency plans.		LGUs, BCPC, disaster preparedness organizations
	3. Streamline the system for emergency assistance distribution, particularly for vulnerable populations.	Increased speed and efficiency of emergency assistance delivery.		LGUs, BCPC, Volunteers, Relief organizations
<b>To innovate parenting education seminars</b>	1. Introduce modern parenting techniques and educational materials based on research and best practices.	Number of seminars utilizing modern techniques.	June 2025 to December 2025	BCPC, Educational institutions, Parenting experts, Local facilitators
	2. Develop online platforms for accessible parenting seminars and resources.	Percentage increase in online seminar participation.		Technology providers, BCPC, Local educational centers
	3. Incorporate peer groups and community-led initiatives to support continuous parenting education.	Number of peer groups or community-led programs established.		BCPC, Community leaders, Parent volunteers
<b>To enhance program innovation</b>	1. Invest in technology-based solutions for child protection and emergency	Number of technological solutions implemented.	June 2025 to December 2025	BCPC, Technology providers, NGOs

	assistance, such as mobile apps and digital reporting tools.			
	2. Explore digital platforms for parenting education to expand accessibility and reach.	Increase in the number of online resources and platforms used.		Educational institutions, BCPC, Tech companies
<b>To improve community engagement</b>	1. Develop local leaders' capacity through training programs, particularly in community-led child protection and emergency response initiatives.	Number of community leaders trained and actively involved.	June 2025 to December 2025	LGUs, BCPC, NGOs, Local training centers
	2. Encourage community-based monitoring and evaluation of BCPC programs to increase involvement and accountability.	Increased community participation in program monitoring.		LGUs, BCPC, Local organizations, Volunteers
<b>To ensure sustainability of programs</b>	1. Establish long-term funding strategies, including partnerships with NGOs, private sectors, and international donors.	Secured long-term funding agreements or sponsorships.	June 2025 to December 2025	BCPC, LGUs, NGOs, Private sector partners
	2. Develop continuous feedback mechanisms to assess the impact of programs and adjust	Implementation of regular evaluation and feedback sessions.		BCPC, LGUs, Community stakeholders
	strategies accordingly.			
<b>To ensure inclusive services</b>	1. Address the needs of marginalized groups (e.g., LGBTQI+, persons with disabilities) through targeted programs and services.	Increased participation of marginalized groups in BCPC programs.	June 2025 to December 2025	BCPC, NGOs, Community organizations, Advocacy groups for marginalized sectors
	2. Expand services specifically designed for vulnerable children and families.	Number of specialized services delivered to vulnerable groups.		BCPC, LGUs, Social services, Healthcare providers
<b>To improve overall program coordination</b>	Strengthen collaborate on between BCPC, local agencies, and other stakeholders for more effective program delivery.	Number of successful joint initiatives between BCPC and other stakeholders.	June 2025 onwards	BCPC, LGUs, Government agencies, NGOs
	2. Conduct regular inter-agency meetings and workshops for knowledge sharing and coordination.	Frequency and attendance at inter-agency workshops and meetings.		BCPC, LGUs, Government agencies, NGOs

#### 4. Summary of Findings, Conclusion, and Recommendation

This chapter presents an overview of the conclusions drawn from the data analysis and provides recommendations for improving and further developing the BCPC programs in Calamba City, Laguna.

##### 4.1. Summary of Findings

The key findings of the study are as follows:

1. Demographic Profile of Respondents:
  - The majority of respondents were females (52.6%), followed by males (41.7%) and a small proportion identifying as LGBTQI+ (5.7%).
  - Most respondents were between 26 and 40 years old (39.7%) and had completed at least high school, with a significant number holding college degrees.
  - Most respondents had been residing in their barangay for 11-20 years (39.3%), and the most common role in the community was that of a barangay official (64.4%).
2. Effectiveness of BCPC Programs:
  - The BCPC's efforts in child protection and emergency assistance were generally viewed as effective. The programs most highly rated were those related to child abuse identification and coordination with other agencies.
  - However, some areas, such as increasing community awareness and addressing child abuse promptly, showed moderate effectiveness.
  - The effectiveness of parenting education seminars was also moderate, with particular emphasis on innovative delivery methods.
3. Efficiency of BCPC Programs:
  - The BCPC programs were perceived as efficient, with high ratings for coordination with other agencies and clear communication of services.
  - The overall efficiency was slightly hindered by slower responses to child abuse cases and less efficient coordination for emergency relief efforts.
4. Innovativeness of BCPC Programs:
  - The programs were rated less innovative, with most innovation found in the introduction of technology-based communication tools for emergency preparedness.
  - Other programs, such as child welfare and parenting education, were considered less innovative, reflecting a need for further integration of modern approaches.
5. Correlations between Program Status and Outcomes:
  - Child Protection Services (CPS): There was a moderate positive correlation between the effectiveness and innovativeness of BCPC programs and child protection outcomes. Efficiency showed a weak correlation.
  - Emergency Assistance Programs (EAP): Innovativeness and efficiency had significant positive correlations with EAP outcomes, though effectiveness did not show a significant relationship.
  - Parent Education Seminars (PES): Innovativeness had the strongest positive correlation with the success of parenting education seminars, with effectiveness and efficiency contributing moderately.

##### 4.2. Conclusions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The BCPC programs are generally effective and efficient, with room for improvement in certain areas, especially in enhancing community engagement, innovating delivery methods, and improving coordination during emergency relief efforts.

2. Child protection services benefit most from the effectiveness and innovativeness of BCPC programs. However, more could be done to increase the visibility of child protection efforts and enhance community participation in child welfare initiatives.
3. Emergency assistance programs are moderately effective, but their success hinges more on innovation and coordination than on perceived effectiveness alone. Efficiency and timely responses should be prioritized for greater impact during crises.
4. Parenting education seminars are valuable but could be enhanced with more innovative strategies, particularly in utilizing digital platforms and modern communication tools to reach a broader audience.
5. Socio-demographic factors such as gender, age, and role in the community were found to have minimal influence on the perceived effectiveness and efficiency of BCPC programs, suggesting that program success is more reliant on structural and procedural factors.
6. The overall innovative capacity of BCPC programs needs to be enhanced to meet evolving community needs, especially by incorporating modern technology and flexible service delivery methods.

#### 4.3. Recommendations

Based on the conclusions drawn from this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Enhance Innovation:
  - BCPC should adopt more technology-driven solutions for child protection and emergency assistance programs, such as mobile apps for reporting child abuse and digital platforms for parenting education.
  - Experiment with online workshops and webinars for better accessibility to seminars and pieces of training.
2. Strengthen Child Protection Services:
  - Increase community awareness on child rights and protection through regular outreach and educational campaigns.
  - Improve the speed and responsiveness of interventions in child abuse cases, ensuring that support services are adequately provided.
3. Improve Emergency Assistance Programs:
  - Enhance coordination with other agencies and ensure that emergency preparedness plans are regularly updated and tested.
  - Develop a more streamlined and efficient system for providing immediate assistance, particularly to vulnerable children and families.
4. Innovate Parenting Education Seminars:
  - Focus on introducing modern parenting techniques based on research and practice, making use of diverse formats such as peer groups and community-led initiatives.
  - Increase the availability of online support and resources for parents, promoting continuous learning and interaction.
5. Invest in Training and Capacity Building:
  - Organize regular training programs for barangay officials and community leaders to improve their understanding of BCPC programs, with particular emphasis on child protection and emergency response procedures.
  - Invest in leadership development initiatives within the community to foster greater participation in program activities.
6. Address the Needs of Vulnerable Groups:
  - Ensure that all programs are inclusive, paying special attention to the needs of marginalized groups such as LGBTQI+ individuals and those with disabilities.
  - Expand support services that focus on the specific challenges faced by vulnerable children and families.
7. Ensure Sustainability:

- Develop long-term funding strategies for BCPC programs, exploring partnerships with private sectors, NGOs, and international donors.
- Establish a continuous feedback and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the programs remain responsive to the evolving needs of the community.
- By focusing on these areas, BCPC can further enhance its impact on child welfare, emergency preparedness, and family support programs in Calamba City, Laguna.

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