

## Philippines

### Update on the context and situation of children

The Philippines experienced two surges of COVID-19 infections in 2021, from March to April and August to September, due to the more infectious Delta variant. In both instances, the government reinstated strict mobility restrictions in the National Capital Region, nearby provinces and key metropolitan areas. The measures to contain the spread of infection have had a severe socio-economic impact on children and families.

Reforms in 2021 stabilized the economy in a bid to recover from the early shocks of the pandemic. The 2021 national budget of PHP4.5 trillion (US\$87.8 billion) was the financial blueprint to support the proactive response to the pandemic. Social services, including health, education, social welfare and housing, received the largest share amounting to PHP1.7 trillion (US\$32.6 billion), 11.6 per cent higher than the previous year. The 2022 national budget is PHP5 trillion (US\$97.5 billion), 11 per cent higher than 2021.

Despite a slow recovery, the World Bank forecasts an economic rebound for the Philippines with a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2021 before accelerating to an average of 5.8 per cent in 2022–2023. However, the World Bank warned that the pandemic remains a major risk to the country's growth prospects.

According to available data from the Philippine Statistics Authority, the 2021 first semester poverty incidence increased to 23.7 per cent, compared to the same period in 2018 at 21.1. This translates to 26.1 million individuals (4.7 million families) living below the poverty threshold estimated at an average monthly income of PHP12,082 (US\$235) for a family of five. Around 1.9 million families (7 per cent) are affected by food poverty. The government continued to provide financial assistance to low-income families in 2021 through the Social Amelioration Program (SAP) introduced in 2020 in response to the pandemic.

The COVID-19 vaccination has allowed the economy to slowly reopen. Of the 76.7 million priority population for vaccination, over 57 million received at least one dose and 49.8 million received the complete dose as of 31 December. In addition to the government's purchase of vaccines, the COVAX Facility donated supplies to the country's vaccination programme.

In the absence of recent data, the direct impact of COVID-19 on child nutrition is difficult to ascertain. However, pre-COVID government data (2019) shows that the triple burden of malnutrition, stunting at 28.8 per cent and micronutrient deficiency at 17 per cent, co-exist with an increasing prevalence of overweight among 9.1 per cent of children 5–10 years and 9.8 per cent among 10–19 years. The ongoing expanded national survey for 2021–2022 will update the child nutrition status and progress towards the targets in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017–2022. The secondary impacts are expected to be significant amid loss of livelihood, food insecurity, change in dietary consumption patterns and reduced access to essential maternal and child health and nutrition services.

The pre-existing learning crisis worsened in 2021, with the continued disruption of in-person classes since the pandemic started. Worldwide, the Philippines is among the countries with the longest school closures. According to a nationwide survey by UNICEF and Social Weather Stations, 84 per cent of parents observed that their children were learning less in distance learning and only 18 per cent are using online modalities. This worsens inequality in education for the most disadvantaged students.

Concerns on increased vulnerabilities and risks for children to violence and online sexual abuse and

exploitation continued in 2021. Though confinement measures for children were relaxed, mobility restrictions resulted in fewer reported and referred cases of online violence to the women and children protection units compared to pre-pandemic figures. The Department of Justice recorded 2.8 million reports of online child sexual abuse, more than double of the cases in 2020. Consultations with children and service providers underscored the rising cases of mental health and psychosocial problems among children due to prolonged confinement, online or offline violence, and general anxiety over the pandemic.

The interim Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) government mandate was extended from 2022 to 2025, increasing the timeframe to reinforce new reforms and accelerate systems strengthening. UNICEF continues to support the BARMM government in partnership with the Governments of Japan, Korea, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the European Union towards peace and development in the region.

National government agencies and local government units developed their respective Devolution Transition Plans for the implementation of the Mandanas Doctrine in 2022, which will increase the share of local governments in the national budget. This presents challenges and opportunities for improving public financial management for children considering the existing and newly devolved basic social services to benefit children and families.

In 2021, at least 15 tropical cyclones – including category 5 Typhoon Rai – intensified the effects of the pandemic on children. As of 31 December, the government reported that 1.8 million families (6.6 million people) were affected. With significant government funds allocated to the pandemic, the Philippine Government accepted humanitarian assistance from the United Nations (UN) Humanitarian Country Team for Typhoon Rai.

The Philippines can look forward to key development opportunities with the drafting of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for 2023–2028 in 2022. In terms of child rights advocacy, the combined fifth and sixth cycle reports of the Philippines on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be considered during the 90th Committee Session in May 2022. This presents an opportunity to accelerate child rights advocacy with the new national administration that will be elected in May 2022 and update the Situation Analysis on Children to inform national planning processes.

The Philippines will participate in the High-level Political Forum on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and submit a voluntary national review report in 2022. This offers an opportunity to evaluate progress against the SDGs and contribute to the development of the PDP 2023-2028. For the UN, the new cooperation framework to be developed in the second half of 2022 is an opportunity to renew the partnership and introduce new areas of collaboration with the government.

## Major contributions and drivers of results

In 2021, UNICEF Philippines continued its focus on preventing the spread and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 and ensuring progress towards the SDGs and the PDP 2017-2022. Achievements in addressing public health needs, risk communication and community engagement, strengthening child protection mechanisms, supporting the continuity of education, generating evidence for social protection and responding to emergencies highlight the work of UNICEF.

UNICEF responded to several major emergencies, including supporting the communities affected by Typhoon Rai in December. Following armed conflicts in Maguindanao (BARMM) in March, approximately 10,000 individuals received assistance in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and early childhood care and development from UNICEF. In April, UNICEF concluded its

five-month response to Typhoons Goni and Vamco, with 176,619 individuals receiving assistance. In July, UNICEF provided health and nutrition supplies to 4,700 people who were affected by the eruption of Taal Volcano.

***Every child survives and thrives in a healthy and clean environment***

The end of the polio outbreak on 11 July was a significant achievement. UNICEF supported the Department of Health (DOH) in vaccinating 4.7 million children under 5 years against polio in critical areas in the country. As a result, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Philippines polio-free once again after the outbreak in 2019 that ended the country's 30 years of polio-free status. Furthermore, the partnership between UNICEF and DOH averted a measles outbreak through an aggressive vaccination programme and social mobilization that reached 4.4 million children.

As the global coordinator for COVID-19 vaccination in partnership with WHO and GAVI, UNICEF is also playing a key role in procuring and managing the COVID vaccination. Through the COVAX Facility, UNICEF supported the procurement of 62.2 million doses administered to 30.7 million people, including 12-17-year-old children, and other necessary medical and hygiene supplies as of 31 December. To support the transportation and storage of the vaccines, UNICEF procured US\$6.7 million worth of cold chain equipment distributed to 17 regions, 81 provinces and 1,120 municipalities and cities, and around 20,587 health providers and community health workers were trained on proper vaccination. Furthermore, in partnership with GAVI, UNICEF provided US\$4.9 million to support the vaccine roll-out in 10 regions with the highest numbers of unvaccinated adults. This support addressed critical gaps in the regions, including lack of health workers, mobilization of vaccination teams, and funding for volunteers. UNICEF also supported 19 cities and provinces on risk communication and community engagement to reach 5.4 million people with messages on COVID-19 prevention and vaccination and mobilizing more than 13,000 local officials, community leaders, health workers, and other influencers to support the vaccination.

UNICEF's support to policymaking resulted in gains for children that either provided greater access to services or created new opportunities to make previously scarce services accessible to children and families.

UNICEF supported the development and roll-out of the First 1,000 Days integrated packages that include health, food, early childhood development, social protection and WASH services in communities struggling to access basic services. As a result, 19 UNICEF-supported municipalities received integrated services for 156,955 people, with 607 *barangays* (communities) eventually being certified Zero Open Defecation (ZOD). These integrated services reached an estimated 334,636 parents and caregivers with nutrition, health and WASH messages; and trained health and day-care workers to effectively assess 4,468 children at risk of developmental delays.

The launch of the Philippines Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan in September 2021 was a major step for the WASH sector. Developed with UNICEF's participation in the drafting and review, it provides a clearer path to reach the ZOD target of 42,046 *barangays* by 2025. This will also improve service delivery and accelerate WASH targets in the SDGs.

Progress towards ZOD in BARMM accelerated with additional 314 communities and 26 municipalities verified as ZOD this year, benefiting some 232,000 people, including an estimated 114,000 children. This progress was due to the closer alignment of priorities between the regional, provincial and local governments through UNICEF support. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the formation of a multi-sectoral Bangsamoro Committee on WASH to address the lack of systematic planning and implementation in the new sub-regional WASH Strategic Development Plan to be included in the revised Bangsamoro Regional Development Plan in 2022.

As a result of UNICEF's continuous advocacy and technical support through high-level policy

discussions, DOH included provisions for child protection and intimate partners violence in the HIV testing guidelines. This builds on the recent revisions in policies allowing children to access HIV testing and other services resulting from UNICEF's work with partners. In addition, UNICEF and the Council for the Welfare of Children led a series of online consultations with 128 adolescents, culminating with their 'voices' and inputs in the first community-led People Living with HIV agenda. Recommendations from consultations are expected to influence the National AIDS Medium Term Development Plan 2023-2027.

### ***Every child learns***

In November 2021, 15,683 students returned to schools for in-person learning after almost two years of school closures. The 287 pilot schools in COVID-19 low-risk areas initiated in-person classes for kindergarten, Grades 1–3 and senior high school levels. UNICEF's strong cross-sector advocacy and technical support to reopen schools informed the preparation of joint guidelines from DOH and the Department of Education (DepEd). Despite advocacy on inclusion of schools in the hardest to reach areas, none of the schools in BARMM were part of the pilot. In its advocacy, UNICEF provided DepEd with international comparative data and indicators to demonstrate the negative impact of school closures on learning, collected data about parents' perception, and conducted risk analyses to determine which schools to reopen in a phased approach.

To ensure continuity of learning, UNICEF supported DepEd in implementing and improving digital and other self-learning modalities (in local languages) through online learning platforms, television, radio, and distribution of printed modules, benefitting more than 3 million children in Grades 1–3. UNICEF distributed School-in-a-Bag packages containing laptops, tablets and other technological resources to improve distance learning for 2,788 children and 161 teachers in 50 multi-grade schools. UNICEF also supported the development of new learning resources for children with hearing impairments. Furthermore, a total of 175,000 youth learned through an online learning platform developed by UNICEF for the Alternative Learning System.

UNICEF has strengthened the national education system through evidence generation, policy dialogue, and technical assistance. Supported by the Global Partnership for Education, with UNICEF as the grant agent, the finalization of the Basic Education Development Plan 2030 provided a significant opportunity for the Philippines to set long-term investment priorities with a greater chance for sustainability and external funding from development partners. Similar strategic support for the Bangsamoro Education Reform and Development Plan 2021-2035 provided a holistic analysis of the issues from pre-school to tertiary that will guide education reform in the region.

UNICEF advocated for the use of the Hardship Index – an equity tool developed by DepEd and UNICEF to determine the appropriate incentives for teachers working in remote schools, resulting in a joint policy by DepEd and the Department of Budget and Management on the use of the tool. Around 57,000 teachers will receive additional benefits under this policy.

In addition, UNICEF supported the implementation of the national strategic plan for early childhood care and development with the establishment of a monitoring, evaluation and accountability system. This resulted in better implementation of the early identification system for early childhood by the government in 11 priority municipalities where 640 child development workers were trained.

UNICEF supported research to contribute to policy discussions that resulted in a greater focus on urgent learning recovery needs and focus on socio-emotional skills. The Early Childhood Care and Development Longitudinal Study that followed a cohort of 3,000 students from kindergarten to Grade 4 to measure their cognitive and socio-emotional learning was conducted from 2014–2021 for DepEd, and found a clear need to strengthen numeracy and literacy assessment policies and practices to support learners in meeting curriculum expectations.

Modeling active adolescent engagement for climate action, UNICEF implemented a participatory climate action programme, which facilitated the implementation of 19 adolescent-led community-based projects by 110 empowered adolescents. A national government Communication for Development Strategy on Youth in Climate Action was adopted and is being used as the overarching framework for the development of LGU-specific toolkits for children/youth mobilization.

***Every child is protected from violence and exploitation***

UNICEF strengthened child protection systems by supporting the government to adopt, amend and operationalize child-friendly laws, policies and plans. With quarantine measures restricting the movement of children, and an increased risk of abuse and violence against children, UNICEF intensified its legislative and public advocacy to heighten attention for stronger protective measures. As a result, child protection policies were formulated and adopted by the government in (i) DepEd's Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Child Protection in Schools and Other Learning Environments for 2022-2024, (ii) the Philippine National Police Child Protection Policy, (iii) the bill to Increase the Minimum Age of Statutory Rape from 12 to 16 years and the adoption of the Anti-Child Marriage Act, (iv) the formulation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Family Court Act, and (v) the integration of the *Masayang Pamilya para sa Batang Pilipino* (MaPa) in the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program – the national poverty alleviation programme. The bill to increase the minimum age of statutory rape from 12 to 16 years presents a major achievement for the Philippines that has the second-lowest age of sexual consent in the world. It was ratified by Congress and submitted to the Office of the President to be enacted into law. If signed, this will change a 90-year-old law, increase protection for children and provide the same level of protection for boys.

Technical and financial support and advocacy contributed to the development of DepEd's three-year comprehensive strategic plan (2022–2024) for child protection to guide its newly established Child Protection Unit and Child Rights Education Desk in strengthening child protection policies and commitments.

National systems strengthening of the justice system service professionals was a key focus of UNICEF's support. UNICEF worked with the Philippine National Police to develop and launch its Child Protection Policy which guarantees the protection and safety of children against all forms of violence under police responsibility.

In June, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the UN signed a national strategic plan to address grave violations against children in armed conflict. In 2021, the UN Country Team verified 15 out of 18 reported cases of these grave violations, with continued risks, against children. It is anticipated that the signed Plan will contribute to increased accountability to national and international child protection standards and the reduction of grave violations by the State Party.

Republic Act 11593 was enacted, extending the transition period to the new Bangsamoro Government from 2022 to 2025 which is key to sustaining the gains of the peace process. This also strengthens the government's commitment to supporting the 1,869 children in BARMM who were disengaged from the armed group Moro Islamic Liberation Front in 2016–2017 under the UNICEF-brokered agreement between the UN and the armed group. In 2021, 730 disengaged children assessed by UNICEF and partners were not found to have re-associated with armed groups.

As the lead organization of the SaferKidsPH, a consortium addressing online sexual abuse and exploitation of children in the Philippines, UNICEF supported the development of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Family Courts Act which, among others, enhances the social welfare and counselling services in the court systems.

To ensure that parents and caregivers are adequately engaged in positive parental practices, UNICEF supported the integration of the MaPa (adapted from WHO's Parenting for Lifelong Health) into the

*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program and the residential and foster care programmes. An estimated 25,000 parents and caregivers participated in sessions and received positive parenting messages through various offline and online platforms. The integration is a key driver of change to ensure that the results in reducing violence against children are maximized and sustained. Previous findings in the evaluation of the MaPa showed that there was marked improvement in parent-child relationships which contributed to a decrease in violence at home.

As part of its continuing work in preventing violence against children during the pandemic, UNICEF reached 14,109 children who experienced violence with support to health, justice/law enforcement and social services. Key interventions supported by UNICEF were the mental health and psychosocial support for 5,033 children and the roll-out of support to critical government structures to ensure the adoption of the Child Protection Minimum Standards that enhanced humanitarian action in the COVID-19 context.

### ***Every child has an equitable chance in life***

UNICEF continued to work with the government in evidence generation to inform public policy and programmes and ensure that sufficient attention is given to child poverty brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. In partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, UNICEF conducted assessments of child poverty: (i) the effects of COVID-19 on monetary poverty and multidimensional vulnerabilities in the Philippines with a special focus on children; and (ii) the impact of the SAP on reducing poverty and alleviating deprivations for approximately 17.5 million families amid COVID-19. The results highlighted that without the SAP, child monetary poverty could have increased. In 2018, an estimated 9.8 million children in the Philippines are living in poverty. There is a significant difference in child poverty between urban and rural areas, with twice the number of children in rural areas (7.8 million) experiencing poverty compared to children in urban areas (2.4 million), although this does not reflect intra-urban disparities. Children in BARMM are more vulnerable than the national average, with poverty rates potentially ranging between 73.7 and 87 per cent.

To ensure that children in poor households in BARMM are included in the updating of the national government social registry, UNICEF also provided support in completing the household validation exercise in the Province of Basilan with 56,925 households identified as poor. The inclusion of these households in the registry is the first step to ensuring both inclusion and prioritization in government poverty reduction programmes.

In 2021, UNICEF continued to focus on equity and budget priority for investing in children at sub-national level. With the oversight and leadership of the government's Public Finance for Children Technical Working Group, UNICEF supported the development and field testing of a budget tracking tool that enables national and local governments to systematically track budget allocations and expenditures for programmes, projects and activities for children and their contribution to child outcomes. This presents important opportunities to strengthen the inclusivity, transparency and effectiveness of budget allocations in the country, and further supports the anticipated increase in budget allocation to local governments from the national budget.

UNICEF strategically engaged with businesses to mobilize core assets and improve their practices. For instance, as a result of UNICEF's training on child rights and business principles, PLDT/Smart overhauled their corporate policies to integrate children's rights and implemented a capacity building programme on child online safety. Through tripartite agreement, Globe provided hardware and digital resources to set up tele-consult helplines in 47 barangays to respond to and manage Violence Against Children cases.

## UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

UNICEF is a member of the UN Country Team and contributes to the implementation of the Socio-Economic and Peacebuilding Framework. UNICEF leads several subgroups under the People Pillar, including those for education and food security and nutrition.

UNICEF led the integration and strengthening of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse interagency coordination, ensuring its integration in current programme priorities and incoming partnerships such as the UN Central Emergency Response Fund Anticipatory Action.

UNICEF worked closely with other UN agencies in implementing the current cooperation framework with the government. Together with WHO, UNICEF supported the COVID-19 response which saw the acceleration in reach and coverage of the priority population for vaccination by facilitating the country's access to COVID-19 vaccines and supplies through COVAX. UNICEF also worked with the UN Development Programme in disseminating evidence on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, resulting in more informed policymaking and improved interventions. UNICEF also worked with FAO on programmes under the Sustainable Development Fund such as addressing shock-responsive social protection in BARMM, and with UN Development Programme and UN Population Fund on applying an integrated national financing framework in managing the socio-economic impact of the pandemic.

UNICEF convened the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement with UN agencies to support the country's multistakeholder platform to develop ambitious financial and non-financial commitments to Nutrition for Growth, a global effort to accelerate progress on malnutrition. This concerted effort resulted in financial commitments by the government worth \$291 million to transform the food system and address malnutrition. This achievement will enhance health and nutrition services for women and children during the first 1,000 days of life. Furthermore, UNICEF worked with WHO, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to support the Interagency Task Force on Zero Hunger and the Office of Cabinet Secretary to operationalize the national food policy and its nutrition priorities.

UNICEF nurtured existing partnerships and explored opportunities to engage new partnerships at the community, sub-regional and national levels. In support of the safe reopening of schools, UNICEF, WHO and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization worked closely with DepEd in generating evidence, organizing key technical discussions and preparing public statements. UNICEF worked with *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* to integrate 'WASH in Schools' indicators and data in the COVID risk classification heatmap used in selecting schools for the pilot reopening.

In BARMM, UNICEF and UNESCO jointly supported the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education in the preparation of the Bangsamoro Education Reform and Development Plan to strengthen government capacities in education sector planning. UNICEF worked with civil society organizations to further strengthen community-based child protection, health, nutrition and WASH services and ensure the continuity of critical services.

In 2021, UNICEF Philippines counted on its strong partnerships with Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Norway, the United States, Spain, and the Republic of Korea to provide financial support to both the regular programme and the pandemic response.

## Lessons Learned and Innovations

The year 2021 was characterized by challenges and lessons learned, presenting opportunities from



which UNICEF will shape future programme implementation over the next two years.

### ***Systems strengthening through cross-sectoral integration to improve child nutrition***

In 2021, a midterm internal review of the country programme highlighted the need for stronger programme integration at both national and sub-national levels. For instance, there was a need to strengthen nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programming with other sectors towards a holistic improvement of child nutrition in the country.

UNICEF supported the continuous delivery of health and nutrition services amid the pandemic through new and adapted implementation approaches such as using online platforms for learning, reviews and coordination at both national and sub-national levels. However, as the impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable families continued to evolve, the current setup of disjoint service delivery in the country proved to be challenging as new and ongoing programmes, projects and initiatives needed to be brought together for a more efficient implementation. Thus, a stronger programme integration at national and sub-national levels was needed to accelerate results.

As a starting point, UNICEF worked with the health, food, education, social protection, and WASH systems to enhance the logistics and supply chain management, and the gathering of integrated quality routine data in the respective sectors. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the training and supportive supervision of 10,447 frontline health care and nutrition workers and 17,564 mothers and caregivers. The series of training covered strategies in (i) strengthening maternal nutrition and infant and young child nutrition, mid-upper arm circumference screening for acute malnutrition, and the implementation of the Philippine Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition; and (ii) integrating nutrition-sensitive interventions in the prevention, early identification and referral of disability and development delays in early childhood; WASH services; emergency response; social protection in the national poverty alleviation programme; and social and behaviour change communication.

Moreover, UNICEF made a deliberate effort to work with local governments to integrate and link programmes and interventions for the first 1,000 days with the communities' livelihoods and food security activities to enhance children's diets during the pandemic and beyond. For example, UNICEF continued to support 19 municipalities and cities in three provinces to model the integrated nutrition and early childhood development approach to planning. As a result, the provinces, municipalities and cities developed their Local Nutrition Action Plan with a 68 per cent increase in the budget for nutrition and WASH. Aside from the local plans, ordinances were also developed and passed, with social and behaviour change communication included in the implementation plans.

Moving forward, UNICEF and partners will leverage these developments to enhance the Philippines Multisectoral Nutrition Project; Inter-agency Task Force on Zero Hunger; food systems dialogues; and the emerging coalitions on school meals, zero hunger and healthy diets. At the sub-national level, UNICEF will push for community-level integration to strengthen the interface in *barangays*. Strengthening local governance and fostering community engagement are essential in advancing policy implementation. The continuous engagement and capacity-building of local chief executives have proven to be quite successful in deepening understanding and investment at the local level, particularly for nutrition.

### ***Innovative solutions using Real-Time Data for evidence-based decision making***

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of real-time information and data for evidence-based decision making. UNICEF has increased investments in systems strengthening and capacity-building for sustainable solutions with a focus on 'technology-solutions' to strengthen nationally owned systems. As an example, UNICEF provided technical assistance in the creation of a data visualization dashboard that served as a risk assessment tool for DepEd to identify low-risk areas and school readiness for piloting limited in-person classes. The school reopening dashboard incorporates government data on daily COVID-19 rates, risk classification per city/municipality



(computed based on two-week growth rate and average daily attack rate) and weekly alert level status.

Similar support was also provided to the BARMM Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education in the development of an Open Data Kit (ODK) form, enabling schools to do self-assessments using DepEd's School Safety Assessment Tool. An attendant custom dashboard for schools in BARMM then visualizes the data captured from the assessment, enabling the BARMM government to identify schools well-suited to pilot in-person classes. The dashboard continues to inform ongoing evaluations by the DepEd and DOH to identify more schools that can join the pilot and supports the steps and preparations needed for the implementation of the expanded phase of in-person classes targeted to commence in early 2022.

Furthermore, in partnership with DOH, UNICEF supported the Real-time Vaccination Monitoring and Analysis. This provides real-time vaccination, monitoring, and analysis using ODK and data visualization dashboards to quickly inform action, ensuring that reliable data reaches decision-makers fast enough for course corrections and to address implementation bottlenecks. ODK was subsequently used by DOH for both polio and measles-rubella campaigns. The vaccination coverage data from ODK has been adopted and published officially by DOH on its website, with ODK showing potential to be adopted for future supplemental immunization activities. These models demonstrate practical and sustainable solutions to improve results for children.