

WHAT IS YLGP/EYLGP?

The **Youth Leadership and Governance Program** or **YLGP** is a capacity-building initiative aimed at realizing the full potential of young people through **leadership development for genuine participation in local governance**. This was first implemented in selected LGUs from Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat and Lanao del Sur in Mindanao. Following the positive outcomes and impact of the first cohort, the program was expanded to Region VIII, specifically in LGUs in Samar and Southern Leyte. The expansion reflects the realization that multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential in **empowering youth leaders to effectively address and accelerate efforts in preventing adolescent pregnancy**. It contributes to JPARAP's **Outcome 3. Enhanced governance on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)**.

PROOF OF CONCEPT

YLGP is a model of effective engagement & partnership of youth leaders and LGUs

Policy environment and sustained capacity-building programs - both critical in ASRH programs

Co-ownership of ASRH issues among identified stakeholders in sustaining adolescent pregnancy prevention

Youth-led interventions improve contraceptive utilization

outcomes 2023

22 LGUs with baseline data on ABR and local system to reduce Adolescent Pregnancy

22 LGU Action Plans to accelerate the adolescent pregnancy prevention as part of the Module 1 output

14 LGUs increased their budget allocation for ASRHR in the amount of PhP 18M.

8 Policies and plans implemented to protect women and children and address the Social Determinants of Health (SDH)

22 LGUs with updated ABR data, local systems, and actions to prevent adolescent pregnancy as part of Module 1 output

12 LGUs increased their budget allocation for ASRHR in the amount of PhP 47.6M.

12 Policies and plans implemented to protect women and children and address the SDH

8 LGUs provided with Joint TA on Primary Care Facility-Maternity Care Package licensing and accreditation

366 Brgy Leaders & 292 Youth Leaders were trained for Barangay EYLGP Module 1

2024

PROGRAM BRIEFER

YOUTH LEADERSHIP and GOVERNANCE PROGRAM YLGP



The main goal of the program is to contribute in the reduction of adolescent pregnancy.

PARTICIPANTS

1 Governor	19 ASRH Coordinators
1 Vice Governor	15 Local Population Officers
16 Mayors	20 LYDOs
3 Vice Mayors	18 SKFPs
4 Councilors	20 DepEd Reps
20 MHOs	16 MLGOOs; 1 PLGOO
20 MSWDOs	20 DMOs

components & duration

24 months duration

2 Modules
1 day - Mayors
3 days - Coalition

Coaching & Mentoring

Practicum Activities & Technical Assistance

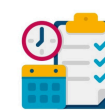
Culmination



Follows around 5,000 nationally representative cohort of Filipino adolescents



From age 10 in 2016 until the end of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030

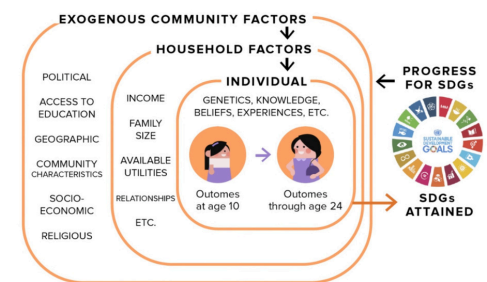


To inform planning and decision-making as we work towards achieving the SDGs

Human Impact of SDGs

The Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child (LCSFC) is a 15-year study that tracks the lives of a nationally representative sample of Filipino children from age 10 to age 24 in 2030, the target year of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The LCSFC aims to put a human face to what it means to achieve the SDGs and shed light on a wide range of changes, challenges and opportunities that young Filipinos experience as they transition from adolescence into adulthood.



The study provides a picture of how the SDGs are realized, and how our programs impact the lives and are felt by Filipino children by:

1. tracking data and indicators relevant to the SDGs; and
2. conducting qualitative studies focused on special population groups to ensure that no one is left behind.

Methods: Numbers and stories



Quantitative Survey



Qualitative Study

The LCSFC involves conducting annual or biennial comprehensive surveys. As the respondents age, questions will later shift focus to discuss sexuality, risk-taking behavior, employment, and other relevant topics.

Meanwhile, the qualitative study will focus on conversations with marginalized groups including LGBTQIs, Indigenous People, Children with Disability, Children Living in Disaster Areas, and Children in Armed Conflict Areas to see what policies or programs need to be implemented to support their development.

Themes

The longitudinal design of the study will provide us a better picture of how Filipino children experience various vulnerabilities across various themes:



Education



Health



Risky Behaviors



Youth Aspiration



Nutrition & Food Security



Labor Force Participation



Sexuality and Fertility



Gender-Based Violence

This information will enable the country to make more effective and inclusive policies and programs for adolescents and young adults.



QUICK STATS

Thirty percent (30%) of the Philippine Population is **aged 10 to 24 years old**.

Baseline data of respondents (at age 10):

-  32% are stunted
-  30% are from families that have considerable difficulty in meeting expenses
-  1 in 3 don't have access to safe drinking water
-  2 in 5 are in communities that experienced flooding the past 3 years
-  1 out of 20 have experienced armed conflict in the last 3 years



One-of-a-kind study

While existing longitudinal studies focus on adolescents in developed countries, none offer the same comprehensiveness as the LCSFC:

- Breadth:** Covering thematic areas across 13 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Depth:** Providing unique insights on development trajectories only possible through longitudinal studies.
- Ambition:** Spanning the entire SDG era.

The knowledge generated by the LCSFC will inform adolescent policy and program development in other developing countries.

Where to contribute

- Provide support to any of the following activities:
 - Data Collection and Analyses;
 - Project Management;
 - Monitoring Activities;
 - Technical Reports and Policy Briefs; and
 - Communications and Advocacy.
- Provide a long-term continuity fund that will be used to fill in the funding gaps not yet addressed by other contributors
- Support the analysis and publication of researches using the cohort study data

National Steering Committee



The LCSFC is under the oversight of the National Steering Committee led by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and participated in by other government agencies.

Development Partners



The United Nations (UNFPA and UNICEF), together with the Australian Government, jointly funds and provides technical support to the core components of LCSFC.

Research Collaborators





The University of San Carlos - Office for Population Studies, Demographic Research and Development Foundation of University of the Philippines, Center for Social Research Education of USCs; and Research Institute for Mindanao Culture of Xavier University are jointly implementing the study.

Key Findings



Sexual Initiation and Family Planning as of age 16

- 8.4%** reported to have experienced sexual intercourse (12.3% male | 4% female)
- 14.6** years old: average age at first sex
- 1 in 3** 1 in 3 had first sex before the age of 15 years old
-  Females tend to have much older partners.
-  28% used contraception to prevent pregnancy or protect against STIs

Sources of information about family planning

Family	38%
Friends	25.6%
Internet	20.7%
School	8.7%




Those who used contraception: 78% condom | 16.5% pills | 13.6% withdrawal method

Main reasons for not using family planning:

Did not expect to have sex	67.2%
Believed it was wrong to use	9.3%
Partner did not want to use	6.6%
Did not know about contraceptives	6%



Pregnancies as of age 16

- 58** out of the 97 females who ever had sex became pregnant
-  Those who became pregnant are less likely to be enrolled in school and close to their mothers.

They are likely to have been married, smoking, drinking alcohol, watching pornographic videos & have friends who ever had sex.

Early adolescence factors associated with:

Odds of early sexual initiation	
Higher odds	Drinking alcohol, smoking, watching pornographic videos
Lower odds	Higher household wealth, mother's education (reaching high school)
Odds of early getting pregnant	
Higher odds	watching pornographic videos
Lower odds	Higher household wealth, mother's education (reaching high school), on track schooling



Child, Early, Forced Marriage & Unions (CEFMU) as of age 16

- 101** number of participants who experienced CEFMU 3.2% (79) of all females | 1% (22) of all males
- 11%** % of the 101 participants in CEFMU who are married | 89% are cohabitating
- 15** years old: average age at first union | 19 females and 6 males in CEFMU before the age of 15
- 76%** percentage of females in CEFMU (60 out of 79) who have partners who are 3 to 17 years older

Factors in childhood that precede CEFMU

Those in CEFMU are MORE likely to:	
have witnessed physical violence and to have been emotionally hurt by parents	
be in poorer households with less educated parents	be taller, more mature pubertal stage
to have relationships and have close friends in relationships	chat with strangers online, consume alcohol
Those in CEFMU are LESS likely to:	
be enrolled in school, have higher scores in school competency	
have higher scores in Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (intelligence and abstract reasoning test)	

Policy Implications

- Early intervention is crucial
- Need for comprehensive strategies to address adolescent sexual health
- Strengthen quality comprehensive sexuality education
- Enhance access to and completion of quality education
- For those less academically inclined: provide alternatives
- Empower children: increase agency, and skills in dealing with any form of violence and social support; promote healthy relationships and responsible social media use
- Empower parents, grandparents, and educate community leaders on precedents, drivers, and consequences of risky, adverse behaviors and practices
- Provide economic support and incentives to children/families