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DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR
FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

CHILD OBSERVATORY

NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE 2006-2009

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C/ Agustín de Bethencourt 4
28071 MADRID
TEL: 91 363 81 93
FAX: 91 363 81 20



INSTITUTIONAL PRESENTATION

The National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence 2006 – 2009 is the first plan of these characteristics to be drawn up in the Kingdom of Spain. It has been promoted by the Government, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and has received the collaboration of the Autonomous Regions, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) and the non-profit sector.

The aim of this Plan is to promote the wellbeing of children and adolescents, taking into consideration their needs and interests in order to increase their quality of life and foster the full development of their capabilities as active subjects of their rights.

This document is a convergence of the synergies of all the institutions and entities which are competent in or hold responsibility in this area, and represents a milestone and significant progress in the planning of child policies.

To date, Spain has not had a National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence where the objectives and complementary actions which have been implemented over time in the respective territorial regions could be laid down.

The Plan comes in response not only to international commitments acquired at the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, but especially to the political undertaking acquired within the governmental programme in order to guarantee the same rights to all citizens under the age of 18, and also to the need to address, in a transversal and integrated manner, the care of children and adolescents through the implication of all of us who work in guaranteeing, promoting and defending their rights.

The Plan, drawn up within the Childhood Observatory, ratifies the role of this body as a useful and effective instrument for proposing and planning child policies. The working group created expressly to draft this document was coordinated by the Directorate General for Families and Children of this State Secretariat, and comprised 23 institutions of which 11 represented the Autonomous Regions, 6 the General State Administration and another 6 social initiative.

Contributions and suggestions were received not only from all members of the Observatory, but also from other institutions which do not form part of the latter, such as the University, the Ombudsman, the Child Welfare Advocate and from different forums held by Children's Social Organizations.

Active participation by all the agents shows that improving the quality of life of children and adolescents is a shared responsibility and we hope that this 1st Plan will be the ideal instrument for fulfilling this. We are convinced that this



collaboration will endure throughout the necessary monitoring and subsequent assessment which will be carried out of this Plan by the Childhood Observatory itself.

We must congratulate ourselves on the final result which is presented here and which has received unanimous support. We hope it is effective in promoting and guaranteeing the rights of our smallest citizens.

Amparo Valcarce García
Secretary of State for Social Services,
Families and Disability



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I. PRESENTATION

The National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence is a common scheme for integrated planning, by means of which the overall strategic lines for the development of childhood and adolescence policies are defined in a consensual manner. It is a medium-term integrating instrument designed to achieve the full implementation of rights, inter-territorial equality and equal opportunities for children and adolescents, within a common, flexible framework which respects the singularities and capacity for self-government of each Autonomous Region.

In our country, social welfare policies for childhood and adolescence have an important territorial basis. A fundamental aspect of this strategy is both the coordination of the different administrations and social agents in actions on the ground, especially in disadvantaged areas and districts, as well as the progressive implementation and generalisation of regional and local plans for child and adolescent care. These already exist in thirteen autonomous regions and in numerous local entities.

This Plan, which will be in force from 2006 until the end of 2009, *must be looked on as a common axis and a complement to the actions deriving from the competence level of each Institution.*

The aim of its design is to maintain a transversal and overall vision, which provides for children and adolescents in their different stages of development, the environment they usually live in, bearing in mind the opportunities they are offered by society and offsetting any possible inequalities. Therefore, this Plan interacts with other State, regional and local Plans, sharing with them specific aspects of this population and any others related to improving their quality of life within a territorial and material scope.

The ***Spanish Constitution*** sets forth the territorial organisation of the State based on the principle of the autonomy of the nationalities and regions which form part of the Spanish nation and solidarity between them, which translates into equal rights and obligations anywhere within State territory.

The exposé of the grounds for *Law 30/1992, of 26 November, on the Legal System for Public Administrations and Common Administrative Procedure*, explains that the co-existence of the General State Administration, the Administrations of the Autonomous Regions and those of Local Entities, projecting their activity onto the same subjective and geographical space,



means that it is essential to ensure that the administrative services effectively draw closer to citizens, a target which, in turn, requires fluid relationships between Public Administrations and a legal action framework which is common to all of them, enabling individuals to approach any administrative authorities with the assurance that all of them will use homogeneous criteria. Consequently, *cooperation* is the principle which must preside over the execution of shared competences and over those which are executed in one single physical space.

Taking into consideration the principles expounded, an attempt has been made to seek objectives which are common to all the institutions participating in the development of children's rights and to define the resources needed to coordinate all the mechanisms and institutions involved.

This National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence also aims to analyse the childhood policies which have been implemented in recent years in our country by all the agents involved in guaranteeing and defending children's rights, based on a commitment assumed by all the institutions which are competent in the subject, as well as by social initiative organisations, which means a real agreement in favour of children's rights. Its objectives and actions, based on the interchange of information, collaboration and mutual assistance, the adoption of criteria for common actions, as well as anticipating problems and new challenges, shall be considered as an added value in the care of children and adolescents. And this means significantly reinforcing policies to promote the quality of life of boys and girls and adolescents which have been implemented in Spain in recent decades.

Consequently, the objective of this Strategic Plan focuses primarily on building a culture of cooperation between the public and private institutions committed to promoting and defending the rights of children and adolescents, which results in a better use of existing resources and earlier and more effective detection of any needs which may be insufficiently covered.

This means implementing actions and taking measures which have the following characteristics:

- Transversal actions complementing those which are already planned and implemented by the institutions which have competences in the development of children's and adolescents' rights entrusted to them by law in their respective territorial areas.



- Actions drawn up jointly by all the public and social initiative institutions which are involved in implementing children and adolescents' rights.
- Actions which aim to prevent and overcome territorial inequalities regarding the promotion and defence of basic child and adolescent rights.

All of these actions must aim to increase, in a sustainable manner, the quality of life of children and adolescents and they must be based on the principles which govern the Convention on the Rights of the Child and which, in turn, have been adopted as the basic principles of this National Strategic Plan.

II. FOUNDATION

Since 1990, when the Spanish Courts ratified the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child**, the social scenario and the representation of children and adolescents have gradually adapted to this new role played by citizens and social subjects and by rights, assuming a more active part in society. At the same time, a growing awareness in adults regarding the identity, capability, risks and needs of children has gradually emerged.

The origin of the National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence lies in:

- The World Summit in favour of Children, in 1990, which echoed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which had been passed by the General Assembly on 20 November 1989.
- The recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to the 2nd Report on the enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of June 2002.
- The Declaration and Plan of Action on a global scale contained in the document: "A World Fit for Children", in 2002.

In May 2002, the Heads of State and of the Government and the representatives of the States participating in the extraordinary period of sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations on childhood, where Spain played a pivotal role on holding the Presidency of the European Union, signed a **Declaration and a Plan of Action on a global scale** contained in the document: "**A World Fit for Children**".



The abovementioned Plan of Action describes the commitment of governments to enforce the former and to consider the possibility of adopting measures to put into practice effective national laws, policies and action plans and earmark resources for implementing and protecting the rights of children and ensuring their wellbeing, as well as drawing up national oversight and assessment systems in order to verify the effect of any measures which are adopted in relation to childhood and adolescence.

Following an examination of Spain's 2nd report on the enforcement of the Convention, undertaken in June 2002, in accordance with the challenges identified for childhood and adolescence, the **Recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child** are geared towards ensuring that Spain "reinforces and establishes effective coordination not only within public bodies but also among the different national, regional and municipal organisations for the implementation of some child defence and protection policies, and to formulate a **Global Childhood Strategy**, using as a basis the principles and provisions of the Convention and to develop and enforce intersectorial policies on childhood".

In this sense, although the Committee acknowledges the efforts made by Spain to improve coordination, especially through the Childhood Observatory, it expresses its concern regarding the absence of a general policy on childhood and adolescence. These remarks by the Committee on the Rights of the Child have been used in conjunction with the corresponding recommendations to define the objectives of the present Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence.

A special point regarding the success of the National Action Plan, and from which this strategy cannot be removed, is the necessary implication and participation of boys, girls and adolescents, both in its design and in its subsequent enforcement and assessment. Therefore, one of the primary objectives of this Strategic Plan is that of marking the way so that children can be involved in all the issues which affect them.

In this sense, the role of Non-Governmental Organisations is pivotal within the local arena, as they are considered to be an instrument which facilitates social spaces where children and adolescents can be heard and express their opinions in relation to matters concerning them. It is important to strengthen organisations run by minors and to support them in exercising their right to association.

Finally, it must be pointed out that the starting-up of the National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence fulfils the commitment acquired in the 3rd National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2005 – 2006, passed by the Cabinet on 8 September 2005.



III. - ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION.

In recent years, after the Convention on the Rights of the Child was passed, the situation of children across the globe has improved considerably since, in addition to children and adolescents' rights being recognised, social awareness concerning this most vulnerable group has increased significantly.

The progress made in Spain in developing policies to promote the Rights of Children in recent years has been expressly recognized by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the **Final Remarks** made regarding the 2nd report submitted by Spain in respect of the enforcement of the Convention.

Indeed, the Committee, in its final remarks, highlighted a series of achievements which we consider are worthy of mention, since they reflect the distance travelled and the current situation of childhood policies.

- Within the **legislative** field, the new laws passed on a national and regional level to better adapt internal ordinance to the provisions of the Convention. The following can be cited amongst others:
 - *Organic Law 1/1996, of 15 January, on the Legal Protection of Children, on the partial modification of the Civil Code and the Law of Civil Procedure.*
 - *Organic Law 5/2000, of 12 January, which regulates the Criminal Liability of Children and its Regulations (Royal Decree 1774/2004), as well as amendments to the Criminal Code regarding crimes against sexual integrity (Law 11/1999) and the protection of the victims of abuse (Law 14/1999).*

Subsequent to this date, this work of adaptation and legislative progress has continued, citing, amongst others, the following provisions:

- *Law 51/2003, of 2 December, on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility of the disabled.*
 - *Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Integrated Protection Measures against gender-based violence.*
 - *Organic Law 3/2005, of 8 July, on the modification of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judicial Power, to persecute the practice of female genital mutilation outside territorial boundaries.*
 - *Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education.*
 - *Bill on the promotion of personal independence and the care of persons in dependency situations.*
- In respect of the recommendation made regarding coordination mechanisms, the Committee looks favourably on the creation of the Childhood Observatory in 1999. Furthermore, it has noted that some



Autonomous Regions have created institutions and services which are especially devoted to children.

- Diverse programmes and social policies geared towards children, adopted by the State and the Autonomous Regions, also stand out, including those for rendering social services, the eradication of poverty and support for families in special situations and, in conformance with the Committee's previous recommendation, National Action Plans for Social Inclusion, Young People and others which, owing to their nature, have a special impact on the area of childhood and adolescence.
- Also worthy of mention is the creation of the post of Assistant Ombudsman tasked with matters relating to children, as well as the setting up of several independent bodies which are concerned with the violation of children's rights on a regional level.
- It highlighted how the Spanish State has increased its care of children and adolescents from developing countries, particularly pointing out that, since it began, Spain has been one of the main donors to the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO (International Labour Organisation) in Latin America.
- The Committee also positively points out that Spain was the first European country to ratify the two Optional Protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, having likewise ratified Agreement No. 182 of the ILO regarding the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour.

Although the most positive aspects of the system created in Spain to guarantee the rights of the child must be used as a basis, it is also important to identify emerging problems which shape the new challenges of Spanish children in the 21st century in order to be able to address them better in strategic terms. We shall mention some of the challenges which have yet to be overcome, postponing our comprehensive quantitative analysis until the monitoring of the indicators in Chapter VII:

- **Child healthcare** has made obvious progress in recent decades. The development of the National Health System, in conjunction with other basically socio-economic factors, has had a positive impact on the health system, which has been reflected in standard indicators: a gradual reduction in child and perinatal mortality, a rapid change in morbidity patterns and reasons for doctor's visits, an increase in life expectancy, etc. The consolidation of the Public Health System, of the children's hospital network and primary health care centres has meant, amongst other things, that there has been a change in the pattern of illnesses treated, with infectious diseases being replaced by non-transmissible



processes amongst which we must stress accidents as the main cause of illness and death during childhood.

In the challenges section, we must mention the worrying increase in pregnancies and voluntary interruptions of pregnancies among adolescents, which indicates a need to rethink the sexual education which is being received by teenage boys and girls, thus preventing possible situations of subjection and/or gender-based violence, and risk situations of unwanted pregnancies, infection by HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases.

Furthermore, the low perception of risk related to drug consumption is highly worrying, whereas the perception of drug accessibility by adolescents has increased and there has been a significant rise in consumption, especially of alcohol and cannabis, consumptions which are taking place at increasingly early ages.

Furthermore, serious health risks are appearing at ever-younger ages, for example, eating disorders such as anorexia, bulimia and unhealthy diets. Moreover, given that child obesity figures are calculated to stand at approximately 14% of under 18s, education which promotes the positive valuation of one's own body and that of others must be fostered.

In this brief reference to challenges, we must also place on record mental health problems which, according to some estimates, affect 20% of under 18s, and to whom the public network must offer answers, above all in aspects such as service accessibility and treatment continuity, especially for the adolescent population.

- In conformance with the common European objectives agreed in 2002 by the European Council of Barcelona, the **education** policy in Spain focuses on preventing failure and promoting school success, allocating the necessary resources to achieving early schooling, preventing school drop-out, dealing with diversity by offsetting inequalities, supporting programmes for pupils with special educational needs, foreign pupils, etc. in order to guarantee quality and educational equality for the entire population.

The schooling rate for youngsters aged between 16 and 17 has risen considerably, with compulsory education having been generalised up until the age of 16. This fact has increased the population's average education level.

Nevertheless, the education system faces countless challenges which need confronting: a high school drop-out rate, school failure, attention to diversity given the ever-increasing percentage of foreign children, violence among peers, inequalities in professional opportunities depending on gender and sexist roles, just to name the most worrying.



All these challenges require the determined action, not only of education administrations, but also of society in general, whose future depends on the education of our young people.

- The mass media and especially the irruption of **new information and communication technologies** is a global phenomenon with enormous potential which, if it is not given the attention it deserves, may generate more inequalities, increasing the digital gap in accordance with the educational and cultural baggage which citizens have. As regards childhood and adolescence, the challenge is twofold; on the one hand, to guarantee its knowledge and use as an instrument of learning and development and, on the other, to guarantee the conditions in which this use takes place, so that the rights of children are protected before violent, racist and sexist contents, especially the use of boys and girls as the protagonists of pornographic and violent scenes. In this sense, fresh initiatives are being developed with the collaboration of the public Administrations and social initiative (Self-regulation code, "Plan Avanza", etc.)
- Within the policies to **reconcile family and working life**, one of the priorities is to offer sufficient quality services where small children who have not reached compulsory school age are cared for securely during their parents' working day. In Spain, almost 100% of children aged from 3 to 5 attend some kind of infant education centre. At the same time, it is necessary to involve the business fabric as an agent which promotes policies and practices that make it easier for working parents to combine time spent at work and with the family.

Although the quantity and quality of the services which attend to under 3s have increased and improved substantially in the last 15 years, according to the latest study undertaken by the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs and the Autonomous Regions, there is still not a sufficient quality, diversified offering. Territorial inequalities are worrying, in spite of the fact that it is calculated that there is a real coverage rate of around 21% in the whole of the country, which is higher than the figures which, up until 2004, were handled by the Ministry of Education and Science (12.6%). The origin of these differences in the data lies in the transformation process which is occurring in the sector as a consequence of its regulation, which began in 1990 and is still in the adjustment phase. The European Union has set a coverage rate of 33% as its target for 2010.

- The fight against **poverty and social exclusion**, which is almost always the source of exploitation situations, must occupy a predominant place in intervention objectives, as is laid down in the last National Action Plan on



Social Inclusion in the Kingdom of Spain. The most recently updated data on child poverty are offered by the 2004 Living Conditions Survey (INE 2005) which takes 60% of average income per consumption unit as the poverty threshold. According to these statistics, whereas the percentage for the Spanish population under the poverty threshold stood at 19.9%, for under 16s this percentage rose to 24.3% (25.7 in males and 22.7 in females).

- And, of course, we cannot forget children who find themselves in a **situation of risk and unprotectedness**. Social awareness of unprotectedness and child abuse has increased in tandem with an improvement in the systems of detection, notification and intervention against all forms of violence against boys and girls and adolescents. Nevertheless, it is necessary to drive new actions geared towards improving child abuse awareness, prevention and intervention. There are countless risk situations which affect childhood and adolescence, which are coupled with those already mentioned above deriving from child labour, those related to a family environment conditioned by domestic violence, membership of ethnic minorities, migratory processes of unaccompanied minors, prostitution, child abuse and exploitation, etc.

In order to fight against all these situations and to protect children's rights, in addition to the effort made by all public and private entities involved in child protection, it is necessary to improve the legislative framework in order to adapt it to new social needs, in a continuation of the path established in the Organic Law against gender-based violence. Furthermore, we must increase the awareness of society as a whole in order to bring to an end all forms of child abuse and exploitation (in keeping with the provisions of the 2nd Action Plan against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents 2006–2009, amongst others), mainly involving men. A form of education is needed which questions violence against women and children.

- Another important aspect is that related to an increase in **international adoption** in Spain. A rise in the number of countries which have ratified the Hague Convention, combined with a dramatic increase in applications for international adoption, represents a challenge for child protection services and evidences a need for the implementation of some post-adoption programmes which facilitate the correct integration of these children into our society and the support needed by the adoptive parents. They also need to guarantee greater collaboration and participation of the affected sectors in order to improve International Adoption processes, as is favoured, for example, in the recently-created Advisory Council on International Adoption.



- Furthermore, **Juvenile Law** is a field which presents new challenges. The legal framework laid down by Organic Law 5/2000 and the Regulations whereby it is developed, passed by Royal Decree 1774/2004, mean that criminal and educational intervention is possible in a manner which is officially approved by the supranational regulations and provisions signed by Spain. However, an increase in the number of juvenile offenders joining this system demands the need for fresh analysis, both regarding the phenomenon and the intervention systems, enabling good practices to be developed which will reduce this problem via preventive work (especially with under 14s), education and the reinsertion of juvenile offenders.
- Within the context of **international cooperation**, issues are also raised which are linked to migratory processes, in which ever-younger persons are involved, to international child protection measures and to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, especially with European countries, Maghreb and Latin America. It is, therefore, necessary to improve information interchange systems regarding the situation of children worldwide, and good practices to promote and protect children's rights, with a view to strengthening child protection services in neighbouring countries.
- Finally, one right of the child and the adolescent which requires further development in order to effectively comply with the Convention on the Right of the Child is that related to **children's participation** and, specifically, their involvement in any matters which concern them, making it easier for their opinions to be heard and for them to be taken into consideration, especially concerning professional decisions which impact the lives of boys and girls, such as detention, adoption, foster care, etc. For this right to be exercised, it is necessary to promote a different culture of awareness of not only rights and responsibilities but also of children's needs. Its expression in legal terms is not enough because it must be extended to their daily lives in all their ambits of socialisation.



IV. - CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

General lines

The Strategic Plan is based on the principles and contents of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and assumes a commitment to implement the latter through the measures which are proposed. As has already been mentioned, the aim of the Strategic Plan is to promote a transversal and multidisciplinary approach to child and adolescent care via effective **coordination** of the different agents involved in guaranteeing, promoting and defending their rights.

This Plan is also in keeping with the basic principles and rights of the Spanish Constitution and with the entire state and regional regulatory framework.

The subjects at which this Strategic Plan is targeted are all children and adolescents under the age of 18, in conformance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Spanish Constitution and Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, where a child is understood to be any human being under the age of eighteen, unless, by virtue of applicable law, the age of majority is reached earlier.

The purpose of the present Plan is to promote, from the public authorities and with the collaboration of families, the children themselves and all the agents and institutions involved, the wellbeing of children and a favourable, safe social environment to meet their needs and to ensure full development of their capabilities as active subjects of their rights, basically through the development of integrated, transversal actions and policies.

In order to fulfil these objectives, it is necessary to rethink the need for and the benefits of social investment in children. Social investment in children is precisely that which shows the greatest positive effects extended to the whole of society. It has a significant impact on the economic and social development of a country and it is also a strategic tool for breaking the vicious circle of poverty and reducing inequalities.

Furthermore, the aim is for this Plan, in itself, to constitute an opportunity for improving the promotion and defence of the rights of the child. For this reason, as was mentioned in the Foundation, we have born in mind any Remarks and Recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding Spain's 2nd Report on the enforcement of the Convention.

In accordance with the above, the National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence promotes the development of measures targeted at overcoming the difficulties which are listed below, taking into consideration, amongst



others, the following recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child:

1. To make headway in promulgating legislation related to childhood which ensures that the exercising of rights is truly guaranteed, reviewing the different minimum ages existing in civil matters.
2. To adopt intersectorial policies for childhood and to improve coordination in order to ensure integrated action on a national and regional level. To specify this integrated action through a global childhood policy.
3. To oversee that all the child protection procedures of the different Autonomous Regions are based on some minimum common standards and are compatible with the greater interests of the child, guaranteeing equal access to the same level of services, irrespective of where they live.
4. To perfect the mechanism for collecting and analysing data, broken down systematically for the under-18 population in all the spheres encompassed by the Convention, paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups.
5. To divulge the Convention, Spain's reports on its enforcement, and the remarks and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to children and adolescents, public opinion and professional groups.
6. To fully incorporate the principles of the Convention into legislation, policies and planning related to children on a state, regional and local level.
7. To pay special attention to children from the gypsy ethnic group, to the children of migrating workers, especially when they are staying in the country illegally, to unaccompanied foreign children, in order to ensure that they access and are integrated into suitable health and education services in equal conditions.
8. To delve deeper into awareness of the reality of child abuse and to develop and implement instruments for its detection, notification and intervention based on some common minimums for all entities with competences in this area. To pay special attention to child labour, sexual abuse and child prostitution.
9. To undertake actions targeted at overcoming circumstances which especially impact the health of the adolescent population in a negative way.
10. To promote the development of necessary actions so that Organic Law 5/2000, which regulates the criminal liability of children, is enforced in an effective manner, maintaining its educational nature.



Basic principles

The present Strategic Plan is based on the following regulatory principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child:

1. The principle of the **best interests of the child**, which refers to the fact that in all measures concerning children taken by public and private social welfare institutions, courts, administrative authorities and legislative bodies, a primordial consideration shall be made which will serve the best interests of the child. This involves the undertaking to guarantee the child the protection and care that are necessary for his or her wellbeing, taking into consideration the rights and obligations of the parents, guardians or other persons responsible for said child before the law, and, to this end, they shall take all the proper legislative and administrative measures.

2. The principle of **non-discrimination**, by virtue of which all rights must be applied to all children and adolescents making no distinction between race, colour, sex, language, religion, political opinion or of any other kind, the national, ethnic or social origin, the economic position, the disability, the birth or any other condition of the child, of his or her parents or of his or her legal representatives.
 - a. To promote **social equality**, establishing preventive mechanisms before situations of risk of unprotectedness, and that the boys and girls are protected from all forms of abuse, neglect, mistreatment, torture, sexual or labour exploitation, non-participation in wars... or in any other social conflict. Explicit importance is given to aspects related to equal opportunities and **social inclusion**.
 - b. We cannot forget the importance of maintaining a **gender-based approach**. In work with children and their families, equal participation must be pursued in decision-making concerning boys and girls, without the assignation of stereotyped roles. They must be educated from a non-sexist educational model which takes into consideration their needs and their future role in our society, respecting any distinguishing needs which may exist.

3. To guarantee the fundamental right of children to **life and the full development** of all their potentialities, ensuring that they have access to food, health, education, housing and, to sum up, to develop in a life environment which is fitting from a holistic conception, guaranteeing the necessary resources and support as well as the elimination of barriers of all kinds.



The integrated process of children's socialisation takes place within the midst of reciprocal interactions which are undertaken with their environment. In other words, children are born into a society comprising countless family models, where policies of employment, housing, equal opportunities, educational, health, social resources, etc. will be opportunities which enable them to be protected, according to the stability and security they enjoy.

4. The **participation** principle suggests that all children have the right to assume an active and prominent role in their environment and, as they develop their capabilities, that they are in a position to form their own judgments and to express their opinions freely in any matters which affect them, having their opinions taken properly into account depending on their age and maturity, as well as offering them opportunities to take part in society. This participation must be made apparent both within the family, the municipality, bodies of academic representation, associations, etc. as well as in the drawing-up and formulation of proposals for this Strategic Plan.

Methodology used in drafting the Strategic Plan

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs took charge of drawing up this Plan within the framework of the Childhood Observatory, given that it guarantees the participation of all the public and private institutions which undertake activities targeted at promoting and defending the Rights of the Child and it is the ideal instrument for its design, creation, monitoring and assessment.

Its creation, by an ad hoc working group and based on a study of the "premises for drawing up an integrated childhood and adolescence strategy", entailed technical experts from the different Ministries involved, from the Autonomous Regions, from the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, from NGOs, university experts and other social agents:

- Firstly, and as the coordinator of this Strategic Plan, the **State Secretariat for Social Services, Families and Disability**. Other administrative centres of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, such as the Institute of Young People, the Institute of Women's Affairs, and the Royal Trust for the Care of Disabled Persons were also consulted.



- As regards Institutions from the General State Administration, the following collaborated: the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs and the National Institute of Statistics. Furthermore, it was open to the consultation and participation of the other Ministerial Departments.
- On behalf of the Autonomous Regions, departments took part which are charged with the task of Child Protection and which are a benchmark for any other Autonomous Region Administration Departments undertaking activities related to the Rights of the Child.
- Furthermore, the indispensable implication of Local Administrations, as they are the ones which are closest to children and adolescents, was achieved through the participation of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.
- The importance of the role which has historically been played by the third sector in child welfare, as well as in the detection, care and solving of any problems which appear, has been extensively represented in this project through the Platform of Childhood Organisations, an entity which comprises 37 Children's Associations. Furthermore, the Spanish Red Cross, FAPMI (Federation of Associations for the Prevention of Abuse), SOS Children's Villages and the Spanish UNICEF Committee, in addition to the Council for Young People in Spain, also took part.

One essential point for the success of National Action Plans and from which this National Strategy cannot distance itself is the necessary involvement of children and adolescents both in their design and creation and in their subsequent monitoring.

In this regard, pre-adolescent schoolchildren took part in drawing up this plan through surveys, workshops and discussion groups. This work was also nurtured by contributions made in forums and conferences which were organised jointly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Platform of Childhood Organisations, which reinforced channels of cooperation and child participation.

In addition to the participation of members of the Childhood Observatory, any institutions and organisations whose role was considered important for implementing the measures laid down in the Plan in favour of children:



the Local Children's Network, Professional, Defence and Affiliated Associations for the Rights of the Child, university experts and other Childhood Observatories of a local and regional nature, were consulted and contributed to the design and creation of this Plan.

In respect of the necessary monitoring and assessment of the Plan, this is specified in greater depth in Section VII.

V.- ACTION TYPOLOGY.

A Strategic Plan which adopts the perspective of solidarity, cooperation and collaboration between Public Administrations and other social agents to promote a territorial balance guaranteeing the access of persons to public services under equal conditions, irrespective of where they live, must be implemented through the following types of actions:

- Actions geared towards collecting and analysing information from different sources in order to find out the state of the quality of life and the changes which occur in the child population in our country.
- Actions which consist in improving current systems of information and indicators related to childhood, as well as in assessing the impact of social policies which affect childhood.
- Actions whose purpose is the interchange and collection of information on measures and activities started up by the different Public Administrations on the subject of childhood.
- Actions used to promote the constitution of forums of interchange and communication between different public bodies and society.
- Actions directed at monitoring the treatment of children in the mass media.
- Actions whose purpose is to formulate technical recommendations related to public policies directed at guaranteeing children's rights.
- Actions which promote the development of research, studies and technical reports in order to delve deeper into our knowledge of childhood, and which especially have an impact on improving the quality of care of the most disadvantaged groups.
- Actions which aim to divulge to everyone the knowledge acquired through own and third party research by means of its publication and dissemination, on understanding that this is essential to undertaking



any intervention based on scientific knowledge of the reality upon which we aim to act.

- Actions geared towards promoting social awareness of the needs and rights of children by means of the dissemination of information.
- Actions which promote training, recycling, encounters and the interchange of knowledge and experiences between the different professionals who are responsible for child welfare.

The contents of all the actions described above can be described as *objectives which are of common interest* for all the different Public Administrations and social initiative entities which intervene in the area of promoting and defending the Rights of the Child.

VI. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.

In accordance with the preceding framework, the strategic objectives are specified as follows:

1. To set up a permanent, shared information system in order to increase awareness of the situation of children in Spain.
2. To improve childhood policies through coordination and cooperation between Public Administrations and other organisations and agents involved on a national scale, and through international cooperation.



3. To make headway in promoting support policies for families in the exercising of their responsibilities of rearing, caring for and promoting the personal development and potential capabilities of children, and to make it easier to reconcile family and working life.
4. To foment social awareness of the rights, needs and interests of children and adolescents mobilising all the agents involved in the different scenarios of socialisation and community social networks.
5. To boost the rights and protection of children in the mass media and in new technologies.
6. To foster social intervention and care of children and adolescents in a situation of risk, unprotectedness or disability and/or in a situation of social exclusion, establishing assessable shared criteria of quality and best practices.
7. To intensify actions in child and adolescent groups establishing preventive and rehabilitation mechanisms in the face of social conflict situations.
8. To guarantee quality education for everyone which, characterised by instruction in values, attention to diversity and advancement in equality from a gender perspective, promotes interculturality, respect for minority groups, offsets inequalities and ensures, by means of ongoing attention, the maximum development of potentialities from the early years of life until adolescence.
9. To foment the development of interventions regarding prevention, promotion and protection of health targeted at children and adolescents, of prevention of accidents and other causes generating disability, including aspects of affective-sexual education and education for responsible consumption and paying special attention to the diagnosis and treatment of the deficiencies and mental health of children and adolescents.
10. To encourage a physical, environmental, social, cultural and political environment which allows the proper development of the capabilities of boys, girls and adolescents, favouring the right to play, leisure and free time, creating suitable, close and safe spaces, promoting responsible consumption, both in urban and rural areas.
11. To guarantee the exercising of the effective participation of children and adolescents as citizens with full rights in order to favour their social



integration and their participation in decision-making processes on whatever subject affects them.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

MTAS	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
DGFI	Directorate General for Families and Children
DGIS	Directorate General for Social Inclusion
DGCPSD	Directorate General for the Coordination of Sectorial Policies on Disability
DGII	Directorate General for Immigrant Integration
AECI	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation
MAEX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEC	Ministry of Education and Science
FEMP	Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces
INE	National Institute of Statistics
CIS	Centre for Sociological Research
CCLL	Local Corporations
CCAA	Autonomous Regions
CGPJ	General Council of Judicial Power
AMPAS	Schoolchildren's Parents Associations
ACNUR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
POI	Platform of Childhood Organisations



Strategic objective 1.

To set up a permanent, shared information system in order to increase awareness of the situation of children in Spain.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
1.1 To set up statistics usage lines which contemplate the 0-18 age bracket, broken down by sex, age and habitat, methodology allowing, on aspects which affect childhood.	INE	MTAS, CIS, INJUVE (Youth Inst.), CSIC (Scientific Research Council) and others
1.2 To foment the Statistical Gazette on Child Protection Measures in order to have a better description of child protection in Spain. Uses will be promoted which pay special attention to the most vulnerable groups (foreign, abused, disabled children and adolescents, etc.).	MTAS	CCAA
1.3 To foment the Statistical Gazette on Measures Imposed on Offending Minors.	MTAS	CCAA General State Public Prosecutor's Office
1.4 To periodically draw up publications and studies on the social situation of children in Spain, taking into consideration the information needs required by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.	MTAS	CCAA INE UNICEF Child and Adolescents' Helpline Ombudsman's Office
1.5 To foment the Childhood Observatory, as a shared information system among all the Social Agents in national territory in the childhood area.	MTAS	CCAA NGO Ministries
1.6 To periodically start up gazettes and publications on the situation of children in Spain or childhood in figures.	MTAS	INE Child and Adolescents' Helpline
1.7 To promote the creation of Childhood Observatories in the Autonomous Regions and Local Corporations in order to create a coordinated and homogeneous communication and information system on Public Administration childhood policies.	CCAA	FEMP Universities Professional Associations
1.8 To determine, as accurately as possible, the amount and the proportion of the budget which is allocated to children on a national, regional and local level in order to assess the impact and the effects of expenditure on children.	AGE (Gen. State Admin.) Departments CCAA	NGO CCLL
1.9 To start up a permanent information system on the amount and the characteristics of the services which attend to under 3s during their parents' working day, affording information on the development of the sector.	CCAA MEC	MTAS
1.10 To drive the incorporation of university academics and researchers into the study, training and awareness activities which the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs promotes concerning childhood.	MTAS	Professional Associations University
1.11 To encourage actions leading to knowledge and information interchange on the international childhood situation, especially in neighbouring	MTAS	University Professional



countries and in Latin America.	Associations ILO, OEA (Org. American States), IIN (Interamerican Child & Adolesc. Institute)
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Strategic objective 2

To improve childhood policies through coordination and cooperation between Public Administrations and other organisations and agents involved on a national scale, and through international cooperation.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
2.1 To drive the process of drawing up integrated childhood plans in all the Autonomous Regions, as well as the assessment of those which are already in operation.	CCAA	Childhood Observatory
2.2 To drive the drawing up of local childhood and adolescence plans.	CCLL	Local Children's Network NGO FEMP MTAS CCAA
2.3 To promote actions for cooperation, dissemination and interchange of good practices on the rights of children and their application in social policies on an international scale.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	CCAA MTAS NGO
2.4 To promote international cooperation actions which incorporate in a transversal manner the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, targeted at child protection services in the countries of origin of the minors.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AECI) State Secretariat for Immigration (DGII)	MTAS (DGFI) Public Prosecutor's Office
2.5 To promote international cooperation actions based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Hague Convention on International Adoption and to foment cooperation programmes for development in the countries of origin.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MTAS (DGFI) State Secretariat for Immigration
2.6 To set up action protocols agreed with the Autonomous Regions in order to guarantee quality attention in information services, preparation for international adoption, processing of application files for international adoption and post-adoption services.	MTAS (DGFI)	CCAA International Adoption Collaborating Entities
2.7 To drive action protocols on specific child protection issues in cooperation with agents involved on a national level.	MTAS	CCAA NGOs Child and Adolescents' Helpline
2.8 To develop stable channels for effective cooperation between	Ministry of Justice	CCAA



competent authorities in the area of parental liability and the protection of minors (public administrations, judges and public prosecutors) in order to improve efficiency in solving matters in which community law and international private law are applicable to the subject.		MTAS
2.9 To favour interministerial coordination in the area of international adoption (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior and Labour and Social Affairs) which works from the outset of the system for processing international adoption application files in an informal manner.	MTAS MAEX	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice
2.10 To promote the creation of mediation resources in procedures for seeking origins in Autonomous Regions in order to guarantee the Right which Spanish legislation recognises in the investigation of the same.	CCAA	MTAS NGO
2.11 To drive an information system between countries on international adoption procedures and experience interchange.	MTAS	CCAA SSI
2.12 To drive measures for the adoption of minors with special needs.	CCAA	MTAS
2.13 To implement and develop the Advisory Council for International Adoption, created by Royal Decree 521/2005 of 13 May BOE (Official State Gazette) of 8 June 2005, in order to ensure greater participation and collaboration of all the sectors involved in international adoption.	MTAS	CCAA, ECAIs (Int. Adoption Collaboration Entities), Adoptive parents association
2.14 To promote the ratification of the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996, relating to competence, applicable law, recognition, execution and cooperation in the area of parental liability and measures for the protection of minors.	Ministry of Justice	
2.15 To analyse possible improvements and the development of Organic Law 1/96, in order to adapt it to the new requirements which have arisen concerning its enforcement by Autonomous Regions.	MTAS Ministry of Justice	CCAA NGO
2.16 To take part in bilateral technical international cooperation activities with countries which may demand technical assistance on childhood matters.	MTAS (DGFI) AECI	MTAS (Work Councils)
2.17 To take part in international activities incorporated into specialized multi- and bilateral childhood programmes.	MAEX	MTAS



Strategic objective 3.

To make headway in promoting support policies for families in the exercising of their responsibilities of rearing, caring for and promoting the personal development and potential capabilities of children, and to make it easier to reconcile family and working life.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
3.1 To promote studies on the different needs of 21 st century families, both on a national and on a European level, paying special attention to services for family mediation, meeting points and the reconciliation of family and working life.	MTAS	CCAA University Professional Associations Other Agents
3.2 To favour the interchange of good practices in social intervention with families in Spain in order to lay down some basic action principles agreed by all the public and private entities involved.	MTAS (DGFI) CCAA	NGO
3.3 To favour reconciliation between family and working life through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing and improving the offering of quality services for under 3s. - Fomenting the participation of Social Agents in driving reconciliation between working, family and personal life. - Favouring the interchange of good practices in the area of reconciliation. - Driving the development of legislative and social measures in the area of parents' work schedules and permits and licences for caring for children. 	MTAS CCAA	NGO Social Agents
3.4 To favour the development of support programmes for families in special situations, including those in which there are disabled children.	MTAS (DGFI-DGCPSD) CCAA Royal Trust	NGO
3.5 To drive psycho-social support measures targeted at children and adolescents belonging to families in a situation of risk, special social vulnerability and with disabled parents/guardians.	MTAS (DGFI) CCAA Royal Trust	
3.6 To make headway in establishing quality criteria in the development of guidance, family mediation and meeting point services.	MTAS (DGFI) CCAA	CCLL
3.7 To encourage the participation of families with minors through the non-profit sector in order to promote children's rights.	MTAS CCAA	NGO
3.8 To undertake campaigns and actions targeted at disseminating the Convention on the Rights of the Child among families.	MTAS CCAA CCLL	NGO
3.9 To collaborate in driving and developing programmes managed by NGOs in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support families in which persons live in a dependency situation, - Facilitate compatibility between family and working life, - Intervene in families which find themselves in especially difficult situations, - Implement guidance and/or family mediation programmes, - Implement foster family support programmes, 	MTAS CCAA	NGO CCLL



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate family meeting points, - Support families with disabled children. 		
<p>3.10 To promote family awareness actions in order to improve guidelines for rearing children and adolescents.</p>	<p>MTAS CCAA CCLL</p>	<p>NGO</p>
<p>3.11 To favour the setting up of family meeting points and the development of good practices, as well as the training of their professionals.</p>	<p>MTAS CC AA</p>	<p>Professional Associations Universities</p>
<p>3.12 To constitute the State Council for Family Policies as a channel for participation and collaboration between Public Administrations and civil society.</p>	<p>MTAS</p>	<p>CCAA NGO</p>
<p>3.13 To drive, in collaboration with education centres and the health area, an early detection system for gender-based violence situations within the family environment of girls and boys.</p>	<p>MTAS (Special Government Delegation for Violence against Women)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs. Ministry of Education and Science. CCAA Other Agents</p>



Strategic objective 4.

To foment social awareness of the rights, needs and interests of children and adolescents mobilising all the agents involved in the different scenarios of socialisation and community social networks.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
4.1 To include items and questions relating to the attitudes and social perception of the rights of children and adolescents in barometers, CIS surveys and other opinion surveys.	CIS	MTAS
4.2 To drive awareness actions on the rights of children and adolescents targeted at the population in general, and at different professional groups (police, lawyers, judges, etc.) which work with boys, girls and adolescents.	MTAS (DGFI)	CCAA NGO Child and Adolescents' Helpline Institute of Women's Affairs
4.3 To incorporate the concepts related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child into the preliminary training syllabuses of degrees which are most directly related to the different areas of child welfare.	MEC	Universities Professional Associations CCAA
4.4 To undertake actions which enable the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to reach all schools, favouring versions adapted to boys and girls in all the languages of the State.	MEC CCAA CCLL	MTAS NGO
4.5 To commemorate Universal Children's Day by driving actions which promote the involvement of children.	MTAS CCAA CCLL	NGO
4.6 To disseminate the National Strategic Plan for Childhood and Adolescence, including an adapted version for children and translated into the different languages of the State.	MTAS CCAA	NGO FEMP
4.7 To divulge the reports drawn up by Spain relating to the enforcement of the Convention, as well as the remarks and recommendations made in this regard by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.	MTAS (DGFI) Childhood Observatory	CCAA Unicef
4.8 To drive the creation of web pages on the rights, needs and interests of children targeted at professionals, parents and the child public on this subject.	MTAS CCAA Childhood Observatory	NGO
4.9 To undertake awareness campaigns which promote educational models within the family which are an alternative to violence and corporal punishment in order to foment a change in attitudes related to the subject.	CCAA MTAS	CCLL NGO Institute of Women's Affairs
4.10 To drive awareness campaigns on healthy rights, needs and habits targeted at an under-18 population.	CCAA MTAS	CCLL NGO
4.11 To promote awareness actions on the rights of children based on actions of a cultural nature, taking into account the ethnic, linguistic and social diversity of children and adolescents.	MINISTRY OF CULTURE	CCAA CCLL



4.12 To favour the awareness and dissemination of the rights and needs of children and adolescents by means of the constitution of reference document centres on a national scale.	MTAS (CEDISS- State Centre for Social Services Documentation and Information)	NGO (UNICEF, Save the Children, etc.)
4.13 To divulge the Second Action Plan against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, favouring its translation into the different languages of the State.	Childhood Observatory	
4.14 To develop awareness actions against sexual abuse, prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation in travel and child pornography.	MTAS MINISTRY OF INTERIOR Sec. General for Tourism	CCAA NGO WTO Business Sector
4.15 To drive actions for the defence and promotion of equality among boys and girls, paying special attention to the disabled.	MTAS (DGCPSD) Royal Trust	
4.16 To foment actions with NGOs to develop programmes targeted at the prevention of poverty and child social exclusion.	MTAS (DGIS)	CCAA NGO



Strategic objective 5

To boost the rights and protection of children in the mass media and in new technologies.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
5.1 To drive actions aimed at the audiovisual and mass media sector (advertising, videogames, press, cinema, cell phones, Internet) in order to promote and defend the rights of children, paying special attention to sexism and other manifestations of violence.	Sec. State for Telecom. (Industry) Sec. State for Communication (Presidency)	Childhood Observatory Institute of Women's Affairs
5.2 To foment a critical, constructive and participatory view towards television in the family, schools and in the whole of society, through collaboration between public child administrations, social organisations and the audiovisual sector.	MEC CCAA	MTAS NGO Audiovisual Sector
5.3 To reinforce mechanisms for monitoring television programme contents in time slots when mainly children are watching, as well as parental control via suitable, homogenous information about television programmes.	Ministry of Industry (Sec. State for Telecom.)	Childhood Observatory POI Sec. State for Communication
5.4 To foment actions in collaboration with the audiovisual sector so that programmes aimed at providing education in values are made.	Sec. State for Telecom. (Industry) Sec. State for Communication (Presidency)	NGO (POI) MEC (CENICE and High Council for Sport) Ministry of Health (INC) CCAA Institute of Women's Affairs
5.5 To organise, within the framework of International Children's Day, press, radio, television and web page events which aim to reward articles, reports and campaigns which have stood out owing to their promotion of children's rights and for disseminating a positive view of this aspect.	CCAA Local Corporations	NGO MTAS
5.6 To foment actions in order to facilitate responsible and generalised access to Internet by all children and young people, as well as awareness and training actions targeted at parents and involving the education sector through teacher training.	Ministry of Industry (Sec. of State for Technology and the Information Society)	University MEC MTAS CCAA
5.7 To undertake studies on childhood and adolescence related to the mass media and new technologies.	MTAS (DGFI and INJUVE) Sec. State for Communication (Presidency)	NGOs Professional Associations CCAA
5.8 To improve Internet security levels by driving filtration systems, self-regulation codes in the sector and formal complaint lines.	Ministry of Interior (Sec. of State for Security) Ministry of Industry (Sec. of State for Technology and	NGO



	the Information Society)	
5.9 To drive the development of formal complaint and monitoring measures included in the Second Action Plan against Child and Adolescent Sexual Exploitation as regards the mass media and new technologies.	Ministry of Industry (Sec. of State for Technology and the Information Society) Ministry of Interior (Sec. of State for Security)	NGO Childhood Observatory
5.10 To encourage meetings between media professionals and communication and childhood experts, through the holding of seminars and working tables in order to interchange experiences and to analyse spaces dedicated to children, as well as the social image which the media project of them.	Audiovisual Sector	NGO Childhood Observatory
5.11 To foment the creation of children's and young people's pages which can be accessed by disabled minors.	Royal Trust	NGO
5.12 To make it easier for disabled children to access audiovisual mass media.	Royal Trust	NGO



Strategic objective 6.

To foster social intervention and care of children and adolescents in a situation of risk, unprotectedness or disability and/or in a situation of social exclusion, establishing assessable shared criteria of quality and best practices.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
6.1 To review ruling legislation in order to incorporate the general principles of the Convention, especially Articles 2, 3, 6 and 12, and other international commitments into all laws pertinent to children.	Ministry of Justice	University experts NGO MTAS Ombudsman's Office
6.2 To review the different ages at which the legal system grants legal significance to certain acts committed by minors and to analyse whether it has been properly adapted to the principles of the Convention.	Ministry of Justice	MTAS CCAA
6.3 To foment research on the prevention of risk and the unprotectedness of children and adolescents in Spain. 6.3.1. To foment research lines on household violence against children, mistreatment and sexual abuse and any other form of violence in paternal-filial relationships, reflecting the reality of these phenomena throughout the whole territory. 6.3.2. To analyse data on child mistreatment in its diverse typologies based on an analysis of protection files. 6.3.3. To promote studies on the psychological impact of gender-based violence within the family environment on girls, boys and adolescents as well as to analyse resources allocated to this sector. 6.3.4. To undertake studies on gender-based violence in adolescent couples. 6.3.5. To undertake studies on a state level in order to assess the possible occurrence of child labour in Spain. 6.3.6. To drive research lines on child poverty in Spain and specifically on its inter-generational duration and transfer.	MTAS (DGFI, DGIS, INJUVE) CCAA Special Government Delegation for Violence against Women Special Government Delegation for Violence against Women	Universities Professional Associations NGO CCLL Social Agents
6.4 To drive and consolidate the implementation of quality management systems in services specialising in child protection.	MTAS CCAA	NGO
6.5 To drive actions to prevent, detect, attend to and treat mistreated children.	MTAS CCAA	NGO Royal Trust Professional Associations



<p>6.5.1 To favour the development of experimental programmes to prevent and attend to child mistreatment and exploitation.</p> <p>6.5.2 To collaborate with fomenting and developing rehabilitation programmes for mistreated children.</p> <p>6.5.3 To undertake awareness campaigns to foment citizen collaboration in the detection and intervention of mistreatment and to reinforce counselling and training for detection professionals.</p> <p>6.5.4 To develop a unified system for the recording of cases, detection and notification of child mistreatment throughout national territory.</p> <p>6.5.5 To incorporate an intervention module for cases of child mistreatment into the Social Services User Information System (SIUSS).</p> <p>6.5.6 To encourage the organisation of conferences to disseminate the most innovative and effective projects in the prevention of and attention to child mistreatment, paying special attention to the situation of disabled children.</p>		Child and Adolescents' Helpline
<p>6.6 To implement the measures provided for in the 2nd Action Plan against abuse and sexual exploitation in childhood and adolescence and their assessment.</p>	MTAS (Childhood Observatory)	Ministry of Interior Sec. Gen. for Tourism Ministry of Justice Sec. of State for Telecommunications NGO Public Prosecutor's Office
<p>6.7 To draw up protocols which lay down criteria for quality, assessment, monitoring and good practices in social intervention with children, which are applicable to services related to family foster care, residential placement, adoption, and services aimed at keeping minors within their family and social environment.</p>	MTAS CC AA	NGOs
<p>6.8 To drive training actions related to children in a risk situation and good professional practices, using for the latter the most pertinent training methodologies and driving Internet-based training.</p>	MTAS CCAA	MAP (Ministry of Public Admin.) NGO FEMP
<p>6.9 To drive the creation and development of specific organisations to defend minors.</p>	CCAA CCLL	Ombudsman's Office
<p>6.10 To drive the figure of family foster care by means of the following actions, amongst others:</p> <p>6.10.1. To establish unification protocols in the treatment of this measure, especially as regards selection criteria and the training of foster families, the creation of support networks and the care of both biological and foster families.</p> <p>6.10.2. To drive and promote emergency family foster care for any situations in which, owing to the different special circumstances of the minor, it is necessary for him or her to live within a family environment from the outset.</p> <p>6.10.3. To review legislation for establishing deadlines in foster care legal proceedings in the best interests of the</p>	CCAA	MTAS NGO



<p>minor.</p> <p>6.10.4. To drive professionalized family foster care, as well as the Statute of the Foster Parent.</p>		
<p>6.11 To consolidate different programmes targeted at the promotion of personal autonomy, providing said programmes within a context of the cohabitation and socio-labour integration of youngsters who were formerly in sheltered housing and who are involved in a process of emancipation.</p>	<p>CCAA MTAS</p>	<p>NGO</p>
<p>6.12 To encourage the creation of programmes and resources for foreign minors from an intercultural perspective, paying special attention to situations of vulnerability and to unaccompanied minors, within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Immigrant Integration.</p>	<p>MTAS (Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration)</p>	<p>MTAS (DGFI) CCAA</p>
<p>6.13 To promote actions to prevent the migration of unaccompanied foreign minors at source.</p>	<p>MAEX (AECI) MTAS (DGII)</p>	<p>MTAS (DGFI) CCAA</p>
<p>6.14 To undertake the corresponding monitoring of the enforcement of Intervention Protocol with Unaccompanied Foreign Minors, making the necessary proposals to the agents involved.</p>	<p>Childhood Observatory</p>	<p>CCAA NGO MTAS Ministry of Interior AECI ACNUR General State Public Prosecutor's Office Ombudsman's Office</p>
<p>6.15 To drive specific measures against the poverty and social exclusion of children in the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion.</p>	<p>MTAS (DGIS)</p>	<p>CCAA</p>
<p>6.16 To drive the reform of the criminal process to boost the rights of minors who are crime victims.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>CCAA</p>
<p>6.17 To develop different programmes to facilitate the emancipation and incorporation of disabled young people into the working world.</p>	<p>Royal Trust MTAS (DGCPSD)</p>	<p>CCAA</p>
<p>6.18 To analyse and seek channels of harmonisation in the care of minors with behavioural disorders.</p>	<p>CCAA</p>	<p>MTAS (DGFI)</p>
<p>6.19 To promote the advancement of the Law regulating the Maintenance Guarantee Fund provided for by the single additional provision of Law 15/2005, so that the payment of recognised and unpaid maintenance in favour of underage children is guaranteed by a judicially approved agreement or by judicial resolution, specifying the coverage system in said cases.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice</p>	
<p>6.20 To develop an Integrated Care Plan for severely disabled children under the age of 3 in order to facilitate early care and rehabilitation of their physical, mental and intellectual capabilities within the Territorial Council of the National Dependence System.</p>	<p>MTAS CCAA</p>	



Strategic objective 7.

To intensify actions in child and adolescent groups establishing preventive and rehabilitation mechanisms in the face of social conflict situations.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
7.1 To undertake studies on the situation of children in social conflict in present-day Spain with the participation of the agents and institutions involved in the different action fields.	MTAS CCAA	Universities Public Prosecutor's Office
7.2 To drive the implementation of a quality management system in services specialising in the criminal liability of minors.	MTAS CCAA	Public Prosecutor's Office NGO
7.3 To favour research targeted at identifying the success factors which regularly appear as being linked to the most effective intervention programmes with young offenders.	MTAS CCAA	Universities Public Prosecutor's Office Social Agents
7.4 To make headway in drawing up quality, assessment, monitoring and good practice criteria and requirements in interventions with children in a social conflict situation, which are applicable to services specialising in the implementation of detention, open environment, mediation and extra-judicial correction measures.	MTAS CCAA	
7.5 To set intervention guidelines for foreign young offenders in accordance with their age, their real chances of insertion and access to the labour market and to preliminary training.	MTAS CCAA	General State Public Prosecutor's Office Secretary of State for Immigration
7.6 To drive training actions related to children in a social conflict situation and good professional practices, using for the latter the most pertinent training methodologies and driving Internet-based training.	MTAS CCAA	MAP CCLL CGPJ
7.7 To favour the development of programmes to implement measures for young offenders: measures other than detention dictated by juvenile judges and for training professionals in the Autonomous Regions.	CCAA	MTAS
7.8 To favour and develop programmes for residential equipment for minors in a situation of difficulty and/or social conflict, and experimental programmes for the enforcement of measures which are an alternative to detention.	MTAS	NGO
7.9 To collaborate with assessing the Regulations of Law 5/2000.	Ministry Justice	of MTAS CCAA General State Public Prosecutor's Office Ombudsman's Office



7.10 To foment coordination and improvement in the skills of professionals, allowing the interchange of good practices by means of seminars and conferences.	MTAS CCAA	CGPJ
7.11 To promote specific programmes for treating underage sexual aggressors.	CCAA MTAS	NGO General State Public Prosecutor's Office
7.12 To promote programmes for supporting the families of minors in a social conflict situation.	CCAA CCLL	NGO
7.13 To drive actions to prevent and impede the appearance of violent and/or organised groups (gangs).	Ministry of Interior (Sec. of State for Security)	High Council for Sport



Strategic objective 8.

To guarantee quality education for everyone which, characterised by instruction in values, attention to diversity and advancement in equality from a gender perspective, promotes interculturality, respect for minority groups, offsets inequalities and ensures, by means of ongoing attention, the maximum development of potentialities from the early years of life until adolescence.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
8.1 To favour the interchange of experiences related to the development of educational and recreational activities for under 3s.	MEC	MTAS FEMP
8.2 To increase and improve the quality of the service offering targeted at under 3s during their parents' working day, drawing both parameters closer to European Union guidelines (Recommendation on the care of children and a coverage rate in public centres of 33%).	MEC Education Councils of CCAA	FEMP CCLL
8.3 To support compliance with the minimum quality requirements of services which attend to under 3s.	MEC CCAA	MTAS FEMP
8.4 To drive the free nature of infant education from the age of three.	MEC CCAA	
8.5 To study in depth measures which enable school failure to be prevented and to promote school success by means of pedagogical support, the provision of resources and the search for fresh organisational solutions.	MEC CCAA	
8.6 To include curricular and organisational proposals deriving from pupil diversity, encouraging specific attention according to gender, the attention which must be received by disabled pupils, interculturality, respect for minorities and the offsetting of inequalities.	MEC CCAA	MTAS Royal Trust MTAS (DGCPD and DGII)
8.7 To facilitate the access of children and adolescents to foreign languages and the new languages of information technologies and communication, making them fully accessible.	CCAA Ministry of Education and Science	Royal Trust
8.8 To drive access to online educational contents for all children, preventing possible inequalities in accessing these new technologies.	MEC (New Technologies) Ministry of Industry (Red.es)	Childhood Observatory
8.9 To increase scholarships and study aids giving priority to the extension of compensatory funding to families with a low income or a higher number of dependents.	MEC	Education Councils CCAA
8.10 To favour an increase in the number of pupils studying non-compulsory education drawing closer to the European objective of 85% of young people finishing <i>bachillerato</i> (Spanish cert. of secondary education) or vocational training.	MEC CCAA (Education Councils)	



<p>8.11 To drive sporting and cultural activities as pivotal to full personality development, with the inclusion of disabled minors and adolescents.</p>	<p>CCAA High Council for Sport</p>	<p>MEC Royal Trust</p>
<p>8.12 To set up coordination mechanisms between the Social Welfare and Education Councils of the Autonomous Regions for the specific care of and support for schoolchildren from socially-deprived families and backgrounds, or who are in a risk situation, or who are the object of family intervention or protection measures.</p>	<p>CCAA MEC</p>	
<p>8.13 To drive citizen values based on cohabitation, respect and good relations, preventing school conflict situations by means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions which drive the research, coordination and interchange of experiences and materials for intervention and mediation, as well as strategies for the peaceful solving of conflicts. - To complement, via specific interventions, the development of the subjects of "Education for citizenship and human rights" in primary and secondary schools, placing special emphasis on the fostering of equal treatment between men and women and good relations between people. - To support teachers' initiatives to prevent violence and to propose relationship models based on the interests and needs of boys and girls. 	<p>MEC CCAA (Education Councils)</p>	<p>NGO Childhood Observatory Institute of Women's Affairs</p>
<p>8.14 To collect and analyse experiences of good practices which have been developed in order to guarantee ongoing school attendance and a reduction in absenteeism and school dropout rates, to disseminate the results and to promote their application.</p>	<p>MEC</p>	<p>CCAA</p>
<p>8.15 To foment programmes for free-time activities, including the holiday period, under the criteria of safety, accessibility, equality, quality and co-responsibility among all the educational and social agents involved in order to favour the participation of children and young people by offering them an opportunity for integrated instruction in values and learning in participation and social inclusion.</p>	<p>MEC, High Council for Sport CCAA (Education Councils)</p>	
<p>8.16 To implement specific programmes to make it easier for young people to access professions which were traditionally considered as male-oriented and to practice social pedagogy on inclusion from a gender-based perspective.</p>	<p>MEC CCAA MTAS (Special Government Delegation for Violence against Women)</p>	
<p>8.17 To set up stable mechanisms for analysing and studying cohabitation problems in schools: school harassment, bullying, peer violence, a lack of discipline, classroom disruption and others.</p>	<p>MEC CCAA</p>	<p>Childhood Observatory</p>



Strategic objective 9.

To foment the development of interventions regarding prevention, promotion and protection of health targeted at children and adolescents, of prevention of accidents and other causes generating disability, including aspects of affective-sexual education and education for responsible consumption and paying special attention to the diagnosis and treatment of the deficiencies and mental health of children and adolescents.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
9.1 To promote the undertaking of a study on children and adolescents' health in Spain from a public health perspective.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs	CCAA (Health Councils).
9.2 To strengthen the Network of Health-Promoting Schools.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs	CCAA MEC
9.3 To foster the development of child health promotion and protection measures: 9.3.1 To undertake educational actions and campaigns targeted at preventing risky behaviour and conduct. 9.3.2. To expand the coverage rate for sexual health promotion and educational programmes adapted to the different education levels. 9.3.3. To promote the use of devices to protect children from accidents and the Health Council in this field. 9.3.4. To publish and disseminate in Spain the white book of child safety drawn up by the European Child Safety Alliance. 9.3.5. To support the European Child Safety Alliance. 9.3.6. To develop actions targeted at preventing the consumption of cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs. 9.3.7. To develop actions targeted at preventing unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS infection and other sexually-transmitted diseases.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs	CCAA INJUVE Ministry of Interior (Traffic Department)
9.4 To undertake health prevention and promotion actions targeted at especially vulnerable groups, highlighting the prevention of eating disorders and disability.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs Royal Trust	CCAA
9.5 To foment healthy eating and the regular practice of physical exercise in order to prevent child obesity.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs (Spanish Food Safety Agency)	CCAA and CCLL



	MEC (CSD) Ministry of Agriculture	
9.6 To improve mental health and psychological guidance services for adolescents, paying special attention to any who are the object of protection services.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs	CCAA
9.7 To set up measures for promoting and supporting breast feeding.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs	CCAA
9.8 To drive actions to prevent spina bifida(1) and the eradication of iodine deficiency disorders (2), preventing the serious consequences said deficiency causes in children and adults.	Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs (2) Royal Trust(1)	CCAA
9.9 To promote the development of measures targeted at consumer education for children, promoting reflection and responsible consumption: 9.9.1. To run a school contest, on a yearly basis, targeted at primary and secondary schoolchildren. 9.9.2. To publish educational matter in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. 9.9.3. To support on an institutional level the European Consumer Centre Network. 9.9.4. To support the creation of a training centre network.	National Consumer Institute	MEC CCAA NGO Institute of Women's Affairs
9.10. Prevention of deficiencies during pregnancy.	Ministry of Health	CCAA



Strategic objective 10

To encourage a physical, environmental, social, cultural and political environment which allows the proper development of the capabilities of boys, girls and adolescents, favouring the right to play, leisure and free time, creating suitable, nearby, safe spaces, promoting responsible consumption, both in urban and rural areas.

Measures:

		ORGANISATION	
		COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
10.1	To apply indicator systems to analyse the situation of children on a local scale as tools for the self-assessment of local Spanish entities themselves.	FEMP	MTAS (DGFI) Unicef CCAA
10.2	To undertake awareness actions on a local scale regarding the situation of Children's Rights in developing countries and the importance of decentralised cooperation as a tool for fulfilling the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.	CCLL	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AECI) Unicef FEMP MTAS (DGFI)
10.3	To develop common strategies through Local Corporations and the non-profit sector which favour improving the quality of life of children, with special impact in rural areas, paying attention to social, cultural, environmental, civil protection areas, etc.	CCLL	MTAS (DGFI, INJUVE) FEMP CCAA
10.4	To promote sports programmes which aim to achieve the maximum participation of children and to thus foment access to "sport for everyone".	CCLL	High Council for Sport
10.5	To regulate traffic in urban areas to specifically enable children to move around safely.	CCLL	Ministry of Interior (General Traffic Dept.)
10.6	To encourage the development of playrooms as accessible play spaces in order to develop the capabilities of children, to stimulate their relations and to foment child participation, as well as to collect experiences of good practices in playrooms and other resources targeted at play, leisure and free time.	FEMP	MTAS Royal Trust CCAA Ministry of Interior (General Traffic Dept.)
10.7	To promote the elimination of barriers in order to favour the full accessibility and development of disabled children and adolescents.	MTAS (DGCPDS) Royal Trust	FEMP CCLL
10.8.	To promote training programmes for intervention agents in free time and the environment with children, emphasizing any which develop skills for working with risk populations.	FEMP INJUVE CCAA	
10.9.	To promote child leisure and study assistance programmes for long-stay hospital patients, homecare and for children living in isolated rural towns, which include reading activities suited to their circumstances.	CCAA Ministry of Culture	NGO
10.10.	To improve the safety and quality of public park facilities for children.	CCLL	CCAA FEMP
10.11.	To drive horizontal actions based on promoting reading as a tool for personal development, awareness and social integration, which involve the educational community, the family and the mediators and agents responsible for the instruction of children in awareness and values.	Ministry of Culture	



10.12. To use Local Corporations to foment the provision of literature for children and young people and municipal library reading promotion activities.	Ministry of Culture	of CCLL
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Strategic objective 11.

To guarantee the exercising of the effective participation of children and adolescents as citizens with full rights in order to favour their social integration and their participation in decision-making processes on whatever subject affects them.

Measures:

	ORGANISATION	
	COMPETENT BODY	COLLABORATING BODY
11.1 To review international regulations and experiences in order to gather information on the ways in which the participation of children and adolescents is specified in matters which affect them within the different contexts in which they develop in order to make the corresponding proposals.	MTAS (DGFI) CCAA	
11.2 To study the different formulas used by the Autonomous Regions in order to guarantee the right of children and adolescents to participate in administrative procedures and in the centres and services for the protection of minors of which they are the users.	MTAS (DGFI) CCAA	Child and Adolescents' Helpline
11.3 To set up channels of communication and knowledge interchange with foreign institutions that are experienced in promoting the right to child participation, facilitating encounters with Spanish initiatives.	MTAS (DGFI) CCAA	NGO Universities
11.4 To collect and disseminate experiences of child participation, bearing in mind the disabled, which highlight the ability of children and adolescents to contribute to the quest for and satisfaction of their needs and those of others. To hold a national meeting of selected experiences in which professional experts as well as children and adolescents themselves can take part.	MTAS (DGFI, DGCPSD) CCAA FEMP	Royal Trust
11.5 To carry out studies which include children's opinions in order to obtain their perspective on the situation of children and adolescents and how they are affected by child policies.	CIS CCAA	MTAS Universities Child and Adolescents' Helpline
11.6 To promote child participation through the starting up of ongoing, stable experiences of the participation of children and young people by Local Corporations, holding experience interchange conferences on a periodic basis.	CCLL	MTAS (DGFI) UNICEF FEMP
11.7 To develop training programmes in participation education targeted at the different Social Agents: educators, teachers, sporting associations and clubs and parents' associations.	FEMP	AMPAS Professional Associations Child Sport Federations FEMP



VII.- MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

A. STRATEGIC PLAN MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT BODIES.

One basic aspect of the present Plan is to be able to make use of monitoring mechanisms and assessment instruments. With this goal in mind, and amongst the other agents capable of assuming this undertaking, the work of the **Childhood Observatory** will be boosted as the collegiate organisation charged with drawing up indicators and situation reports which will enable the latter to be monitored at all times and for decision-making to take place based on the greatest amount of knowledge possible. In order to fulfil this task, a working group will be created within the Childhood Observatory in order to drive the undertaking of the actions provided for in this Plan, and to monitor and assess them. To this end, there will be an increase in the flexibility of the structure for monitoring and developing the Plan, establishing amongst other things, public administration monitoring commissions, and organisations which are non-governmental or of a mixed nature. This will ensure that all institutions are involved in its starting-up.

In order to monitor its implementation and to make the modifications which are considered pertinent, the aforementioned working group shall undertake checks of the measures in the Plan in the short, medium and long-term in order to propose and introduce the correcting elements they deem fit.

Finally, the participation of children and adolescents in the monitoring of the Plan shall be encouraged in conjunction with the Platform of Childhood Organisations.



B. REFERENCE INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE PLAN

1. To set up a permanent, shared information system in order to increase awareness of the situation of children in Spain.

1. 0-17 year-old population by sex and age
2. Juvenile dependency index
3. Births
4. Short-term fertility indicator
5. Gross birth rate
6. Average maternity age
7. Births according to the mother's age
8. Births outside wedlock according to the mother's age
9. Births in second and subsequent marriages
10. Births according to the mother's place of birth
11. Percentage of foreign population aged 0-17 over the total 0-17 population. Spain and CCAA.
12. 0-17 year-old population and total population by sex, age groups and nationality. Spain.
13. Weight of the 0-17 year-old population in respect of the total population by sex and nationality. Spain.
14. Percentage of children born to foreign mothers over the total number of births. Spain and CCAA.

2. To improve childhood policies through coordination and cooperation between Public Administrations and other organisations and agents involved on a national scale, and through international cooperation.

1. Number of Integrated Childhood Plans in Autonomous Regions
2. Number of Integrated Childhood Plans in Local Corporations

3. To make headway in promoting support policies for families in the exercising of their responsibilities of rearing, caring for and promoting the personal development and potential capabilities of children, and to make it easier to reconcile family and working and life.

1. 0-17 year-old population by age groups and family nucleus type
2. 0-17 year-old population by age groups and household type
3. Households with a 0-17 year-old population by number of persons
4. Children aged 0-17 by age groups and family nucleus type
5. Family nuclei with children aged from 0-17 by family nucleus type and total number of children
6. Family nuclei with children aged from 0-17 by family nucleus type, sex and education level of each parent
7. Family nuclei with children aged from 0-17 by family nucleus type, sex and relationship with the activity of each parent
8. Single-parent nuclei with children aged from 0-17 by sex of the parent and by age groups of the parent
9. Single-parent nuclei with children aged from 0-17 by sex of the parent and by age groups of the children
10. Single-parent nuclei with children aged from 0-17 by sex of the parent and by marital status of the parent
11. Public expenditure on the family and children services function as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

4. To foment social awareness of the rights, needs and interests of children and adolescents mobilising all the agents involved in the different scenarios of socialisation and community social networks.

1. Number of awareness actions on the rights of children and adolescents.
2. Number of dissemination actions on the National Strategic Plan on Childhood and Adolescence



5. To boost the rights and protection of children in the mass media and in new technologies.

1. Number of formal complaints submitted before the mixed commission for the monitoring of the Self-Regulation Code of Television Contents and Children.
2. Number of formal complaints about web pages containing child pornography.
3. Number of police interventions against child pornography networks.

6. To foster social intervention and care of children and adolescents in a situation of risk, unprotectedness and disability and/or in a situation of social exclusion, establishing assessable shared criteria for quality and best practices.

1. Child population (0-17 years of age) attended by primary social care services by sex and age groups.
2. Child population under protection measures according to measure typology. Autonomous Regions.
3. Child population in family foster care by foster care typology. Autonomous Regions.
4. National and international adoptions. Autonomous Regions.
5. Child population attended to in child protection institutions by origin.
6. Child protection residential home by ownership and number of places. Autonomous Regions.
7. Distribution of the child population who are victims of offences against sexual freedom by sex and age.
8. Under 18s who are the victims of abuse within the family environment by sex.
9. Poverty risk rate (short-term) of the 0-16 year-old population by sex (compared to the rates of the population aged 0-16 and over).
10. Poverty risk rate persistent in the 0-16 year-old population by sex (compared to the rates of the population aged 0-16 and over).
11. Poverty risk rate of the 0-16 year-old population before social benefits (compared to the rates of the population aged 0-16 and over).
12. Poverty risk rate of the 0-16 year-old population after social benefits (compared to the rates of the population aged 0-16 and over).
13. 0-17 year-old population who live in households in which none of the members are in paid employment.
14. Number of formal complaints regarding sexual aggressions. By age groups.
15. Number of formal complaints regarding abuse of women with children. By age groups.
16. Number of children who have died as victims of domestic violence.
17. Number of suicides in under 18s, by age and sex.
18. Number of disabled minors by age and sex.

7. To intensify actions in child and adolescent groups establishing preventive and rehabilitation mechanisms in the face of social conflict situations.

1. Offending adolescents and young people under measures: detention facilities by typology of measure, sex and age. Autonomous Regions.
2. Offending adolescents and young people under open environment measures by typology of measure, sex and age. Autonomous Regions.
3. Number of detention facilities for young offenders.
4. Total number of places in detention facilities.
5. Number of intervention teams in open environment.

8. To guarantee quality education for everyone from the early years of life from a gender-based perspective, characterised by instruction in values which promotes interculturality and respect for minority groups and by attention to diversity which offsets inequalities and ensures, by means of ongoing attention, the maximum development of potentialities during childhood up until adolescence.

1. Pupils in nursery education by centre ownership and sexes.
2. Pupils in nursery education by cycles. By centre ownership.
3. Nursery education schooling rate by cycles and public and private percentages.
4. Pupils in primary education by centre ownership.
5. Pupils in secondary education by centre ownership.
6. Pupils enrolled in *bachillerato* (Spanish cert. of secondary education) by centre ownership. Both sexes and women.
7. Pupils enrolled in intermediate level training cycles. By sexes and centre ownership.
8. Pupils enrolled in higher level training cycles. By sexes and centre ownership.
9. Total expenditure on education in respect of GDP.
10. Expenditure on education by pupil.
11. Public expenditure in respect of GDP.
12. Graduation in ESO (Compulsory Secondary Education).



13. 16 and 17 year-old population who have worked at some time in the last year.
14. 16 and 17 year-old population who are working.
15. Percentage of foreign nationality pupils over the total number of pupils by ownership of educational centre. Spain and CCAA.
16. Foreign pupils by sex, nationality, educational stage and centre ownership.
17. Enrolled pupils with special educational needs: special education and integration, by teachings.
18. Reading habits in primary and secondary pupils, by age, sex, reading frequency, ownership of centre and habitat, also including reading preferences and attitudes towards reading, reasons for choosing reading matter.

9. To foment the development of interventions concerning prevention, promotion and protection of health targeted at children and adolescents, prevention of accidents and other causes generating disability, including aspects of sex education and education for responsible consumption and paying special attention to the diagnosis and treatment of the deficiencies and mental health of children and adolescents.

1. Distribution of pregnancies according to the mother's age, the mother's level of education, the mother's nationality and the ownership of the centre
2. Abortion rate (x 1000) according to the mother's age, the mother's level of education, the mother's nationality and the ownership of the centre
3. Mortality (total and child) by age groups, sex, nationality and main diagnostic causes.
4. Main cause of hospitalisation by sex, age groups, nationality, diagnostic cause and hospital ownership.
5. Declared cases of AIDS by sex, age groups and transmission groups.
6. Body mass index by sex, age groups and social class of the main provider.
7. Undertaking of physical activity by sex, age groups and social class of the main provider.
8. Traffic accident victims by sex, age groups, vehicle type, seriousness and accident area.
9. Alcohol consumption by sex, age groups and social class of the main provider.
10. Cigarette consumption by sex, age groups and social class of the main provider.
11. Average age of beginning consumption of different psychoactive drugs among 14 to 18-year old students.
12. Age of first sexual relations by sex, age and education level.
13. Medication consumption by sex, age groups and type of medication consumed.

10. To encourage a physical, environmental, social, cultural and political environment which allows the proper development of the capabilities of boys, girls and adolescents, favouring the right to play, leisure and free time, creating suitable, close and safe spaces, promoting responsible consumption, both in urban and rural areas.

1. Regular television audience by sex, age groups and frequency.
2. Book readers by sex, age groups and frequency.
3. Sporting activities undertaken in the last 30 days by sex, age groups, social class and activity type.
4. Consumption of cosmetic products by sex, age groups and social class.
5. Leisure activities undertaken in the last 30 days by sex and age groups.
6. Music enthusiasts and concert goers by sex, age groups and by frequency.
7. Persons with cell phones by sex, age groups and family income level.
8. Cell phone use for different functions among young people aged from 15 to 29.
9. Computer owners by sex, age groups and family income level.
10. Internet use during the last year by sex, age groups and frequency.
11. Activities undertaken using Internet by young people aged from 15 to 29.
12. Use of videogames by sex, age groups, social class, frequency and equipment.

11. To guarantee the exercising of the effective participation of children and adolescents as citizens with full rights in order to favour their social integration and their participation in decision-making processes on whatever subject affects them.

1. Number of under-18s who are involved in NGOs.
2. Number of programmes designed to foment the participation of young people.
3. Number of associations engaged in promoting and defending children's rights.



VIII. BUDGETARY ESTIMATE

Tabla 1. GASTO TOTAL EN POLÍTICAS DE INFANCIA Y ADOLESCENCIA
(miles de euros corrientes)

ÁREAS	2005	2006	Variación anual (%)
ADMINISTRACIÓN CENTRAL			
Bienestar social *	178.603	212.646	19,1
Seguridad Social	2.872.693	2.954.947	2,9
Menor infractor	26.113	26.706	2,3
Educación	1.197.432	1.314.349	9,8
Discapacidad	893	2.260	152,9
Juventud	7.091	8.095	14,2
Cultura y Deportes	32.155	33.229	3,3
Sanidad/ Salud	18.546	23.122	24,7
Cooperación Internacional	21.659	34.049	57,2
Nuevas Tecnologías	8.025	31.763	295,8
Medios Comunicación. RTVE	6.092	7.122	16,9
COMUNIDADES AUTÓNOMAS			
Bienestar social *	1.662.781	1.892.777	13,8
Menor infractor	278.142	295.375	6,2
Educación	23.084.312	25.555.167	10,7
Discapacidad	41.938	47.067	12,2
Juventud	51.984	56.284	8,3
Cultura y Deportes	87.623	99.209	13,2
Sanidad/ Salud	1.397.754	1.467.370	5,0
Cooperación Internacional	9.826	11.672	18,8
Nuevas Tecnologías	77.976	83.857	7,5
TOTAL ADMINISTRACIÓN CENTRAL	4.369.304	4.648.289	6,4
TOTAL ADMINISTRACIÓN CCAA	26.692.336	29.508.779	10,6

(*) Incluye Bienestar social/ Servicios sociales, Menor y Familia, Igualdad, e Inmigración y Emigración



Table 1. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE POLICIES
(thousands of current euros)

AREAS	2005	2006	Annual Variation (%)
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION			
Social welfare (*)			
Social security			
Young offenders			
Education			
Disability			
Young people			
Culture and sports			
Public health/health			
International cooperation			
New technologies			
Mass media. RTVE (Spanish national television)			
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS			
Social welfare (*)			
Young offenders			
Education			
Disability			
Young people			
Culture and sports			
Public health/health			
International cooperation			
New technologies			
TOTAL CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION			
TOTAL AUTONOMOUS REG. ADMINISTRATION			

(*) Includes Social Welfare/Social Services, Children and Families, Equality, and Immigration and Emigration



IX: ANNEX

LIST OF AUTONOMOUS REGIONS WITH CHILDHOOD PLANS.

- Integrated Care Plan for the Children of Andalusia. Autonomous Government of Andalusia. (2003-2007)
- Integrated childhood, family and adolescence plan 2004-2007 (Government of the Principality of Asturias).
- Integrated plan for children in the Canary Islands (Autonomous Government of the Canary Islands).
- Action plan for childhood and adolescence in Cantabria (Government of Cantabria).
- Action plan for childhood and adolescence in Castilla-La Mancha 1999-2003 (Autonomous governments of Castilla-La Mancha).
- Sectorial regional plan for the protection and care of children of the Autonomous Government of Castilla y León 2000-2003 (Autonomous Government of Castilla y León).
- Integrated Plan for the support of Children and Adolescents of Catalonia (Autonomous Government of Catalonia).
- III Integrated Plan for Family Support 2002-2005 (Autonomous Government of Galicia).
- II Integrated Childhood Plan 2006 – 2009. Autonomous Government of La Rioja.
- II Childhood Social Care Plan in the Autonomous Region of Madrid (Autonomous Region of Madrid, 2003).
- Plan for the care of children and adolescents in social difficulty in the Autonomous Region of Navarre (Autonomous Government of Navarre).
- Integrated family and child plan of the Autonomous Region of Valencia 2002-2005 (Autonomous Government of Valencia).
- Childhood plan for dealing with situations of child unprotectedness. (Regional Government of Vizcaya, 2000)