



PHILIPPINES

Policy Progress to End Violence against Children

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29% of boys reported suffering from sexual violence¹

20% of girls reported suffering from sexual violence

Introduction

As in all countries throughout the world, children living in the Philippines experience situations of violence in their homes and within the communities where they live. Despite governments, citizens and children taking action to end this violence, the percentage of Filipino children suffering from sexual violence suggest that current efforts to end these abuses and other types of violence are not enough. World Vision believes that a world without violence against children is possible. It takes actions from all members and institutions in society to end violence against children.



This report focuses on a government's duty to ensure that all actors can and will take action to end violence against children. To create an enabling environment, government must ensure a legal framework based on child rights and employ services and actors to protect those rights. An enabling environment also requires conditions favourable to implementing those services, such as funding and strategy.

This report reviews progress made by the government of The Philippines to create the minimum conditions in law and policy needed to enable an environment where it is possible to end violence against children. These minimum conditions align with provisions stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and described in the General Comment, General Measures of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child² that clarify necessary government actions to protect children from violence.

These minimum standards do not mean that governments cannot do more to end violence against children, but rather, without these critical, foundational steps, it cannot enable all actors, within government, in civil society and in communities, to work in unity towards this achievable goal.

¹ National Baseline Study on Violence against Children, 2015.

² Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 5 "General Measures of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 4 and 42 and paragraph 6 of Article 44)", CRC/GC/2003/5, November 27, 2003.

Report Methodology

WorldVision bases the policy progress scores on 28 questions and sub-questions that review government’s national policy, regulatory frameworks and other commitments targeting violence against children. These questions are in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and General Comment No. 5 on the Rights of the Child. This report lists each of the 28 questions and sub-questions in the last section of the report. Each sub-question received one of three answers: yes, no, or partial, scored 1, 0 or .5 respectively. The final score for each of the 28 questions is the average of its respective sub-points. Scores are noted by colour in the policy table annex (1 = green, .5 = yellow, 0 = red). In addition, the policy table provides legal and policy references that determined each score.

Philippines | Legal Progress

76%



The Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and regional commitments such as the ASEAN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Violence against Children enshrine national government commitments to protect children from violence. To fulfil these promises for children, it takes complex and coordinated actions; as a first step, it takes national laws and regulations to end violence against children. National policies and laws must include four distinct actions to create a legal framework that adequately ends violence against children. The four actions also create a clear approach to review and benchmark a government’s progress to reform laws that adequately protect children. According to these benchmarks, the Philippines’ legal and regulatory framework meets a 76 per cent total threshold of the four actions:



Forbid

Governments must create laws that forbid all forms of violence against children. These laws help set community values; laws must ban violence against children in all its forms and punish actions that contradict those values.



Prevent

Governments must create laws and regulations that prevent violence against children. Proactive policies can stem behaviours and actions that lead to violence.



Report

Governments must create laws and regulations that encourage children to report violence and mandate communities and professionals to report violence; such pathways should be accessible and confidential.



Respond

Governments must respond to violence in ways that protect a child from future violence and provide rehabilitation and justice to remedy the violence act.

Governments must forbid all forms of physical and mental violence, sexual violence, child labour, child marriage, and where applicable, female genital mutilation.

Forbid **76%**

Governments must create laws that forbid all forms of violence against children. These laws help set community values; laws must ban violence against children in all its forms and punish actions that contradict those values.

Philippine law identifies and defines specific forms of violence against children. With such specificity, the government forms clear boundaries between illegal and legal act. One such act that remains legal however is corporal punishment. Although corporal punishment is illegal in school settings, the recent Positive and Nonviolent Discipline of Children Bill that bans corporal punishment in all settings has not received full government support to introduce the Bill into law and in fact, was vetoed.

Laws forbidding sexual violence are also detailed but because the legal age of consent is set at the age of 12, prosecutorial action to protect children from abuse will remain a challenge. Consent laws also create challenges to amend current legislation towards greater protection norms. In addition, current laws on sexual violence capture online-facilitated abuse, but without explicit provisions to address these actions, it is more difficult to set community values against such behaviour.

Philippine law provides exceptions to child labour and early marriage, allowing parents and caregivers to override legal barriers that prohibit these situations. In the case of child labour, children in the field of entertainment are not guaranteed the right to education; the law overrides a requirement that the work not interfere with education. Rather, caregivers must only ensure a continuing program for training and skills. In the case of child marriage, the Muslim Law on Personal Status allows girls to marry at the onset of puberty and boys to marry at the age of 15.



Prevent **79%**

Governments must create laws and regulations that prevent violence against children. Proactive policies can stem behaviours and actions that lead to violence. Prevention policies empower children, peers, parents, caregivers and professionals to identify risks, seek help and create solutions before violence takes shape.

Policies in the Philippines recognise the role of prevention as a key action to end violence against children. School policies mandate VAC safe policies and teacher training while setting provisions for life skills curriculum to help children and youth manage the risks of violence. The government sets forth structural policies to secure safe spaces for students, with the exception of necessary fencing and other actions to secure the perimeters of school property.

Policies that mandate home visiting services in social welfare are in place. Home visits are not required for health services, including child development check-ins for at risk children.

Report **69%**

Governments must create laws and regulations that encourage children, communities and professionals to report violence; at each step, they must ensure accessibility and confidentiality. Once reported, professionals need guidelines and training to understand their roles and coordinate with other key actors.

The Philippines has established a number of pathways to report violence against children. Service providers in health, education, social work and the police are equipped with regulations on reporting protocols while women and children desks in police stations maintain gender-specific and child-friendly protocols and specialists.

The Philippines has not yet invested in child-centred reporting mechanisms. The latest National Philippines Plan to End Violence against Children provides for the creation of a nationwide helpline for children. At the local level, children do not have access to child-friendly reporting pathways, in community spaces frequented by children (health clinics, schools, community centres). Importantly, the Philippines does not require mandatory reporting of child abuse by its citizens.

Schools that implement UNICEF's Safe Schools Policy maintain reporting and referral protocols but these protocols are not associated with any national requirements; schools that do not include this program do not have such protocols. Importantly, health facilities maintain guidelines for the early detection, referral and reporting of child abuse. The guidelines are limited in scope.

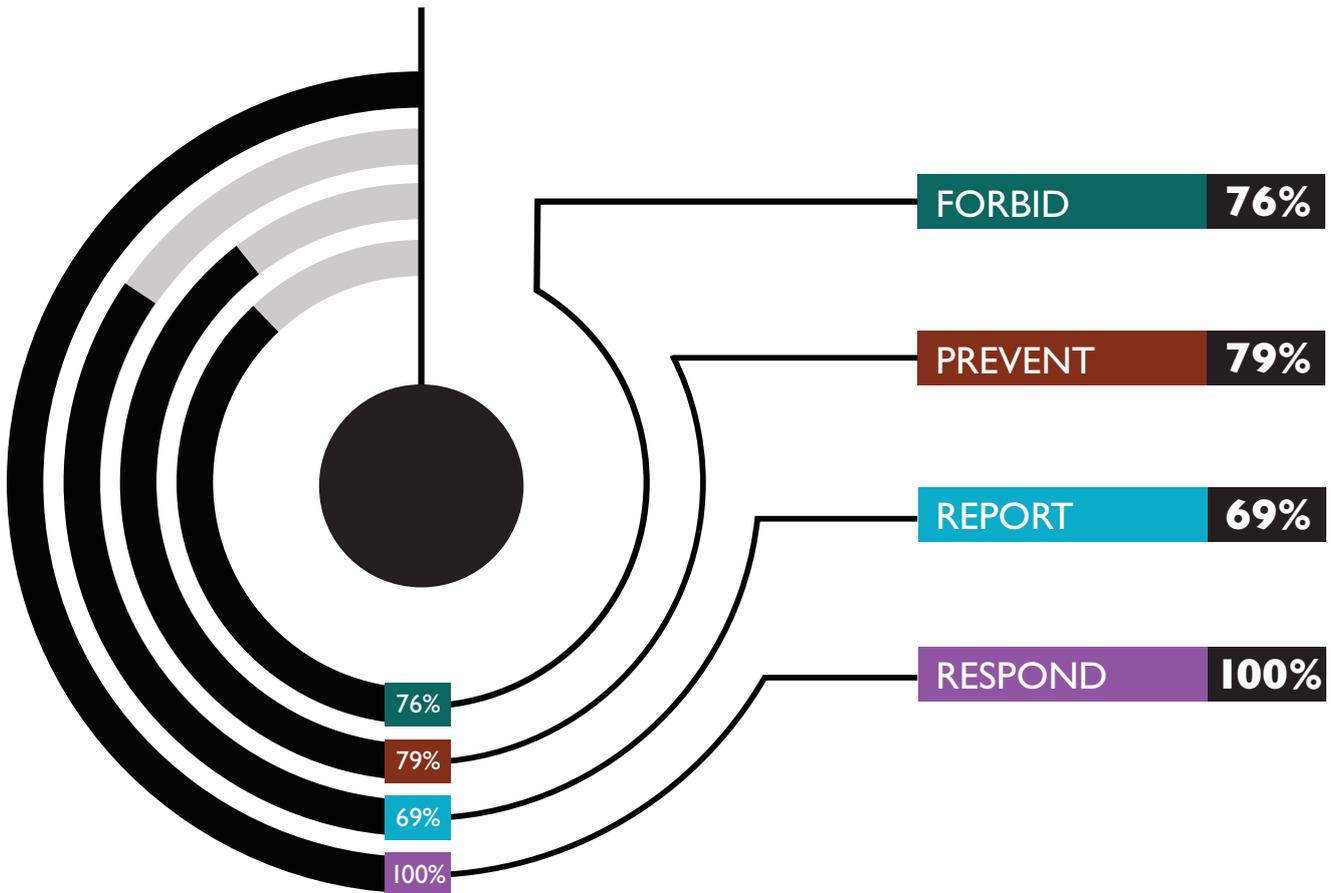
Respond **100%**

Governments must respond to violence in ways that protect a child from future violence and provide rehabilitation and justice to remedy the violent act. Without a path towards recovery, governments cannot end violence against children.

Philippine law provides a system of responses that integrate the services of health, justice and social protection. The laws stipulate actions to remove offenders from domiciles, provide free medical treatment, counselling and rehabilitation, and offer legal protection.

Conclusion | Legal Progress

The Philippines maintains a legal and policy framework that protects most children from violence. The laws do not forbid all types of violence against children in all settings, without exception. The draft law that bans corporal punishment in all settings offers an opportunity to protect more children. The country has also made substantial progress to create prevention policies and reporting pathways for children and professionals. To meet the minimum standards to enable actors to end violence, the Philippines should expand the scope of home visiting services and create local level, child-friendly pathways to report violence. The laws on response services provide the minimum standards necessary to protect children.



Philippines | Preparing to Implement **62%**

Once national governments adopt laws to end violence against children, they must also create policies to implement those laws. These policies provide for sufficient resourcing, coordination, awareness-raising and political momentum to equip the public sector workforce to implement laws and allow its citizens to rely on these laws at the community level.

There are four distinct policy actions that governments must take to ready their laws for implementation. According to these four benchmarks, the Philippines' readiness to implement their current laws to end violence against children meets a 62 per cent total threshold:



Fund

To prepare for policy implementation, national governments must provide budgets to fund services, personnel and trainings to implement laws and policies to end violence against children.



Manage data

Governments must create centralised information systems or national databases that host information on children victims of all types of violence, abuse and neglect.



Promote accountability

Participation in accountability processes can provide national governments with new funding, political and technical support, citizen approval and oversight to strengthen policies and move towards the implementation of policies.



Raise awareness

Governments must take steps to inform its citizens about issues of violence against children; public awareness builds momentum around behaviours to prevent, report and respond to violence and invites citizen responsibility.

Fund **25%**

To prepare for policy implementation, national governments must provide budgets to fund services, personnel and trainings to implement laws and policies to end violence against children. These resources are hard-won, given competing political and funding interests, however; funding from official development assistance budgets coupled with partnerships from civil society can amplify state budgets. Governments must create a detailed budget for national action plans and current laws and policies; budgets must identify activity-related costs and implementation.

The 2019 Philippines National Plan to End Violence against Children includes costing related to each objective and action. It is yet unclear whether there are identified sources of funding in the national budget to implement the Plan accordingly. Such data would be a significant step forward as national and local budgetary commitments to end violence are not available to the public at this time.

Manage Data **0%**

Governments must create centralised information systems or national databases that host information on children victims of all types of violence, abuse and neglect. The system must segregate data by type of violence, age, gender and disability and assign responsibility to manage the database to a specific public sector workforce. Centralised information systems provide the tools for individual case management that propel referral and coordination between workforce experts. A national system also creates consistent prevalence data on violence against children that is necessary for evidence-based policymaking and budget allocation.

The Philippines does not maintain any centralised information system to manage cases on violence against children and to create a pathway towards evidence-based policymaking and budget allocation. The previous National Plan for Children ending in 2016 stipulated a plan for such a database however; the Accountability Report of 2017 that documented progress on each Plan objective did not mention the successful completion of a centralised database. Further, there are no national policies that require census or statistical work on the prevalence of violence against children within communities.

Promote Accountability **88%**

Participation in accountability processes can provide national governments with new funding, political and technical support, citizen approval and, most importantly, oversight to strengthen policies and move towards the implementation of policies. There are global, regional and national level accountability mechanisms that governments can harness to seek new support and partnerships.

The Philippines is responding to national and global accountability mechanisms mandated to track government actions to end violence against children. At the national level, the Philippines maintains an independent human rights institution that includes a unit on child protection. The government has also made progress to include consultations with children in policy processes that affect them; including youth assemblies at the local level and national workshops of children facilitated by children. It also does not address child labour in any current National Action Plan.

At the international level, the Philippines has not adopted and ratified the 3rd Optional Protocol of the U.N. Convention of the Rights of the Child. This treaty provides a pathway for children to bring complaints directly to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

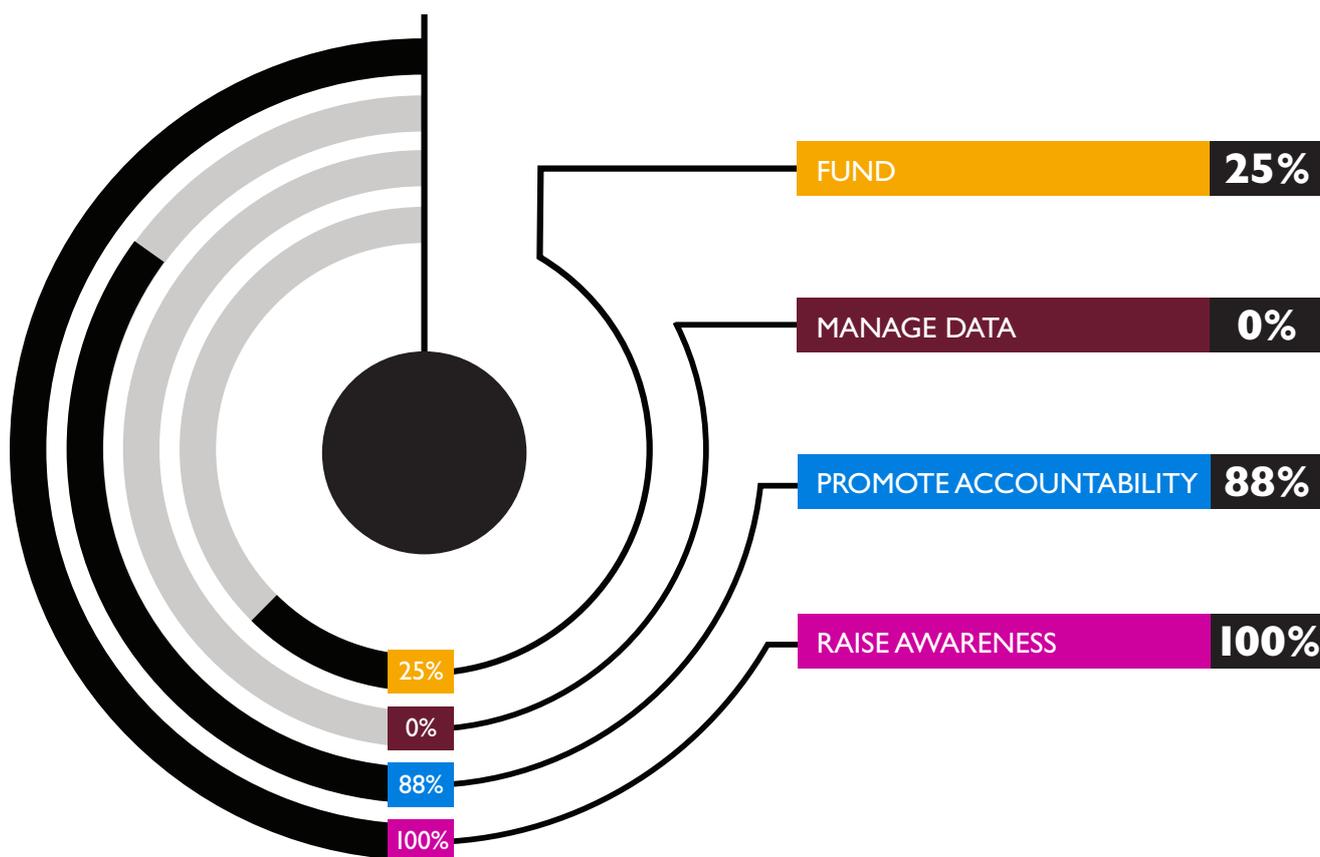
Raise Public Awareness **100%**

Governments must take steps to inform its citizens about issues of violence against children; public awareness builds momentum around behaviours to prevent, report and respond to violence and invites citizen responsibility. Although donors and civil society can be main partners in this process, governments must provide leadership and systematic actions (that assign responsibility to specific actors and ministries) to change ad hoc advertisements into well-managed and targeted campaigns.

Philippine law sets forth responsibilities of key ministries to establish programs of education and information for members of the public on issues relating to violence against children. The government has taken action to promote campaigns against gender based violence and violence against children every year.

Conclusion | Preparing to Implement

The Philippines has taken the first step to fund its objectives to end violence against children. With a costed new National Action Plan, the Philippines must now assign and finance an annual budget to fulfil the actions. It will be important to make these budgets public to ensure transparent, consistent actions to meet the challenges to end violence. The Philippines has also planned a data system to manage individual cases of children who suffer violence and to build data on the prevalence of violence; it is now time to implement this system. With consideration for transparency and accountability, the Philippines has created momentum as a Pathfinder Country to seek assistance and lead in discovery of new ways to end violence. Finally, the government has taken steps to raise public awareness on key issues of violence; it is essential that these campaigns also include local public authorities and services to build cohesive capacity and response among members of the population.



Scoring National Progress

Main and Sub-Indicators	Legal/Policy Source	score
1 Forbid in all settings all forms of physical and mental violence		
All forms of physical or mental violence	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Section 3	
Corporal punishment at home	Department of Education, Child Protection Policy, Dept Ed Order N. 40, S2012 - Sec. 8.	
Corporal punishment at school	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Section 3	
Corporal punishment in alternative care	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Section 3	
Corporal punishment in penal institutions	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Section 3	
Any other form of cruel or degrading punishment or treatment	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Sections 2 and 3	
2 Forbid sexual violence		
Sexual abuse and violence	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Section 3	

Commercial sexual exploitation	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article 3, Section 5 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (Republic Act 9208) – Section 4	
Child pornography, online and offline	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article 5, Section 9 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (Republic Act 9208) – Section 4	
3 Forbid female genital mutilation		
Female genital mutilation	N/A	
4 Forbid Child labour		
Child labour that is hazardous (identifying specific activities)	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Section 3	
Child labour that interferes with a child's education	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.8, Section 12	
Child labour that is harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.8, Section 12	
Child labour that involves cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.I, Sections 2 and 3	
Child labour that involves the sale of a child or servitude	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.4, Section 7 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (Republic Act 9208) – Section 4	
Child labour that involves activities in which a child is used for legally punishable criminal acts	Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.6, Section 10	
5 Forbid Child Marriage		
Marriage under the age of 18 for men and women without exception	Family Code of the Philippines – Article.5 Muslim Law on Personal Status	
6 Active National Action Plans to Forbid Violence		
National action plans are updated and in place to end child labour	The 3rd National Plan of Action for Children 2017-2022 Philippine Program Against Child Labor Strategic Framework (PPACL), 2017-2022	
National action plans are updated and in place to end child marriage	No provision	
National action plans are updated and in place to end female genital mutilation	N/A	
National action plans are updated and in place to end physical violence	Philippine Plan of Action to End Violence against Children (PPAeVAC), 2017-2022	
National action plans are updated and in place to end sexual violence and exploitation	Philippine Plan of Action to End Violence against Children (PPAeVAC), 2017-2022	
National action plans are updated and in place to end trafficking	Philippine Plan of Action to End Violence against Children (PPAeVAC), 2017-2022	
7 Home visits to Prevent Violence		
Home visits by Social welfare specialists	Administrative Order 07 Series of 2012: Guidelines for Local Government Units' Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System (Amending Administrative Order No. 82 series of 2003, Standards on Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System in the Local Government Units) – Article.6, Section C, Case Management:	
Home visits by Health care workers	No provision	
8 VAC Safe Policies and Measures in Schools to Prevent Violence		
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools anti-bullying and / or VAC safe policies	Republic Act no. 10627 – Requiring all elementary and secondary schools to adopt policies to prevent and address the acts of bullying- Section 3 Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 - DepEd Child Protection Policy	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools mechanisms to report all forms of violence	Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 - DepEd Child Protection Policy – Section 4	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools clear measures planned and in place to respond to violence	Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 - DepEd Child Protection Policy –Section 4	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools training and capacity building for teachers to recognise and respond to violence	Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 - DepEd Child Protection Policy – Section 4	
9 School Safety/Environmental Standards to Prevent Violence		
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: separate toilets by gender	Department of Education Order 10, 2016	
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: adequate lighting	Department of Education Order 64, 2017 (compliance with R.A. N. 9514)	
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: school yard fencing	No provision	

10 Life Skills Education for Children to Recognise and Prevent VAC		
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children manage the risks of violence	Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 - DepEd Child Protection Policy – Section 4	
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children equip them with informed decision making	Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 - DepEd Child Protection Policy – Section 4 Philippines Constitution, Article. 14, Section 3	
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children addresses gender stereotyping	Republic Act no. 10627 – Requiring all elementary and secondary schools to adopt policies to prevent and address the acts of bullying- Section 3 Curriculum on sex education: http://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/DO_s2018_031-1.pdf , Curriculum on drug education http://www.deped.gov.ph/2018/07/12/41346/ Curriculum on gender responsiveness http://www.deped.gov.ph/2017/06/29/do-32-s-2017-gender-responsive-basic-education-policy/	
11 Mandatory Reporting of all Cases of Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Exploitation against Children		
A mandatory reporting law for professionals who work with children	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation, Article. 2	
A mandatory reporting law for citizens	No provision	
12 Reporting Protocols / Guidelines in place for Service Providers		
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for police	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation, Article. 2 Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262), Sec 29: Sec. 30. Duties of Barangay Officials and Law Enforcers	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for health professionals	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262), Sec. 30: Sec. 31. Healthcare Provider Response to Abuse	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for educators	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 – DeptEd Child Protection Policy – Section 7 Family Code of the Philippines – Article.218	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for social workers	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation, Article. 4	
13 Free and Publically Accessible Hotline to Report Violence		
Government-operated national helpline/hotline, free and publically accessible	Commission on Human Rights Child Rights Centre Tel. No. 927-4033 (Mon-Fri during office hours) Philippine National Police Operation Centre Tel. Nos. 712-8613/722-0540 & 724 8749 DOJ Task Force on Child Protection, Tel. Nos. 523-8481 to 89 Philippine Plan of Action to End Violence against Children (PPAeVAC), 2017-2022, strategy#3 1343 action line for Human and Child Trafficking (national hotline)	
14 Facilitate and Streamline VAC and GBV Reporting/Referrals		
Mandated units / desks at police or other community spaces that encourage reporting and streamline referrals	The law requires the Philippine National Police (PNP) to establish “women’s desks” that would address crimes against women and children in all police stations (NCRFW 2008c, 40)	
15 Create Specialised Police Units / Individuals to Receive Reports		
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to receive reports on VAC	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) - Sec.23, 42	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow gender-sensitive protocols	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) - Sec.23, 42	

Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow child friendly protocols	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) - Sec.23, 42	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow protocols to involve/ work with other specialists as needed	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) - Sec.30, 39	
16 Child-friendly Reporting Pathways Provided in Places Frequented by Children		
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in schools	Department of Education Order No. 40, 2012 – DeptEd Child Protection Policy – Section 8	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in health clinics	No provision	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in alternative care	No provision	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in community centres	No provision	
17 Respond to Reports of Violence		
Removal of offender (in domestic violence cases)	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 8(c)	
Protective placement (in alternative care)	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610/ 1992) – Article.11, Sec.28	
First aid and medical assistance in cases of violence	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 40	
Long-term medical and mental health services	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 40	
Psychological counselling and rehabilitation	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 35	
Access to legal support / aid	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 8	
Access to legal protection	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 8, and 5	
Witness protection	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	
Judicial review (holding offenders criminally responsible)	Department of Justice, Committee Resolution N. 1, of 2013, from the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, approving the Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act 9262) – Section 6 Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2009 (Republic Act 9344)	
18 Fund National Action Plans on VAC		
National action plans on violence against children are costed out with identified sources of funding	Philippine Plan of Action to End Violence against Children (PPAeVAC), 2017-2022	

19 Clear, Transparent Budgetary Commitments to End Violence against Children		
Data is available on government budgetary commitments for ending violence against children at the national level	No provision	
Data is available on government budgetary commitments for ending violence against children at the local level	No provision	
20 Centralised Database with Disaggregated Data on VAC to Manage Cases and Analyse Policies		
Centralised database on child victims of violence by type of violence	No provision	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by age	No provision	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by gender	No provision	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by disability	No provision	
21 Regular VAC Surveys Mandated by Law for Prevalence Data		
Law or regulatory framework requires a representative population survey that provides a baseline on prevalence data (including violence against children)	No provision	
22 – 26 Accountability Mechanisms at the National and Global Level		
Mandated independent human rights institution operates a child rights unit	The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) - 1987 Philippine Constitution, Executive Order No. 163.	
Government regularly reports on national action plan progress (regarding violence against children)	The Accountability Report of 2016 provided information on the National Action Plan (ending in 2016)	
Government regularly reports on ending violence against children to global accountability processes, including UPR, VNR, CRC	The Government just submitted its 5th and 6th Report to the CRC March 2019	
Children meaningfully participate at key stages of policy development for ending violence against children	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/240697383_Children's_Participation_in_Decision-Making_in_the_Philippines	
Government has compiled with a recommendation from the CRC process from the most recent reporting period or last 3-5 years	Reporting and referral protocols (through the case management approach) was developed in the years between 2013 and 2018, and systematic training actions ensured, in response to CRC Committee recommendations (MC 017, 2018)	
27 – 28 Raise Awareness on VAC to Citizens		
Government has funded a public awareness campaign to address violence against children in the last 3 years	16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence The 18-day campaign to end Violence against Women and Children	
Government created public awareness activities by relevant professionals at the community level in the last 3 years	As above	

WorldVision is a Christian humanitarian organisation dedicated to working with children, families and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, WorldVision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people. WorldVision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

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