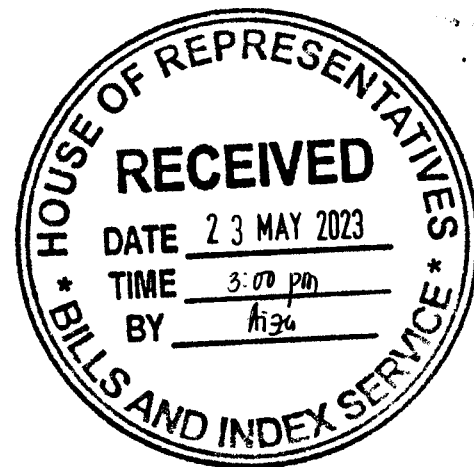


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Batasan Hills, Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **8306**



Introduced by HON. ANGELICA NATASHA A. CO (BHW Party List)

AN ACT
PROMOTING POSITIVE PARENTING IN ALL SETTINGS
AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The United Nations (UN) Committee on the Rights of the Child observed these in our country: (1) high prevalence of all forms of violence against children (VAC), including corporal punishment, bullying and abuse in schools, domestic and sexual violence, and exploitation, particularly online; and (2) failure of the Philippine government to prohibit all forms and instances of VAC.¹ In a data provided by the Child Protection Network, a total of 3,139 cases of VAC, which include assault, neglect, bullying, and exploitation, among others, have been reported for the period January 1, 2023 to April 30, 2023.² Meanwhile, in 2022, a total of 8,948 VAC cases have been recorded.³ With the increasing number of VAC, and pursuant to Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the government is called upon to take all necessary measures to: (1) ensure the effective implementation of its existing domestic laws; (2) align and harmonize its legislation with the principles embodied in the UN CRC; and (3) immediately adopt or enact new laws prohibiting corporal punishment and promoting positive parenting in order to better protect and assert the children's right to respect for their dignity, integrity, and equal protection under the laws.

The Philippine government adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land⁴. In August 1990, the government wove the UN CRC on its own domestic legislation and rule-making procedures. In 2012, it signified its strong commitment to end and prohibit all forms of corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment, in the home, schools, and all other settings, where adults have parental authority over children.⁵ It is also cognizant of its obligation imposed under the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment No. 8 (2006) to move quickly to eliminate all forms of corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment of children.⁶ Eliminating

¹ 23 September 2022, CRC/C/PHL/CO/5-6, Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth reports, paras. 22 and 23, and "Corporal punishment of children in the Philippines". Accessed from: <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/country-reports/Philippines.pdf>.

² <https://www.childprotectionnetwork.org/wcpu-statistics/>.

³ <https://www.childprotectionnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Women-and-Child-Protection-Units-Statistics-2022.pdf>.

⁴ Article II, Section 2 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

⁵ Universal Periodic Review of 2012.

⁶ General Comment No. 8 (2006): The Right of the Child to Protection From Corporal Punishment and Other Cruel and Degrading Forms of Punishment. Accessed from: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/460bc7772.html>.

corporal punishment of children in all settings is not just a mere governmental obligation but also a key strategy to reduce and prevent all forms of VAC in the country.

With the foregoing, the State takes on the challenge to: (1) develop a comprehensive strategy for deterring and combating all forms of VAC, including corporal punishment and all other cruel or degrading forms of punishment of children; and (2) enact legislation to prohibit all forms of VAC, promote positive, non-violent, and participatory forms of parenting; and (3) strengthen awareness-raising campaigns. After all, the underlying purpose of prohibiting corporal and other punishments is to prevent VAC by changing the long-standing societal practice and perspective; mainstreaming children's right to integrity, dignity, and equal protection; and promoting positive and non-violent parenting.

The "Positive Parenting of Children Act" is hereby proposed to fill in the parents and legal guardians with affable and non-violent parenting tools and mechanisms that will help build and develop a child's self-esteem, self-discipline, and essential life skills. This is to emphasize that parents can in fact discipline their children while respecting their human rights and dignity. Appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities shall be provided by the State.⁷ The rights of parents to rear their children⁸ in whatever manner they deem appropriate shall likewise be respected as long as it does not violate the child's rights, human dignity, and physical integrity.

This bill seeks to accomplish these: (1) formulate a comprehensive program to promote positive parenting; (2) protect children from any form of physical, humiliating, or degrading acts as a form of punishment committed in all possible settings where there is direct or indirect contact with a child; (3) provide reporting mechanisms for cases involving physical, humiliating, and degrading acts as a form of punishment of a child; (4) provide intervention mechanisms in the local level; (5) grant immunity from suit to qualified intervening persons; (6) penalize persons causing a child to lie or fabricate about incidents of physical, humiliating, and degrading acts; and (7) mandate concerned agencies to develop approaches, integrate, adopt, and implement programs to promote positive parenting, among others.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought in keeping with the best interests of the Filipino children.


Rep. ANGELICA NATASHA A. CO
BHW Party List

⁷Article XVIII, UN CRC.

⁸ Article III, UN CRC.

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HOUSE BILL NO. 8306

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AN ACT
PROMOTING POSITIVE PARENTING IN ALL SETTINGS
AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

1 **Section 1. Short Title.** - This Act shall be known as the “**Positive Parenting of Children Act**”.

2
3 **Section 2. Declaration of Policy.** - The State recognizes that the family, being the foundation of the
4 nation, is a basic social institution which public policy cherishes and protects, and that parents are
5 primarily responsible in the rearing and nurturing of their children keeping in mind the best interest of
6 the child. To this end, the State shall, pursuant to its constitutional mandate, protect and strengthen the
7 family as a basic, autonomous social institution, and support the natural, primary right and duty of
8 parents in the rearing of youth for the development of their moral character and civic efficiency. As
9 such, the State shall respect the rights of parents to rear their children in whatever manner they deem
10 appropriate for as long as it does not violate the rights of the children.

11
12 The child is an embodiment of her/his own personhood. Hence, his/her individual traits and aptitudes
13 should be cultivated to the utmost insofar as they do not conflict with the general welfare.

14
15 The molding of the character of the child starts at home. Consequently, every member of the family
16 shall strive to make the home a wholesome and harmonious place as its atmosphere and conditions will
17 greatly influence the child’s development.

18
19 The State likewise recognizes the vital role of the child and the youth in nation building and shall
20 promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. Pursuant
21 thereto, a child has the right to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or
22 abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and maltreatment or exploitation as a form of discipline while in
23 the care of parents, legal guardians or any other person who has the care of the child. Such treatment or
24 punishment violates the child’s rights, human dignity and physical integrity.

25
26 As such, the State shall:

- 27
28 (a) Recognize and uphold the right of the child as human being, individual,
29 and member of a family and community, to equal protection of the law;
30
31 (b) Promote positive parenting of children at home, in school, in institutions,
32 in alternative care systems, in workplaces and in all other settings by
33 encouraging behavior change in adults and establish the necessary
34 structures and mechanisms and mobilize resources to make this possible;
35

- 1 (c) Defend the right of the child to assistance, including proper care and
2 nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty,
3 exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development;
4
- 5 (d) Protect the best interests of the child through measures that will ensure the
6 observance of international standards of child protection, especially those
7 expressed in international conventions and treaties to which the
8 Philippines is a party, particularly the United Nation Conventions on the
9 Rights of a Child (UNCRC) and its optional protocols to which the
10 Philippines is a party, International Labor Organization Convention No.
11 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination
12 of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the Sustainable Development Goals,
13 and all other relevant and universally accepted human rights instruments
14 and other international conventions to which the Philippines is a party;
15
- 16 (e) Respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents, guardians or
17 other persons legally responsible for the child, including those exercising
18 special or substitute parental authority as those provided for under
19 Presidential Decree No. 603, otherwise known as the “Child and Youth
20 Welfare Code”, as amended; Executive Order No. 209, otherwise known
21 as the “Family Code of the Philippines”, as amended; and Republic Act
22 No. 7610, as amended, otherwise known as the “Special Protection of
23 Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act”, to
24 provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child,
25 appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise of the child’s rights;
26
- 27 (f) Provide an enabling environment for parents to empower themselves and
28 fulfill their parental obligations to rear their children through positive and
29 nonviolent means;
30
- 31 (g) Render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the
32 performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the
33 development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children
34 including children with disabilities and other vulnerable children; and
35
- 36 (h) Ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner that respects the
37 child’s human dignity;
38

39 Pursuant to the UNCRC, the State recognizes the primary responsibility of parents, or as the case may
40 be legal guardians for the upbringing and development of the child keeping in mind the best interest of
41 the child.
42

43 **Section 3. Definition of Terms.** – As used in this Act:
44

- 45 a) Child refers to a person who is below eighteen (18) years of age, or over but is unable
46 to fully take care of one’s self or protect one’s self from abuse, neglect, cruelty,
47 exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.
48
- 49 b) Foster parents refer to persons duly licensed by the Department of Social Welfare
50 and Development (DSWD) to provide planned, temporary, or substitute parental care
51 to a child.
52
- 53 c) Guardians refer to legal guardians, foster parents, and other persons, including
54 relatives, with physical custody of a child.
55

- 1 d) Child Caring Institutions refer to registered, licensed, and/or accredited residential
2 and nonresidential child-caring agencies, including youth homes, youth
3 rehabilitation centers, Bahay Pag-asa, and other youth rehabilitation centers,
4 agricultural camps, and other training facilities, drop-in centers, temporary shelters
5 and orphanages, and churches or religious centers, including places of worship and
6 parish centers;
7
- 8 e) Parents refer to biological parents, stepparents, adoptive parents, or the common-law
9 spouse or partner of the parent;
10
- 11 f) Persons legally responsible for the child, including those exercising special or
12 substitute parental authority refer to those provided for under Executive Order No.
13 209 otherwise, known as the “Family Code of the Philippines” as amended; In case
14 of death, absence or unsuitability of the parents, the following shall exercise
15 substitute parental authority in this order: (1) surviving grandparent; (2) the oldest
16 brother or sister, over twenty one (21) years of age; and (3) the child’s actual
17 custodian, over twenty one (21) years of old. In case of foundlings, abandoned,
18 neglected, or abused children, parental authority is entrusted to heads of children’s
19 homes, orphanages and similar institutions duly accredited by the proper government
20 agency.
21
- 22 School administrators and teachers, or the individual, entity or institution engaged in
23 child care shall have parental authority and responsibility of the minor child while
24 under their supervision, instruction and custody.
25
- 26 (g) Physical, humiliating, or degrading acts as a form of violent punishment or discipline
27 in which physical force is used and intended to cause pain or discomfort. In addition,
28 other non-physical forms of punishment that are cruel, degrading, and that cause a
29 child to feel belittled, humiliated, denigrated, scapegoated, threatened, scared or
30 ridiculed are contemplated in this definition.
31
- 32 (h) Positive parenting is based on the principles of child’s rights and development and
33 effective teaching and parenting. It is non-violent and this is achieved by providing
34 a warm and caring environment, building the child’s competence and confidence,
35 assisting the child understanding and abiding by rules, fostering healthy
36 relationships, and teaching the child life-long skills and respect for human rights.
37
- 38 (i) Restorative justice refers to a principle which requires a process of resolving
39 conflicts with the involvement of the victim, the offender and the community. It
40 focuses on the harm that has been done to people and relationships which create
41 obligations and liabilities. The principle of restorative justice using positive
42 parenting seeks to rebuild and strengthen the relationship between the parent and the
43 child through mediation and agreement in the aftermath of a traumatic or violent
44 experience in the family; and
45
- 46 (j) Service providers refer to persons who, whether in public or private settings, provide
47 services to children. These include teachers, guidance counselors, social workers,
48 center administrators and personnel, interns, parent-teacher association officers,
49 house parents, health care providers, day care/child development workers,
50 volunteers, teaching and non-teaching personnel, security guards in schools and
51 centers, guards in a youth detention home, law enforcement officers to include the
52 police, barangay officials, tanods, and jail officers, and mental health care providers.
53

54 **Section 4. Development of a Comprehensive Program to Promote Positive Parenting.** – The
55 DSWD and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) shall lead in the formulation

1 of a comprehensive program that shall be implemented to promote positive parenting to include
2 prevention and response programs in collaboration with the Council for the Welfare of Children
3 (CWC), National Authority on Child Care (NACC), National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA),
4 Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC), Philippine National Police (PNP), Department of
5 Education (DepEd), Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Council, Commission on Higher
6 Education (CHED), Technical Educational and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department
7 of Health (DOH), Department of Justice (DOJ), and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

8
9 A continuing information dissemination campaign shall be conducted nationwide by the Philippine
10 Information Agency (PIA), DSWD for the parents, DILG-National Barangay Operations Office
11 (NBOO) for the local government officials, PNP for law enforcement personnel, and the ECCD
12 Council, DepEd, CHED, and TESDA for the teachers on how to practice positive parenting.

13
14 All barangay personnel and service providers who will be involved in the management of cases and
15 the provision of interventions shall receive the necessary capacity-building programs for the
16 implementation of this Act.

17
18 **Section 5. Protection of the Child from Physical, Humiliating and Degrading Acts as a Form of**
19 **Punishment.** – No child shall be subjected to any form of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a
20 form of punishment as defined in Section 3(g) in homes, schools, institutions, alternative care systems,
21 the juvenile welfare system, places of worship, workplace, and in all other settings where there is direct
22 or indirect contact with a child.

23
24 **Section 6. Reporting Physical, Humiliating and Degrading Acts as a Form of Punishment of a**
25 **Child.** – Reports of any physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of a child may
26 be filed by any person having personal knowledge of the act or acts complained of.

27
28 All reports of the commission of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of a
29 child shall be brought to the attention of the barangay or the police or both. The police shall bring the
30 report to the attention of the barangay and social worker and if needed, a health care provider: *Provided*
31 that acts committed in the school settings shall be in accordance with the guidelines to be drafted under
32 Section 10 (r) of this Act. *Provided* further that schools shall submit periodic reports to the barangay
33 where the school is located.

34
35 **Section 7. Interventions.** – Upon receipt of a report, the Punong Barangay shall determine if the act
36 committed falls under the definition of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment,
37 the Punong Barangay shall inform the offender that there is a finding of commission of physical,
38 humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment. The Punong Barangay shall ensure that the
39 offender is familiar with and understands positive parenting, provide reading materials to the latter, and
40 may:

- 41
42 a. Refer both the offender and the offended party to mediation and conciliation; and
43
44 b. In extreme cases where the safety of the child is at stake, recommend barangay
45 protection orders, taking into consideration the best interest of the child.

46
47 The Local Social Welfare Development Officer (LSWDO) shall be informed that a
48 case of physical, humiliating or degrading act as a form of punishment of a child has
49 been reported to the barangay. The LSWDO shall conduct an assessment pursuant
50 to Section 10 (d) of this Act. The process of coordination between the barangay,
51 Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC), and the LSWDO shall be
52 defined in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

53
54 In cases of repeat offenders, the Punong Barangay shall require the offender to: (1)
55 undertake seminars on positive parenting, anger management, and child's rights; (2)

1 undergo counseling or therapy; and/or (3) avail of other rehabilitative services as
2 may be applicable. The child shall also be provided counseling and, if necessary,
3 accorded other proper interventions. In school settings, interventions shall be in
4 accordance with the guidelines to be drafted under Section 10 (r) of this Act.
5

6 Nothing in this Act shall prevent the filing of appropriate criminal cases if the offense
7 is punishable under the “Revised Penal Code”, as amended, and other special laws.
8

9 **Section 8. Immunity for Intervening Persons.** – In every case of physical, humiliating or degrading
10 acts as a form of punishment, any person who, acting in good faith, responds or intervenes without
11 using violence or restraint greater than necessary to ensure the safety of the victim, shall not be
12 criminally, civilly, or administratively liable.
13

14 However, persons causing a child to lie or fabricate about incidents of physical, humiliating and
15 degrading acts shall be liable under existing civil and criminal laws.
16

17 **Section 9. Confidentiality.** – All records pertaining to cases of physical, humiliating or degrading acts
18 as a form of punishment of a child, including those in the barangay, the police, school, or public or
19 private health care facility shall be kept confidential and the right to privacy of the victim shall be
20 respected, except upon order of the court for the benefit of the child or to prosecute the offender.
21 Whoever publishes or causes to be published, in any format, the name, address, telephone number,
22 school or any identifying information of a victim or immediate family member of the victim, without
23 consent, shall be penalized under existing laws.
24

25 The victims, or an immediate family member of the victim, may file an action for damages against
26 whoever publishes or causes to be published, in any format, the name, address, telephone number,
27 school or any identifying information of a victim or immediate family member of the victim, without
28 prior consent.
29

30 The Department of Information and Communications Technology and the National Privacy
31 Commission in coordination with the DSWD and the DILG shall develop a centralized database and
32 monitoring system for all reported cases in violation of this Act.
33

34 **Section 10. Duties and Responsibilities of Government Agencies** – To achieve the policy and
35 objectives of this Act, the duties and responsibilities of the implementing agencies are as follows:
36

37 a) The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) –
38

39 1. The DSWD, in coordination with the DepEd, other relevant government agencies,
40 the private sector, including academic institutions, non-government organizations
41 (NGOs) and General Parents Teachers Associations (GPTA) shall formulate a
42 comprehensive program to promote the positive parenting and the prevention of the
43 use of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of children.
44 The program shall include capacity building of service providers, content
45 development of reading materials and other promotional items, parenting education
46 positive parenting, child friendly reporting mechanisms, child protection and support
47 services and documentation, data management and monitoring systems.
48

49 2. The DSWD shall integrate positive parenting in the training of officials and staff of
50 child-caring institutions. It shall ensure that officials and staff institutions do not use
51 physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of children under
52 their custody. It shall also ensure that appropriate action is taken against erring
53 officials and staff of the institutions.
54

- 1 3. The DSWD shall integrate positive parenting in the capacity-building activities for
2 the LSWDO to enable them to provide counseling and appropriate intervention
3 programs for both offended child and offender.
4
- 5 4. The DSWD shall seek assistance from other relevant government agencies such as
6 the DOJ, Commission on Human Rights, PIA, and the National Commission on
7 Indigenous Peoples to perform specific duties for the implementation of this Act.
8
- 9 b) Local Social Welfare Development Offices (LSWDOs) –
10
- 11 1. All LSWDOs shall adopt and implement programs and services to promote positive
12 parenting and the prevention of the use of physical and humiliating or degrading acts
13 as a form of punishment of a child. They shall also provide assistance to victims of
14 physical, humiliating, or degrading acts as a form of punishment and their
15 families. It shall, together with the DSWD and the local government units (LGUs),
16 ensure the delivery of intervention programs such as seminars and counseling for
17 offenders.
18
- 19 2. All LSWDOs shall immediately conduct an assessment of every reported instance
20 of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of a child, and
21 determine the appropriate interventions, considering the best interest of the children
22 at all times. The assessment shall be completed within three (3) calendar days from
23 the report of the incident, without prejudice to the conduct of a more comprehensive
24 case study report. The interventions for the children and their families, protective
25 custody by the social worker, temporary placement, medical, counseling and legal
26 services for a child, and for the offenders, counseling and seminar on children’s
27 rights, positive parenting, anger management, mental, psychological or psychiatric
28 services, and referrals to other rehabilitative services. The assessment shall be
29 conducted and interventions shall be provided by the LSWDO whether or not a
30 criminal case is filed.
31
- 32 c) Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) -
33
- 34 1. The CWC shall disseminate all relevant information of this Act among concerned
35 government agencies and entities. It shall monitor the enforcement and the
36 implementation of all programs and services provided for under this Act. It shall also
37 mobilize the different inter-agency mechanisms within its national and local
38 structures to support the implementation of programs and services. It shall, together
39 with the PIA, devise and implement an information campaign or program for
40 popularizing the use of positive parenting of children nationwide.
41
- 42 2. The CWC shall mobilize the different inter-agency mechanisms, particularly the
43 Regional Committees and Subcommittees on the Welfare of Children.
44
- 45 d) Department of Education (DepEd) -
46
- 47 1. The DepEd shall integrate positive parenting in the training of school officials,
48 teachers, and personnel. It shall ensure that school officials, teachers and personnel
49 do not use physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment on any
50 learner or student. The DepEd shall also integrate discussions on positive parenting
51 in the relevant subjects in the curriculum of students. The rights of the child shall
52 also be discussed along with their responsibilities in the home, community, and
53 school. It shall likewise strengthen its Values Education in the K-12 curriculum to
54 instill obedience, courtesy, and open communication to help foster parent-child
55 relationships.

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2. The DepEd and ECCD Council shall, in consultation with students' organizations, GPTA, and teachers' unions, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act, promulgate the Guidelines on the Implementation of Positive Parenting in school settings consistent with this Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).
 3. Positive parenting actions imposed in accordance with the said Guidelines shall not be considered as physical humiliating or degrading acts under Section 3 (g) of this Act.
- e) The Early Childhood Care and Development Council (ECCD Council) -
1. The ECCD Council shall develop an appropriate approach on positive parenting of children 0-4 years old in child development centers. It shall integrate positive parenting of children in the training of child development workers and personnel of the child development centers.
- f) The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and its attached agencies -
1. The DILG shall mandate the LGUs to strengthen and support local structures involved in the protection of a child. It shall, together with the DSWD and the LSWDO, encourage parents and individuals who are not married but exercise parental authority to participate in training, seminars, or counseling on positive parenting, and child's rights, and shall ensure the delivery of intervention programs for offenders and the offended parties.
- In accordance with Section 7 of this act, the DILG shall provide capacity building to barangay officials and personnel on positive parenting and procedures for handling cases and concerns relative to this Act.
- g) Local Government Units (LGUs) -
1. The LGUs shall mobilize, strengthen, and support local structures, such as the LCPC, local special bodies, homeowners' associations, Lupon Tagapamayapa and children's welfare and protection organizations, in facilitating the reporting and prevention of, and response to instances of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment and promotion of positive parenting in their respective localities. It shall, together with the DSWD and the LSWDO, ensure the delivery of intervention programs such as seminars and counseling for offenders and the offended parties.
 2. All LGUs shall have at least one registered LSWDO.
- h) Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC) -
1. The LCPC shall support programs that promote positive parenting, prevent the use of physical, humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of children, and coordinate with the LSWDO in responding to such cases.
- i) Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and Technical Educational and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) -
1. The CHED and the TESDA shall integrate positive parenting of children in the curricula of education, psychology, social work, and other disciplines. They shall

1 also ensure that appropriate training on positive parenting is provided for school
2 officials, teachers and other non-teaching personnel.

3
4 j) Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) -

- 5
6 1. The DOLE shall make the attendance of employers to positive parenting training as
7 a prerequisite to the issuance of employment permits for children.

8
9 k) Department of Health (DOH) -

- 10
11 1. The DOH shall integrate early child development interventions in the various health
12 and nutrition programs and services with emphasis on family-child interaction
13 during well-and-sick child visits. It shall also provide technical assistance to LGUs,
14 through the DOH Regional Offices, to enhance the capabilities of local health offices
15 in the implementation of early child development interventions, including the
16 promotion of age appropriate parent-child interactions to foster understanding of the
17 child's behavior and needs.

18
19 l) Philippine National Police (PNP) -

- 20
21 1. The PNP shall promote positive parenting and ways of treating and handling children
22 in conflict with the law. It shall ensure that officials and staff do not use physical,
23 humiliating, or degrading acts as a form of punishment to a child under their custody.
24 It shall integrate into their training curriculum the training of all police officers on
25 child-friendly and child-sensitive procedures in handling children, and coordinate
26 closely with government and private organizations for effective investigation of
27 cases.

28
29 m) National Youth Commission (NYC) and the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) -

- 30
31 1. The NYC and the SK shall include in its programs the prevention of physical,
32 humiliating or degrading acts as a form of punishment of children and endeavor to
33 build collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

34
35 n) School Administrators -

- 36
37 1. School administrators and teachers exercise special parental authority over their
38 students while under the supervision, instruction and custody. As such, guidelines to
39 be produced by the DepEd shall recognize their authority in the schools and in
40 school-sanctioned events, and the need to conduct their classes in an organized
41 manner that is conducive to learning. Thus, teachers have the authority to ensure that
42 their students behave, respond and treat their teachers and classmates in a respectful
43 manner. They have the right to call out disorderly and disrespectful behavior and
44 deal with the same consistent with the law and the guidelines to be implemented.

45
46 o) Department of Budget and Management (DBM) -

- 47
48 1. The DBM shall ensure a sufficient number of guidance counselors who will serve as
49 support personnel in implementing positive parenting of students. For purposes of
50 this Act, the DBM shall, in accordance with Republic Act No. 11036, otherwise
51 known as the "Mental Health Act", endeavor to meet the recommended ratio of one
52 (1) guidance counselor for every two hundred (200) students in public elementary
53 and high schools.

54
55 p) National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA)

- 1 1. The NCDA, in coordination with the DSWD and DepEd shall ensure that the needs
2 of the children disabilities are incorporated in the Comprehensive Program to
3 Promote Positive Parenting.
- 4
- 5 2. The NCDA shall ensure that services are available, accessible, and disability
6 inclusive.
- 7

8 **Section 11. Appropriations** – The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall
9 be charged against the current appropriations of the concerned agencies. Thereafter, the amount needed
10 for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations
11 Act. For LGUs, the implementation of the programs may be charged against the internal revenue
12 allotment and other internally generated funds of the LGU concerned.

13

14 **Section 12. Periodic Review** – The DSWD and the DILG with the DepEd, the TESDA, the CHED,
15 the DOJ, the DOH, and other relevant government agencies, LGUs, and civil society organizations
16 (CSOs) shall, after three (3) years upon effectivity of this Act, and every five (5) years thereafter,
17 conduct a periodic review and evaluate the implementation of this Act and shall submit its report and
18 recommendation to the Senate Committee on Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality
19 and the House of Representatives Committee on the Welfare of Children.

20

21 **Section 13. Implementing Rules and Regulations-** The DSWD, DILG, and CWC, in consultation
22 with the DepEd, CHED, TESDA, DILG-NBOO, DOH, NCDA, and other relevant government
23 agencies, LGUs, CSOs, NGOs, teachers' union, and at least two (2) child focused organizations, shall
24 promulgate the IRR of this Act within six (6) months from its approval. They shall likewise ensure that
25 techniques in, and examples of, practicing positive parenting shall be extensively enumerated,
26 described, and explained in the IRR.

27

28 **Section 14. Suppletory Application** – For purposes of this Act, Act No. 3185 or the “Revised Penal
29 Code”, as amended, P.D. 603 or the “Child and Youth Welfare Code”, as amended, and R.A. No. 7610
30 or the “Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination Act”, as
31 amended, and other applicable laws shall have suppletory application.

32

33 **Section 15. Separability Clause** – If any section or provisions of this Act is held unconstitutional or
34 invalid, the other sections or provisions shall not be affected.

35

36 **Section 16. Repealing Clause** – All laws, presidential decrees, executive order and rules and
37 regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified
38 accordingly.

39

40 **Section 17. Effectivity** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official
41 Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

42

43 Approved,