



Simultaneous Symposium 4: UNICEF Researches on Online Child Protection

Tokyo Room, 2nd level Marco Polo Plaza 1:30 - 5:00 PM







Atty. Jacqueline Guzman-Torio

Moderator

- · Confidential Staff, Board of Trustees, Government Service Insurance System
- · Family Law Practitioner
- Teaches Persons and Family Relations at De La Salle University College of Law
- · Happily married
- · Loves to sing
- · Aspiring songwriter



OBJECTIVES:

- At the end of the symposium, the participants will be able to: 1) Acquire knowledge of what has been done before and illustrate the different kinds of online exploitation of children
- 2) Identify the range of factors and actors involved in online abuse of children 3) Understand the challenges and obstacles faced by stakeholders in protecting
- 4) Articulate and recognize emerging issues and trends in the protection of children against online exploitation





TIME	TOPIC	SPEAKER
1:30 - 1:40 PM (10 mins)	Overview of symposium, objectives, introduction of speakers and reactors	Moderator
1:40 - 2:30 PM (50 mins)	Relevant conventions and jurisprudence and their impact on relevant domestic law	Prof. Myrna Feliciano Atty. Flordeliza Vargas
2:30 - 3:00 PM (30 mins)	Philippine-specific foreign journals and publication: magnitude, forms and drivers of child online exploitation and enabling environments for child online safety	Dr. Sandra Hernandez
3:00 – 3:40 PM (40 mins)	Methods for capacity gap analysis of stakeholders in protecting children from abuse and exploitation online	Dr. Mary Ann Ladia
3:40 - 4:20 PM (40 mins)	Findings and emerging issues, obstacles and challenges	Atty. Katrina Legarda
4:20 – 4:30 PM (10 mins)	Brief Reaction	Judge Joselito Vibandor; Prosecutor Lilian Doris Alejo
4:30 - 4:50 PM (20 mins)	Open Forum	Moderator
4:50 - 5:00 PM (10 mins)	Summary	Moderator



REACTORS:

- · Judge Joselito Vibandor
- · Senior State Prosecutor Lilian Doris Alejo







Prof. Myrna Feliciano

Relevant conventions and jurisprudence and their impact on relevant domestic law

- Executive Director, Supreme Court of the Philippines, Mandatory Continuing Legal Education Office (2002-present)
- Professor II and Chair, Department of Legal Method & Research; Member, Academic Council, Philippine Judicial Academy (1996-
- Professorial Lecturer, U.P. College of Law (2003-present)
- Member, Supreme Court Committee on Gender Responsiveness in the Judiciary (2012-present) Member, Supreme Court Sub-committee on Family Court Rules
- (2014-present)
- Consultant, various agencies such as the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) Project on Customized Gender Training, DFA (2014
- to 2015)
 Consultant, Study of Case Carrying Capacity of Lower Court
 Judges, 2013-2014 (Asia Foundation & USAID)
 Awardee, UPAA Distinguished Alumini Award for Gender
 Equality/Women Empowerment (2009)
 Author, various books, monographs and periodical articles

- Graduate, LL.M. in Harvard University (1980); LL.B., University of the Philippines (1973)



Atty. Flordeliza Vargas

Relevant conventions and jurisprudence and their impact on relevant domestic law

- Director, Office of the National Administrative Register, University of the Philippines Law Center (2013-present)
- Member, Inter Country Adoption Board Placement Committee (ICPC) (2013-present)
- Instructor, De La Salle University College of Law (2013-present)
- Instructor, Lyceum of the Philippines College of Law (2011-present)
- Instructor, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (PLM) College of Law (2012-present)
- Project Manager, Various training programs in coordination with the USAID (2006-2012)
- Co-author/ Contributor / Editor, Various publications such as
- Gender Sensitivity in the Family Courts (2005); Addressing Rape in the Legal System (2001); Battered Woman Syndrome And The Law On Self-Defense (1998)
- Graduate, Bachelor of Laws, University of the Philippines (1998)





Dr. Sandra Hernandez

Philippine-specific foreign journals and publication: magnitude, forms and drivers of child online exploitation and enabling environments for child online safety

- Child Protection Specialist, Philippine General Hospital-Child Critic Protection Specialist, Philippine General Hospital-Child Protection Unit (2011-present) Director For Research, Child Protection Network Foundation, Inc.
- (2015-present)
- Cold-present)
 Director For Training, Child Protection Network Foundation, Inc.
 (2014-2015)
 Graduate, Master Of Public Health, University Of The Philippines
- Manila (2015)
- Graduate, Doctor Of Medicine, University Of Santo Tomas (2002) Fellowship Training in Ambulatory Pediatrics, Philippine General Hospital (2009-2013)
- Child Protection Specialty Training, Child Protection Network Foundation/Philippine General Hospital/Department of Health
- (2009-2011)
 Residency Training in Pediatrics, University Of Santo Tomas
 Hospital (2005-2008)





Dr. Mary Ann Ladia

Methods for capacity gap analysis of stakeholders in protecting children from abuse and exploitation online

- Medical Anthropologist University Researcher III, Institute of Clinical Epidemiology at the National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines
- the National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines Manila
 Co-author, Various publications such as TB meets IE:
 contributions of ethnography (2015); Stakeholders' Perspectives of Infant and Young Child Feeding Policies in the Philippines (2011); Keten van liefde: Chain of Love (2004)
 Holds the following academic degrees: PhD in Anthropology (Medical Anthropology), Michigan State University (2007); Master of Health Social Science, De La Salle University (2007); Master of Health Social Science, De La Salle University (1997); MS Psychology, Saint Louis University (1994); BA Social Science (Economics-Psychology), UP Baguio (1985)
 WHO consultant to develop modules and toolkit on qualitative methods and about the social context of health; and to train Development Management Officers of the Department of Health Co-teaches graduate students of the Department of Clinical Epidemiology, College of Medicine, UP Manila Fundamentals of Clinical Economics and Health Social Science, UP Manila Fundamentals of Clinical Economics and Health Social Science
- Clinical Economics and Health Social Science



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Atty. Katrina Legarda

Findings and emerging issues, obstacles and challenges

- Graduated from University of Bristol, England (B.A Hons., History) in 1975
- Obtained her degree in law from the University of the Philippines
 Joined the Angara Abello Concepcion Regala and Cruz Law offices
 (ACCRALAW) in 1981 and left a Partner in 1992.
- Handled and assisted in the prosecution of Cong. Romeo G. Jalosjos for statutory rape as de oficio counsel of a woman on death row for killing her husband
- Persuaded the Philippine Supreme Court to recognize the "Battered Woman Syndrome" as a defense in a parricide charge. The law on Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children was passed three (3) months after the Supreme Court decision in People vs Marivic Genosa was promulgated Program Co-Developer and trainer of judges, prosecutors, social workers, medical and police personnel around the country and in other parts of Asia on the investigation of crimes involving women and children under the
- auspices of the UNICEF, PLAN International, the British Embassy (Manila) and UNIFEM and other government and non-government agencies Presently with the Child Protection Network Foundation, Philippines assisting children through the legal system
- Presently a Professor in various Colleges of Law teaching Persons and Family Relations, Succession, and Civil Law Review

 Co-authored a book, Family Law in the Philippines, published by Lexis Nexis,
- in December 2013





Brief Reaction

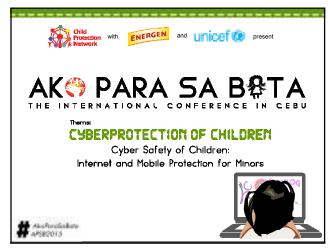
Open Forum

Summary









Protection of children from abuse and exploitation online: Capacity gap analysis of stakeholders

Maria Carolina T. Legarda, Mary Ann J. Ladia, Jacqueline A. Guzman-Torio, and Maria Thea L. Cacal



CYBERPROTECTION OF CHILDREN

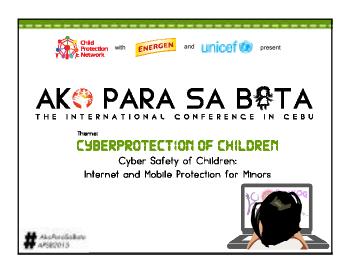
Cybersafety of Children: Internet and Mobile Protection of Minors December 1-2, 2015 • Marco Polo Plaza Hotel Cebu

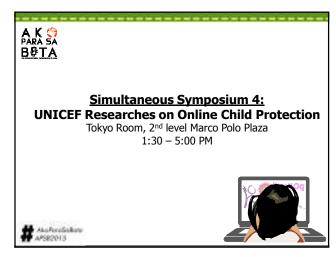




Dr. Mary Ann Ladia

Methods for capacity gap analysis of stakeholders in protecting children from abuse and exploitation online





Researchers

NCR Team

Lady Fatima dela Cruz

Rachel Ann Borsanal Rodina Ann Cinco Kristelle Pascual Benjamin Ryan Raneses III John Dee Saqueton Maria Angela Venus, RSW

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Region III

Maria Thea Cacal

Alexandra Borja Lady Lynn Robles

Cebu

Dr. Naomi Poca

Carl Philip Batucan
Maricel Postrero-Madamba, RSW, MSSW
Doreen Maria Trangia

Researchers

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Zamboanga

Dr. Leila Nelia Estrella

Ricardo J. Apolinario III Fatima Concepcion Dr. Norvie T. Jalani

Researche

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I. Introduction

- * Internet has been in existence since 1960s.
- * Licklider envisioned a globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site much like the internet of today.

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- * The invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and computer set the stage for this unprecedented integration of capabilities.
- *...without regard for geographic location.

I. Introduction

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- * Even the most remote areas of the globe are in contact in metropolitan areas and vice-versa.
- * While there may be advantages in the use of online resources, it is also an equally important cause of concern, most especially to children.

I. Introduction

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- * Protecting children from online abuse and exploitation has become a growing global challenge.
- * In December 2013, the European Commission released the Report of the Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online.

I. Introduction

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- * "The opportunities for human interaction offered by online forums, peer-to-peer exchanges, social media, and anonymous networks are too often exploited by people who want to harm our children."
- * "Child victims need to be identified. Perpetrators need to be brought to justice."

I. Introduction

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* The Philippines participated in the first initiative of the Global Alliance, and, while the Philippines did not submit a commitment "to undertake concrete actions in the immediate future to reach the four key policy targets", the country did endorse [on 30th September, 2014] the Ministers' Declaration: Facilitating International Cooperation in Online Child Sexual Abuse Investigations.

I. Introduction



* four key policy targets

- a. enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection;
- enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders;

I. Introduction

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* four key policy targets

- c. increasing awareness among children, parents, educators and the community at large about the risks; and
- d. reducing the availability of child pornography online and the revictimization of children

I. Introduction

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* The Ministers' Declaration was crafted to address the recognized fact that "offenders who exploit children online typically operate outside the framework of national boundaries and that prompt intervention by law enforcement is critically important to the identification and apprehension of those who exploit children online"...

I. Introduction

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* Yet, in a 2013 study of Terres de Hommes on what the Dutch call Webcam Child Sex Tourism (WCST), it was found that "law enforcement agencies are hobbled by reactive investigation policies—they investigate ... only after children report the crimes. But, for a number of reasons, children do not report these crimes very often."

I. Introduction

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* Protecting children online from abuses and exploitation cannot therefore be overemphasized. While the social lives of children have been shaped by the use of the internet, there is a challenge on the capacity of stakeholders to protect them.

I. Introduction

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* To complement a national study on child online protection, a Capacity Gap Analysis of Stakeholders was undertaken to provide an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the policies, practice and challenges of the judiciary, the prosecutors, the law enforcement agencies, and the community (social workers and *barangays*) in protecting children from online abuse and exploitation.

I. Introduction
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* This analysis identifies current challenges, current policy and practice, and identifies existing child protection initiatives on the ground.

I. Introduction

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General objective:

To identify competencies and gaps among stakeholders in the handling of online abuse and exploitation in law enforcement, justice, and social welfare sectors and child protection systems



Specific objectives

- 1. To identify existing capacity of stakeholders in terms of the following:
 - a. mandate of institution
 - b. human resources (manpower, skills, training, knowledge of online crimes, etc.)
 - c. material resources (computer, internet connection, electricity, etc.)
 - d. organizational
 - e. information

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- 2. To determine the ideal standard for children protection from abuse and exploitation online.
- To determine the challenges and bottlenecks in law enforcement, justice, and social welfare sectors and child protection systems.

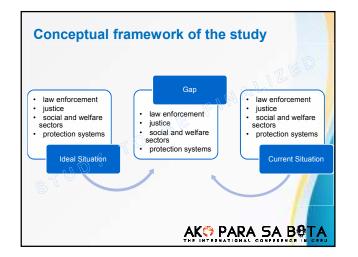
Specific objective

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B. Limitations of the study

- purposively selected sites and key informants and focus group discussion (FGD) participants
- generalizability

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III. Methods

A. Study design

This study employed qualitative techniques, key informant interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in purposively selected areas.

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KII

is a loosely structured conversation (relying on list of issues) with people who have specialized knowledge about a topic you wish to understand.

FGD

is a discussion in which a small group of informants (6 to 12 people), guided by a facilitator, talk freely and spontaneously about themes considered important to the investigation.

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B. Site Selection

The sites were purposively selected with inputs from UNICEF: those with known or presumed degree of prevalence of online child commercial sexual exploitation; and have access to all types of communication.

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- * Manila (NCR)
- * Clark/Angeles City in Pampanga, Region III (Luzon)
- * Cebu City and Cebu Province (Visayas)
- * Zamboanga City (Mindanao)

Site Selection

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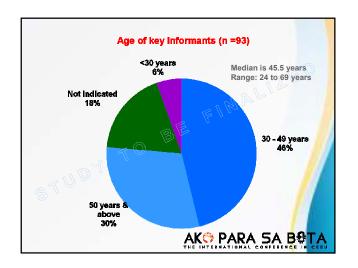
C. Study population

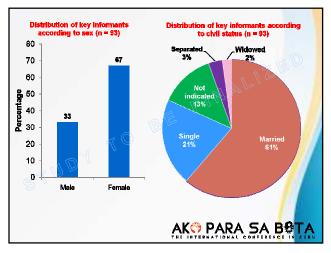
93 Stakeholders

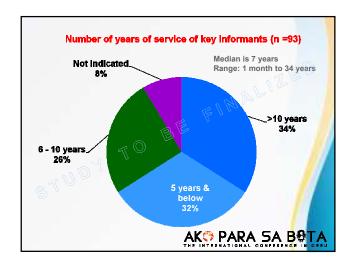
Barangay captains, Social workers, Police, Health personnel, Prosecutors, PAO, Clerks of court, Judges

Experts - representatives from the NBI, police representatives from foreign embassies, funders of relevant local training administered for stakeholders, and Internet Service Providers

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4 FGDs • Region III (Social workers) 8 females • Region III (Police) 6 females • Cebu (Multi-disciplinary) 8 females, 1 male • Zamboanga (Multi-disciplinary) 7 females 2 married, 1 single, 4 no answer 3 served > 6 yrs., 4 served < 6 yrs.

D. Selection criteria

- a. resides or works in the purposively selected areas
- b. may have had experience on dealing with online child abuse and exploitation, reported or not
- c. willing to participate in capacity gap analysis

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E. Description of study procedures

Orientation->Training->Invitation (letter and ICF)->Interview/FGD->Transcription

F. Data processing and analysis

- analyzed by a multi-disciplinary team
- domains, themes and categories
- triangulation

G. Presentation and Validation

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IV. Ethical Considerations

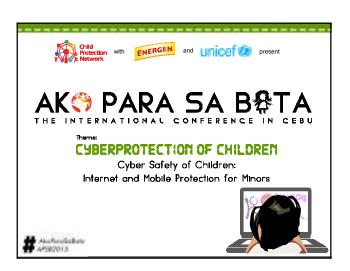
- A. Risks and benefits
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Anonymity

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Results and Recommendations to be presented by Atty. Katrina Legarda

THANK YOU

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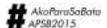




<u>Simultaneous Symposium 4:</u> UNICEF Researches on Online Child Protection

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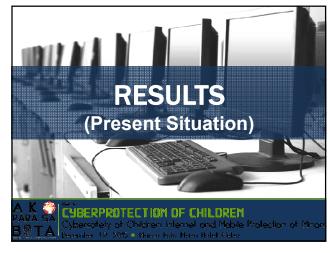


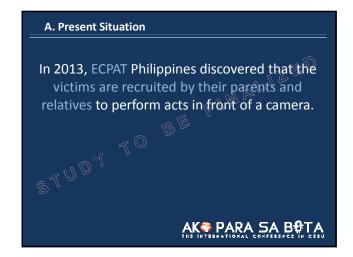


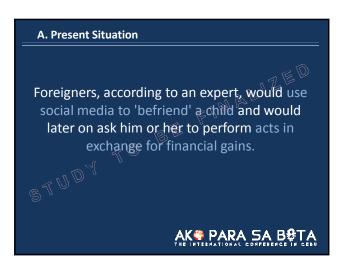
Atty. Katrina Legarda

Findings and emerging issues, obstacles and challenges







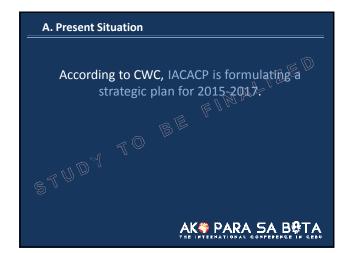


A. Present Situation

NTC is a new member of IACACP and is tasked to direct telcos and ISPs to identify and block pornographic sites.

However, teleos do not comply to police requests to block certain websites unless ordered by the court.

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A. Present Situation

IACACP, in partnership with UNICEF, has:

- 1. conducted a training for service providers.
- developed a module for survivors of child pornography.
 distributed 11,000 handbooks on the Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009 in the LGUs.
- 4. coordinated with DepEd, educating children and adults on online child safety.

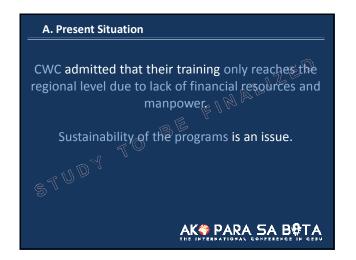


A. Present Situation

The PNP, NBI and DOJ created anti-cybercrime units: PNP's Angelnet, NBI's Cybercrime Division, and DOJ's office of the cybercrime.

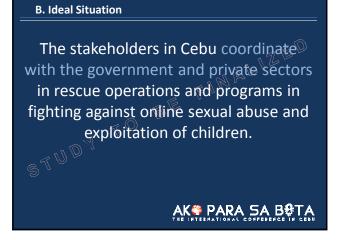
However, there is still no reported cases from the barangays and no cases filed in court.







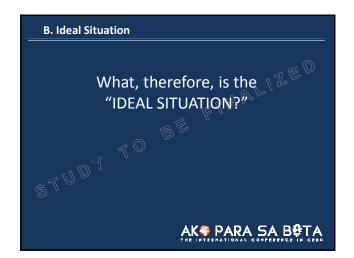




B. Ideal Situation

Although recognized as an ideal in the Philippines, the stakeholders are aware of their limitations, obstacles and needs in addressing online sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

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IDEAL SITUATION:

• (1) Committed barangay officials who monitor and educate their communities and actively advocate the protection of children not just in the physical setting but also in the cyber setting.

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IDEAL SITUATION:

(2) Properly trained law enforcers, particularly in the investigation and collection of digital/electronic evidence, who are proactive, competent and committed to investigating all crimes involving children with or without the help of foreign enforcement agencies.

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IDEAL SITUATION:

• (3) Social workers who can help in the dissemination of safety information and provide parents the tools to protect their children.

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IDEAL SITUATION:

• (4) Prosecutors who know the laws and are adept at prosecuting crimes committed against children.

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IDEAL SITUATION:

・ (5) A judiciary that ensures cases do not languish in court.

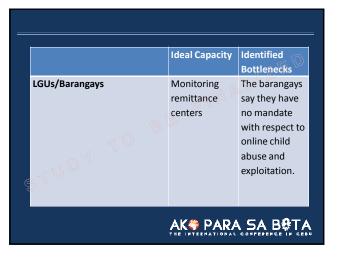
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IDEAL SITUATION:

(6) A national and local government that works with civil society and business organizations to educate the community, train relevant government agencies, provide the necessary material resources, and draft and implement codes for the protection of children on line, such that, e.g., ISPs will cooperate to filter pornographic materials in the internet.

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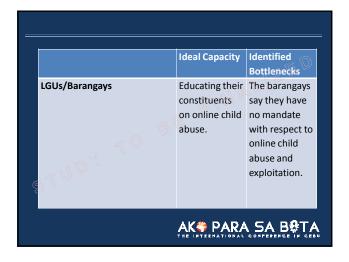


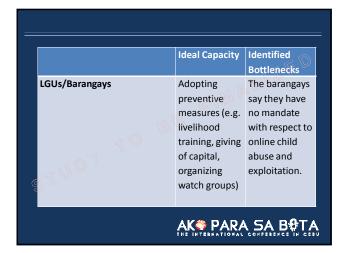


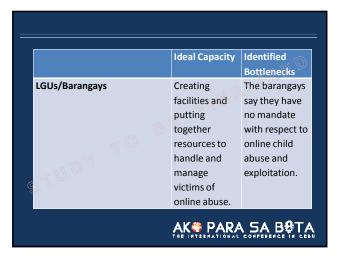


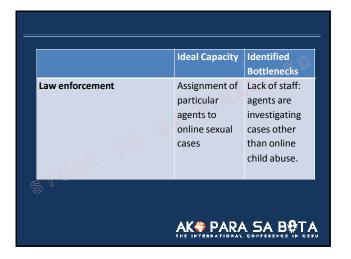
	Ideal Capacity	Identified Bottlenecks
LGUs/Barangays	Coordination with NGOs, law enforcement and social workers.	The barangays say they have no mandate with respect to online child abuse and exploitation.

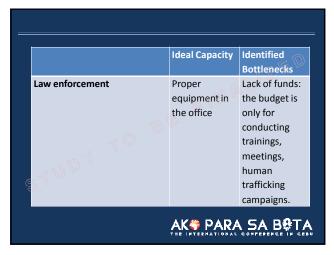
	Ideal Capacity	Identified Bottlenecks
LGUs/Barangays	Training their local social workers on simple computer literacy.	The barangays say they have no mandate with respect to online child abuse and exploitation.
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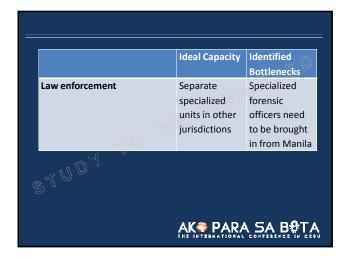


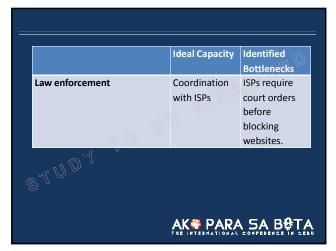


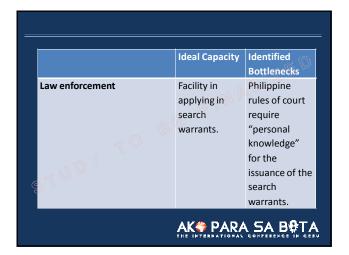


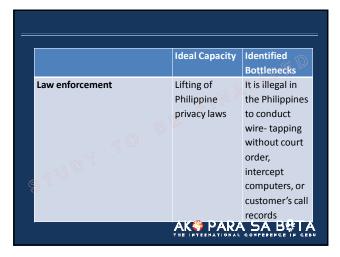


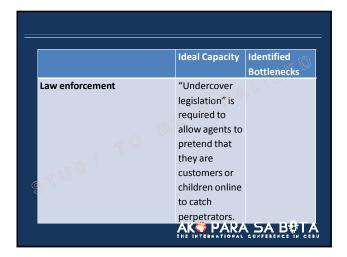


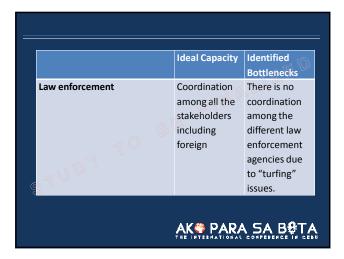


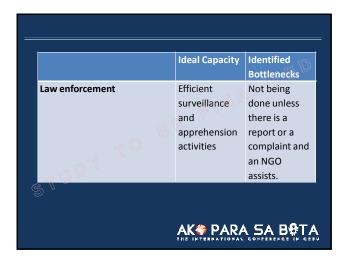


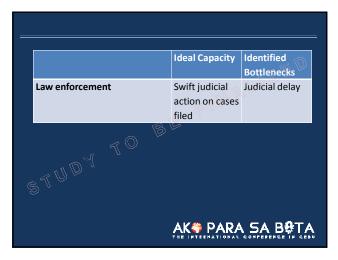


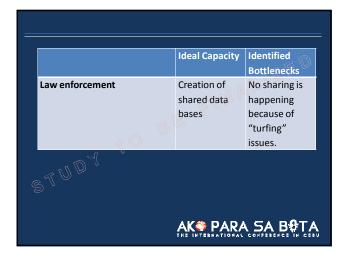


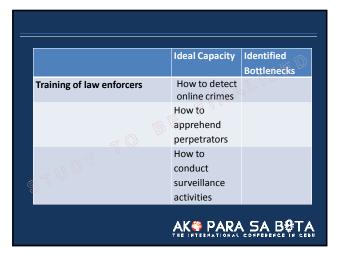


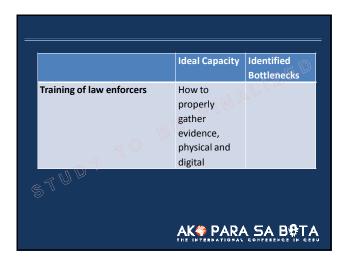


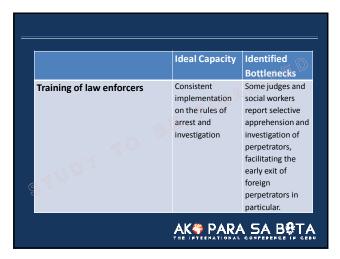


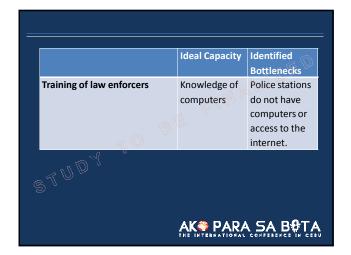


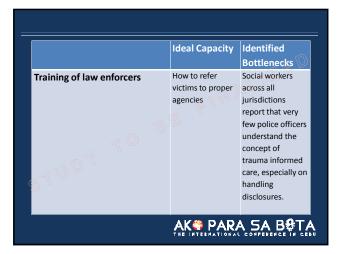


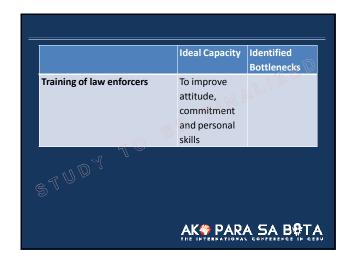


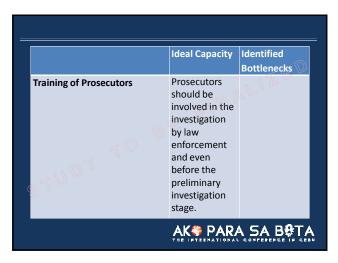


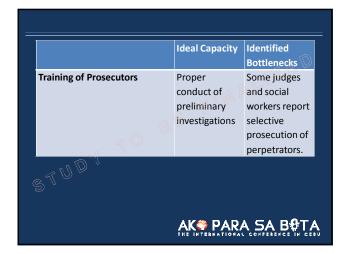


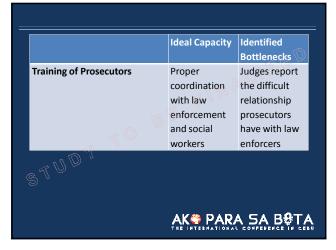




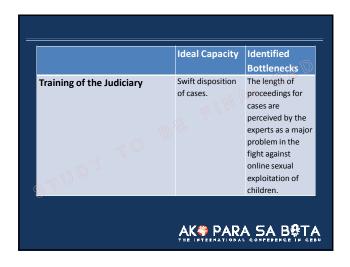


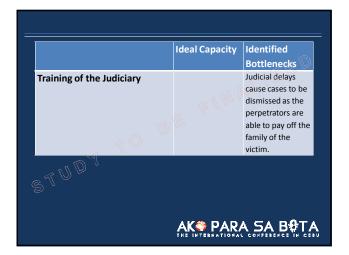


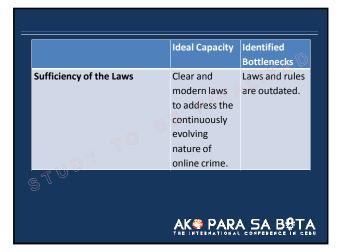


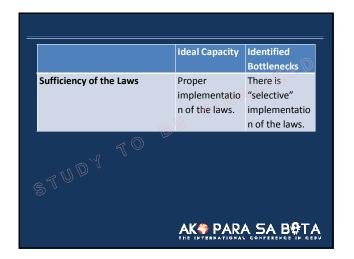


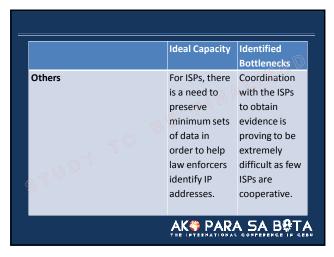
	Ideal Capacity	Identified Bottlenecks
Training of Prosecutors	Knowledge of laws against human trafficking physical or online	Judges report that some do not know the laws.
8 TUDY	Competency training in techniques of prosecution	
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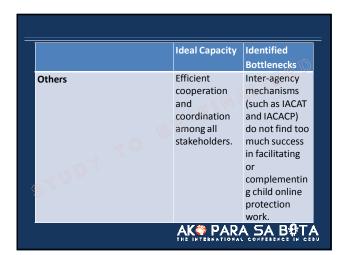


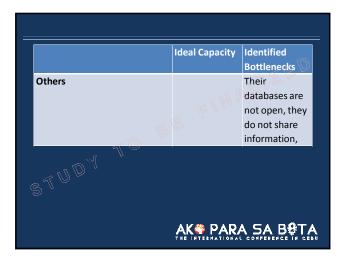


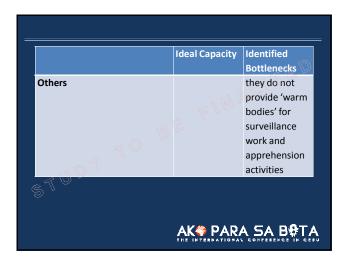


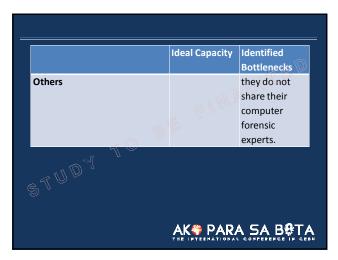


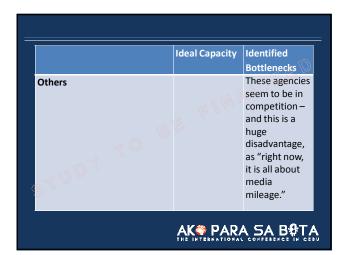


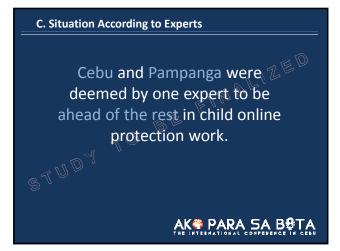




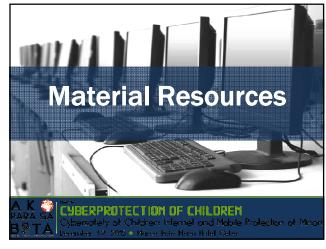






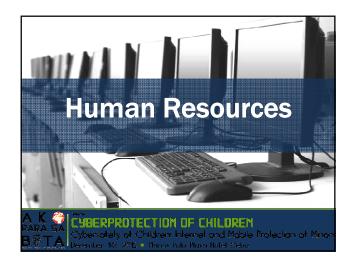




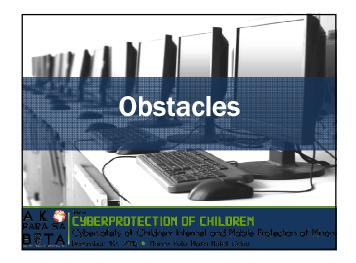




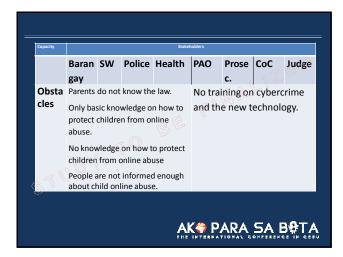


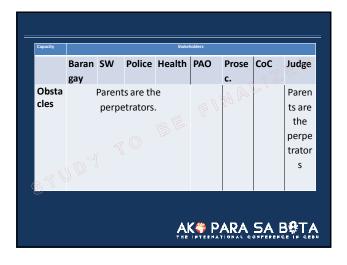




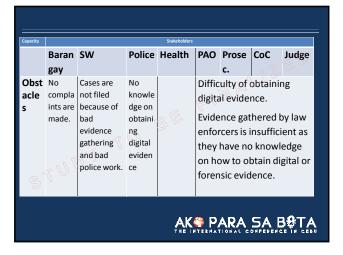


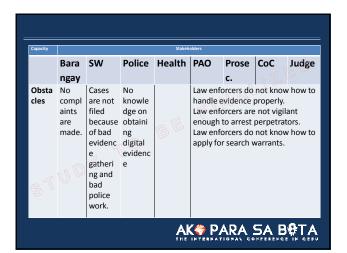


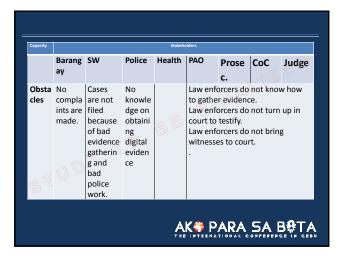


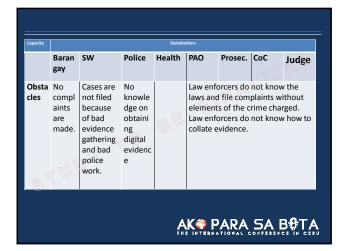




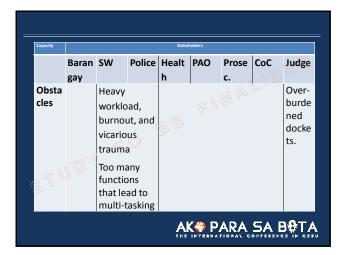






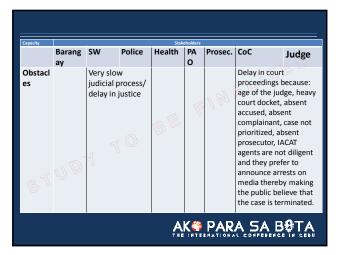














Capacity	Stakeholders										
	Bara ngay	SW	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge			
Needs	N D	Training enforcer evidence preserva Training obtainin evidence	s on for tion on g digital	BE	obtainin Training evidence integrity	of the eve; diligen	evidence forcers on g; prese vidence;				
				Ą	K % P	ARA	5A	в₽т⊭			

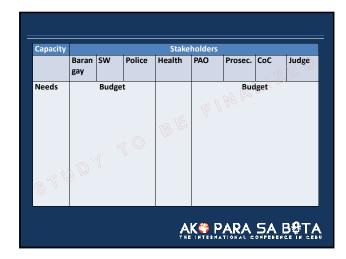
Capacity	Stakeholders									
	Baran gay	SW	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge		
Needs	managi Capacit Training Training awaren	ng comp y trainir g on pro g on ide ess raisi	olaints ng on inten tection of ntification	laws, case rnet and or children fr of online buse.	nline prot rom onlin	ection e abuse.		Training of judges on handling of cases involvir g online child abuse.		

Capacity	Stakeholders										
	Baran gay	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge			
Needs	J D	on hand cases fro end of tr Training approac	on child-o h on mana	e abuse st to the priented	FI	a case fr trial. Training on coord medical Training that an a mean th	of law edinating personr of law earrest do e case is of law earrest do	andling of ue to nforcers with nel. nforcers pes not s solved. nforcers			

Needs Training of law enforcers on handling online abuse cases from inquest to the end of trial. Training on child-oriented approach Training on management of cases Training of law enforcers on coordinating with medical personnel. Training of law enforcers that an arrest does not mean the case is solved. Training of law enforcers on application of search warrants.	Capacity				Stake	holders			
on handling online abuse cases from inquest to the end of trial. Training on child-oriented approach Training on management of cases Training on management of cases Training of law enforcers on coordinating with medical personnel. Training of law enforcers that an arrest does not mean the case is solved. Training of law enforcers on application of search			sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge
	Needs	J D	on handl cases fro end of tr Training approach Training	ing online m inques ial. on child-c n on manag	e abuse t to the priented	E V	on the p a case fr Training on coord medical Training that an a mean th Training on applie	roper han om rescue of law en- dinating w personne of law en- arrest doe e case is s of law en- cation of s	idling of e to trial. forcers with I. forcers s not solved. forcers

Capacity				Stakeh	olders			
	Baran gay	SW	Police	Health	PAO	Prose c.	CoC	Judge
Needs	U D	Change of attitude of law enforcers towards minor victims.		BE	Change of attitude of law enforcers towards minor victims.			Change of attitud e of law enforce rs toward s minor victims.
- ⊘				Ą	C PA		SA B	

Capacity					holders			
	Baran gay	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge
Needs	Educati employ laws, ca filing ar managi compla Training enforce trauma informe and hov handle discloss	rees on ase and ang ints ag of law arrs on aed care w to		BE	Eli	rumors a	to handl ifidentia ys shoul about th confiden	e cases



-			Stakeholders										
a	Barang Iy	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge					
Needs C	Coordina	tion wit	h DSWD a	and NBI		~ //	10						
	Coordina gencies		ong the d	lifferent	F D								
	Barangay eport to			es should									

	Stakeholders										
	Barang ay	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge			
ST	Some SW cases. Some law protect of Barangay Majority protected Not suffi Governm sell their Governm	w enforce children fings are award have no did children cient actionent has rechildren.	rs say that rom online are of the opinion as a from on on to product not filled u	t governr e abuse. presence s to whet line abuse tect child led livelih		ernment i not done PU. nment ha	anything as adequ	g to ately ey do not			

Capacity		Stakeholders										
	Barang ay	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge				
Needs	a Di	Impleme of laws a rules. Strict impleme of laws. Stricter internet transacti	entation aws on	36		ntation o	f laws.					
				Ą	(P	ARA S	5A B	₽ TA				

Capacity				Stakeh	olders					
	Barang ay	SW	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge		
Needs	N D	Upgrad Enhanc Legislat procee Updatii Laws no the acc Upgrad with re	ling of law tement of ture shoul dings for s ng of laws eed to be user and ling Rule o	Id evaluate speedy dispination of the secuser on Examina videotaped	the laws position of avoid fact d. tion of a 0	chnology and rules f cases. ce-to-face Child Witr	on court contact I	between icularly		
	AK♥ PARA SA B₽TA									

Capacity				Stakeh	olders			
	Barang ay	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge
Needs	U D	Before a computer shop is given a permit, guidelines must be accepted to prohibit children's access to pornographic websites. Computer shops should have permits to operate.		36	FI	N A	Computer shops should set up firewalls to prevent access to certain websites. Issuances of licenses to computer shops should be stricter.	
				Ak	(P	ARA !	SA E	₽TA

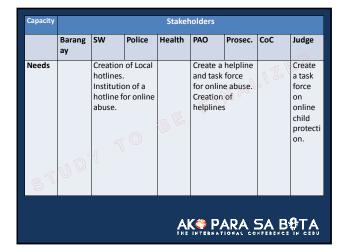
Capacity		Stakeholders									
	Barang ay	SW	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge			
Needs	N D	Massive awarene Barangay Informat radio to o Need for media. Need for Need for importar	advocacy ss. ys need to ion disser educate t vigilance informat basic educe of chil	s on onlin to inform to take an a mination the public in the co ion drive ucation "t dd protect ld abuse."	nective par chrough so on online mmunitie starting a o make p ion, vulne	t in aware ocial med abuse. es can be t the bara eople aware and the coople aware and the coople aware	eness-ra lia, telev publiciz angay le are, tead	ising. vision and ed on vel. ch the			
				A	(P	ARA !	5A E	₽TA			

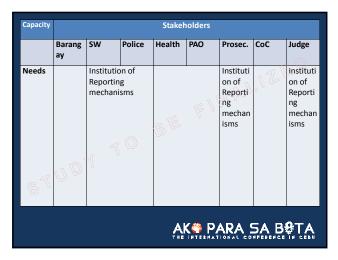
Capacity		Stakeholders									
	Barang ay	sw	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge			
Needs	N (D)	Baranga	ys need to s and wor communi	ays on far o supervis kshops fo ties.	e their co r the yout	mmunitie	es a le				
				Ą	(P/	ARA:	5A B	₽TA			



Capacity				Stakel	olders			
	Barang ay	SW	Police	Health	PAO		CoC	Judge
Needs	U D É	J. T	· (O)	36	Creation of a specialized unit for investig ation on online abuse in each government agency.	a Al	12	
				A	(P		SA B	#TA

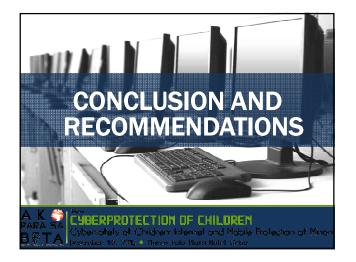


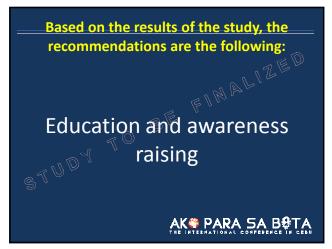




Capacity	Stakeholders								
	Barang ay	SW	Police	Health	PAO	Prosec.	CoC	Judge	
Needs	U D`	Shelter s for after- care of victims.	(O)	BE	FI	Shelters	for victin	15	
AK PARA SA BATA									







Based on the results of the study, the recommendations are the following:

Training of stakeholders and institutionalization of coordination and cooperation among stakeholders and experts

AK∜ PARA SA B∯TA

Based on the results of the study, the recommendations are the following:

Provision of human and material resources

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Based on the results of the study, the recommendations are the following:

Definitive and updated set of laws, rules, guidelines and protocols

AK♥ PARA SA B∯TA

What UNICEF and other development partners can do:

Provide information materials against online child abuse

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What UNICEF and other development partners can do:

Fund training and seminars for stakeholders

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What UNICEF and other development partners can do:

Fund a summit with different stakeholders to discuss child online protection issues

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What UNICEF and other development partners can do:

Coordinate with LGU and schools to educate children and their parents.

AK PARA SA BOTA



