



**HISTORICAL
MILESTONES IN
GENDER EQUALITY
LEGISLATION
(1930 - 2022)**

Human rights are universal and inalienable. All people in the world are entitled to them. The universality of human rights is encompassed in the words of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights.

Human rights are indivisible. Human rights are inherent to the dignity of every human being whether they relate to civil, cultural, economic, political, or social issues.

Human rights are interdependent and interrelated. The fulfillment of one right often depends, wholly or in part, upon the fulfillment of others.

All individuals are equal as human beings by virtue of the inherent dignity of each human person. No one, therefore, should suffer discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, gender, age, language, sexual orientation, race, color, religion, political, or other opinion, national, social, or geographical origin, disability, property, birth, or other status as established by human rights standards.

All people have the right to participate in and access information relating to the decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being. Rights-based approaches require a high degree of participation by communities, civil society, minorities, women, young people, indigenous peoples, and other identified groups.

States and other duty-bearers are answerable for the observance of human rights. They have to comply with the legal norms and standards enshrined in international human rights instruments in accordance with the Philippine Constitution. Where they fail to do so, aggrieved rights-holders are entitled to institute proceedings for appropriate redress before a competent court or other adjudicator in accordance with the rules and procedures provided by law.

***Section 3. Principles of Human Rights of Women under
The Magna Carta of Women (Republic Act No. 9710)***

MALOLOS CONSTITUTION OF 1899

- **R.A. No. 3815** – The Revised Penal Code - *approved on December 8, 1930*
 - **Article 333** on Adultery and **Article 334** on Concubinage - These 2 crimes are much criticized because they provide for different standards of sexual infidelity. Every act of sexual intercourse by a woman outside marriage is adultery while this is not the case in committing concubinage. Also, the penalty of adultery is heavier.
 - **Article 351** punishes a woman who gets married within 301 days from the date of the annulment of her marriage or the death of her husband. (repealed by R.A. No. 10655)
 - **Article 335**, the crime of rape is committed against a woman only and it is considered a crime against chastity and it may be initiated only by the offended woman or if she is minor, by her parents. (repealed by R.A. No. 8353)
- **Act No. 4112** – An Act to Amend Section 431 of the Administrative Code, as Amended, by Granting the Right of Suffrage to Women and Making Them Eligible for all Public Offices – *signed into law on December 7, 1933*

1935 CONSTITUTION

- **C.A. No. 625** – An Act Providing for the Manner in Which the Option to Elect Philippine Citizenship shall be Declared by a Person Whose Mother is a Filipino Citizen- *approved on June 7, 1941*

- **C.A. No. 647** – An Act to Grant Maternity Leave to Married Women who are in the Service of the Government or Any of Its Instrumentalities – *approved on June 14, 1941* (under CSC 021420 even unmarried women may avail of maternity benefits)
- **R.A. No. 270** – An Act to Amend C.A. No. 647 Granting Maternity Leave to Women who are in the Service of the Government or Any of Its Instrumentalities Under Temporary Appointments – *approved on June 15, 1948*
- **R.A. No. 386** – The Civil Code of the Philippines – *took effect on August 30, 1950*:
 - In Article 370, a married woman may use her maiden first name and surname and add her husband’s surname, or her first name and her husband’s surname, or her husband’s full name with the prefix “Mrs.”
 - In Article 388, a wife who has been appointed as an administratrix of her husband’s property cannot alienate or encumber such property or that of the conjugal partnership without judicial approval.
- **R.A. No. 679** – An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children and to Provide Penalties for Violation Hereof (commonly known as the Woman and Child Labor Law) – *approved on April 15, 1952*
- **R.A. No. 1131** – An Act to Amend Sections 3, 7 and 12 of RA 679, entitled “An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women

and Children, to Provide Penalties for Violation Hereof –
approved on June 16, 1954

- **R.A. No. 1564** – An Act Granting Maternity Leave to Women in Government Service under Temporary Appointments who have Rendered Less Than 2 Years of Service by Amending C.A. No. 647 – *approved on June 16, 1956*
- **R.A. No. 2714** – An Act to Establish in the Department of Labor, a Bureau to be Known as the Women and Minors Bureau – *passed into law on June 18, 1960*
- **R.A. No. 3835** – An Act to Establish the Women’s Auxiliary Corps in the Armed Forces of the Philippines to Provide the Procurement of its Officers and Enlisted Personnel – *approved on June 22, 1963*
- **R.A. No. 6237** – An Act Further Amending R.A. No. 679, as Amended by RA 1131- It provides for the terms and conditions for the employment of children below 12 and 16 years old and the employment of women - *approved on June 19, 1971*

1973 CONSTITUTION

- **P.D. No. 148** – Amending Further Certain Sections of R.A. No. 679, as amended, Commonly Known as the Woman and Child Labor Law – signed on March 13, 1973
- **P.D. No. 442** – The Labor Code of the Philippines – *approved on May 1, 1974* - This amended the terms and conditions for the employment of children and women:

- No employment of minors below 15 except if he works directly under the sole responsibility of his parents and employment does not interfere with his schooling.
 - Employment above 15 but below 18 may be allowed as determined by DOLE guidelines.
- **P.D. No. 633** – Creating a National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women – *signed on January 7, 1975*

1987 CONSTITUTION

- **Proclamation No. 224** – Declaring the First Week of March of Every Year as Women’s Week and March 8, 1988 and Every Year Thereafter as Women’s Rights and International Peace Day – signed on March 1, 1988
- **Proclamation No. 227** – Providing for the Observance of the Month of March as “Women’s Role in History Month” – *signed on March 17, 1988*
- **Executive Order No. 209** – The Family Code of the Philippines – *issued on July 6, 1987 and took effect on August 3, 1988* – There were many changes brought about by the law but the more important ones were the following:
 - psychological incapacity became a ground for the annulment of marriage;
 - the default property relationship between spouses was changed from conjugal partnership of gains to absolute community of property;

- a Filipino who is divorced from a non-Filipino spouse is allowed to re-marry.

- **R.A. No. 6725** – An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women With Respect to Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for This Purpose Article 135 of the Labor Code – *approved on May 12, 1989*
 - This prohibits lesser compensation for women for work of equal value and favoring a male employee over a female employee with respect to promotion, training, opportunities, study and scholarship grants solely on the basis of sex.

- **R.A. No. 6949** – An Act to Declare March 8 of Every Year as a Working Special Holiday to be Known as National Women’s Day – *approved on April 10, 1990*

- **R.A. No. 6955** – An Act to Declare Unlawful the Practice of Matching Filipino Women for Marriage to Foreign Nationals on a Mail-Order Basis and Other Similar Practices, Including the Advertisement, Publication, Printing or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers and other Propaganda Materials in Furthering Thereof and Providing Penalty Therefor – *approved on June 13, 1990*

- **R.A. No. 6972** – An Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay, Instituting Therein a Total Development and Protection of Children Program, Appropriating Funds Therefore, and for other Purposes (Barangay-Level Total

Development and Protection of Children Act) – *approved on November 23, 1990*

- **R.A. No. 7192** – An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and for Other Purposes (Women in Development and Nation Building Act) – *approved on February 12, 1992*

- This is said to be the mother of all Philippine laws pertaining to women.

- This allows women to enter into contracts, borrow and obtain loans, get equal access to all government and private programs granting agricultural credit, loans and nonmaterial resources, act as incorporators and enter into insurance contracts and apply for passports, visas and travel documents without needing to secure the consent of their spouses. They may also be members of any club and may be admitted to military schools.

- **R.A No. 7322** – An Act Increasing Maternity Benefits in Favor of Women Workers in the Private Sector, Amending for the Purpose Section 14-A of R. A. No. 1161, As Amended and for Other Purposes (The Rooming-In and Breastfeeding Act of 1992) – *approved on March 30, 1992*

- **R.A. No. 7600** – An Act Providing Incentives to All Government and Private Health Institutions with Rooming-In and Breastfeeding Practices – *approved on June 2, 1992*

- **R.A. No. 7610** – An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination (Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act) – *approved on June 17, 1992*
- **R.A. No. 7655** – An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of Househelpers, Amending for the Purpose Article 143 of P.D. No. 442, as Amended – *approved on August 19, 1993*
- **R.A. No. 7658** – An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings – *approved on November 9, 1993*
- **R.A. No. 7688** – An Act Giving Representation to Women in the Social Security Commission, Amending for the Purpose Section 3 (A) of R. A. No. 1161, as Amended – *approved on March 3, 1994*
- **Executive Order No. 208** – Further Defining the Composition, Powers and Functions of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women – *signed on October 10, 1994*
- **R.A. No. 7877** – An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment, Education or Training Environment, and for Other Purposes (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995) – *approved on February 14, 1995*
 - This law defines sexual harassment, provides for the instances when it is committed in a work environment, in

an education or training institution and mandates the creation of a Committee on Decorum and Investigation.

- **R.A. No. 7882** – An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises – *approved on February 20, 1995*
- **R.A. No. 8043** – An Act Establishing the Rules to Govern Inter-Country Adoption of Filipino Children – *approved on June 7, 1995*
- **R.A. No. 8171** – An Act Providing for the Repatriation of Filipino Women who have Lost Their Philippine Citizenship by Marriage to Aliens and of Natural-Born Citizens – *approved on October 23, 1995*
- **R.A. No. 8187** – An Act Granting Paternity Leave of Seven (7) Days with Full Pay to All Married Employees for the 1st Four (4) Deliveries of the Legitimate Spouse with Whom He is Cohabiting (Paternity Leave Act of 1996) – *approved on June 11, 1996*
- **R.A. No. 8353** - An Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime of Rape and Reclassifying the Same as a Crime Against Persons (Anti- Rape Law of 1997) – *approved on September 30, 1997*
 - This law changed the classification of rape as a crime against persons so that it is no longer a private crime - it may now be instituted by any person with knowledge of the crime.

- The manner of committing rape has been expanded and rape may be committed against anyone (male or female) and any man or woman may be held liable for rape.
- **R.A. No. 8369** – An Act Establishing Family Courts, Granting Them Exclusive Original Jurisdiction over Child and Family Cases (Family Courts Act of 1997) – *approved on October 28, 1997*
- **R.A. No. 8504** – An Act Promulgating Policies and Prescribing Measures for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS in the Philippines, instituting a Nationwide HIV/AIDS Information and Educational Program and Establishing a Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Monitoring System and Strengthening the Philippine National Aids Council (Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998) – *approved on February 13, 1998*
- **R.A. No. 8505** – An Act Providing Assistance and Protection for Rape Victims, Establishing for the Purpose Rape Crisis Centers in Every Province and City – *approved on February 13, 1998*
- **R.A. No. 8552** – An Act Establishing the Rules and Policies of the Domestic Adoption of Filipino Children – *approved on February 25, 1998*
- **R.A. No. 8972** – An Act Providing for Benefits and Privileges to Solo Parents and Their Children, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for other Purposes (Solo Parents Welfare Act of 2000) – *approved on November 7, 2000*

☐ Being a solo parent comes with certain privileges which include parental leave, flexible working schedules, educational assistance for the children, housing benefits and medical assistance.

- **R.A. No. 8980** – An Act Promulgating a Comprehensive Policy and a National System for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) – *approved on December 5, 2000.*
- **R.A. No. 9208** – An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003) – *approved on May 26, 2003*
 - Who can file a case/complaint for trafficking: (a) the trafficked person, (b) the parents, spouse, siblings, children or legal guardian, and (c) any person who has personal knowledge of the crime.
 - Cases for trafficking can be filed in 10 years. If committed by a syndicate or in large scale or against a child, the case shall prescribe in 20 years.
- **R.A. No. 9255** – An Act Allowing Illegitimate Children to Use the Surname of Their Father, Amending for the Purpose Article 176 of the Executive Order No. 209, otherwise known as the “Family Code of the Philippines” – *approved on February 24, 2004*

• **R.A. No. 9262** – An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children and Providing for Protective Measures and Prescribing Penalties therefor (Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004) – *approved on March 8, 2004*

- R.A. No. 9262 defined what is Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and classified it into physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and economic abuse.
- A woman or child abused may apply for a Protection Order from the barangay or the court.

• **R.A. No. 9710** – An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of Women (The Magna Carta of Women) – *approved on August 14, 2009* – The salient features are as follows:

- A recognition that all human rights are women's rights and may be enjoyed without discrimination.
- Within the next 5 years, there shall be an increase in the recruitment and training of women in the police force, forensics and medico legal services and social work services availed of by women who are victims of gender related offenses until 50% of them shall be women.
- Within the next 5 years, the number of women in the 3rd level positions in government shall be incrementally increased to achieve a 50-50 gender balance.
- All local government units shall establish a Violence Against Women's Desk in every barangay.

- Appropriate measures shall be pursued to eliminate discrimination against women in the military, police and other similar services.
 - Special leave privileges of 2 months with full pay shall be granted to women suffering gynecological disorders.
 - The cost of implementing gender and development programs of every government agency shall be at least 5% of the agency's total budget appropriation.
- **R.A. No. 10028** – An Act Expanding the Promotion of Breastfeeding (Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009) – *approved on March 16, 2010*
 - **R.A. No. 10165** – An Act to Strengthen and Propagate Foster Care and to Provide Funds Therefor (Foster Care Act of 2012) – *approved on June 11, 2012.*
 - **R.A. No. 10354** – An Act Providing for a National Policy on Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012) – *approved on December 12, 2012* – This **RH Law** has the following features:
 - Although abortion is still a crime, women seeking post-abortion care shall be treated and counseled.
 - Individuals and couples shall freely decide on the number, spacing and timing of their children.
 - Availability of and access to a wide range of full range of methods, techniques, supplies and services for reproductive and sexual health.

- Provides for reproductive health education for individuals/couples and mandatory age-appropriate health education for children.
- Contraceptives as essential medicines.
- Hospital-based family planning.
- The RH Law was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, except for a few provisions notably:
 - The power of the government to oblige private hospitals and those owned by religious groups to refer patients to other facilities that offer reproductive health services.
 - The provision which allows minors to avail of family planning services without parental consent if they have already given birth or suffered a miscarriage.
 - The provision which punishes RH providers regardless of their religious beliefs who fail or refuse to disseminate information regarding RH programs and services.
 - The provision which allows a married individual not in a life-threatening case to access RH procedures without the consent of the spouse.
 - The provision which punishes any public officer who refuses to support the RH program.
 - The provisions which define abortifacients as “primarily” inducing abortion instead of simply inducing abortion.

- The requirement of a 40-hour pro bono service by private and nongovernmental RH service providers as a prerequisite to Philhealth accreditation.
- **R.A. No. 10361** – An Act Instituting Policies for the Protection and Welfare of Domestic Workers (Domestic Workers Act or The Batas Kasambahay Law) – *approved on January 18, 2013*
- **R.A. No. 10364** – An Act Expanding Republic Act No. 9208, entitled “An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations and for Other Purposes (The Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012) – *approved on February 6, 2013*
- **R.A. No. 10398** – An Act Declaring November 25 of Every Year as “National Consciousness Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children – *approved on March 19, 2013*
- **R.A. No. 10410** – An Act Recognizing the Age From Zero (o) to Eight (8) Years as the First Crucial Stage of Educational Development and Strengthening the Early Childhood Care and Development System (Early Years Act (EYA) of 2013) – *signed on March 23, 2013*
- **R.A. No. 10572** – An Act Establishing the Liability of the Absolute Community or Conjugal Partnership for an

Obligation of a Spouse who Practices a Profession and the Capability of Either Spouse to Dispose of an Exclusive Property Without the Consent of the Other Spouse, Amending for the Purpose Articles 73 and 111 of E.O. No. 209, also known as the Family Code of the Philippines – *signed on May 24, 2013*

- **R.A. No. 10630** – An Act Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System in the Philippines, Amending for the Purpose R.A. No. 9344, Otherwise Known as the “Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006” and Appropriating Funds Therefor – *signed on October 3, 2013*
- **R.A. No. 10655** – An Act Repealing the Crime of Premature Marriage Under Article 351 of the Revised Penal Code – *approved on March 13, 2015*
- **R.A. No. 10821** – An Act Mandating the Provision of Emergency Relief and Protection for Children Before, During, and After Disasters and Other Emergency Situations (Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act) – *signed on May 18, 2016*
- **R.A. No. 10911** – An Act Prohibiting Discrimination Against Any Individual in Employment on Account of Age and Providing Penalties Therefor (Anti-Age Discrimination in Employment Act) – *lapsed into law on July 21, 2016*
- **R.A. No. 10932** – An Act Strengthening the Anti-Hospital Deposit Law by Increasing the Penalties for the Refusal of

Hospitals and Medical Clinics to Administer Appropriate Initial Medical Treatment and Support in Emergency, or Serious Cases, Amending for the Purpose B.P. Blg. 702, Otherwise Known as “An Act Prohibiting the Demand of Deposits or Advance Payments for the Confinement or Treatment of Patients in Hospitals and Medical Clinics in Certain Cases,” as Amended by R.A. No. 8344, and for Other Purposes – *approved on August 3, 2017*

- **R.A. No. 11036** – An Act Establishing a National Mental Health Policy for the Purpose of Enhancing the Delivery of Integrated Mental Health Services, Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Persons Utilizing Psychiatric, Neurologic and Psychosocial Health Services, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes (Mental Health Act) – *approved on June 20, 2018*
- **R.A. No. 11148** – An Act Scaling Up the National and Local Health and Nutrition Programs through a Strengthened Integrated Strategy for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition in the First One Thousand (1,000) Days of Life, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes (The Healthy Nanay and Bulilit Act) – *approved on November 29, 2018*

☐ Its main features are the delivery of programs and services by national and local government agencies for women about to give birth, postpartum and lactating period and for babies at the prenatal period and up to the first 1,000 days

- **R.A. No. 11188** – An Act Providing for the Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof – *approved on January 10, 2019*

- **R.A. No. 11210** – An Act Increasing the Maternity Leave Period to One Hundred Five (105) Days for Female Workers with an Option to Extend for an Additional Thirty (30) Days Without Pay, and Granting an Additional Fifteen (15) Days for Solo Mothers, and for Other Purposes (105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law)– *approved on February 20, 2019* - This law has the following features:
 - 105 days (up from 60 for normal and 78 for caesarian for the private sector and 60 for government)
 - 60 days of paid leave in case of miscarriage
 - 15 days of additional days of paid leave for single mothers
 - who are solo parents under the Solo Parents Welfare Act
 - 7 days are transferrable to the child’s father or to any relative within the 4th degree
 - 0 cap on number of pregnancies
 - 30 days extendible without pay
 - Applies regardless of civil status

- **R.A. No. 11222** – An Act Allowing the Rectification of Simulated Birth Records and Prescribing Administrative Adoption Proceedings for the Purpose (Simulated Birth Rectification Act)– *approved on February 21, 2019*

- **R.A. No. 11229** – An Act Providing for the Special Protection of Child Passengers in Motor Vehicles and Appropriating Funds (Child Safety in Motor Vehicles Act)– *approved on February 22, 2019*
- **R.A. No. 11310** – An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Act) – *approved on April 17, 2019*
- **R.A. No. 11313** – An Act Defining Gender-Based Sexual Harassment in Streets, Public Spaces, Online, Workplaces, and Educational or Training Institutions, Providing Protective Measures and Prescribing Penalties Therefor (Safe Spaces Act) – *approved on April 17, 2019* – This law has the following features:
 - Punishes gender-based sexual harassment, comprising unwanted or uninvited sexual actions or remarks
 - Committed in streets, public places, online, privately owned establishment open to the public, online, workplaces and educational or training institutions
 - Not limited to persons in authority
 - Punishable by fine and/or imprisonment
- **R.A. 11596** – An Act Prohibiting the Practice of Child Marriage and Imposing Penalties for Violations Thereof – *approved on December 10, 2021*
- **R.A. 11642** – An Act Strengthening Alternative Child Care by Providing for an Administrative Process of Domestic Adoption,

Reorganizing for the Purpose the Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) Into the National Authority for Child Care (NACC), Amending for the Purpose R.A. No. 8043, R.A. No.11222 and R.A. No. 10165, Repealing R.A. No. 8552, and R.A. No. 9523 and Appropriating Funds Therefor (Domestic Administrative Adoption and Alternative Child Care Act) - *signed on January 6, 2022*

☑ It ensures that every child remains under the care and custody of the parents and be provided with love, care, understanding and security.

- **R.A. 11767** – An Act Promoting the Rights of and Providing Greater Protections to Deserted or Abandoned Children with Unknown Parents, Amending for this Purpose Articles 276 and 277 of the Revised Penal Code and Special Laws, Recognizing their Status as Natural-Born Citizens of the Philippines Providing Penalties Against Acts Inimical to their Welfare and for Other Purposes (Foundling Recognition and Protection Act) - *approved on May 6, 2022*

- **R.A. 11861** – An Act Granting Additional Benefits to Solo Parents, Amending for the Purpose R.A. No. 8972, entitled “An Act Providing for the Benefits and Privileges to Solo Parents and their Children, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes (Expanded Solo Parents Welfare Act)- *lapsed into law - June 4, 2022*. This law has the following salient features:

- Comprehensive package of social protection services for solo parents and their families to include:

x x x

(e) Targeted interventions for individuals in need of protection which include temporary shelter, counseling, legal advice and assistance, medical care, self-concept and ego building, crisis management and spiritual nourishment.

- No employer discrimination against solo parent employee with respect to employment terms and conditions on account of her/his status.
- Additional 7 working day parental leave with pay every year shall be granted to any solo parent regardless of employment status who has rendered service of at least 6 months.
- Scholarship program shall be provided for solo parent and a full school scholarship for one (1)
- child of a solo parent in institutions of basic, higher and technical vocational skills education.
- Entitlement to Social Safety Assistance
- Entitlement to ₱1,000.00 cash subsidy per month per solo parent who earns a minimum wage and below.
- Encourage working mothers who are Solo Parents to practice breastfeeding in the workplace.
- Child minding centers within the workplace.
- Establishment of Solo Parents Office (SPO) in every province and city and Solo Parents Division (SPD) under Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office in every municipality.

- **R.A. 11908** – An Act Mandating the Establishment and Implementation of the Parent Effectiveness Service Program to Strengthen Parental Involvement in their Children’s Development and Learning and Appropriating Funds Therefor (The Parent Effectiveness Service Program Act) - *lapsed into law - July 28, 2022.*
- **R.A. 11930** – An Act Punishing Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children, Penalizing the Production, Distribution, Possession and Access of Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials, Amending R.A. No. 9160 Otherwise Known as the “Anti- Money Laundering Act of 2001”, as Amended and Repealing R.A. No. 9775, Otherwise Known as the “Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009” (Anti-Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children (OSAEC) and Anti-Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials (CSAEM) - *lapsed into law - July 30, 2022.*

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