



Child Abuse

IN THE PHILIPPINES

An Integrated Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography

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CHAPTER 1

Background and Context of the Review

EFFORTS OF the United Nations and the international nongovernmental organization (NGO) community to promote and protect the rights of the child have generated a wealth of information on the challenges facing the world's children. Researches reveal that millions of children are exposed to physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse. Studies on child abuse have been largely exploratory, apparently owing to the immediate requirements of fact-finding and exposure of the issue. While fact-finding and exposure have served the inarguably pressing need to wage campaigns and to deliver services, the need to generate a database on child abuse in the Philippines is equally compelling. The intense advocacy work of various groups has produced a considerable body of knowledge on intervention in and prevention of child abuse, which can be distilled into conceptual frameworks that explain the cultural, social and economic context that gives rise to the problem. Culturally appropriate and child-sensitive methods of research that recognize the children's role in the production of knowledge must be developed. Our literature review intends (i) to aid policy formulation and program development on child abuse and (ii) to enable government, nongovernmental and academic communities to interlink their programs and policies to combat child abuse.

The research was undertaken at the request of PLAN International, an international, humanitarian, child-focused development organization that envisions "a world in which all children realize their full potential in societies which respect people's rights and dignity." PLAN intends to support programs and services for victims/survivors of child abuse in the Philippines. It was a major contributor to the National Conference on Child Abuse held in Manila in April 1997. It sees the need (i) to understand the complexities of child abuse, (ii) to analyze the range of existing intervention programs, (iii) to establish the ingredients of successful intervention and (iv) to identify the gaps in knowledge. The review can be used as

a basis for a position paper and as a tool to help PLAN and other organizations harness support in fighting child abuse.

PLAN International commissioned a team from the Program on Psychosocial Trauma and Human Rights (PST) of the University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS) to undertake the review. Created in 1985, the UP CIDS is a university-wide research unit with a mandate to mobilize the university's multidisciplinary expertise in search of new paradigms, policies, strategies and programs that will help the nation overcome development constraints. In 1993, it established the PST as a sub-program of the Peace, Conflict Resolution and Human Rights Program, which aims to mainstream psychosocial trauma and human rights concerns in the academe.

The Search for Literature and Language

The review was guided by several action posts:

- (i) an extensive review of the literature on child abuse in the country, which establishes the different situations facing children;
- (ii) an inventory of existing programs, services and interventions by various government, nongovernmental and other agencies, which identifies the gaps that need to be addressed in future work; and
- (iii) formulation of recommendations that will be the basis for an action plan against child abuse.

The search for literature on child abuse was done in major Philippine cities where programs and services for children have been in existence for some time and where NGOs, government organizations (GOs) and other agencies have initiated or innovated programs for victims/survivors of child abuse. The cities were the National Capital Region, Baguio and Olongapo in Luzon; Cebu in the Visayas; and Davao in Mindanao.

The research team visited NGO and GO offices and university libraries. Various institutions and individuals assisted the research team by granting access to their materials on child abuse, lending their expertise on the issue and making referrals. (See Appendix B for the list of institutions and individuals who assisted the research team.)

The research team was guided by the legal definition of children and child abuse. “Children” are “persons below 18 years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of physical, mental disability or conditions” (Republic Act [R.A.] 7610, Section 3.A). “Child abuse” refers to the “infliction of physical or psychological injury, cruelty to, or neglect, sexual abuse or exploitation of a child” (Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. 7610).

The following definitions provided the parameters for the literature review and gave focus to the study. “Physical abuse” is any act that results in nonaccidental and/or unreasonable infliction of physical injury on child. “Psychological abuse” is any harm to a child’s emotional or intellectual functioning. “Neglect” is any unreasonable deprivation of a child’s basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, general care and supervision by parents, guardian or custodian. “Sexual abuse” is any involvement of the child in sexual intercourse, lascivious conduct, or the molestation or prostitution of or incest with other children; or any involvement in assisting another person to engage in the same. “Exploitation” is involvement of the child in obscene exhibitions and indecent shows or in obscene publications or pornographic materials, or in selling or distributing the materials.

To understand the complexity of child abuse and to identify the gains and gaps in intervention and prevention work, the following subject areas were considered.

General

Documents under this heading tackle the general concept of child abuse. They include country reports presented by Philippine agencies to local and international assemblies or conventions, and various researches on child abuse.

Services and Interventions

This category includes materials on the services offered and interventions done by GOs and NGOs, which can be simple documentation or more detailed description or analysis of existing services and interventions for victims/survivors of child abuse.

Methods and Techniques

Documents under this heading focus on the methods and techniques applied in intervention and other strategies for protecting victims/survivors of child abuse.

Education and Training

Documents under this heading include training and education modules on the protection of and intervention for victims/survivors of child abuse given by or to professionals, child-care workers, organizers, foster parents, paraprofessionals and the children themselves.

Campaign and Advocacy

Materials in this category document and evaluate advocacy and campaign activities on child abuse conducted by agencies, networks and alliances for children. They also include discussions of locally developed campaign and advocacy methods.

Networking and Organizing

Materials in this category document various agencies' campaign or service-delivery activities and how the agencies organize children to ensure their participation in matters affecting their lives. Analyses of the methods employed in networking and organizing are also included.

A Step-by-step Process

The research process consisted of interweaving activities involving rigorous planning, analysis and organization.

Organization of the Research Team

The research team was composed of a project head, a consultant, two reviewers and three annotators, all of whom had conducted in-depth studies on children's issues and children's rights advocacy, and participated in seminars, workshops and consultations on child abuse. They were oriented as to the background, objectives and process of the research. They clarified and agreed upon their tasks and expectations.

The Search for Literature

The team began its search for literature in the National Capital Region. The members compiled a list of the major GOs, NGOs and university libraries, arranged according to location, which became the target sources of literature. The annotators searched for materials on child abuse written, published or collected by agencies in selected areas. They began their search for literature in other cities (Baguio, Olongapo, Cebu and Davao) in the second month of the project. Other team members continued the literature search in the National Capital Region on a smaller scale.

Accessing the materials was not easy for the following reasons:

- (i) Materials were not organized. Researchers had to wade through the files of each organization. Electronic search for literature was possible only in a handful of university libraries and in one NGO library. In university libraries with electronic databases, the search was performed using a combination of keywords, as indexing does not conform to the child-rights language.
- (ii) GOs and NGOs do not have a standard definition of child abuse. The term “child abuse” is most commonly associated with sexual abuse and exploitation. One organization for street children, for example, claimed that it did not have materials on child abuse until the research team explained the concept of child abuse in terms of its typologies or categories.
- (iii) While most organizations, libraries and individuals were cooperative, some organizations denied the research team access to their materials. The research team had to resort to a “personal approach,” which greatly facilitated its search for literature. It also helped that team members were based at a state university and had strong NGO connections, which gave them access to certain materials as well as to the expertise of researchers from a multidisciplinary background and field practitioners of varying orientations.

Annotation of Materials

Materials were annotated during the literature search. The process consisted of writing, editing, revising and sorting the annotations as either (i) pertinent materials for inclusion in the annotated bibliography or

(ii) other reference materials consulted for the review and for inclusion in the list of suggested readings. The latter generally consist of (i) materials on global children's issues, (ii) brochures and other organizational materials on children's rights in the socioeconomic and political context, and (iii) unpublished short papers.

Coding and Encoding of Annotations

Selected annotations were coded according to (i) type of document, (ii) year published, (iii) author, (iv) categories of abuse, (v) subject area, (vi) geographical area, (vii) language and (viii) whether the document was written for children or for adults. They were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science. Variables were cross-tabulated and frequency distributions and percentages generated.

Review of Literature

The literature review focused on child abuse issues and trends in the Philippines. Special attention was given to the identification and analysis of gains and gaps in intervention and prevention work, which formed the basis for the action plan.

Regular Meetings

The research team met regularly to report on the progress of the literature search, annotation and review of literature. The meetings also served as the venue to critique or comment on the content and style of annotations and the literature review. Team members brought up problems encountered at each stage of the research process and suggested solutions or action points.

Structure of the Review

The review is divided into four parts. The first provides the background and context of the research, including the objectives and scope of the study, definition of terms, a description of the research process and structure of the review. The second describes the materials included in the annotated bibliography, including tabular and graphical presentation of the materials, and ends with a brief summary, identified research gaps and a conclusion. The third reviews the literature; it discusses the general issues con-

cerning child abuse, and describes and analyzes intervention and prevention programs. Each discussion ends with a summary, conclusion and recommendations.

Most of the general literature uses the framework of “intervention, rehabilitation and prevention” or “center-based, community-based and street-based” categories. After several discussions, the research team decided not to structure the review according to these approaches because it would risk repeating the empirical findings of previous researches driven by practical considerations of fact-finding and exposure of the issue. The team thus structured the general situation of child abuse according to issues identified as common to all categories of abuse and tried to “problematize” the subject of child abuse. The discussion on intervention strategies used a process-oriented approach, taking off from the child’s experience of abuse.

The last part consists of an annotated bibliography of selected materials on child abuse and an annotated list of materials on children’s rights.

CHAPTER 2

Description of the Collection

Published and Unpublished Materials

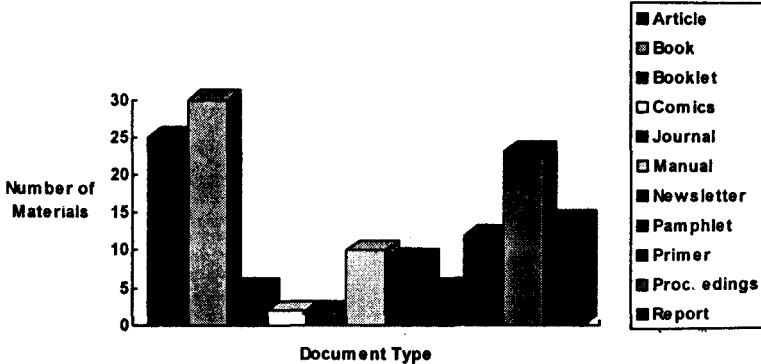
The collection includes 189 materials, 137 (72.49%) published and 52 (27.51%) unpublished, indicating a formal approach to dissemination of information.

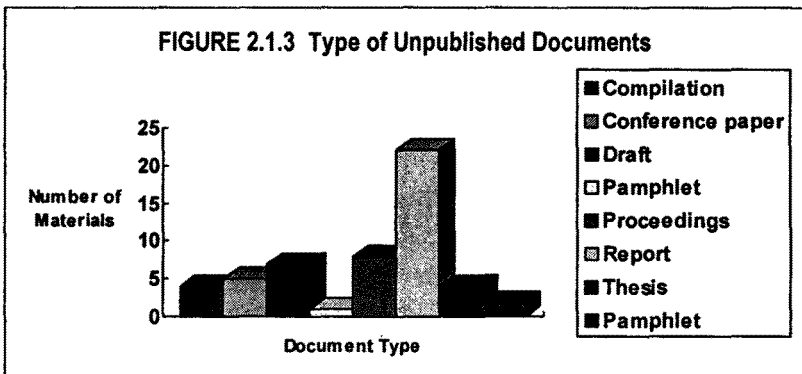
Books account for 21.8% (30) of the collection, followed by articles (25 or 18.2%), proceedings (23 or 16.8%), reports (14 or 10.2%), primers (12 or 8.8%) and manuals (10 or 7.3%). Figure 2.1.2 shows the types of published documents.

FIGURE 2.1.1 Percentages of Published and Unpublished Materials



FIGURE 2.1.2 Type of Published Documents





Almost half of the unpublished documents (22 out of 52, or 42.3%) consist of reports; 8 (15.4%) are proceedings of conferences, seminars and workshops; 7 (13.5%) are drafts. Other unpublished materials are theses, compilations, papers presented at conferences and seminars, and pamphlets.

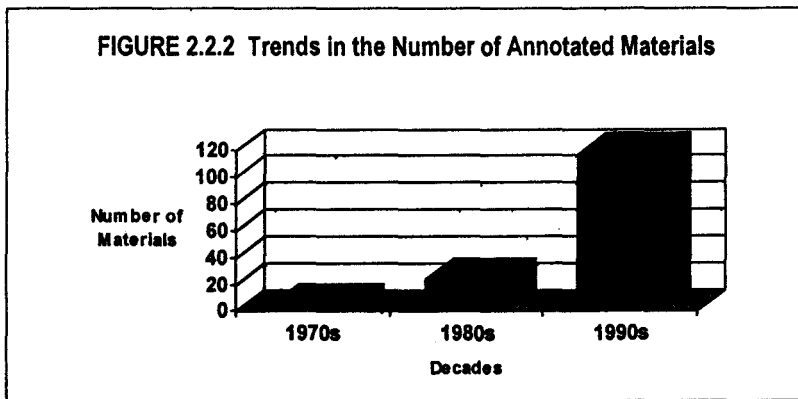
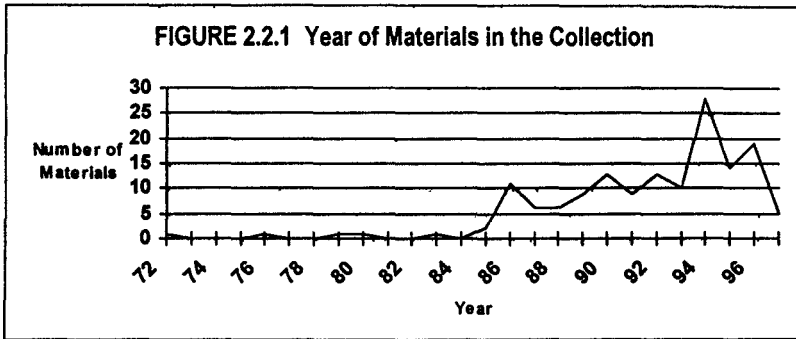
Period Covered by the Materials

The oldest materials date back to the 1970s, the most recent to 1997. Figure 2.2.1 shows the number of annotated materials by year.

Most materials (28) were published in 1994. However, the number of materials on child abuse increased significantly in 1986, when the administration of President Ferdinand Marcos ended and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) started to work with children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC). (See Figure 2.2.1 and Figure 2.2.2.) Clearly, most of the materials in the collection were produced in the 1990s, implying an increase in the reporting of child abuse cases and in the attention given to child abuse by concerned groups and individuals.

Authors

Authors refers to individuals, groups, institutions and other entities that produced the materials. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) produced the most documents (53 out of 189, or 28%). International organizations (IO) contributed 37 (19.6%) materials; academe, 36 (19%); and



government organizations (GOs), 29 (15.3%). Other contributions were joint authorships by institutions (16 or 8.5%) and private groups and individuals (10 or 5.3%); 8 (4.2%) did not indicate authors. (See Figure 2.3.1.)

Region and Area of Focus

More than half of the materials (109 of 189, or 59.2%) discuss child abuse in the national context; 32 (16.9%) tackle child abuse in Luzon (Metro Manila, the Cordillera Autonomous Region, Angeles, Olongapo and Pagsanjan); 12, in the Visayas; and 13, in Mindanao.

Most of the documents (79 or 41.8%) concentrate on child abuse in urban centers. Materials on child abuse in the rural areas are scant (11 of 189, or 5.8%); 76 (40.2%) materials deal with child abuse in both urban and rural areas.

FIGURE 2.3.1 Percentages of Distribution of Materials by Author

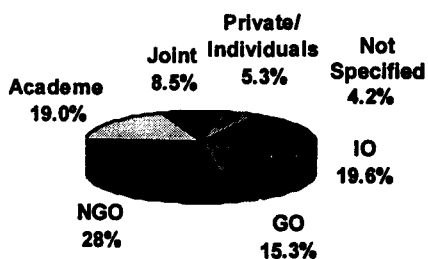


FIGURE 2.4.1 Number of Annotated Materials by Region of Focus

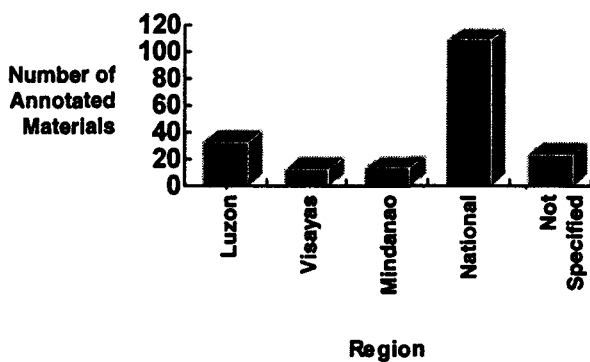


FIGURE 2.4.2 Area of Focus of the Annotated Materials

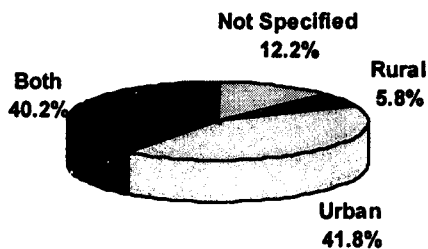


Table 2.1.1 excludes materials that are national in scope and discuss both the urban and rural situations. It shows marked differences in the focus of the materials:

- (i) Most concentrate on urban areas in Luzon, specifically Metro Manila.
- (ii) Materials from the Visayas and Mindanao focus mostly on urban centers such as Cebu and Davao.
- (iii) Hardly any material, especially from the Visayas, touches on child abuse in rural areas.

TABLE 2.1.1 Number of Materials by Region and Area of Focus

Region	Rural	Urban	Total
Luzon	5	17	22
Visayas	1	10	11
Mindanao	2	6	8
Total	8	33	41

Child Abuse Issues

Child abuse in general is discussed in 13.8% (26 out of 189) of the materials. The category refers to all materials that provide an overview of child abuse. Street children are tackled in almost one third (56 or 29.6%) of the materials, child labor issues in 24.0% (45), sexual exploitation in 12.7% (24), sexual abuse in 8.5% (16), Convention on the Rights of the Child in 3.2% (6), youth offenders in 3.2% (6), substance abuse in 1.6% (3), the girl-child in 1% (2), neglect in 1% (2), emotional abuse in 0.5% (1), sexual exploitation and street children in 0.5% (1), and children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC) in 0.5% (1). However, some issues overlap, in which case the material is categorized under the more thoroughly discussed issue.

Notably absent are discussions of sexual harassment in schools and school-related violence (physical abuse), violence by the clergy and violence among peers.

The previous section underscores a marked difference in the number of materials according to region and area of focus. The difference may

TABLE 2.2.1 Number of Materials per Issue on Child Abuse

Issues	N	%
Street Children	56	29.6
Child Labor	45	24.0
Child Abuse	26	13.8
Sexual Exploitation	24	12.7
Sexual Abuse	16	8.5
Youth Offender	6	3.2
CRC	6	3.2
Substance Abuse	3	1.6
Girl-child	2	1.0
Neglect	2	1.0
Emotional Abuse	1	0.5
Sexual Exploitation and Street Children	1	0.5
Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	1	0.5
TOTAL	189	100

TABLE 2.2.2 Distribution of Materials on Issues on Child Abuse per Area of Focus

Issues	Rural	Urban	Both	Not Specified	Total
Sexual Abuse	1	3	6	6	16
Sexual Exploitation	1	6	13	4	24
Neglect	1	0	1	0	2
Child Labor	8	6	22	9	45
Emotional Abuse	0	1	0	0	1
Street Children	0	56	0	0	56
Girl-child	0	0	2	0	2
Youth Offender	0	1	5	0	6
Child Abuse	0	4	19	3	26
Substance Abuse	0	1	2	0	3
CRC	0	0	5	1	6
Sexual Exploitation and Street Children	0	1	0	0	1
CEDC	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	11	79	76	23	189

be due to the fact that some child abuse issues are specific to certain areas. Concern for the welfare of street children is high on the list. (See Table 2.2.2.)

Examples of child abuse issues that do not focus on rural areas are street children, youth offenders, emotional abuse, sexual exploitation and street children, and substance abuse, on which there are 51 materials (29.3%).

Issues and Authors

All authors are concerned about street children, probably because the children are so visible and studies about them receive the most funding. All authors also wrote about child abuse in general, and most have written about sexual exploitation and child labor. (See Table 2.2.3.)

However, some issues receive scant attention. Emotional abuse is found only in one document from the academe and neglect in only two

Table 2.2.3 Distribution of Materials on Issues of Child Abuse per Author

Issues	IO	GO	NGO	Acad	Joint	Private	NS	Total
Sexual Abuse	4	0	9	3	0	0	0	16
Sexual Exploitation	5	1	10	1	0	6	1	24
Neglect	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Child Labor	6	11	9	17	2	0	0	45
Emotional Abuse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Street Children	11	4	19	10	4	1	7	56
Girl-child	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Youth Offender	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	6
Child Abuse	5	10	2	3	5	1	0	26
Substance Abuse	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
CRC	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	6
Sexual Exploitation and Street Children	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CEDC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	29	53	36	16	10	8	189

IO = International Organizations; GO = Government Organizations; NGO = Non-government Organizations; Acad = Academe; Joint = IO, GO, NGO; Private = Private Organizations; NS = Not specified.

TABLE 2.2.4 Issues on Child Abuse Focused on by NGOs

Issues	Number	%
Street Children	19	35.8
Sexual Exploitation	10	18.9
Child Labor	9	17.0
Sexual Abuse	9	17.0
Child Abuse	2	3.8
Neglect	1	1.9
Girl-child	1	1.9
Youth Offender	1	1.9
CRC	1	1.9
Total	53	100

documents. The relationship between sexual exploitation and street children receives minimal attention (understandable since the issue is very specific) as does the girl-child.

NGO materials focus mainly on street children (19 of 53, or 35.8%); 10 (18.9%) materials focus on sexual exploitation; 9 (17%), on child labor; and 9 (17%), on sexual abuse.

Government agency documents concentrate on four issues: (i) child labor; (ii) street children; (iii) youth offenders; and (iv) child abuse in general. Child labor is the focus of 11 of 29 materials (37.9%); child abuse in general, of 10 (34.5%); street children, of 4 (13.8%); and youth offenders, of 2 (6.9%). Government materials also touch on sexual exploitation and children in especially difficult circumstances.

International organization documents give street children top priority and more or less the same attention to child labor, sexual exploitation, child abuse in general and sexual abuse.

Almost half the documents produced by the academic community (17 out of 37, or 45.9%) are on child labor, followed by street children (10 or 27%). Other topics include sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, emotional abuse, and sexual exploitation and street children.

Issues and Year

The literature has given attention to child labor and child abuse in general since the 1970s. In the 1980s, child labor continued to be the pri-

mary focus of much of the literature. Recently, however, street children have become the vogue, with 42 materials produced on street children in the 1990s alone, and only 21 on child labor.

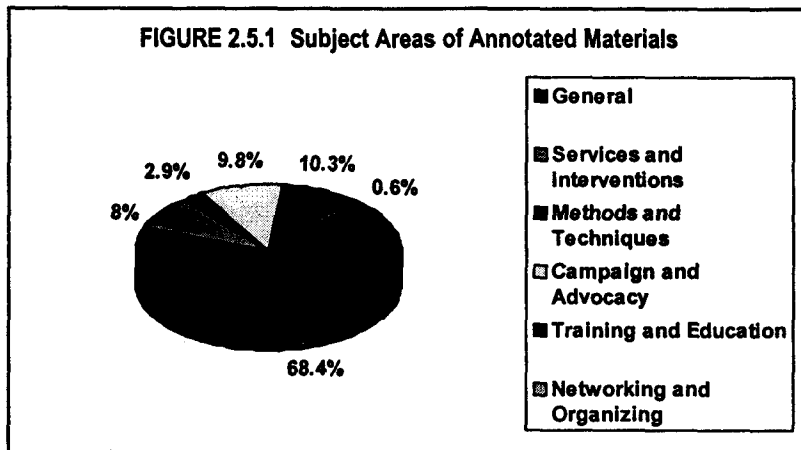
The 1990s also saw the emergence of literature on sexual abuse, the girl-child and the youth offender, and a renewed interest in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Through the years, the literature has given more attention to child abuse due to a number of factors: (i) increased awareness of the rights of the child locally and internationally; (ii) recognition of the importance of documentation; and (iii) an increase in the funding for child-centered projects.

TABLE 2.2.5 Number of Materials on Issues of Child Abuse, 1970s-1990s

Issues	1970s	1980s	1990s	NS	Total
Sexual Abuse	0	3	11	2	16
Sexual Exploitation	0	3	17	4	24
Neglect	0	0	1	1	2
Child Labor	2	8	25	10	45
Emotional Abuse	0	0	0	1	1
Street Children	0	4	41	11	56
Girl-child	0	0	1	1	2
Youth Offender	0	0	5	1	6
Child Abuse	1	5	10	10	26
Substance Abuse	0	0	0	3	3
CRC	1	0	5	0	6
CEDC	0	0	1	0	1
Sexual Exploitation and Street Children	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4	24	117	44	189

Subject Areas

The general concept of child abuse is referred to in most of the materials (127 out of 189, or 67.2%). Campaign and advocacy follow with 20 (10.6%); training and education, 19 (10%); documentation of services and interventions, 17 (9%); methods and techniques, 5 (2.6%); and networking and organizing, almost nil.



Most materials are national in scope. Fifty-seven focus on Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao. Most contain a general subject area. Luzon has the largest share of almost all subject areas. The Visayas has no documents on services and intervention, methods and techniques, or networking and organizing. Mindanao has no documents on services and intervention, campaign and advocacy, or networking and organizing. (See Table 2.3.1.)

Child abuse has been discussed generally since the 1970s. The collection includes materials on services and intervention produced in the 1980s. The 1990s have witnessed a continuous increase in the documents on almost all subject areas except networking and organizing, perhaps because organizing efforts are usually documented in the general studies

TABLE 2.3.1 Number of Materials per Subject Area and Region of Focus

Subject Areas	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	Total
General	23	9	10	42
Services and Intervention	3	0	2	5
Methods and Techniques	1	0	0	1
Campaign and Advocacy	4	2	0	6
Training and Education	1	1	1	3
Networking and Organizing	0	0	0	0
Total	32	12	13	57

TABLE 2.3.2 Number of Materials per Subject Area, 1970s-1990s

Subject Areas	1970s	1980s	1990s	NS	Total
General	4	21	83	19	127
Services and Intervention	0	0	10	7	17
Methods and Techniques	0	2	2	1	5
Campaign and Advocacy	0	1	13	6	20
Training and Education	0	0	8	11	19
Networking and Organizing	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	24	117	44	189

on child abuse. Networking and organizing are processes, and process documentation is a relatively recent concept in the country.

Almost all concerned groups pay much attention to the general concept of child abuse. NGOs lead in campaign and advocacy and in training and education. They alone contribute to the literature on networking and organizing. The government's strong point is services and interventions.

TABLE 2.3.3 Number of Materials per Author of Subject Area

Subject Area	IO	GO	NGO	Acad	Joint	Private	NS	Total
General	26	17	23	34	11	8	8	127
Services and Intervention	3	9	4	1	0	0	0	17
Methods and Techniques	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Campaign and Advocacy	4	0	12	0	2	1	0	19
Training and Education	1	3	13	0	2	1	0	20
Networking and Organizing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	29	53	36	16	11	8	189

Target Readers

An overwhelming number of the materials (161 or 92.5%) are written for adults. Only 2.3% (4) are for children; the rest (5.2%) are for both adults and children. (See Table 2.4.1.)

TABLE 2.4.1 Number of Materials per Subject Area and Target

Subject Areas	Children	Adult	Both	Total
General	0	124	3	127
Services and Intervention	0	17	0	17
Methods and Techniques	0	5	0	5
Campaign and Advocacy	2	14	4	20
Training and Education	2	15	2	19
Networking and Organizing	0	1	0	1
Total	4	176	9	189

The materials for children are those on campaigns and advocacy, and training and education. Examples are a comic book about incest and a workbook on caring for the body.

Language

Most materials are written in English (174 out of 189, or 92.0%); Filipino is used in only 12 (6.3%); 3 use both English and Filipino. None was written in other Philippine languages. Of the 12 materials written in Filipino, 3 (25%) are translations from English.

Filipino is used in only 4 of the 20 materials (20%) on campaign and advocacy, and 7 of 19 materials (36.8%) on training and education. All materials on services and interventions are in English.

Technical Aspects

Over a fifth of the materials (39 or 20.6%) had no date of publication or production. Of these, 27 (69.2%) are published and constitute 20.6% (27 out of 131) of the published documents in the collection. Seven materials do not mention the authors. The omissions show gross oversight by some publishers and producers of materials on child abuse.

Research Work

Research work refers to materials that report the results of a research project. Most materials in the collection are not products of research. Only

33.3% (63 out of 189) is research work. Published research work on child abuse constitutes only 29.7%. Of the around 30 book titles, only 7 (23.3%) are based on research.

Results of research projects are not widely circulated. Usually, only the research agency and the funding institution are privy to them.

Although most of the materials deal with an overview of child abuse, only 56 (44.1%) are based on research. More than half are not products of research. Street children and child labor are the most researched topics, which supports the assertion that funding priorities may influence the focus of research projects. The lone work on emotional abuse is a research

TABLE 2.5.1 Number of Research Work in Published Materials

	Published	Unpublished	Total
Research Work	38	30	68
Others	92	29	121
Total	130	59	189

TABLE 2.5.2 Number of Research Work in Materials on Issues

Issues	Research Work	Others	Total
Sexual Abuse	4	12	16
Sexual Exploitation	5	19	24
Neglect	0	2	2
Child Labor	20	25	45
Emotional Abuse	1	0	1
Street Children	24	32	56
Girl-child	0	2	2
Youth Offender	2	4	6
Child Abuse	5	21	26
Substance Abuse	1	2	3
CRC	0	6	6
CEDC	0	1	1
Sexual Exploitation and Street Children	1	0	1
Total	63	126	189

material. There are no research materials in the collection about the girl-child or neglect.

Summary and Conclusions

- (i) Most documents in the collection are published. Most were produced in the 1990s.
- (ii) The materials are largely national in scope. There is almost no discussion of issues on child abuse in rural areas. Scant attention is given to the Visayas, Mindanao and other parts of Luzon other than the NCR.
- (iii) NGOs produced the most number of materials, which suggests that they are at the forefront of producing materials on children's welfare.
- (iv) Street children and child labor issues are highly represented in the collection, perhaps due to the large number of agencies working in these areas and to the priorities given by the international community and other funding institutions.
- (v) Concern for sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children is growing. However, other issues, such as emotional and physical abuse, the girl-child, abuse in schools and abuse by clergy, are not given much attention.
- (vi) English remains the language of discourse on child abuse. One reason is that adult professionals are the target of most materials. The use of Filipino and other Philippine languages would reach a larger audience and increase the general public's awareness about child abuse.
- (vii) Adults are considered the main users of materials in training and education, campaign and advocacy, and methods and techniques. There is a dearth of materials on child abuse written for children.
- (viii) Publication of research work on child abuse is not given proper attention. More research methods and techniques in dealing with child abuse are needed.

CHAPTER 3

Literature Review

General Issues in the Literature on Child Abuse

Typologies of Child Abuse

Researching published and unpublished literature on child abuse in the Philippines is a gargantuan task given the magnitude and complexity of the problem. The volume of information gathered for this research reflects the enormous interest child abuse has generated over the years, sparked no less by the global consciousness of human rights. It also reflects the disparate array of social, political and economic actors that interact to maintain or challenge the abuses committed against children. The actors include the producers of information on child abuse. Information gathered from the research reveals the varying, often contradictory, views of child abuse, and the variety of interventions, strategies and actions developed to protect and rehabilitate abused children and to prevent child abuse.

Any attempt to review the literature on child abuse must define and clarify the scope of the subject—a task made difficult by the existing legal definition, which is so general and broad as to overlap with other categories of abuse. To define child abuse as the “maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of the child” (Republic Act [R.A.] 7610, Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act), which includes “psychological/emotional maltreatment, physical abuse/cruelty, sexual abuse, and neglect” (Balanon 1997), is to confuse it with the term “children in especially difficult circumstances” (CEDC), which includes as a sub-category “children subject to abuse and neglect.”¹

The literature has always characterized CEDC as “victims of abuse” and their circumstances as abusive. R.A. 7610, even as it focuses on child abuse, also responds to CEDC. A question arises: Has child abuse become synonymous with the concept of CEDC and does it therefore encompass the especially difficult circumstances of “working children, street children, sexually exploited children, drug dependents and youth offend-

ers, children in situations of armed conflict, and children of cultural communities” (Government of the Republic of the Philippines and UNICEF, 1990, 1992)? The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) thinks so. It documents cases of child abuse according to the following categories and types:²

- (i) sexual abuse, which includes rape, incest, acts of lasciviousness and attempted rape;
- (ii) physical abuse and maltreatment;
- (iii) sexual exploitation, which includes prostitution, pedophilia and pornography;
- (iv) neglect;
- (v) child labor exploitation;
- (vi) illegal recruitment;
- (vii) missing children and other victims of trafficking;
- (viii) emotional abuse;
- (ix) children in situations of armed conflict; and
- (x) street children.

The categorization fits into the analysis of Ennew et al. (1996:20) of the concept of “abuse” in a review of the literature on children and prostitution in Africa: “Child abuse is seen as a feature of other social phenomena or situations, rather than as a phenomenon in its own right.”³

Sadly, this research has not come across any literature on child abuse in the Philippines that addresses the language discourse, and so it adopts the above definition and typologies.

The research team modified the list of categories. It excluded “children in situations of armed conflict” as the relatively developed body of literature on the topic was already being reviewed by another research group. It excluded “illegal recruitment,” considering it a common violation in cases of child labor. It retained “victims of trafficking” to underscore the international dimension of the problem. It added the categories “youth offenders” and “girl-child.” Its final list is the following:

- (i) sexual abuse, which includes rape, incest, acts of lasciviousness, and attempted rape;
- (ii) physical abuse and maltreatment;
- (iii) sexual exploitation, which includes prostitution, pedophilia and pornography;

- (iv) neglect;
- (v) child labor exploitation;
- (vi) missing children and other victims of trafficking;
- (vii) emotional abuse;
- (viii) street children;
- (ix) youth offenders; and
- (x) the girl-child.

The body of literature on working children (child labor), child commercial sexual exploitation (child prostitution), street children and, more recently, youth offenders and incest, is considerable. However, the literature says little about physical abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse and neglect, treating them as common occurrences. The absence of literature on pornography is glaring, and only a few articles treat pedophilia. Not a single document refers to the disintegration of moral values, and the literature barely tackles the role of the mass media (television and movies, for example) in perpetuating abuse.

The materials on child abuse generally look at the causal factors, both at the macro and microlevels, which are usually poverty, urbanization and family disintegration. They draw up a profile of children by looking at their personal and family background, which shows that they often come from a large, poor, single-headed family. They discuss the effects of child abuse, and some present existing programs and services for children at risk. They end with recommendations on protection, prevention and rehabilitation measures.

In other words, the discourse on child abuse is contained in the literature on different “social phenomena,” often cloaked in a discussion on the hazards faced by children engaged in street trades or trapped in prostitution, or on “family, social, health or educational profiles” or “physical and working conditions.”

Notes

1. The Executive Board of the UNICEF defines CEDC as the “growing number of children in areas of armed conflict and those affected by natural disasters, children in exploitative work situations, street children, and children subject to abuse and neglect...” (E/ICEF/1986/CRP:33). Later definitions of CEDC

include child mothers, children with disabilities, children in institutions, children of AIDS-affected families, youth offenders, disabled children and indigenous children.

2. From two unpublished DSWD reports: "Situationer on Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances," 1995; and "Consolidated Statistics on Child Abuse Cases," 1996.

3. The following are areas where child abuse is commonly evidenced: (i) child labor; (ii) children in prison; (iii) handicapped children; (iv) battering of children; (v) children under psychological stress; (vi) abandoned children; and (vii) children in war situations (Ennew et al. 1996:20).

Terminology and the Problem of Definition

Terminology and the problem of definition are issues in the literature on child abuse. Conceptual issues regarding “child abuse” as a distinct social phenomenon as well as in relation to CEDC are raised in this study. It should be noted that other researchers are questioning the use of the term CEDC to refer to the particular situation of children in developing countries.

Terms and Distinctions

The variety of terms used in the literature and their changing characteristics as well as the identification of distinct populations reflect child-rights advocates' profound understanding of child abuse as well as their attempts to respond appropriately to the children's needs. The literature tends to focus on specific categories or types of abuse—child labor exploitation, prostitution or sexual abuse—due perhaps to the limited resources of GOs and NGOs, which are then forced to define their priorities or narrow their mandates. While this tendency may border on reductionism, it has served to refine intervention strategies and proved to be successful in calling public attention to the complexities of the social phenomena. It has encouraged conceptual debates that, depending on one's position, frame one's intervention and advocacy work.

The child work and labor debate

The debate revolves around the perspectives of work and of childhood. Understanding child work in the Philippines necessitates debunking Western notions of childhood as a period of dependence (Rivera 1985; Torres 1995). Filipino children are expected to help in the productive (income-generating) and reproductive (domestic or household) activities of the family. Work is viewed as part of the socialization process, of preparing children for adulthood. The concept of work is divided into work that is acceptable (child work) and unacceptable (child labor) (Figure 3.1). Intervention in and policy on child labor rest on this distinction.

For some time, the distinction served the purposes of GOs and NGOs concerned with street and working children. Child labor was defined as work in either the formal or informal sector, the latter referring to the work activities of street children (Bautista 1986; Barile 1990; Bahay

FIGURE 3.1 Differing Views of Child Work

A child's view: a problem	A child's view: OK if not dangerous
An official view: acceptable	An official view: Unacceptable
Reproductive (domestic)	Productive: income-generating
At home (helping at home)	Outside the home
Unpaid	Paid
Small-scale	Large-scale

From: White (1994) in Marcus and Harper (1996).

Tuluyan 1994). In time, however, the child labor discourse developed separately from the street children discourse. Child labor became widely understood as exploitative work that is hazardous and detrimental to children's health and development.¹ However, the literature places undue emphasis on paid, productive work, often outside the home, considered as hazardous, detrimental to children's well-being and thus unacceptable.² This viewpoint is uncritical of children's work, whether inside or outside the home, which more often than not is unpaid. It also sees work in the home as not posing any danger to children's well-being and assumes that exploitative relations do not exist within the family (Rivera 1985; Del Rosario, V. 1986).

Although it has not yet found its way into the local literature, a new perspective on child work is gaining acceptance among service providers and policymakers. It places children's work on a continuum, from completely acceptable work activities to beneficial work (Flowers, Friedman and Richenberg 1995 in Marcus and Harper 1996). It assesses work according to risk and hazard rather than location (inside or outside the home) or whether it is paid or not. According to Marcus and Harper (1996), "This may be a more fruitful way to analyse the negative aspects of child work, rather than drawing a distinction between work and labour" (Figure 3.2).

Children "on" and "of" the streets

The term "street children" was coined in the early 1980s (Black 1991; Moselina 1991; Esquillo-Ignacio 1996), when the Philippines was reeling from an economic recession and the alarming number of children on the streets became a national concern. In earlier literature, "street children" encompass "young boys and girls who spend most of their working hours

FIGURE 3.2 Continuum of Forms of Work from Acceptable to Unacceptable

Acceptable	Exploitation (Unacceptable)
	Slavery

From: Marcus and Harper (1996).

on the streets. They either work and/or reside in these areas and are inadequately cared for, protected and supervised by responsible adults.”³ With more resources being poured into projects such as the National Project of Street Children, which started in 1986, and more interventions being designed, it became necessary to better understand the street children’s situation. The hazards and abuse street children face are probably the best-researched topic in child abuse. Refinements in terminology are in order, and groups of street children are distinguished based on the nature of their ties with their families (Childhope-Asia 1989; National Council for Social Development in Esquillo-Ignacio 1996):

- (i) children *on* the streets or those with regular or frequent contact with their families;
- (ii) children *of* the streets or those with infrequent contact with their families; and
- (iii) completely abandoned or neglected children or those working or living on the streets entirely on their own.

Researchers later refined categories in terms of movement or progression of children on the streets. Adapting ideas from Szancton-Blanc’s (1994) global study of urban children in distress, Esquillo-Ignacio (1996) described this progression of street children along a spectrum as follows:

- (i) street-based working children (still living with their families);
- (ii) children on their way to becoming street children (still living with their families); and
- (iii) street children on their own (not living with their families).

Distinguishing street children according to these categories highlights the complexity of the problems they face and refines intervention strate-

gies according to the needs and problems specific to each category. The distinction is most often based on an assessment of the threats and risks faced by street children predicated on the quality of their ties with their family. "The extent to which children maintain their ties with their families is a significant determinant of their vulnerability to threats and risks that accompany street living" (Esquillo-Ignacio 1996).

Black (1991) offers another framework for interpretation. Categorizing the street children as "on" and "of" the street or "completely abandoned" is to suggest that the "street" is the "definitive predicator of stress," the antithesis of the "home," which is traditionally viewed as a shelter and retreat from the stress and dangers of the outside world. Intervention programs for street children almost always aim to "bring back the children to the family" (Children of Cebu Foundation 1996; Barile 1990; Salinlahi 1990). However, Black argues that the presence of children on the streets can be interpreted as "an indication of the diffidence they feel toward their homes: they prefer to be rarely in them." Thus, a reappraisal of the value assumptions about "work," "home" and "street," and a distinction between the various risks and benefits as experienced by the street children in the "home" and on the "street," form a potential new framework for understanding the phenomenon of street children. "The challenge is to accept the reality, and soften its rough edges" (Black 1991).

Overlapping Categories, Multiple Typologies

Researchers and service providers soon discovered that most children on the streets were not simply wandering aimlessly but were, in fact, earning their keep. Street children can also be "working children" engaged in "work activities" such as vending, cleaning and watching cars, begging, scavenging, carrying baggage, repacking goods, shining shoes, picking pockets and prostitution (*The Situation of Street Children in Ten Cities* 1988; Torres 1996). Clearly, the category of "street children" overlaps with the categories of "prostituted children" and "youth offenders," not to mention "children in situations of armed conflict" if we consider the movement of internal refugees from rural areas to urban slums. The overlapping of categories could account for the staggering number of street children reported in the late 1980s, estimated at 1.5 million nationwide (Childhope-Asia 1989), in contrast with the conservative estimate of 228,352 nation-

wide in 1991 (National Statistics Office [NSO] 1995 in DSWD 1995, unpublished). It could likewise indicate that a child experiences multiple types of abuse, a fact not yet reflected in monitoring and documentation systems, which has implications for the design of monitoring systems and intervention strategies.

Language: Importance and Implications

Terms are often used interchangeably or loosely in the literature. The distinction between the terms “child work” and “child labor,” for example, is more than just a problem of semantics; it reflects a cultural and ethical stance toward work and childhood.

An international study on the commercial sexual exploitation of children briefly tackled the problem of inconsistent use of phrases and terms—“prostitute,” “prostituted,” “sexually abused”; “victim” or “survivor”; “perpetrator” or “abuser,” to name a few—which obscures the reality of commercial sexual exploitation of children and confuses the process of identifying common approaches and measuring the scale of the problem. More important, “while in some instances the differences are accurate and relevant, in other cases, the language chosen may be considered inappropriate by others working in the field. It may be seen as demeaning and patronising. It may convey certain negative values and perceptions” (Warburton and Dela Cruz 1996).

While the term “child prostitution” has been effective in advocacy work, it becomes problematic when used as an analytic concept.⁴ “The term prostitution is still widely used (but) there is growing concern that this obscures the nature of sexually abusive behaviour, unhelpfully focuses on a concept of ‘informed consent’ and frames children as offenders rather than as victims” (Barnados in Warburton and Dela Cruz 1996).

“Child prostitution” refers to the social phenomenon defined by End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), an organization that leads in shaping the discourse on child prostitution,⁴ as “the engagement of a child in sexual activity for remuneration... (It is) one of the worst forms of contemporary slavery and exploitation perpetrated against the human race” (O’Grady 1994). “Child prostitution,” however, does not elicit as much debate as the terms used for the “victims” or “survivors”—the children—who are called “child prostitutes,” “prostituted children,” “children in

prostitution” or “children forced into prostitution.” In the language of the streets, they are “pom-poms,” “pick-up girls,” “*casa* girls” or “bar girls”—terms that place them in the same boat as prostituted adults.

“Prostituted children” or its variations—“children in prostitution” or “children forced into prostitution”—is deemed more appropriate and sensitive (ECPAT-Philippines 1994; O’Grady 1992b). It highlights the element of exploitation or coercion, in contrast with the term “child prostitutes,” which can be simply understood as “prostitutes who are children” (Children’s Legal Bureau 1997), which implies “informed consent” and conveys the image of the children as “willing victims.” Worse, they are labeled as persons of loose morals, the offenders rather than the offended. The Children’s Legal Bureau (1997) pushes the discussion further into the legal realm and argues that “legally speaking, the terms ‘child prostitutes’ and ‘child prostitution’ are incorrect because the child, being of minor age, cannot validly give consent to prostitution.”

Seen from this frame, the term “child prostitutes” does the children severe injustice. Testimonies of admission of consent or willingness can be interpreted differently when seen in the frame of child prostitution as “a social aberration which cannot be interpreted apart from the prevailing economic, social, cultural and political environment in the country” (ECPAT-Philippines 1994).

Despite considerable gains in advocacy and service delivery of GOs and NGOs for street children, however, most people see street children only as dirty, hungry vagrants, mendicants, deviants, drug users, glue sniffers, pickpockets and eyesores who should be rounded up and hidden from sight.

The use of language affects more than one’s analytical frame or methodological concerns. Language perpetuates injustice. As Alejandro Cussianovich (1997) puts it, “Language is action, and is a vehicle for vision and concrete mission; language expresses in symbols what we are willing to do in practice; language is passion and in this case it does symbolic violence to children. From symbolic violence to direct violence is but a short step.”

It should be noted with concern that the language of discourse is English. To paraphrase Cussianovich, there is no attempt to understand child abuse and the complex and conflicting experiences of the social actors in their own language, the one they use to contemplate and develop a profound understanding of themselves and to construct their daily lives.

Notes

1. The International Labour Organization—International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) defines child labor as “work situations where children are compelled to work on a regular basis to earn a living for themselves and their families and as a result are disadvantaged educationally and socially; where children work in conditions that are exploitative and damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development; where children are separated from their families, often deprived of educational and training opportunities; where children are forced to lead prematurely adult lives.”

2. For example, the UNICEF-assisted Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor defines child labor as “the gainful employment of children below the age of 15 in productive work, under employment relations that lead to wages or other forms of remuneration, whether on a full-time or part-time basis in either the formal or informal sectors” (Reyes-Boquiren 1996).

3. See the 1985 situationer on street children of Metro Manila in the “First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia,” sponsored by Childhope in 1989.

4. While admitting that there is a debate over the use of the term “child prostitution,” Ron O’Grady (1992b:143) noted that the term has the “advantage of stressing the systemic nature of the exploitation of the child.”

Incidence and the Problem of Monitoring

The literature may be criticized for the way it uses quantitative information to monitor the incidence of child abuse. Most studies generally limit themselves to the number of children involved and overlook frequency, severity and range of the violation, all of which should be monitored in order to establish the true scale and magnitude of the problem.

Measuring the incidence of child abuse only in terms of the number of children is a method plagued with imperfections. Some studies cite only raw numbers and lack a strong statistical foundation. Writers, those from academe included, perpetuate this gross misinformation by not clarifying the statistical limitation and by formulating it as if it were a fact. Statements such as "There are 60,000 child prostitutes in the Philippines" are repeatedly cited or quoted and even find their way into the foreign press (O'Faolain 1996).

The Frequent Use of Uninformed Estimates or "(Gu)estimates"

Most documents, however, qualify that the figures are estimates, usually from government agencies, international organizations (UNICEF, ILO) or well-known NGOs. For instance, ECPAT figures are often cited in materials on child prostitution and Childhope figures in studies on street children. Writers implicitly assume that these organizations have the capacity to undertake monitoring work and that their methodologies are valid. Most authors do not even question sources or explain how the estimates were arrived at.

The raw numbers are what Ennew et al. (1996) call "(gu)estimates," and the literature on child prostitution is teeming with them. For example, it was never clarified how the 1986 baseline figure of 20,000 child prostitutes nationwide (Dionela and Di Giovanni 1996; UNICEF 1986) was arrived at; if there ever was an explanation, it has somehow been lost in the literature.¹ Years later, there is still "no accurate estimate on the number of child prostitutes" as reported in a conference of the Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism, the forerunner of ECPAT.² The same figure was repeatedly cited in succeeding years, indicating an absence of any study to determine the true scale of the problem.³ More recent estimates, which consistently show an increasing trend, do not provide a clearer picture.

A study prepared for the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in 1996 maintains that “it seems likely that it is and will remain impossible to get accurate statistics.” It argues that the advances in information technology, like “the increased use of telephone contacts, and the availability of Internet,” makes “young people become even less visible and the intermediaries even more difficult to trace” (Warburton and Dela Cruz 1996:12).

Ennew et al. offer a different perspective, contending that “it is a poor excuse for adult society, after nearly two decades and with information technology that can provide minute details of weather, money markets and economic cycles for every country in the world, to claim that guestimates are the only data available. Some relevant data do exist and more could be collected. We have the technology. But agencies who feel entitled to intervene in the lives of children fail to use it” (Ennew et al. 1996:25).

Estimates of the number of street children and child laborers, at least, are based on nationwide government surveys. But even this does not ensure a higher level of accuracy or consistency of data. For instance, the research on street children started on the right foot with a series of situa-

FIGURE 3.3 Children in Prostitution in the Philippines

Estimate (Nationwide)	Year	Source, Date of Publication
20,000	1986	UNICEF/GRP, 1990
20,000	1987	ECPAT-Phils, 1992
20,000	1988	Manlongat, 1988
50,000-60,000	1991	ECPAT-Phils, 1992;
50,000-60,000	1991	DSWD (Salinlahi 1994)
50,000-60,000	1991	O'Grady, 1992
40,000	1992	NGOs (UNICEF/GRP 1992)
60,000	1993	ECPAT-Phils (NGO Coalition 1994)
60,000	1994	DSWD (Alforte 1994)
60,000	1995	NGOs (DSWD 1995)
60,000	1996	Dionela, 1996
75,000	1997	UNICEF (Cueto 1997)

tion studies in 10 cities that pegged the number of street children at 1-3% of the child and youth population⁴ (DSWD, NCSD and UNICEF 1988). The findings could have served as the baseline data from which succeeding estimates of street children could be extrapolated, but it was not to be—thus the staggering difference between the DSWD and UNICEF estimates (Figures 3.4 and 3.5).

Although estimates on child labor are based on special tabulations of the National Statistics Office (NSO) labor force survey, the figures may be underestimated. One study maintains that the official estimates were “just a tip of the iceberg” (Santos-Ocampo et al. 1994:47). Child workers

FIGURE 3.4 Street Children in the Philippines

Estimate	Scope	Year	Source/Date of Publication
50,000-75,000	Metro Manila	1985	GO (Childhope 1989)
1.15 million	Nationwide	1989	Childhope et al. 1989
60,000	Metro Manila	1990	UNICEF/GRP 1990
1.5 million	Nationwide	1992	UNICEF/GRP 1992
1.5 million	Nationwide	1994	Bahay Tuluyan 1994
50,000-75,000	Metro Manila	1994	Bahay Tuluyan 1994
75,000	Metro Manila	1990s	DSWD (UNICEF 1997)

FIGURE 3.5 Estimated Population of Children and Street Children

Year	Assumption %	Project Population	Street Children Population (3%) Below 18 Years
1991	2.65	7,611,749	228,352
1992	2.59	7,607,300	228,219
1993	2.51	7,601,368	228,041
1994	2.45	7,596,919	227,908
1995	2.39	7,592,469	227,774

Source: NSO Monograph, 20 August 1995.

Notes: a) Base national population is 60,684,887 (1990 census); b) total population in 62 cities and 9 Metro Manila municipalities was 7,415,245.

From: DSWD, “A Situationer: Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances,” (1995, unpublished).

are not reached by official surveys because illegal labor practices render them invisible. Employers tamper with the records they submit to the Department of Labor and Employment by not including workers younger than 15, or by changing the ages of underage employees to comply with the minimum age requirement of the labor laws. Underage job seekers falsify their age to get hired (Tidalgo and Teodosio 1981 in Santos-Ocampo et al. 1994; Institute for Labor Studies 1996). A large percentage of child workers are found in the informal sector or in the underground economy, which the government fails to monitor adequately (IBON 1993). Clearly, the studies have basic conceptual and methodological flaws that undermine their capacity for analysis, comparison and integration of information.

Sexually exploited children	Children trapped in sexual exploitation and drug abuse	Sexually exploitation and abuse
<p>"A 1986 estimate placed the number of child prostitutes in the country at 20,000. This does not include children who have been sexually abused by members of their families or neighbors" (UNICEF 1990:52; underscoring ours).</p>	<p>"A 1986 estimate placed the number of sexually-exploited children in the country at 20,000. This does not include children who have been sexually abused by members of their families or neighbors. NGO estimates in 1992 place the number of sexually-exploited children or prostituted children around 40,000, twice the figure in 1986" (UNICEF 1992:76; underscoring ours).</p>	<p>"A 1986 estimate placed by number of sexually exploited children in the country at 20,000. This does not include children who have been sexually abused by members of their families or neighbors. NGO estimates in 1992 place the number of sexually-exploited children or prostituted children around 40,000. End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT)-Philippines estimates the number to be 60,000 in 1993" (NGO Coalition on the Convention on the Rights 1994:13-14; underscoring ours).</p>

Choice of Terms

Errors stem from the use of different standards by organizations to measure the incidence of child abuse. The choice of terms is the first layer in the problem of estimation. "Child prostitution" is often used interchangeably with "sexually exploited" and/or "sexually abused," especially in the earlier literature. The oft-cited figure of 20,000 child prostitutes is confusing: Does it refer to prostituted children alone or to the total number of children who are sexually exploited and sexually abused, including children who have experienced incest or been exploited in pornography? How the three terms are used in three national situationers illustrates how information is distorted by terminology (see box on page 37). A probable explanation is that groups grappling with the issue of political correctness preferred "sexually exploited children" over "child prostitutes." However, the terms need to be well defined if monitoring work is to be systematized.

Undefined and Overlapping Scopes

The next layer in the problem of estimation concerns the different definitions employed by various groups. Aside from philosophical or conceptual underpinnings, basic to the problem of differing definitions is the question of scope.

The scopes of the different categories or types of abuse—child prostitution, child labor, street children, etc.—overlap. The literature on child labor cites child prostitution and street children as occupational groupings. The literature on street children cites the fact that most of the children work and that prostitution is but one of their many work activities. However, not all prostituted children are found on the streets or are street-based. Some are kept in brothels as bonded labor. Some are "prostituted" by their own parents, as in Pagsanjan (Aquino 1987). While "child prostitution cannot be understood as being separate from pedophilia" (Tan in HAIN 1987:5), it should be stressed that some cases of pedophilia are also incestuous. And whether in the context of prostitution, pedophilia or an incestuous relationship, the child is in danger of being raped. Clearly, the categories of abuse are inextricably linked, and in more complex ways down the line.

The practice of providing estimates for each category of abuse without linking it with the other categories is conceptually and methodologically flawed.⁵ It is unlikely that there is a system or mechanism for mak-

ing the linkages. Our knowledge of the incidence of child abuse is thus limited to such information as "Metro Manila has 75,000 street children" (Rebong 1997) and "75,000 children (are) mired in prostitution in the country" (Cueto 1997). How many street children are engaged in prostitution? How many children engaged in prostitution are street-based? How many children in prostitution have a history of sexual abuse at home? How many cases of sexual abuse happen in and outside the home? Does the current estimate of 5.5 million child laborers (5-14 years old) include working street children and children in prostitution? What is the incidence of sexual abuse and exploitation in the context of work? The questions could be extended to include information on incidence per region or province, across years, age, years of work, education and so on. Precise information on these linkages, both quantitative and qualitative, may lead to new constructions of family, childhood and abuse and may have implications for intervention and policy responses. Quantitative information unfortunately does not reflect this linkage or, concomitantly, the dynamism and dimensions of abuse—its historicity, severity, frequency and range. The concept of child abuse is broken down and understood in terms of its individual parts or categories. It is therefore difficult to see child abuse as "a (social) phenomenon in its own right" (Ennew et al. 1996:20).

Different Age Groupings

The use of different age groupings aggravates the problem of definition and of measuring incidence. Different age groupings followed in various studies could account for inaccuracy and inconsistency of data and underreported figures. In the literature on child labor, the age groupings vary from 10-17 to 5-17 years old, or under 15 years old, making comparison of data difficult. Most studies on child labor, however, define a child worker as a worker under 15 years old (Gatchalian 1986; Reyes-Boquiren 1996) because of a legal provision prohibiting the employment of children under 15 years old. Those above 15 but under 18 can be employed, but not in occupations considered hazardous.⁶ Some studies thus extend the definition of child worker to include those under 18.

The "Comprehensive Study on Child Labor in the Philippines" by the Department of Labor and Employment (Institute for Labor Studies 1994) voiced a methodological concern: it could have presented a more realistic picture of child labor had the NSO included in its labor force

survey those under 10 years old. Heeding the report's recommendation, the 1995 National Survey on Working Children conducted by the NSO under the auspices of the ILO-IPEC includes children 5-17 years old.

It is more useful to group child workers into two—those under 15 years old, and those 15 to under 18 years old, with narrower intervals left to the researchers' discretion. These groupings challenge the assumption that no children under 4 years old work: infants are used by adults in begging and children under 5 engage in scavenging and quarrying.

Some articles on children in prostitution specified that the estimated 20,000 child prostitutes referred to children 4-16 years old (Dionela and Di Giovanni 1996; Cullen 1992). They were written before the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child—a document that defines a child as anyone under 18—came into force (2 September 1990). After the convention came into force and studies presumably began to follow its standards, the figure jumped to 50,000 (Figure 3.3).

The Metro Manila Bias

Most studies concentrated on Metro Manila and other urban centers, some presenting the data as representative of the national situation. It is only recently that provincial and regional studies have been done. The DSWD national report on exploited children, for example, was consolidated from the reports of its regional and field offices.

The literature on child labor is the most geographically diversified, with studies in the Cordilleras, Benguet, Cebu City, Davao City, Olongapo City, southern Mindanao, eastern Visayas, northern Negros and Palawan (Abad 1996; Sumagaysay 1994; Gloria 1994; Tan and Gomez 1994; Reyes-Boquiren and Follosco 1991; Lopez-Gonzaga et al. 1990; Reyes-Boquiren 1987; Van Oosterhaut 1986). Studies on children in prostitution were done only in places considered hotbeds of prostitution (ECPAT-Phils 1994; Aquino 1987).

The Hidden Abuse

Child abuse is either not subject to government and NGO monitoring or is grossly underreported due to its hidden or invisible nature.

Trafficking in children for cheap labor, for example, was hidden but recently surfaced. Children are recruited from the poorest regions, usually with the use of deception, false promises and cash, and end up working

under slave-like and inhuman conditions in sweatshops or brothels in other parts of the country. The first discovery was made in July 1993, with the rescue of seven children employed in a sardine-canning factory. While the media extensively covered the rescue operation, other child workers remain hidden (Apit 1996; International Labour Organization 1994; Save the Children 1994).

Child domestic workers are also hidden and invisible. While children are commonly employed in domestic work, the information on them remains sketchy for at least two reasons (Visayan Forum 1996; Black 1997):

- (i) Child domestic workers are employed in separate households so that, as a group, they are invisible and difficult to reach.
- (ii) Prevailing attitudes blur the thin line between patronage and exploitation. Employment of children as domestic workers is not considered violative of their rights, but is a practice accepted by the family and community, often done with the participation and consent of the child's parents (Camacho 1997).

These reasons imply a possible data bias in measuring the incidence of the problem. For instance, in the 1995 NSO labor force survey, Mangahas (in Visayan Forum 1996) noted: "When a household identifies a resident of the household as a domestic helper, the helper is most likely a wage employee. This will exclude relatives who perform house-keeping roles in exchange [for] room and board or payment for school." The definition and exclusion are significant especially when we consider the findings of the rapid appraisal surveys conducted in eastern Visayas, southern Mindanao and central Mindanao to determine the incidence of child labor. The surveys reveal that many children work as domestic helpers in exchange for free schooling or for food, clothing or school supplies (Sumagaysay 1994; Gloria 1994; Tan and Gomez 1994).

Some cases of child abuse remain hidden in the very social institutions tasked by society to care for the children: the family, the church and the school—the three socializing agents crucial in childhood and in which adult society puts its trust and faith. There are reports of abuse of children by teachers, usually in the form of severe physical punishment or humiliation for wrongdoing. Abuse by clergymen remains an open secret but is not confronted for fear of offending a sacred institution. Exposing

the abuses that lurk in these social institutions may rock the very foundations of society. The abuses therefore remain hidden. Once they are exposed and reported, however, the figures are so alarming that society can no longer afford to ignore them.

Notes

1. Informal sources say that the extrapolation was made by a group of NGO-based individuals commissioned in 1985 to do a study on the situation of Filipino children in especially difficult circumstances.

2. Ron O'Grady (1992b:138), ECPAT international coordinator, agrees: "The size and complexity of the Philippines means that surveys of children in prostitution are always inadequate and no responsible body has made an estimate of the total number of child prostitutes in the country."

3. The estimate of 20,000 child prostitutes was still being cited during the 1994 Jubilee Campaign when the actual number was said to have increased to 60,000.

4. The study was conducted in Metro Manila, Iloilo, Olongapo, Baguio, Angeles, Davao, Zamboanga, Cebu, Naga and Pagsanjan.

5. Some articles refer to the linkage between street children and child prostitutes. For instance, of the 50,000-75,000 street children estimated to be living in Metro Manila, at least 3,000 were child prostitutes (cited in Santos-Ocampo et al. 1994:50).

6. Hazardous work is "work which exposes workers to dangerous environmental elements, contaminants or work conditions, including ionizing radiation, chemical fire, flammable substances, noxious components and the like" (Dionela and Di Giovanni 1996:1).

The Triangle of Abusers

At the 1996 World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, one workshop group reported that sex exploiters include not only the “users” but also the “suppliers” and “protectors.” Suppliers refer to the pimps, brothel owners and parents, among others; the protectors, to government officials, local politicians or the police.¹ A framework that uses the concept of the “triangle of abusers” to analyze commercial sexual exploitation of children could very well analyze other categories of child abuse. However, it is in the discourse of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation that the role of the perpetrator is more developed.

The “Users” in Our Midst

Much of the literature on child prostitution has depicted the “users” as “foreign pedophiles posing as tourists” (Alforte in ECPAT 1994:42). It even asserts that the presence of this group, more than any other, has increased demand for prostituted children. The “other sex tourists” identified were the women pedophiles, those who prefer virgins, casual sexual experimenters and pornographers (O’Grady 1992b).

Linking child prostitution to tourism has brought about a preoccupation with foreign pedophiles as the primary sex exploiters or “users.” As a campaign strategy it has caught the attention of the public, mass media and policymakers, but it is not without negative implications. It erroneously equates gays with “child molesters” (O’Grady 1992b; Tan in HAIN 1987) and has created the image of foreign tourists as a sexual threat to children (Ennew et al. 1996). Excessive focus on foreign pedophiles has drawn attention away from local pedophiles, who presumably constitute a larger population of commercial sex exploiters² (Ennew et al. 1996; Alforte in ECPAT 1994). Moreover, focus on tourism and foreign pedophiles overlooks other factors that reinforce the phenomena of pedophilia and prostitution³ and conveniently blames the “other”—the foreigner—for the problem.

With more attention given to other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse of children (incest or rape, for example), the image of the sex exploiter as a middle-aged, professional, Caucasian male⁴ has been gradually replaced with that of a middle-aged, poorly educated, Filipino male: the sex exploiter is not someone “external” to us but is someone in our

midst—a person living in our home or neighborhood (Center for Women's Studies 1996; Zarco et al. 1995 in Balanon 1997). Most abusers are “gentle,” preparing their victims for abuse by lavishing them with praise, gifts or rewards; treating them better than their siblings; or constantly reassuring them that the abusive act is an act of love. It is not surprising that some victims/survivors do not see anything wrong in the abusive incidents and so do not report them.

A study on family violence reveals that the child molesters or abusers are mostly in their 30s and 40s and usually unemployed. The female children's abusers are usually known to the girls, with fathers, uncles, step-fathers and male neighbors as the most frequent abusers (Center for Women's Studies 1996). The Zarco et al. (1995 in Balanon 1997) study on police-reported rape incidents in Metro Manila yielded similar findings. The perpetrators were all male, 30-59 years old; most were skilled workers, with an elementary school education, lower class⁷ and known to the victims.

The influence of drugs and alcohol on the abuser is a major aggravating factor in child abuse (Center for Women's Studies 1996). But the mass media and police reports tend to pin the blame entirely on the drug menace, which turns the abuser into the “other”—the drug-crazed, uneducated, destitute outcast who should be institutionalized. They link child abuse to drug abuse and dependency and to the rising incidence of criminality, diverting attention away from the need for intervention and policy programs for the victims and abusers.

A study on child labor in northern Negros notes two forms of exploitation: self-exploitation and exploitation from outside. The children themselves can be considered “users” of their own labor as they “push themselves to labor in compliance with their parents' order” (Lopez-Gonzaga et al. 1990:106). A less contentious view of exploitation is that it comes from outside; the users are persons who subject children to exploitative work conditions. Abusive employers in a formal labor setting quickly come to mind, but parents and guardians may themselves employ children for industrial work done at home. Studies confirm that working at home does not necessarily protect the child from exploitation (Del Rosario 1993; Del Rosario 1986). Exploitation at home may be considered a variation of “self-exploitation.”

“Self-exploitation” also occurs when children such as prostituted-children-turned-pimps and gang leaders exploit other children and, with adults, perform the functions of both “user” and “supplier.” In gangs and syndicates, they may even be the “protector.”

It is customary to blame the “users” (or abusers in general) for perpetuating child abuse. They create the demand for children for profit, sex or other reasons. The “users” personify the “other” whom we blame. While child abuse is linked to the “other”—be it tourism, drugs or globalization—we should not forget to link it to other issues. This entails investigating the processes operating at the microlevel as well as reexamining what it is in our social and cultural milieu that has been misused or distorted to allow the perpetuation of abuse.

The Network of Child Abusers

Most literature on child abuse sees abusers acting as individuals. While this may be true in some cases, much can be gained from seeing them in the context of the triangular network of “users,” “suppliers” and “protectors,” which undermines the complicity of the child and suggests that there is a complex, sometimes organized, network of abusers, with each one reinforcing the other’s interests.

This view is strongest in the literature that refers to child prostitution as a “sex trade” or an “organized industry” (Cullen 1996; Hermoso 1994). It suggests that prostitution—or child abuse—can be lucrative, with the users, suppliers and protectors in connivance with each other, as succinctly illustrated by M. L. Tan (1987):

Politically, prostitution in the Philippines has always been one of those “semi-legal” professions controlled by a complex underworld mafia-type network that includes our so-called law enforcers and government officials. Recent exposés have shown international links with the Japanese Yakuza and the Australian underworld, a vicious web that involves virtual slavery for many of its victims. The term debt bondage is also used, referring to the fact that procurers scout the countryside for young recruits, usually female, and then bring them to urban centers where they are forced into prostitution, with meager financial returns on the grounds that they have to pay back costs of transportation, board and lodging.

Sporadic raids and “clean-up” operations of brothels and massage parlors are conducted only to counter-act growing public outrage. But these are exercises in futility, working to the disadvantage of the prostitutes and to the advantage of the political *padrinos* who use the raids as an excuse to hike their extortion fees (protection money or “tong”).

Recent investigations show that the web of abusers is becoming more vicious and complex, rendering intervention and advocacy more difficult (Cullen 1994). The network has since delinked itself from its mafia or underworld character and has taken forms that promote its “legitimacy.” For instance, organizations of pedophiles and pederasts⁶ advocate the right of all people to consensual intergenerational relationships.⁷ They openly publish and circulate books, magazines and other materials promoting the Philippines as a gold mine for children.⁸ They have web pages that can be visited by anyone surfing the Internet.⁹ They have links with the travel and hotel industries that condone their activities by organizing “(sex) tours” or by simply turning a blind eye to clients who check in with a minor.¹⁰ They have local agents in the community who ensure an endless supply of minors. They have links with government officials and the police, who act not only as “protectors” of “users” but as “users” themselves (Cullen 1994; Hermoso 1994). Arrested foreign pedophiles are able to bail themselves out, and the wheels of justice turn in their favor. The network of prostitution on the streets may not be as complex, but the triangle of abusers also perpetuates it.

Looking at child prostitution in this frame dispels adult customers’ claims that it was the child who enticed them into having sex. It reinforces the notion that the child is an unwilling participant in this trade. Ironically, it was a self-confessed pedophile who said that “sex isn’t the issue”—profit and power are (Moody in Tan 1987).¹¹

The same triangular network operates in the exploitation of child labor. In moving from their home to their place of employment, children encounter the people and institutions responsible for the abuse. From recruitment to transport to placement, children are deceived, misled, enticed or beguiled into leaving their family and home to work elsewhere, often in urban centers, where they fall prey to abusive employers (Apit 1996; Visayan Forum 1996). Local procurers or legal recruitment agencies are

responsible for child labor migration, but the children's family and social network are even more so (Camacho 1997). The lack of support system for the children once they are employed breeds an environment open to abuse and exploitation.

A vast and complex network facilitates the movement of child labor, especially across international borders. But the literature does not provide any in-depth account of this network. It is thus not surprising to find that most interventions are severely limited and geared toward the act of abuse. Knowing how this network operates would enable service providers to design an intervention program to prevent abuse. It would not be a simple task, but the depth and range of the "semi-legal" operation should be investigated in order to identify where and when intervention would be most effective and to put a stop to the movement.

The mass media join the network of abusers through their irresponsible and insensitive handling of child abuse cases. The mass media are a complex network of publishers, producers, artists, writers, distributors, promoters and subscribers or the viewing public. Pornography is probably the most obvious way the mass media abuse or exploit children. But there are subtler forms of exploitation by the mass media. One of the earliest documented cases was an Australian television documentary about Pagsanjan which blocked out the faces of the foreign pederasts but not of the children (Tan 1987). The employment of minors in the movie and television industry raises concerns over industry producers' compliance with labor laws and whether employment in the industry is in the best interest of children in the first place.

Service providers, or anyone who intends or purports to help abused children, can also contribute to the abuse. Some "house mothers," for example, subject their children-clientele to verbal and physical abuse in the guise of disciplining them. Police interviews or "interrogations," if done improperly and insensitively, can cause children to relive their experience of abuse. Even family members can be party to the abuse by choosing to ignore the pleas of the abused child and sealing them in the box of family secrets in order to keep the family intact. Verbal and physical abuse are major reasons why children leave home.

The framework that identifies the triangle of abusers highlights the failure of the government to protect the children. The government protects abusers not only through its ingrained graft and corruption, but also

through omission—by not implementing policies; by sitting on documented cases or complaints or not acting against identified perpetrators; or by generally allowing a system that breeds and perpetuates a network of abusers.

The three modes of exploitation overlap. A “user” becomes a “supplier” or functions as both; supplier and user become each other’s “protector.”

The triangle-of-abusers framework shows that people need not have direct contact with the children or have a direct hand in the actual abuse or exploitation to become participants in the abuse. Those who allow themselves to be enveloped by the culture of silence, fear and apathy perpetuate child abuse. Combating child abuse is not limited to prosecuting the “users” alone. It requires dismantling the entire triangular network of abusers.

Notes

1. See the summary of the workshop report on local and foreign sexual exploiters in Asia in *Report of the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*. Stockholm, Sweden. 27-31 August 1996:184-5.

2. Irene Fellizar of Kabalikat, an NGO providing health education to prostituted women in Manila, says: “On the whole, there are still more local paedophiles. Already there is demand locally, when foreign paedophiles come here, they increase the demand. And their presence sort of legitimises the practice. Because they pay more, the child sex worker then shows a marked preference for foreign clients, and then as an occupation reaps large rewards, no matter how illegitimate, it becomes less condemnable. If you bring in people who can afford to pay more, you distort the direction of the demand between local and foreign demand” (Alforte 1994:43).

3. See M. L. Tan, “An Overview of Pedophilia and Child Prostitution in the Philippines, *Pom-pom: Child and Youth Prostitution in the Philippines* (Quezon City: Health Action Information Network, 1987); and Shay Cullen, “Child Prostitution in the Philippines Today,” 1995, unpublished.

4. Studies stress that it is uncommon for pedophiles to be psychotic, senile or mentally retarded. Most are found to be respected, trusted, well-loved members of the community. See Ron O’Grady, *The Child and the Tourist* (Bangkok: ECPAT, 1992) and Shay Cullen, “Child Prostitution in the Philippines Today.”

5. The paper noted that child abuse also occurs in the middle and upper classes, but is rarely reported.

6. Active pedophile and pederast groups are found in most countries in Western Europe, as well as in the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan. Among these are The North American Man/Boy Love Association, The Rene Guyon Society, The Lewis Carroll Collector's Guild, The Howard Nichols Society, The Paedophile Information Exchange, The Stichting Paidika Foundation, and Australian Paedophile Support Group. See Ron O'Grady, *The Child and the Tourist* (Bangkok: ECPAT, 1992):55-76. We found no literature on local pedophile organizations.

7. Pedophiles and pederasts claim that their relationships do not involve coercion and are therefore nonexploitative. In the words of Joe, 60: "I'd had sex with children in Britain before going abroad, but I realised there was less chance of being caught in Thailand and the Philippines... I've only once used physical force on a child. They never resisted, but to say I had their consent would be wrong... I bribed and pleaded with them, but I also showed them genuine affection and attention" (*Church of England*, 9 February 1996).

8. An example is the *Gay Guide Spartacus*, founded and co-edited by John D. Stanford. It carried with it holiday help portfolios for pedophiles, including a 1991 edition on the Philippines (Shay Cullen, "Child Prostitution in the Philippines Today"). A more recent example is *Sex Havens* (Forestsides, Rowlands Castle: Scope International, 1996), which gives details on where to go overseas to have sex with children (Michele Brailsford, "Child Sex Tour Book Withdrawn," *The News* [UK], 3 February 1996).

9. See Alecks Pabico, "Sex Tourists Visit RP Via Cyberspace," *Manila Times*, 29 January 1996.

10. *Spartacus Holiday Help* portfolio, published in the 1980s, identified several hotels that supposedly allowed pedophiles to check in with children. Stanford, *Spartacus* editor, commented: "In most hotels, there is no extra charge if the boys stay overnight... you just walk into your hotel with your boy, collect your key and go straight to your room." The Preda Foundation staff learned from foreign, single, male hotel guests that members of the hotel staff even offered them young girls (Shay Cullen, "Child Prostitution in the Philippines Today").

11. See Tan, ed. *Pom-pom: Child and Youth Prostitution in the Philippines* (Quezon City: HAIN 1987).

Some Proposals for Understanding Child Abuse

While it has long been recognized that many children are in danger of being abused, the study of child abuse has never developed into a discourse separate from that of children in especially difficult circumstances. The legal definition of abuse can serve only as a starting point for developing the discourse. It is important to identify the elements that constitute child abuse to understand it better and to determine the type, method and extent of intervention needed to deal with it.

After clarifying certain conceptual issues (childhood, work or family, for instance), this study proposes the following elements as a starting point in understanding child abuse.

Types

A child often experiences several types of abuse at the same time. However, intervention or advocacy workers tend to focus on the abuse they perceive as more grave (beatings) and overlook other types (such as verbal abuse, which is sometimes more damaging).

The following are the different types of abuse as adapted from DSWD categories:

- (i) sexual abuse, which includes rape, incest, acts of lasciviousness and attempted rape;
- (ii) physical abuse and maltreatment;
- (iii) sexual exploitation, which includes prostitution, pedophilia and pornography;
- (iv) neglect, abandonment, deprivation;
- (v) child labor exploitation, slavery;
- (vi) mental and emotional abuse; and
- (vii) verbal abuse.

The definition and scope of each type of abuse still needs to be clarified. Other types of abuse may be added to the list.

Circumstances

The circumstances in which abuse occurs are significant in assessing its effect and in determining the necessary intervention. Giving im-

portance to the circumstances affirms the specificity of each experience of abuse. For instance, rape in war situations constitutes torture and is a significantly different experience from domestic rape.

Children may be (i) in conflict with the law, (ii) on or of the streets, (iii) in war situations, (iv) in disaster situations, (v) in exploitative work situations, (vi) prostituted, (vii) abducted or victims of trafficking, (viii) child mothers, (ix) disabled, (x) infected with a HIV/AIDS or have an HIV/AIDS-infected family, or (xi) members of indigenous communities or ethnic minorities.

Degree and Duration

Abuse can be mild, moderate or severe. Defining the degree of child abuse may remedy the situation where only severe and life-threatening cases receive attention. Duration can sometimes be more important than the type of abuse; it can be a factor that determines the degree of abuse. For example, mild verbal abuse done over a period of time can be considered severe. Other factors can be the child's age, educational attainment, relationship to the perpetrator, family income and the extent of physical damage inflicted on the child.

Gender

The gender of the abused child is a key element in determining the degree of abuse. Girls and boys cope differently, depending on societal culture and norms. However, girls are more vulnerable from the start. The burden of poverty falls heavily upon them: malnutrition, infection and illiteracy are more prevalent among them than among boys, affecting how they comprehend their experience and life chances. Girls are also particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse and molestation, early pregnancy and motherhood, and at greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

Age

The children's age should be gathered at the time of violation and of disclosure. Their age at the time of violation determines the children's ability to comprehend the experience and therefore also determines the impact of abuse on them. The age at the time of disclosure is vital for assessing the children's ability to comprehend their situation and to con-

struct a meaning out of the experience. It is also significant in gauging their ability to communicate their experience as well as in anticipating and preparing to fulfil their needs.

Perpetrator

Who the perpetrator is—his or her relationship to the child, gender and status in society—may sometimes be more significant than the abusive act itself in determining the effect of the act on the child. It is also important to classify the perpetrator as user, supplier or protector, and to identify the network of abusers to which the perpetrator belongs, especially in seeking justice for the abused child.

Summary and Conclusion

The volume alone of information about child abuse has generated a vast amount of interest among various social sectors. However, after more than a decade of intervention, advocacy and research, we have yet to evaluate what we already know and to identify what we still need to know about child abuse. Intervention and other support programs for children can make a qualitative difference, move beyond what is most convenient and readily available, only if they are based on new and localized constructions or definitions of the problem.

Our study raises some conceptual issues regarding child abuse. Abused children are widely understood as synonymous with children in especially difficult circumstances, a category popularized by UNICEF in the mid-1980s. Child abuse is often seen not as a distinct social phenomenon but as a feature of some other phenomenon such as child labor and child prostitution.

The discourse on child abuse has been developing along specific categories on which much of the literature is focused and of which we already have a profound understanding. This has encouraged conceptual debates in each category of abuse. Terms have been coined and distinct groups of children identified based on their unique and common characteristics in the effort to understand the complexities of each problem. This, in turn, has refined intervention work and called public attention to child abuse.

The study also notes with concern that the development of the discourse on child abuse is in English, not in the language through which children develop a profound understanding of themselves and construct their daily lives.

Still-unresolved conceptual issues and the problem of definition leave current monitoring work with much to do in terms of establishing the true scale and magnitude of the problem. If monitoring work is to be effective, it should look into the dimensions of historicity, frequency, severity and range of child abuse.

Although incidence is generally limited to the number of children involved, a number of problems remain: (i) the frequent use of "(gu)estimates"; (ii) differences in terminology; (iii) undefined and overlapping scopes; (iv) different age groupings; and (v) concentration of research efforts in urban centers. Because the problems are basic, they seriously undermine researchers' capacity for analysis, comparison and integration of information.

The study calls attention to the hidden face of child abuse—children in bonded labor and in domestic work—which has received attention of late but escaped government and NGO monitoring and intervention work. Abuses which occur in social institutions that are supposed to protect or promote children's welfare remain hidden, such as abuse in school and abuse perpetrated by members of the clergy.

No study of child abuse would be complete without giving attention to the abusers or the perpetrators of the abuse. The study thus adopts the framework used in the study of sex exploiters and introduces the term "triangle of abusers" to refer to the "users," "suppliers" and "protectors." It notes that the literature on the perpetrators is most developed in the discussion of commercial sexual exploitation of children, which conveniently blames the "other" (foreign pedophiles, tourism) for the rising incidence of child prostitution. Recent studies have established that there are more "users" in our midst—in our family, neighborhood and community. Distancing ourselves from the "other" entails looking at the elements in our social and cultural milieu that allow the perpetuation of child abuse. The study notes that the triangular network of abusers has become so vicious and complex that it renders intervention and policy work more difficult. Seeing the perpetrators as an organized network instead of as aber-

rant individuals or groups refines and deepens analysis of child abuse. It uncovers a vast and complex system that deliberately perpetuates abuse.

The study also highlights the role of the mass media, service providers, family members and government in the abuse, and how they are indirectly entangled in the network of abusers. The triangle-of-abusers framework reinforces the idea that one need not directly participate in the abuse to perpetuate it—one need only allow the culture of silence, fear and apathy to reign. Combating child abuse is a social responsibility. It requires dismantling the entrenched network of abusers.

The study identifies six elements of child abuse that can help us better understand it as a distinct social phenomenon and thus determine the type, method and extent of intervention to be used. The elements are (i) type of abuse, (ii) circumstance of abuse, (iii) degree and duration of the abuse, (iv) the child's age, (v) the child's gender and (vi) the identity of the perpetrator.

Issues and Recommendations

Discourse on Child Abuse

The concept of child abuse

The discourse affirming child abuse as a distinct social phenomenon must develop. It must clarify the definition and scope, the different contexts or situations and the different manifestations of abuse. It should take into account the historical, cultural and psychological dimensions of abuse. It should reassess conceptions of childhood, work, family, education and values based on indigenous knowledge and practice and in consultation with the children. It should reexamine methods and approaches for helping children.

Terms and distinctions

Current terms and distinctions should be reexamined. How much of the information in the literature reflects children's experiences? How much of the current information on children is a mere repetition of empirical findings of past studies?

Language

Child abuse should be discussed in the Philippine languages in order to develop a greater consciousness and sensitive understanding of the problem. This means using Philippine languages as the medium of communication and writing, as well as of evoking, identifying and analyzing the various concepts and terms. Child abuse studies should also be constructed using the children's language—the terms they have coined, the lingo they use on the streets.

Research Gaps and Issues

Gaps

There should be more theory-grounded, programmatic and/or policy-oriented research on the following:

- (i) the less visible forms of abuse such as physical abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse and neglect;
- (ii) the reported but unheeded forms of abuse such as abuse in schools and by clergy;

- (iii) pornography and other forms of abuse and exploitation of children through and by the mass media;
- (iv) the depth, range and operation of the network of abusers in order to identify where and when it is most effective to intervene;
- (v) microlevel analysis of the perpetrators of abuse and a reexamination of what it is in our social and cultural milieu that has been misused or distorted and allows the perpetuation of abuse;
- (vi) abuse that occurs among and is perpetrated by members of the middle and upper classes;
- (vii) establishing or debunking the link between child abuse and poverty;
- (viii) the less-known abusers such as local pedophiles, "gentle" abusers, woman pedophiles, children as perpetrators;
- (ix) gender dimension of abuse (girl victims/survivors and woman abusers);
- (x) the phenomenon of abuse in the family and by family members as it undermines the value of the family as all-important in Filipino culture.

Dissemination

More research studies using Philippine languages should be undertaken and distributed, and the information packaged for use by the children themselves. Information materials targeting children should be developed. More resources should be allotted to translating the materials, distributing them in at least two languages (English and Filipino or any other Philippine language), and making them child-friendly.

Children's Participation

In research

The task of redefining or reconceptualizing child abuse should consider the children's views. Every effort should be exerted to mobilize their participation in the production of knowledge on their own situations and problems. Research, advocacy and intervention work should be reexamined to see if and how children's views have been given their due respect and weight.

In programming and policymaking

An issue to consider in the area of children's participation is the possibility that the children's chosen option may not be the best for them. (For example, children may prefer to work than study. Their decision to work may be interpreted differently depending on their socialization process, the socioeconomic context of the family or the researcher's conception of childhood.) Or even if it is, their views may be ignored by policymakers and development programmers if it proves inconvenient or problematic to include them. How do we resolve this dilemma?

Measuring and Monitoring Child Abuse*Baseline information*

Consistent and comprehensive baseline information on child abuse should be established. After a decade of work on child abuse, it is time to do away with "(gu)estimations" and poor statistics. Only by coming up with an overall baseline situation of child abuse will it be possible to (i) measure subsequent changes, (ii) gauge the impact of policy and programs, (iii) identify the causes of and trends in abuse and discrepancies between need and response, and (iv) establish what must be done to combat child abuse and to improve the children's circumstances in general.

National monitoring system

A national monitoring system requires the production of baseline information and the investigation of the conceptual, theoretical, methodological, organizational, ethical and financial problems of establishing such a system. The monitoring efforts of the government, NGOs and academic communities should be improved. The establishment of a monitoring system and the redefinition of abuse will benefit each other.

Standard concepts and indicators

Necessary to establishing a monitoring system is a shared understanding of basic concepts and standards and culturally appropriate and child-specific indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) that are valid, sensitive, comparable and accurate. However, care should be exerted to avoid a bias toward hard and statistically valid indicators over qualitative information, which can better explain social reality.

Measuring and monitoring achievements

In general, monitoring work is not only about highlighting the violations but also measuring the achievements, ongoing and over time, to prevent and address violations.

Political will

The absence of political will is a more important problem than lack of data in monitoring work. Another problem is the failure of both GOs and NGOs to maximize available information technology to make monitoring of child abuse more systematic. The challenge, therefore, is for the private sector to continually pressure the national government to make children's concerns its top priority, not only in terms of policy pronouncements but also in the allocation of resources.

Child Abuse: Effects, Interventions and Methods

Effects of Child Abuse

Indicators of Abuse

Brochures, papers, researches and other published and unpublished works that aid campaigns against child abuse discuss the “indicators of abuse.” The Council of Elders for the Protection of Children, for example, lists some of the early and long-term effects of child abuse: (i) prostitution; (ii) delinquency; (iii) suicide attempts; (iv) depression; (v) sexual fears and dysfunction; and (vi) low self-esteem. It fails, however, to adequately describe the behavior to look for.

Some agencies provide descriptions of physical, behavioral and social effects to help the end-user understand and identify the indicators of child abuse. The Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse (CPTCSA) module for teachers and students, for example, focuses on physical manifestations and behavioral changes. The modules for parents outline not only indicators of abuse but explain why children may fear to disclose the abuse. They also focus on behavioral changes: (i) regression to early childhood behavior such as thumb-sucking; (ii) depression; (iii) low self-regard; (iv) loss of appetite; and (v) refusal to see friends.

“Dark Secrets: Helping Victims of Child Abuse” by Sr. Pilar Verzosa, RGS (1997) shows the reader what to look for: (i) behavior such as excessive bathing or poor hygienic habits; (ii) unexplained pain; (iii) irritation or swelling of the mouth, genital or anal area; (iv) unexplained bruises; (v) human bite marks; (vi) blade marks; (vii) weight loss; and (viii) disturbed sleep. Verzosa also describes the psychological, emotional and social effects of abuse: (i) blank stares; (ii) absentmindedness; (iii) fear or dislike of certain people or places; (iv) aggressive behavior; (v) persistent sexual play with self, other children, toys or pets; and (vi) display of sexual knowledge through language or behavior inappropriate for the child’s age.

Studies on the Effects of Child Abuse

While a number of documents outline the indicators of child abuse, few present in-depth studies on the effects and impact on the child. An abundance of materials, such as case studies written by professionals, de-

scribe and analyze the effects of child abuse in particular cases, but they are not consolidated.

Of the few studies on the effects of child abuse, most notable is Dr. Ma. Luisa Carandang's in-depth psychological assessment of street children (1996). The primary tools she used were in-depth clinical interviews, projective techniques and measures of intellectual functioning. The book features children's drawings that give insight into their inner world and, together with other psychological tools, expose the abuses they endured. Sexually abused children often draw themselves without clearly defined hands—that is, as helpless. The children also generally feel that they have been irreparably damaged; they mistrust men; they feel shame, anger, betrayal and guilt. Their experience results in a “highly distorted and repulsive attitude toward sex.” They avoid talking about the sexual act, fearing it and perceiving it as dirty.

The Children's Help and Assistance Foundation, Inc. (CHAFI) study on “Self-esteem of the Physically and Sexually Abused Children and an Analysis of their Roles in the Group” used the survey research method, which employs interviews and questionnaires as the primary tools to gather data. The questionnaires were administered orally and were interactive. The study compared the self-esteem of children who were abused and those who were not. Its preliminary findings reveal that children who were physically abused were little different from those who were not. Children who were sexually abused, however, had significantly lower self-esteem than those who were not. They had difficulty relating to others and their environment as they tended to isolate themselves or work for self-gratification at the expense of other group members. The study describes this behavior as self-oriented, a coping mechanism for developing the self.

Hazards and Risks

Child laborers and street children are exposed to hazards and risks that can (i) harm them physically, emotionally and mentally; (ii) affect and retard their development; (iii) disable them permanently; or (iv) lead to death. *The Human Rights Forum's* “Child Labor: Neglected Human Rights Violations” shows how children in agriculture may be injured by dangerous tools and get sick due to exposure to natural elements and chemicals. Children in the manufacturing industry are harmed by chemical vapors and smoke and by prolonged submersion in water. In general, illness, fa-

tigue and wounds are the effects of labor on children. The incidence of accidents is higher for children than for adults, affecting and eventually retarding the children's physical, social and intellectual development.

Priya Gopalen's "A Situational Analysis in Violence and Violence-related Working Conditions of Domestic Helpers Employed in Metro Manila" paints a startling picture of what child domestic helpers face from their employers: (i) verbal abuse; (ii) physical abuse (beatings, torture); (iii) sexual abuse (rape, harassment); (iv) violations of the Labor Code (low wages, no leave credits, overwork); (v) denial of human rights; (vi) deficient nutrition and health care; and (vii) being made to work even when ill.

Childhope's *Street Girls of Metro Manila* describes the direct effects of living on the streets. The girls often end up in prostitution, which leads to physical pain and illness. One had wounds on her legs and thighs. Many contract venereal diseases, including HIV/AIDS. They are also beaten up by other street children or raped by their boyfriends. Although the book describes the physical effects in detail, the psychosocial effects of abuse are not thoroughly discussed.

The literature lacks discussion of the effects of emotional, mental or psychological abuse on children. All the effects of the abuse must be given primary attention if intervention is to be appropriate and effective.

Reporting Child Abuse

Billy was 14 when he was recruited to work at a poultry farm. He came from Davao where the recruiter promised him various opportunities in Manila. He did not expect that anguish awaited him at the poultry farm. He was forced to work 12 hours a day, seven days a week, with pay below the minimum wage; no overtime pay, no benefits. He was also beaten and forced to live in a small hut with five other persons. He dealt with sick and dead chickens which proved to be hazardous to his health. The Kamalayan Development Center (KDC) investigated the reported child labor in the poultry farm. When there was enough evidence, the KDC informed and coordinated with the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). Other government agencies such as the Child Labor Management Team of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) also coordinated with the NBI.

The media was also involved to document the incident (SCF-UK, no date).

Sometimes a child, despite threats from the abuser, discloses the abuse to a relative, friend, teacher or significant adult. Disclosure involves sharing the information about the abuse and the perpetrator. But many cases stop there. Few are reported to the authorities even though the Department of Justice (DOJ) requires every Filipino to report any case of child abuse—abandonment, abuse, exploitation or neglect—to the authorities within 48 hours of discovery in writing, by telephone or in person.

The mass media regularly expose cases of child abuse. Newspapers show pictures of children hiding their faces from the camera, crumpled and hurt, and of the perpetrator violently denying the charges. Although the number of reported child abuse cases is rising, it is estimated that many more go unreported. When abuse is reported, an intermediary to whom the child has disclosed the abuse often accompanies the child to the authorities. What the child undergoes after reporting the abuse is not linear; events and interventions overlap.

Intervention starts when the authorities, GOs and NGOs document the case and provide the child protection. Depending on the circumstances, the child, with an intermediary, contacts the following agencies for assistance:

- (i) The Barangay Committee on the Welfare of Children. When a case of child abuse is reported at the barangay level, the officials interview the child regarding the incident. They then accompany the child to the police, NBI or DSWD.
- (ii) The Philippine National Police (PNP). The PNP has established a women's desk, which also accepts child abuse cases. The child is interviewed for the blotter and for reports to aid the investigation of the case.
- (iii) The National Bureau of Investigation. The NBI has trained personnel to handle and interview abused children. The interview is used for the bureau's own investigation.
- (iv) Services such as Bantay-Bata, a 24-hour hotline for child abuse cases. The identity of callers who report incidents of abuse is protected. Social workers are on call to rescue children from

dangerous situations and provide protection and referrals to centers.

- (v) Hospitals, clinics, private physicians. Some abused children are brought directly to hospitals because their injuries are so severe. When health professionals suspect that a case of child abuse has been committed, they contact social services and the police.
- (vi) The Department of Social Welfare and Development and other government agencies.
- (v) NGOs, churches, etc.

The agencies' very efforts to help the children, however, may traumatize them because they must recount the experience over and over again to strangers. Fatigue and confusion may cause them to give inconsistent accounts, which may serve as a ground for dismissal of the case in court. Unless accompanied by a child-care worker or a social worker, they will experience trauma repeatedly.

Law Enforcers and Child Abuse

Agents of the law, particularly the PNP and NBI, recognize that abused children need special services. They have taken steps to ensure the children's well-being and to avoid further trauma. They train personnel to deal with child abuse cases and educate them on children's rights. In 1993, the PNP published *The Police Handbook on the Management of Cases of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances* and distributed it to the police force. However, police abuses against children continue to be documented:

When he was 13, Carl was arrested by the police on charges of stealing a tool box. He was jailed and tortured. He was subjected to water cure. His legs and hands were tied behind him. He was made to lie on his back on a bench and had his face covered with a small towel. A man sat on his stomach while another poured water slowly on his face, while still another continually flogged his legs with a cane. When he couldn't take the torture anymore, Carl "confessed" to the crime (Esquillo-Ignacio 1996).

Although the PNP declares its adherence to the rights of children, case studies, children's testimonies and agency reports often mention police brutality against children. The First Congress of Street Children, held in Makati in December 1990, revealed that most of the participants had been beaten or abused by relatives, employers or the police. Bahay Tuluyan, a street children's shelter, published a comic book to show street children what to do if they are beaten by policemen. Milabel Cristobal, a lawyer with the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), states that most youths arrested for vagrancy, theft or other petty crimes are beaten by the police. Bahay Tuluyan states that street children have learned to expect abusive treatment from police (SCF 1994). The police force is an institution primarily responsible for handling child abuse cases, yet the very investigators of a case may be the same officers who beat up a street child.

Hospitals and the Abused Child

Ninay, a 12-year-old prostituted child, was brought by nuns to a hospital. She was diagnosed as suffering from "multiple STDs" but the attending doctor explained this to the child in this manner: "May tumutubo na parang ubas sa ari mo. Nakuha mo iyan sa mga lalaki" [There's something like grapes growing in your vagina. You got it from the men]. The girl got scared so she ran away. A street vendor who knew the child found her and told the hospital social worker the child was with her. The social worker went and talked with her. The child withdrew at the sight of the social worker and sobbed. The social worker continually talked to the child to gain her trust. The vendor later on told Ninay that she had to go back to the province. The child finally went with the social worker to the hospital. She helped her out of her withdrawal by explaining to the medical staff that Ninay had special needs. The worker also arranged for Ninay's placement in a center for her continuing rehabilitation (Mendoza 1995).

Rene, 12, was kept by his mother for two weeks in the bathroom with his hands tied behind his back with a wire. He was not given food except those surreptitiously provided by the house help. A houseboy helped him escape and took him to the nearest hospital. Doctors decided to confine him due to his injuries and malnourished state. The hospital authorities alerted the DSWD and referred him

to the NBI where he was put into custody. The NBI entrusted the child to the DSWD (SCF-UK).

Hospitals play an important role in detecting child abuse. Health professionals are now conscious of the need to recognize child abuse cases and to intervene opportunistically. The University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital (UP-PGH) has established a child protection unit (CPU) in collaboration with DSWD and the Advisory Board Foundation of Washington, D.C. The CPU aims to provide (i) rapid diagnosis and evaluation, (ii) direct medical care, and (iii) continuing case coordination with DSWD social workers. Health professionals find it difficult to diagnose child abuse cases because the children often do not readily disclose information due to fear, shame and a desire to protect their family.

With the assistance of the DSWD, the CPU established a referral center, which has a network that helps the children avail themselves of the health care system, the justice system, law enforcement agencies and social services. The DSWD also assists the CPU in (i) filing complaints against abusers, (ii) taking children into protective custody and (iii) providing transportation to bring the children to the centers.

The UP-PGH equips health students and professionals with the skills needed to deal with abused children. It also aims to develop a curriculum on child abuse. The physicians must be meticulous in obtaining pertinent clinical information and in gathering evidence of child abuse. They should also be sensitive to the children's state of mind in order to avoid causing further trauma. Due to the complexity and seriousness of child abuse, interventions must include long-term follow-up and integrate the services of different disciplines and professions to help the children heal holistically (Caponong 1997).

NGO Rescue Efforts

NGOs conduct rescue operations with the police. They (i) ensure the safety of children, (ii) refer the children to hospitals for medical treatment and to other agencies for other needs, and (iii) conduct their own rehabilitation program. The Kamalayan Development Center (KDC) goes a step further by gathering information through surveillance, using its own network of community organizers and contacts. It brings the rescued children to DSWD centers for protection.

The Bantay-Bata Hotline is the country's first agency ready to respond to reports of child abuse 24 hours a day. Since the hotline started operating, the number of reported cases referred to the DSWD and its local agencies has increased. In one instance, however, the Bantay-Bata staff rescued a child from his allegedly abusive parents without being deputized by the government; the parents charged them with kidnapping.

How the government responds to the needs of abused children

Most child abuse cases are referred to the DSWD, which offers (i) rehabilitation, (ii) social services and (iii) legal assistance. The government provides integrated services to children who are victims of (i) physical and sexual abuse, (ii) extreme neglect, (iii) trafficking, (iv) child labor and (v) prostitution. Republic Act (R.A.) 7610 provides that abused children shall be taken under the protection of government agencies:

The State shall intervene on behalf of the child when the parent, guardian, teacher or person having care or custody of the child fails or is unable to protect the child against abuse, exploitation and discrimination or when such acts against the child are committed by the said parent, guardian, teacher or person having care or custody of the same.

It shall be the policy of the State to protect and rehabilitate children gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances which affect or will affect their survival and normal development and over which they have no control.

The DSWD provides psychosocial services to children rescued from abusive, hazardous or exploitative conditions. It pioneered and spearheaded a 24-hour-a-day service, Sagip Batang Manggagawa (Child Worker Rescue) Quick Action Network, which deals with cases of maltreatment of and nonpayment of wages to child domestic workers. However, it is difficult to determine the exact number of abused child domestics since all cases are lumped under the category of abused women and children.

The DSWD maintains a Shelter for Abused Girls and Women in Maa, Davao City, for children rescued from prostitution and trafficking and from abusive parents or guardians. After taking in the children and

medically examining them, DSWD personnel then inform the parents or guardians of the child's whereabouts and situation.

Immediate Responses and Their Gaps

Agencies have initiated and developed interventions for the early detection of child abuse and rescue. The 24-hour hotlines and quick action networks are recognized by the public and the government. Hospitals are more sensitive to signs of child abuse. The barangay and other community organizations and volunteers report cases of child abuse. More medical professionals are trained to detect and handle child abuse cases. GOs and NGOs coordinate their rescue operations.

Rescue operations, however, must be complemented by (i) medical services, (ii) continued protection, (iii) psychosocial intervention and (iv) legal action. The literature confirms that different agencies provide the services needed to make intervention comprehensive. However, it is not clear whether or not the rescued children availed themselves of the services. Some of the problems in service delivery are the following:

- (i) Only a handful of hospitals are capable of handling child abuse cases and most are in Metro Manila. Abused children are often brought to hospitals whose personnel are unfamiliar with the detection, methods and treatment of injuries of abused children. The medical examination then becomes another traumatic experience for the child.
- (ii) Not all children remain under the protective custody of the DSWD or NGO centers. Some run away, finding the centers constricting and preferring the "freedom"—and the dangers—of the streets. Rescued child laborers, for example, prefer to find new jobs rather than be "rehabilitated" in a center.
- (iii) Psychosocial interventions are not extensive or in-depth enough. Interventions should not only focus on the children but also manage the systems that will encourage their recovery. The rising number of child abuse cases, however, forces the centers to take in more children than they can handle, exhausting social workers, professionals and other child-care workers and harming the quality of their work.

The literature reveals that abused children are further traumatized at the beginning of intervention when they are interviewed repeatedly for different purposes. The questions tend to be probing and demand the details of the event. By recounting the abuse, the children relive the hurt, fear and humiliation of the incident. The interview must be closely aided by a trained professional. An untrained policeman interviewing a victim of physical abuse, for example, might ask if the child was stubborn or "*makulii*," implying that the beatings were his or her fault and inflicting further damage on him or her. It is important to recognize the needs of the child at the beginning stage when the crisis is at its peak.

Protection and Rehabilitation

Celia, a victim of sexual abuse, was admitted at Marillac Hills in October 1990. She was haggard and dirty. She was often in a pensive mood, restless, and would often ask that she be allowed to go home. She has neglected her hygiene (De Guzman 1992b).

Jackie, a physically and sexually abused street child, exhibited "toughness" and a violent temper at Bahay Tuluyan. She pierced a six-year-old child with a pencil. She ran away from the center but came back after she was robbed and raped while living in the streets. She hid in the center's stockroom until she felt she could trust the staff (SCF-UK).

Victims of child abuse are generally referred to GO and NGO centers for protection and rehabilitation. The first step is to provide for the children's basic needs—food, clothing, shelter and medical services. Professionals sometimes call it crisis intervention, which is based on a crisis theory that emphasizes not only immediate responses to an immediate situation but also the long-term development of psychological adaptation aimed at preventing future problems (Mendoza 1995).

The Centers: Providing an Alternative Support System and Rehabilitation

The centers often adopt a family-like structure to give the children a feeling of acceptance and belonging. The house parents' role in reha-

bilitating the children is an important one. In constant touch with the children, they serve as substitute parents who provide care, love and affection. They “share the responsibility of creating and maintaining the therapeutic nature of the total living environment of the center” (BCYW-DSWD 1991). They encourage the children to establish a routine of chores, personal hygiene, social and recreational activities, and study. Social workers use the milieu therapy approach to treat “problematic persons through planned management of the structures and processes of the situation in which they live” (BCYW-DSWD 1991). The centers emphasize that normal routines and individual activities—structured and unstructured—are therapeutic, boosting self-esteem or self-confidence and modifying behavior.

Cash-strapped centers often employ alternative education modules to teach children to cope with their situations, to meet their needs and to achieve their aspirations. They offer functional literacy classes, Christian or spiritual education, values clarification, skills training, sex education and abuse-prevention training. They use teaching methods such as tutorials, lectures, group dynamics, music, art and drama.

Mary Fajardo’s (1980) study on the success of a theater arts program in increasing the self-esteem, self-confidence and self-worth of a group of institutionalized adolescents prompted state-run centers to employ the method.

Psychosocial Interventions

Most agencies employ the psychosocial approach as the “highlight” of the rehabilitation process. It is basically a systems approach where the social worker works directly with the children, focusing on their inner realities and environment or social context. The goals of the approach are (i) rehabilitation, (ii) behavioral modification, (iii) coping, (iv) healing, (v) enabling and (vi) empowerment. The methods include (i) changing or introducing new factors into the environment and (ii) obtaining resources from the environment or providing them when necessary (De Guzman 1992b).

Professionals and paraprofessionals use the following approaches in psychosocial treatment:

Client-centered system

The therapist attempts to create an atmosphere where clients can begin striving for self-actualization (Kaplan, Sadock and Grebb 1994). The therapist holds them in unconditional positive regard, which is the total nonjudgmental acceptance of clients as they are. Other therapeutic practices include (i) paying attention to the present, (ii) focusing on the feelings of the client, (iii) emphasizing processes, (iv) trusting in the client's potential and self-responsibility, and (v) maintaining a philosophy grounded in a positive attitude toward the client, rather than a preconceived structure of treatment.

Social workers, other professionals and child-care workers often see unconditional acceptance of the children they work with as a critical part of the rehabilitation process. Street children and youth offenders actually express their desire and need for acceptance. When they feel accepted, they are better motivated to actively participate in their own rehabilitation process.

The local literature however, does not define the client-centered approach.

Gestalt theory

From the Gestalt point of view, behavior represents more than the sum of its parts. A Gestalt—a whole—both includes and goes beyond the sum of smaller, independent events. The theory deals with essential characteristics of actual experiences such as value, meaning and form.

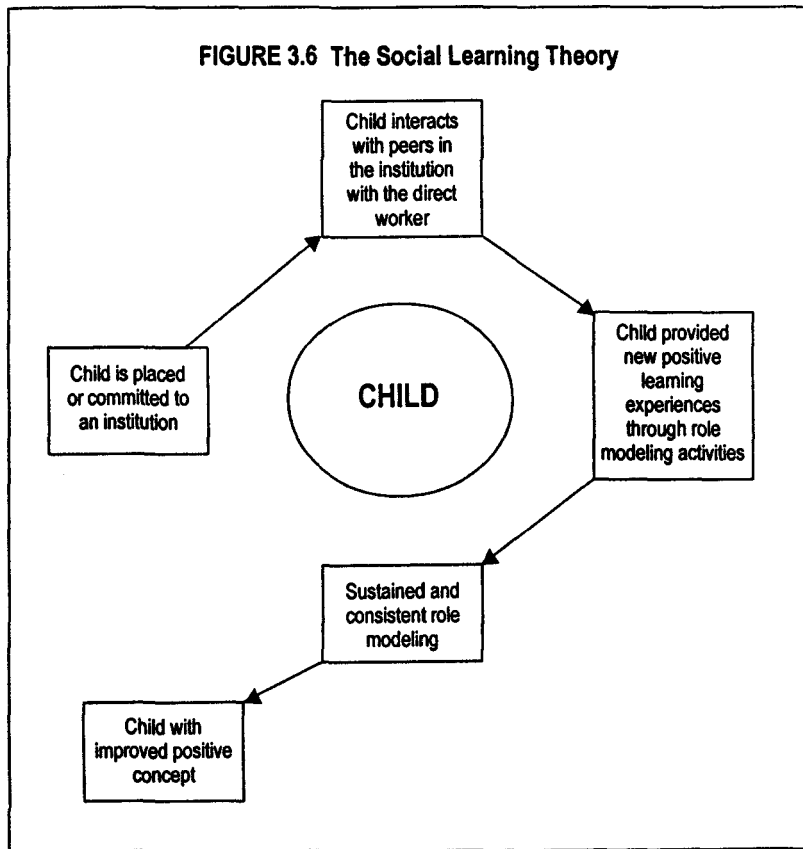
The CPTCSA conducts individual, group and family therapies, which involve teaching, healing and caring. It focuses on group therapy for adolescents in the form of experimentation and training. It uses two primary methodologies—Gestalt and psychodrama—as well as goal setting and journal writing. It has two major goals to help victims: (i) to stop internalizing shame, guilt and responsibility, and (ii) to separate their fear from their anger. Fear is irrational and therefore difficult to handle, but it can be channeled into justified anger against the offender, which is easier to handle.

CHAFI also uses Gestalt therapy in its psychosocial rehabilitation therapy. Other methods are (i) the sociogram, (ii) hypnosis and positive strokes, and (iii) dream interpretation. Other interventions include Rogerian counseling, psychotherapy and catharsis therapy.

Social learning theory

Social learning theory relies on (i) role modeling, (ii) identification and (iii) human interaction (Kaplan, Sadock and Grebb 1994). A person learns by imitating the behavior of another, but only if the person likes the role model. Social learning theorists combine operant and classical conditioning theories. For example, although the observation of models may be a major factor in the learning process, imitation of the model must be reinforced or rewarded if the behaviors are to become part of the person's ways.

The Schools of Social Work Association of the Philippines (SSWAP) defines the social learning theory as an approach used in case work with street children requiring "the social worker to process a broad basic knowl-



edge and adequate skills to be able to resolve social problems through the process of human interaction... [T]he social worker is primarily concerned with defining the tasks to be accomplished and helping the clients learn how to achieve these."

The theory is often employed in the centers. House parents and the social workers set up the environment where the children can learn values through role modeling. It must be noted that only one document defines the social learning theory in application.

Task-centered treatment

Laura Epstein defines the task-centered model as the "technology for alleviating specific target problems perceived by clients, that is, particular problems that clients recognize, understand, acknowledge, and want to attend to." The literature offers no definition of the approach but mentions it as being employed in casework:

Edgar of the Kalingap program, 17, was beaten by his parents and relatives. He ran away and lived on the streets for years. He spent his nights at the center for safety. The staff helped him realize the importance of an education. He never had any formal schooling. The staff helped him obtain a birth certificate, provided tutorials in reading and writing, and helped him pass the DECS's Philippine Educational Placement Test where he qualified for the fifth grade (Childhope 1995).

Erik Erickson's stages of development

Erik Erickson accepted Freud's theory of infantile sexuality but also saw developmental potentials at all stages of life. Erickson constructed a model of the life cycle consisting of eight stages, starting from childhood and extending to adulthood and old age. In each stage, a conflict has to be resolved by the individual in order to normally develop or pass to the next level. Dysfunction may occur if a conflict is not resolved.

Erickson's theory is used as a framework to help identify problems and conflicts the child has failed to resolve. In the literature, social workers not only use the theory as a basic framework to guide them in identifying the problem but also as an "intervention" tool. For example, Rene, 12, a physically abused child, was not only suffering from physical inju-

ries but also from emotional neglect. He performed well in school but his parents were never satisfied. Feeling inadequate, he would run away from home. He was severely beaten when brought back home by neighbors. Rene was committed to a center for protection. The social workers worked with his parents and the staff of the center to help Rene resolve his conflicts. The center's staff provided care and acceptance, but Rene's parents were not cooperative. The center contacted relatives to arrange another placement where the child could develop normally (De Guzman 1992b). The intervention consisted of manipulating the environment to make it stable and responsive to the needs of the abused child.

The total family approach

The literature often mentions the total family approach, which centers not only on the primary client—the child—but also on family members. It involves helping the family become a self-sustaining, stable support system for the child (De Guzman 1992a).

The total family approach resembles the systems approach but limits itself to the family. However, social workers working with local governments reveal that they usually do not have time to conduct casework involving the whole family. The number of child abuse cases referred to them has risen since hotlines were established. The casework then basically centers on ensuring the safety and rehabilitation of the child. Family problems such as marital discord, parents' alcoholism and poor parenting skills are not adequately addressed. Interventions involving the rest of the family usually become limited to lectures on children's rights and R.A. 7610. Abusive parents are threatened with legal action. Cases have been filed, usually against the father, requiring him to distance himself from his family.

The DSWD refers to recent literature on the subject of abuse, particularly the psychosocial approach. One study reviews journals from 1982 to 1995 on social welfare, human services and on child abuse and neglect for the following subjects: (i) detection; (ii) evaluation; (iii) interviewing; (iv) case management; and (v) group work.

The Preda Foundation works for children's empowerment. The social workers and therapists develop a friendly and caring rapport with them to rebuild their sense of personal dignity and self-esteem. The therapy aims to help them resolve the pain and fully express their feelings about it.

The Frameworks and Models Used in the Interventions

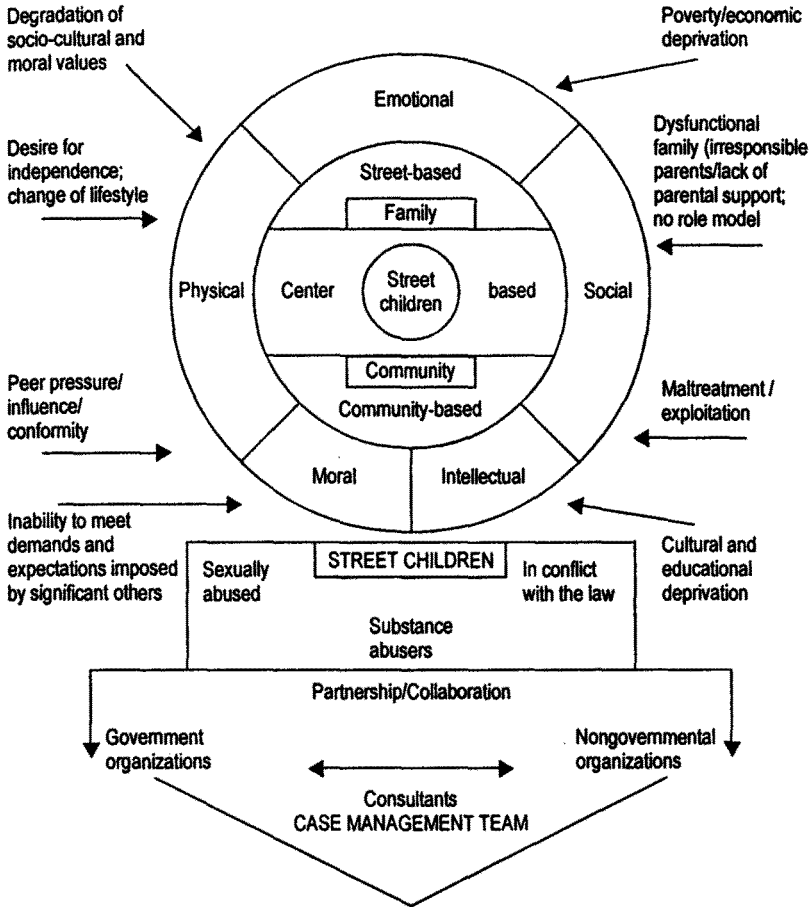
Efforts by agencies and professional organizations to develop intervention models that are appropriate for the Philippine setting include the model on psychosocial interventions for street children by the National Project of Street Children (NPSC). It employs the psychosocial framework and has been adapted to the context of street children. It also outlines the roles played by NGOs and GOs and the nature of their partnership in rehabilitating street children. The framework particularly shows the coordination and networking of the organizations and institutions involved. It does not illustrate the specific interventions used.

The SSWAP has also developed models that describe the theories and methods to be used in interventions for street children. An example is the social learning theory, which was culled from the summer workshop for social workers. The model is center-based and indicates that a requisite to social learning involves committing the child to an institution. But social learning is not limited to institutions alone. Certainly, it is not the only environment where the child can learn positive behavior. Learning can take place in any setting—at home, in school or on the street. What is important is the presence of consistent role models for the child.

Some organizations and institutions (SSWAP, CPTSCA and CHAFI, for example) consciously apply the theories in their work, but the literature generally offers no definitions or descriptions of how the theories and methods have been applied. Carandang's work (1996) with street children is an example of a multidimensional approach. Her framework views the child from four dimensions: (i) the perspective of a child as a total person; (ii) the developmental perspective; (iii) the contextual dimension; and (iv) the inner or phenomenological dimension. The framework allowed her to perceive and identify the child's different needs on all levels or dimensions. She chose methods that would fit the framework reflecting the realities of the child.

The approaches are appropriately applied but generally designed for individual sessions. In the Philippines, one-on-one casework may not be practical as direct child-care workers are so overworked that the quality of their casework suffers. It is necessary to develop methods that focus on groups and communities.

FIGURE 3.7 Psychosocial Intervention for Street Children in the Philippines
National Project of Street Children



Coordination among service providers in assessing, training, planning intervention, implementing and evaluating of psychosocial intervention strategies (social workers, houseparents, psychologists, street educators, psychiatrists).

Issues Concerning Methods in Psychosocial Interventions

Children on the streets, prostituted children, child laborers and abused children are alienated from their families and communities due to the stigma connected with being victimized and abused. The literature shows that most interventions aim (i) to help abused children function normally, (ii) to rehabilitate them and (iii) to reintegrate them with their family by teaching them appropriate coping skills.

The organizations' orientation affects their interventions and methods. Some view child abuse as caused by the systems and social structures of our society. Others believe it stems from problematic families and from the child's own problematic behavior (SSWAP 1988). Still others believe it is caused by the lack of faith in God and failure to adhere to the values of the church.

Few organizations recognize the structural causes of child abuse. Most view child abuse as a result of poverty aggravated by socio-psychological factors, particularly broken homes and families. Their intervention and preventive measures are often confined to (i) rehabilitating the individual, (ii) providing education, (iii) strengthening the family economically and psychosocially, and (iv) reintegrating children into their family and community. They generally fail to address the structural causes of child abuse. The agencies and organizations that do recognize the structural causes of child abuse intervene not only to rehabilitate the children but to help them initiate social change. For example, agencies and survivors have lobbied together to close the wide gap between state policies and their implementation. Such efforts are initiated by agencies that recognize the government's lack of political will to protect children; they are also viewed as part of the children's healing process.

Although supervision is important in the delivery of services, particularly to abused children, there is a dearth of material on supervising professionals and paraprofessionals who work with abused children. The bulk of the literature is on training them. Supervision should be given more attention to ensure that child-care workers are competent and do not force activities or impose their own views on the children. Effective supervision motivates, develops and supports child-care workers.

“Moral and Spiritual Development” as Intervention

Agency programs and centers run by both GOs and NGOs often emphasize religious education or “spiritual development” to help abused children find hope and strength and to raise their self-esteem. Other organizations stress faith, but less in God than in one’s worth, capacities and ability to overcome the trauma of abuse. Some choose to be ecumenical: they let the children discover their spirituality based on their own religion.

Church workers are among the primary providers of assistance to abused children. Various congregations have set up centers and organizations to help street children, especially the sexually and physically abused. They stress developing the children’s spirituality, an approach which is appropriate as Filipino culture values spirituality and religiosity. The interventions generally focus on raising self-regard by leading the children to see that every person is a child of God and loved by God “unconditionally.” To some extent, it must be admitted, the children can find in their faith the strength to change.

The literature, however, reveals lively discussions and debates on the role of religion and spirituality in helping abused children. One agency criticizes the Catholic Church for reinforcing a culture that gives rise to child abuse, claiming that while the Church does not condone abuse, it does encourage the silence of the victims, telling them to “forgive” the abuser in order to maintain the sanctity of the family. Placing the family above the protection of the child exacts a heavy psychological toll on the victim.

We need to emphasize that raising self-esteem through faith in God is just one psychological solution. It may or may not help abused children, and to work within this framework alone limits the scope of intervention. It deals with shame and guilt, which, if not handled properly, may instead deepen the children’s pain. For example, some who work directly with the children say that Bible study tends to emphasize original sin, which may reinforce the children’s perception that they are to blame for the abuse and worsen their feelings of guilt.

Abused children often feel fear and shame; shame turns into guilt, which religion elevates to “sin.” They believe they not only committed a mistake but “sinned” against God. They then feel an oppressively strong

need for forgiveness. Their religion teaches them that in order to be forgiven, they must forgive the abuser. Forgiveness may mean dropping formal charges in court, not pressing charges at all, or going home to the abuser.

The issue of “forgiveness,” however, has recently been discussed and clarified by the religious. They acknowledge that Christian teachings on forgiveness may actually increase the emotional pain of abuse victims. But survivors must understand that “forgiveness does not mean allowing things to go on as before... Forgiveness is not a solitary action but a gesture of grace in relationships, the shape it takes often depends on the justice enacted against the offender, and evidence of repentance on the part of the person who caused injury” (Verzosa 1997).

Religious intervention may be an important stepping stone toward recovery. Abused children usually have a weak or nonexistent emotional support system, and when they have nobody to turn to, faith in God can be a sanctuary of acceptance, strength and love, giving them inner fortitude and resiliency (the capacity to cope) and helping them to recover.

It is important to note that children should be presented with a range of options. To do otherwise deprives them of knowledge, freedom to choose, and the opportunity to grow. It should be remembered that religion is not rehabilitation.

Legal Work as Part of Rehabilitation

Organizations recognize the importance of legal action against perpetrators, not only to punish them but also to prevent the abuse of other children. The DSWD coordinates with the DOLE, NBI and DOJ in bringing offenders to court. It is the DSWD that files a complaint against the perpetrators and prepares the children to sign the complaint and to appear in court.

The delivery of justice is a critical point in the recovery of abused children and their reintegration into their family and community. If the perpetrator is a relative, the family often puts extreme pressure on the child not to pursue the case to avoid disgracing the family. The child must be cross-examined by lawyers who may be insensitive. Since defense lawyers assume their client is innocent, they question the child’s integrity and honesty. At this critical point, children need strong support from family mem-

bers. If this is not possible, the social worker and the center's staff act as a surrogate family.

Unfortunately, Celia's story is all too common.

With the help of social workers, Celia decided to file charges against the two men who raped her. In the process, however, her health deteriorated. She began to lose weight and had difficulty sleeping. Social workers observed she withdraws to such extent "the girl stares blankly in space and walks like a robot." She felt resigned to her situation that she wanted to give up the case and just marry any one of the two who raped her (De Guzman 1992b).

The KDC, an organization engaged in the rescue of child laborers, also conducts legal work. It concludes that the courts ignore testimonies of street children that they were beaten up by the police and the complaints of child workers against their abusive employers. It claims that policemen who abuse street children are not prosecuted "because of the protection of government officers." Local governments also ignore child workers' complaints because of the revenue that factories generate.

Cultural and Gender Elements at Play

Sometimes children drop the charges against their abusers. Some mothers who at the beginning supported their children in filing charges against the abusers—their husbands—eventually give up. It is estimated that there are more unreported than reported cases. The victims do their best to cope alone. Some succeed; for others, their decision to keep quiet proves crippling or fatal.

Abusers manipulate cultural elements and values and perpetuate misconceptions to silence their victims and other family members. *Hiya* (propriety and dignity) and *utang na loob* (gratitude/solidarity) are positive Filipino values. *Hiya* has two aspects: (i) the *labas* (external/interpersonal) and (ii) the *loob* (internal/being) (Salazar 1981). The *labas*-oriented aspect has a social dimension pertaining to social interactions such as *pakikitungo* (level of amenities/civility), *pakikibagay* (level of conformity) and *pakikisama* (level of adjusting). The *loob*-related aspect has an emotional dimension pertaining to the integrity of *hiya*: the qualities and foundation of *karangalan*

(honor). Abusers appeal to the *loob*, particularly *karangalan*. Abusers may also invoke the *labas* aspect of *hiya* since victims of abuse perceive the abuse as *nakakahiya*—something that is socially and morally unacceptable. They may lead their victims to believe that the family's *karangalan* depends on their keeping quiet.

Utang na loob is "a value which moves to recognize, respect, promote, and, at times, defend the basic dignity of each person" (Enriquez 1992). *Utang na loob* is "a debt owed to another person who shares a common humanity (*loob*), exists just because we are fellow human beings" (De Mesa 1987 in Enriquez 1992). But there is a general misconception that *utang na loob* is actually a "debt of gratitude" or a "repayment" of a favor granted. The abusers twist the meaning of this value to keep their victims submissive: "Malaki ang utang na loob mo sa akin—ako ang nagpalaki sa iyo, nagpakain, at nagpaaral. Gawin mo ang gusto ko" (You owe me so much—I raised you, fed you, sent you to school. Do what I tell you to do). No repayment of *utang na loob* is ever too high.

The socialization of girls is also an important factor to note in explaining incest and prostitution. Girls are raised to take care of the home (do the housework and rear children), be a good wife (be subservient to the husband and provide for his sexual and other needs) and depend economically on men. Men are socialized to expect women to accept these roles without question. Some men abuse their daughters because their wives refuse their sexual advances and they believe it is women's duty to satisfy men's sexual needs. Most rapes occur at the victim's residence and are perpetuated by men known to the children (IBON 1993).

Interventions for Abusers

Although it is recognized in other countries that child abusers have psychological problems and must be rehabilitated, this literature review makes no mention of intervention for them. Unpublished case studies mention that some social workers counsel parents who beat their children, but these documents fail to elaborate on the intervention.

The Unreported Cases of Abuse

Although GOs and NGOs encourage the public to report child abuse, many people are ambivalent about reporting abuse since they believe that it is not their business. Neighbors did not immediately report the case of Rene, the boy who was tied up in the bathroom by his mother, although they knew he was being abused. It was a week before a houseboy rescued Rene, who was by then badly hurt and malnourished.

As mentioned above, many abused children keep silent because the abuser manipulates and distorts the values of *hiya* and *utang na loob* or desire to preserve the honor of the family. But it is fear that keeps most cases hidden. GOs and NGOs recognize this situation and have begun to reach out to the children.

Reaching Out to Abused Children

GOs and NGOs go to where the children are; they generally target street children, most of whom are neglected and physically and sexually abused. Organizations have developed ways to reach out to street children and protect them.

Center-based Services

Some agencies have drop-in centers that provide temporary shelter and other basic needs of street children. The children usually come and go as they please, dropping by when they need help and leaving when their needs are met. Recognizing the limitations of drop-in centers in providing holistic intervention, the agencies also (i) conduct skills training, values formation and alternative education or tutorials; (ii) provide legal assistance, case work and psychological/psychiatric services; and (iii) offer recreation, sports and other activities such as crafts and theater.

The Pangarap Shelter offers a safe, clean place where children can spend the night. It also provides a “physical and psychological space where structure, routine, and order are again introduced to the lives of children. These aim to help them adjust to a new way of life” (Esquillo-Ignacio 1996). Bahay Tuluyan teaches children skills and helps them find jobs. It also provides counseling and paralegal services (ECPAT 1990). Morn-ing Glory provides temporary shelter to prostituted girls 7-17 years old.

Group activities (i) strengthen the children's understanding and recognition of their self-worth and dignity; (ii) encourage the formation of Christian values and attitudes; and (iii) give the children the opportunity to develop healthy relationships with the opposite sex, their peers and elders.

Poverty is a major factor that drives children to the streets. Some believe that poverty also increases the risk of child abuse. Centers therefore take a holistic approach to child protection by strengthening the family. Their outreach programs provide parents with skills training and financial loans for income-generating projects, and give them information about child rearing, children's rights, prevention of abuse and parent effectiveness. Upon request, the centers provide counseling to families with relationship problems.

The Laura Vicuña Center, for example, has programs composed of four "complex centers": (i) the drop-in centers; (ii) the Laura Vicuña Home; (iii) the residential training center; and (iv) the LINK (Launching to Industries, Networking, and Kick-off) Center. This holistic scheme is called "total human development." It aims to respond to the economic problems of children. More important, it seeks to restore the dignity of poor children through autonomy (Puno 1994). The Institute for the Protection of Children reaches out to parents of street children to teach them about responsible parenthood, family planning and children's rights (Barile 1990). Morning Glory's Sagip Moral is a preventive program for street children, teaching children and their parents how to enrich their spiritual and family life. It gives them opportunities to earn additional income by making Christmas decorations. Sagip Moral also provides soft loans to start or expand small business ventures (ICCB and Caritas Internationalis 1992).

Issues concerning center-based services

Some criticisms of center-based services are the following: (i) they require huge funds but serve only a small part (5%) of the target population; and (ii) not all children respond to institutionalized care (Moselina 1991). Children become dependent on centers for their food, clothing and shelter. Some of the more street-smart "center hop," going from one center to another, to find out which one offers the best food or has the best facilities. While it is true that recovery cannot begin if children's physical needs are unmet, the services tend to foster a dole-out mentality.

Most centers have an “open-door policy,” allowing street children to come and go as long as they abide by the rules of the agency. The policy considers the fact that most street children still go home to their families and that institutionalizing them would separate them needlessly. The open-door policy lets the children get help without requiring them to stay for a long period of time.

This approach is suited for street children who fear being institutionalized, who still prefer the “freedom of the streets.” Yet, some children run away from the temporary shelters before intervention is complete. They come to a center, use its services, then move on to try another agency’s services. Recipients of interrupted intervention processes, they become dependent because they do nothing in return for the services they receive. The centers should encourage children to commit to a partnership with them to complete a program of rehabilitation. The relationship between the children and the centers will then become empowering.

Some centers permanently house abused children who cannot return to their families. Critics believe, however, that institutionalizing children isolates them from the rest of society and stigmatizes them, adding to their multifaceted problems (Caluyo and Ruiz 1989). They raise an important question: Did the centers consider the possible consequences and problems that institutionalization would pose to children’s development? This and other questions remain unanswered. Still, the centers are doing the best they can. Studies on the centers’ effectivity and appropriateness remain to be done. Documentation and assessment of their experiences will improve their interventions.

Street-based Services: Education and Prevention on the Streets

Children who roam and live on city streets are more vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse. An effective way of helping them is to go to where they are in order to provide “street education,” which is “a protective approach” that offers “counseling, referral to health center, hospital and social hygiene clinic, health education, first aid, and advocacy to prevent further danger to the children, particularly the child prostitute and drug/substance addict” (Children’s Laboratory 1992). Street education allows children (i) to understand, appreciate and relate with others; (ii) to reflect on their situation; and (iii) to act on what they can become to achieve authentic human development (Children’s Laboratory 1992).

Street educators, organizers or community volunteers bridge the gap with the children through *pakikipamuhay* (immersion). They hang out with the children without introducing themselves immediately as agency employees. They try not to stand out. They play and work with the children, eat with them, speak their language and adopt their subculture and codes, earning their trust and friendship and becoming their big “brothers” and “sisters” (*kuya* and *ate*). They also involve the adults in the children’s immediate environment, such as owners of *sari-sari* stores and street vendors, in supervising and watching over the children.

The street educators gradually share and impart values and skills to the children, teaching them to value themselves, their inherent worth, talents and capabilities, and rights. They become the children’s alternative support system.

The Children’s Laboratory asked the street children what they liked and disliked in street education and centers. The children preferred the following: (i) a nonthreatening and sincere approach to them; and (ii) an approach that (a) protects them from the police and other sources of harassment, (b) provides food when they need it, (c) gives importance to what they can do and (d) allows for excursion. They disliked the following: (i) overbearing people; and (ii) people who probe, investigate or question their lives.

They liked centers that (i) were near their place of work, (ii) gave them a chance to make a living, (iii) had simple furnishings and facilities, (iv) were spacious and (v) offered good food. They liked street educators who were (i) friendly, flexible and loving; (ii) encouraging, protective and inspirational; (iii) quick to help; (iv) skilled in self-defense and able to teach the children how to defend themselves; and (v) willing to play, help and sleep with them. They did not like street educators who (i) broke their promises; (ii) preached, moralized and found fault in everything they did; (iii) saw nothing but their filth and smell; (iv) did not understand their culture; (v) were gullible; (vi) had favorites; and (vii) wore too much make-up and jewelry.

The “junior educators”

The centers train former street children to implement street education programs. The “junior educators” are often paired with adult educators. Street children easily respond to junior street educators, who are sen-

sitive to their needs and can help them change and mature. Edgar, for example, started as a “big brother” at the Kalingap (Olongapo City’s Reach-out Program) night shelter. When he was six, he ran away from home because his mother beat him up. It was Kalingap that provided for his education. He became a good junior street educator because he knew how to approach street children. He learned to be self-reliant, diligent, disciplined, confident and open-minded.

Counseling and home visits: the primary tools

Street educators trained to conduct home visits and interviews use counseling to help the children. With the children’s permission, they visit the children’s families regularly in order to confirm information given by the children and to provide counseling if any family member wants it. Counseling sessions usually focus on child-rearing and family relationships; street educators do not moralize or impose their opinions on the families.

Issues concerning street-based services: counseling and the child-to-child approach

The counseling process facilitates decision making with the social worker or counselor by contributing “data, ideas, facts and value concepts which are not available to the client and may prove useful in attempting to cope with problematic realities” (Schwartz as stated in De Guzman 1992a). Counseling has two goals: (i) to help people make wise choices and decisions based on adequate and appropriate information; and (ii) to promote the child’s adjustment. The counselor and the person counseled can learn from their joint effort. Some believe that counseling should be conducted only by professionals (psychologists, social workers), but paraprofessionals such as street and junior educators have been known to practice counseling effectively. Some agencies advocate the child-to-child approach, where children—“junior educators” and “peer counselors”—help other children recover under the supervision of professionals and child-care workers.

Bahay Tuluyan uses primarily the child-to-child approach. It trains junior educators to conduct “social investigation” and then peer counseling among members of a *barkada* (group of friends). Peer acceptance or *pagtanggap nang walang puma* is essential in any peer counseling session. Retreat seminars, theater and play activities serve as methods of disclo-

sure that confirm information and supplement the interventions provided by the counseling sessions (SCF-UK).

However, a power structure may arise even if the counseling is done among members of a *barkada* or peer group. The peer counselors will inevitably do what they believe counselors are supposed to do: give advice and help in making decisions. But junior staff should only assist the senior staff in handling other children. They should not act as counselors as they are not trained as paraprofessionals; otherwise, they will turn into "little adults" with responsibilities beyond their abilities. The child-to-child approach seeks to enhance the ability of children to help other children *as equals*. It develops, enhances and strengthens the friendship among the children, which becomes the bond crucial to recovery. The friendship helps them get through difficult situations and grow to maturity. It is the adult professionals who must provide the therapeutic program and appropriate intervention.

Nonformal education and play activities

Agencies such as Bahay Tuluyan provide nonformal education to sexually abused street children and use street theater to attract children to the center (Childhope 1995). In Davao and Cotabato, street educators also use drama education and children's theater. They define drama education as "a methodology that espouses the use of play and games to provide a free and liberating venue for self-realization and expression" (DIECT 1991).

In Baguio, the Zonta Club brings street children to the Athletic Field near Burnham Park every Saturday for various activities and a "soup kitchen." Street educators and volunteers from universities and colleges in the city assist the program. Professional volunteers from public schools conduct play groups and cultural and sports activities. Different agencies coordinate closely to hold seminars, workshops and conferences for children, parents and workers. Street education in Baguio City is notable for the active participation of the police in quasi street-education work (Children's Laboratory 1992).

However, there is also unfavorable feedback regarding street educators. One document states: "We saw the weaknesses in some outreach workers. We saw that being inexperienced, child workers often try to im-

pose their own values on other children, or insist on the plan they prepared for the day, or worse, try to haul the children back to their respective centers at the day's end, only to feel frustrated when children 'abscond' and find their way back in the street" (Children's Laboratory 1992). Supervision of street educators by professionals is therefore very important. Supervisors should not only check the street educators' journals, but also see the street educators in action and get feedback from the children and adults in the community.

Community-based Services: Preventing Child Abuse

The community-based approach is essentially preventive. It acknowledges poverty and broken families as the two primary causes of abuse. It addresses the problem where it starts: the family, the child and the community. Its interventions and services aim to enhance the capacity of families and communities to take care of their children. This approach includes the early identification of children at risk and the organized supervision of children.

Community-based services provide the following: (i) education (formal or informal) for children; (ii) health and nutrition programs; (iii) skills training; (iv) alternative sources of income (organizing cooperatives and community-based income-generating projects, for example); (v) abuse-prevention education for parents; and (vi) education for parents on being responsible.

The Community Volunteers serve as street educators in community-based services, providing alternative supervision over street children and educating children and parents. The DSWD's community-based programs include street schools or day-care centers for street children, which provide informal education for those 7-20 years old who cannot afford to go to regular schools. The department holds parent-effectiveness sessions focusing on child rights, responsible parenthood, husband-wife relations, drug addiction and community projects involving children (Barile 1990).

Community-based intervention is the most feasible and cost-effective since it is preventive and reaches more children and families than other approaches. Based on the work of several urban centers, community-based services reach about 70% of street children (Moselina 1991). While performing community-based intervention, researchers can document violence

and exploitation by gathering data on the victims and abusers from educational centers and hospitals. Community-based intervention is also a good vehicle for promoting the rights of women and children.

Issues concerning street- and community-based services

Street-based and community-based services aim to address child abuse that ordinarily would not be reported. Generally protective and preventive, they focus on teaching members of the community to detect and prevent abuse. Some programs aim to train families to run income-generating projects after granting them loans or seed money and to teach children skills that will help them earn a living.

Although such interventions are important, agencies need to recognize that poverty is not the only problem that they should address. Most community-based interventions focus on meeting the community's economic needs on the assumption that prosperity will lessen child abuse. However, child abuse occurs across economic classes, and economic assistance should not be the core of programs that aim to prevent and curb abuse.

Education as Part of Prevention

Education is an important component of intervention since it helps prevent abuse. A diverse collection of material for children, parents, communities, direct child-care workers and other professionals are in various formats and take different approaches.

One way to prevent child sexual abuse is to educate the children about their rights. The Parents' Alternative Inc. modifies its teaching modules according to the children's learning capacity. Two- to six-year olds learn about the different parts of the body; sensitivity to the body parts; expression of feeling; how to tell if "touch" is bad, good or confusing; and their rights over their own body. Seven- to nine-year olds learn about the forms of sexual abuse, recognition of bodily changes, sexuality and gender. Ten- to twelve-year olds learn about pregnancy and menstruation, and their right to protect their body. Teenagers learn about privacy, responsibility to their body, their rights and the rights of others, and how to prevent abuse. The DSWD employs Eileen Vizard's "Self-esteem and Personal Safety: A guide for professionals working with sexually abused children" (1986), which is

designed for group work with victims of sexual abuse and can also be used to teach children to distinguish between good and bad touch and to assertively reject unwanted touching.

Some agencies provide self-instructional materials for street children. Filipina Ranada and Sr. Pilar Verzosa (n.d.) produced *Ang Buhay na Mapagmahal: Mga aralin sa pagmamahal para sa batang lansangan* [A Loving Life: Lessons in loving for street children], which aims to make the children value and respect themselves and therefore avoid drugs and prostitution. The manual advocates natural family planning and condemns the use of artificial contraceptives. Bahay Tuluyan, a shelter, published a comic-book manual focusing on street children's rights and what street children should do when arrested by the police and when physically abused.

Thelma Badon's "Praktikal na Tugon ng Magulang Tungkol sa Sekswal na Pang-aabuso sa Bata" (n.d.) [Parent's Practical Responses to Child Sexual Abuse] teaches parents how to prevent sexual abuse and how to teach their children to protect themselves. The book uses teaching strategies such as games and make-believe scenarios. Some lessons include writing up rules for safety—making a list of people the children may trust, for example, and teaching them never to talk to strangers or let anybody touch their private parts. The module teaches the parents about children's rights, how to raise their children's self-esteem, and how to handle and react to their children's disclosure of abuse.

Many training courses teach community members how to run income-generating projects. Agencies that provide initial capital for small businesses also equip their recipients with the skills needed to run and manage them as the agencies believe that poverty is a primary cause of child abuse.

Developing Competent Child-Care Workers

Training Courses and Materials

Training of law enforcers includes discussions and sessions on (i) children's rights, (ii) the ethics involved in handling cases of abuse, (iii) methods of interviewing children, (iv) gathering pertinent evidence and protecting it, and (v) forensic methods. The NBI underwent the Child Protection Training Course with British law enforcers as resource persons.

The Council for the Welfare of Children published a manual for social workers and paraprofessionals on preparing case studies and progress reports on child abuse. The *Self-instructional Manual on Residential Rehabilitation for Youth Offenders* (BCYW-DSWD 1991) shows how to establish and run a center, which includes hiring qualified staff, installing admission and termination procedures, conducting casework and group work processes, and handling children in the center. It employs milieu therapy approaches, behavior modification and problem-solving processes.

Helping Street Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (De Guzman 1992b) integrates different approaches (psychosocial, total family, post-traumatic disorder) to in-depth case studies of physically and sexually abused street children.

The materials used in training street educators are primarily based on experiences of child-care workers and on the theories and processes of community organization. Often written in popular form, they aim to equip educators with the knowledge, skills and proper attitude needed on the streets and to show how to conduct social investigation and interviews, how to write case reports, and how to live with the children (*pakikipamuhay*).

The Visayan Forum's training for street children is notable since it combines education and processing of experiences. The program teaches children their rights, how to prevent abuse, and how to interact and behave with people. It helps them reflect on their positive and negative experiences.

Observations and Comments on the Training Materials

Training modules of professionals and direct child-care workers often consist of foreign materials on interventions, methods and framework. Agencies are currently adapting them to Philippine conditions. But nothing is written in the literature about innovations in applying the theories. For example, although methods that work with European children may not be appropriate for Filipino children, the NBI's Child Protection Course Training does not discuss how to apply foreign interview methods in the Philippines. Discussions on the investigation of cases should be relevant to the Philippine judicial system.

Gaps also exist in the training modules: they do not tackle case workers' personal biases that may affect their work or how they relate with children. Professionals and paraprofessionals need to examine their personal

and cultural values and how these may affect their objectivity. Training courses should also aim to develop and strengthen caregivers' empathy, or the ability to see a situation from the child's point of view, which prevents personal biases from affecting casework.

Commentary on Local Methodologies

Agencies all refer to foreign journals, methods and theories in order to find the best way to help abused children. Training courses invite foreign resource persons. Filipino professionals and other child-care givers go abroad for short study courses. However, GOs and NGOs acknowledge that foreign methods cannot be applied unmodified; some critically adapt the theories and methods by translating and revising the material.

A popular method used by different agencies as a therapeutic tool is theater. Teaching children theater skills helps them develop their character and self-esteem and is also a good tool for disclosure. What may take weeks for a child to disclose to a child-care worker can be expressed sooner and more easily in a theater workshop.

Organizations have used theater since the early 1980s, but their experience is not documented or systematized. It must be stressed that theater alone does not solve an abused child's crisis and there are no clear criteria for success. Fajardo's study reveals that theater increases self-esteem, but no study shows that the therapy sustains it. If theater is to be used as part of therapy, diagnosis and analysis of the participants' cases should be incorporated in formulating the theater module and followed by other forms of intervention.

The interventions and methods mentioned in the literature often use terms such as "rehabilitation," "therapy," "healing" and "treatment" so loosely that they have become generalized and assume a common meaning. Technically, "rehabilitation" is a long-term recovery program involving integration and recovery. "Therapy" is a clinical intervention that can only be administered by licensed professionals; "treatment" connotes clinical and medical intervention; while "healing" is associated with the spiritual aspect of recovery.

Technically, "psychological intervention" and "behavior modification" are methods used by behaviorists, but various agencies often use the terms loosely to mean "changing negative attitudes or behavior." They do not

elaborate on how they employ the methods. The definitions are confused, which means that the implementers are not completely familiar with the various frameworks. New methods and interventions should therefore contain a description of their content and processes.

Another gap in the literature is child sexuality: it is not considered in the framework, theories and methods in the Philippine setting, and interventions do not discuss gender.

Of the 174 documents listed in the annotated bibliography, only 3 are categorized under methodologies. Most of the methods are incorporated in the general discussions of abused children, or they can be found in organizations' internal documents. The documents imply that methodologies are still at the stage of *pakapa-kapa*, meaning "groping and searching, and probing into an unsystematized mass of social and cultural data in order to obtain order, meaning, and directions of a study" (Torres 1989). In *sikolohiyang Pilipino* (Philippine psychology), *pakapa-kapa* is a warranted study approach that is defined as the suppositionless approach to social scientific investigations which goes further as to take note of the cultural particularities. It is a starting point to know what works and what does not.

The documents also suggest an uncritical acceptance of methods and theories. Some organizations gloss over the positive traits of the methods but actually experience problems in some areas. They pick up, adapt and apply interventions to the clientele without properly documenting and systematizing the experience. They also lack in-depth discussion on the effectiveness of methods and their adaptation to Philippine culture. People in direct service rarely have time to sit down and document their experiences because their day-to-day work demands so much time, but the need for documentation has never been more pronounced. Only with proper documentation and study can local methodologies be developed and enriched.

Summary and Conclusions

- (i) Child abuse in the Philippines has become a major concern of GOs and NGOs since the Philippine government became a signatory of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Services for abused children are now found in different places and in various settings as can be gleaned from the following:

- (a) NGOs that deal with child abuse have been established in major cities and provinces and are harnessing and developing their capabilities to child abuse.
 - (b) Government institutions, particularly the DSWD, are exerting efforts and maximizing their machinery to deal with the increasing number of child abuse cases.
 - (c) Law enforcers undergo training in the proper handling of abused children.
 - (d) A few hospitals and medical institutions are equipped to handle the psychological and physical trauma of abused children.
 - (e) The efforts of the organizations and institutions, in general, are geared toward the following:
 1. responding to the physical and psychosocial effects of abuses committed against children;
 2. rescuing children from abusers;
 3. bringing abusers to justice;
 4. organizing communities not only to respond but also to prevent child abuse;
 5. reaching out to children in potential danger of abuse through street-based education and services;
 6. offering community-based services to prevent abuse or to detect it immediately.
 - (f) GOs and NGOs are building and strengthening their networks and coordinating their efforts and programs. Local policies and mandates support and uphold the best interest of the child.
- (ii) Services for abused children are widely discussed in the literature. However, only a few books present in-depth discussions of the physical, psychosocial, emotional, intellectual and developmental effects of abuse.
- (iii) In spite of all the efforts of GOs and NGOs, programs and services still have problems and gaps in implementation:
- (a) The Barangay Councils for the Welfare of Children should be the first agencies to receive reports of child abuse. In reality, however, they are not adequately equipped to handle such cases. Their staff should develop interviewing and listening skills. Interviews with victims become repetitive as barangay officials

- ask questions already asked by the police and health professionals.
- (b) Social workers claim that the police themselves sometimes abuse children.
 - (c) Only a handful of hospitals have trained their staff to handle child abuse cases.
 - (d) Overworked social workers and other professionals produce poor casework and documentation. Since there are no “care for caregivers” programs, they suffer from early burnout.
 - (e) The interventions do not adequately address the cultural and gender elements that cause and perpetuate abuse.
 - (f) Child-care workers’ personal biases may affect their objectivity in casework, yet programs do not emphasize reviewing such biases.
 - (g) Terms are used interchangeably with no explanation. Any revision of or innovation in the methods used is lost in the imprecise usage of terms.
- (iv) Interventions for child abuse are eclectic. Institutions and organizations use frameworks and methods that they find to be practical, appropriate and effective.
- (a) Many psychosocial programs employ a wide range of psychological theories and methods, as well as play and creative arts.
 - (b) Street education is a venue for innovation as street educators base their programs on the realities and culture of street children.
 - (c) Religious organizations have developed ways to help abused children by strengthening their religious faith.
 - (d) Community-based interventions are the most effective in preventing abuse.
- (v) The review of the literature reveals that the interventions are at the stage of *pakapa-kapa*. The organizations and agencies are still at the experimental stage of identifying the most effective method. Interventions need to be elevated to the next level, which involves documentation and impact evaluation.
- (vi) The theories, methods and approaches referred to by child-care workers are predominantly Western models. There is a dearth of local theorizing from a Philippine perspective.

- (vii) In practice, the innovations of the organizations and child-care workers are notable as they revise Western models to fit the circumstances and needs of Filipino children. Unfortunately, most of these innovations are not properly documented.
- (viii) Interventions focus on the psychosocial needs of child abuse victims. It must be emphasized that victims of abuse suffer from physical effects of their trauma, which may range from slight nutritional deprivation to crippling injuries. Cases of children suffering from serious injuries receive the most attention because of their gravity, but we have to note that most abused children suffer from less evident physical effects such as malnutrition due to parental neglect. Street children suffer from the effects of constant exposure to carbon monoxide and from improper nutrition. Children who work in mines may suffer from mercury poisoning. Physical effects of abuse, no matter how slight, affect the physical and intellectual development of a child. However, the literature reveals a gap in documenting the pediatric problems that accompany child abuse cases. *Psychosocial interventions* are emphasized while *bio-psychosocial* needs of children are overlooked.
- (ix) There is lack of discussion of interventions and methods for rehabilitating child abusers.
- (x) Education of children and families is the strongest form of preventive intervention. It is used widely in formal and informal settings with a satisfactory degree of success.
- (xi) GOs and NGOs give importance to training child-care workers and other professionals in conducting interventions and using methods for child abuse cases. Organizations often conduct training courses on theories and methods relevant in direct practice to ensure the staff's effectivity. Training has generally been successful but it should be based on a thorough needs assessment. Training courses are still either "donor-driven" or focus too much on what is currently in "vogue."

Recommendations

- (i) Interventions need to be holistic. They should emphasize an integrated rather than eclectic approach and give equal attention to the physical, psychosocial and spiritual aspects of the child.

- (ii) The interventions should ensure that the child is not traumatized further by callous, repetitive interviews or procedures. The authorities and hospitals are agencies that need to develop child-sensitive procedures.
- (iii) Agencies that are mandated or committed to help the children find justice need to further investigate reported cases of abuse committed by the police and employers.
- (iv) GOs and NGOs should systematize service delivery to ensure adequate planning, effective implementation, constant monitoring and proper documentation. They should address the gaps identified in supervision and documentation of service delivery experiences and develop skills in supervision and documentation.
- (v) Some unresolved issues that need to be further studied, reviewed and evaluated are the following:
 - (a) Children usually do not complete center-based rehabilitation programs since they usually come in as “transients.” The centers should develop a system that will encourage children to complete the program.
 - (b) Care workers who are children should be equipped with skills and knowledge appropriate for their age and level of development. They should not be trained in the same way as adults.
 - (c) Religious intervention’s effectivity must be reviewed and its methodologies further developed.
 - 1. Community-based services and the family approach to intervention tend to focus on alleviating the economic deprivation of the families. This becomes a problem when the other aspects of prevention are overlooked.
- (vi) The issues of child sexuality and gender need to be studied as they affect the processes of trauma and recovery. Interventions need to be gender-sensitive; the methods need to take into consideration the gender of the abused child to make the intervention appropriate.
- (vii) Interventions conducted with groups and communities need to be developed. Most of the interventions and methods that are not thoroughly documented are those that deal with individuals. To lighten the burden of overworked caregivers, interventions using group work or therapy and more systematized interventions for the community

- should be developed. Only a few trained professionals do group therapy.
- (viii) Studies on interventions for children and adult abusers should be initiated as they may be important in preventing abuse.
- (ix) "Care for caregivers" should be part of an agency's program as the well-being of the staff affects their service delivery.

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CHAPTER 4

Annotated Bibliography

"A Situation Analysis of Street Children in Calookan City (August 1988)." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia, 4-13 May 1989, Manila.* Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / physical abuse / street children

The study contains basic information on the children and their families, the children's life on the streets, and their needs, problems and plans. It aims to pinpoint areas needing immediate attention as well as possible courses of action by concerned agencies.

The respondents were 100 street children (86% male, 14% female) living in Bagong Barrio and Calookan City. Their ages ranged from 5 to 17 years, with an average age of 12 years; 69% were born and grew up in Manila, most in Calookan. Most (74%) lived with their parents while 17%, (14% of whom said they never went home) lived entirely on the streets, and 9% lived with people other than their families. Twenty-four percent of the total number belonged to a group that supported their regular survival activities.

Most were Catholic (79%) and had some elementary education (69%). The rest had dropped out of elementary school (15%), high school (12%) or college (1%); one child was in pre-school; 51% were enrolled in public schools.

The children cited poverty as the major reason for dropping out of school. A number of them were runaways; a few were abandoned by their parents. Among their reasons for running away were (i) maltreatment or abuse by the father, (ii) frequent quarrels between them and their siblings, (iii) being thrown out of the house and (iv) frequent fights between their parents.

The children frequented commercial centers and other densely populated areas in Calookan; others went as far as Divisoria-Blumentritt and Novaliches to stake out their "territory." The majority went out everyday, most citing work or employment as reasons for doing so.

Some were their family's breadwinners. They often engaged in two or three livelihood activities at the same time. Scavenging, which earned them P5-P54 a day, was the most common. Buying and selling scrap metal and other junk were the higher-earning activities (P20-P84 a day). Other income-earning activities included begging, cleaning vehicles, shoe shining and collecting left-overs for pig slops (*kaniing baboy*).

The children earned an average daily income of P10-P14 and could earn as much as P100. Most of the money paid for food, schooling and other necessities. Only five children were able to save part of their income.

Among those who lived with their nuclear families (74%), the average household size was six. Most of the respondents (84%) said they were the primary earners; their fathers ranked second; their mothers, third. They had a monthly income of at least P50 to P1,300, much of which went to rent.

Of the many risks the children faced on the streets, being apprehended by the police merits serious attention because of its effect on their psychosocial development. The children considered the following as their most serious problems needing immediate solution: (i) lack of money; (ii) poor health; (iii) risk of living on the streets; and (iv) drug dependency. Their plans and ambitions indicated that they had an optimistic view of the future.

Abad, Ella M. "Profile of Children Involved in Wage Working at Km. 10 Sasa Port, Davao City." Davao City. 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The paper provides a profile of child laborers at Sasa Port, Davao City. It describes the children's (i) sociodemographic characteristics, (ii) income-earning activities, (iii) physical and working conditions and (iv) perceptions of parents and other community members of wage work. Respondents were 50 children (22 males and 28 females) aged 8 to 18 years. Data were obtained via interviews, with the survey questionnaire translated into Cebuano and the results analyzed using simple descriptive statistics.

All the respondents were Cebuano. Most attended high school; none had been to college; 41 worked as fertilizer packers; 2 were involved in trucking; 2 were strippers in bars; and 5 were stevedores. Most earned P30-P50 a day on a contractual basis, receiving no benefits from their

employers. They worked 4-13 hours a day. Most experienced muscular pain, skin infections and headache.

Half of the respondents could not afford to go to school and so preferred to work. Most said their wages were not enough for their educational needs. However, they contributed to their family's income. Most had unemployed mothers and employed fathers.

They cited independence from their parents as their only advantage. Most parents and relatives responded positively to their children working; some were angry. Most of the respondents said they would like to pursue professional careers. They were aware of the existence of government, nongovernmental and other interest groups in the community offering various services to child workers.

Acuña, Jasmin and Salinlahi Foundation, Inc. "Breaking Through." Source materials prepared for the Seminar on Rehabilitation of Sexually Abused Street Children. 1992.

Subject: general / methods and techniques / physical abuse / sexual abuse / street children

The document is a useful reference for child-development workers. It has five chapters. Chapter 1, "Knowing Yourself," contains six articles on the reintegration process of the victim: (i) "The Courage to Heal"; (ii) "Living Beyond Fear"; (iii) "Release Your Potentials"; (iv) "It's Alright To Be Angry"; (v) "Celebrate What You Did To Survive"; and (vi) "Letting Go." Chapter 2, "Knowing the Child," identifies 14 types of children and how they learn to behave the way they do. It also provides indicators of a child's need for protection from physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment. It includes a 62-item behavior checklist for sexually abused children. Chapter 3, "Know the Problem," (i) deals with child prostitution, its causes and mechanisms; (ii) analyzes the customers; and (iii) offers facts about physical and sexual abuse. Chapter 4, "Rehabilitative Framework," presents the (i) psychological effects of sexual abuse, (ii) healing factors and (iii) the need to restructure the victim's negative beliefs or myths. The final chapter, "Our Responses," categorizes the types of interventions or treatments into four: (i) individual-focused; (ii) group-focused; (iii) family-focused; and (iv) community-based. It also

states Salinlahi's plans of action against and responses to child prostitution at the national and international levels.

The Advisory Board Foundation. *Children at Risk: First Draft Summary of Research Findings from Manila*. 1996.

Subject: general / street children

The guide emphasizes that protection of abused children begins with reporting the abuse. The reader is invited to join the Council of Elders for the Protection of Children, a group that seeks to meet the needs of children in each community.

The section on sexual abuse discusses (i) behavioral indicators of sexual abuse, (ii) consequences of child sexual abuse and (iii) dynamics of child abuse. Behavioral checklists are provided for both physically and sexually abused children. For example, sexually abused children are said (i) to have sudden attacks of panic and anxiety; (ii) to act younger than their age; and (iii) to be depressed, sad and withdrawn. Examples of physical abuse are beating and burning, neglect, lack of proper hygiene and sleep deprivation.

Another section focuses on handling disclosure of both physical and sexual abuse. The most common ways of disclosure are described, as are the "do's" and "don't's" of reacting to disclosure.

Alforte, Dolores. "Tourism-related Child Prostitution in the Philippines: A Situationer." Paper presented at the International Consultation on Child Prostitution organized by End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT). Bangkok, Thailand. 13-14 June 1994.

Subject: general / prostitution

ECPAT attributes the increasing incidence of child prostitution to the government's tourism policy, citing then President Fidel Ramos' admission that the Philippines is known abroad as a center for child prostitution. It deems children in especially difficult circumstances to be most vulnerable to exploitation, including prostitution. The government therefore adopted the Philippine Plan of Action for Children, which aims to sustain and promote the well-being of Filipino children.

ECPAT cautions that the government's Tourism Master Plan, if not carefully guided, can result in significant social costs such as the flourishing of sex tourism. Pagsanjan, Subic, Angeles City and Manila's Ermita district—all tourist destinations—are notorious for child prostitution. ECPAT claims that the tourism program requires planned and institutionalized prostitution of women and children.

The national coalition of NGOs, of which ECPAT is a member, continues to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially the enactment of Philippine laws on children's rights (for example, provisions of the Child and Youth Welfare Code and Republic Act 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act), which, the government admits, are not as well enforced as they should be. ECPAT believes that only the strong political will of the state will eradicate child prostitution. It calls on both the government and NGOs to review their plans to combat child prostitution and to coordinate their efforts.

Angosta-Cruzada, Elizabeth. "Reyp" [Rape]. *Piglas-Diwa*. Translated into Filipino by Ria Buenaventura. Quezon City: Center for Women's Resources, 1992.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / rape

The article identifies two common reactions to rape: (i) blaming the victim (she asked for it) and (ii) absolving the abuser (who was tempted by the devil). It discusses cases of (i) rape by the military, (ii) rape of mentally challenged individuals and (iii) rape of children. The author also discusses the legal view on rape and enumerates the laws regarding it, giving special attention to House Bill 32497, which expands the definition of rape to include sexual assault even without actual penetration and recognizes domestic or marital rape.

Apit, Alejandro W. *A Beginning in Child Labor: A Worst Form of Child Labor Discovered and Rescue* [sic]. Quezon City: Kamalayan Development Foundation, 1996.

Subject: general / child labor exploitation

The six-chapter book describes the worst forms of child labor observed by Kamalayan Development Foundation (KDF) in 1993. Chapter

1 traces the roots of child labor from Spanish and US colonial rule to the present. Chapter 2 discusses (i) the Kamalayan Development Center (KDC), (ii) the worst forms of child labor discovered, (iii) interagency rescue operations and (iv) the fight against bonded labor.

Chapter 3 describes conditions in a sardine factory in Navotas; a cooking-oil repacking center and warehouse in Cainta, Rizal; and a plastics manufacturing corporation in Caloocan City. The tales of rescued workers reveal severe exploitation and dehumanization. One child said the guard would wake him by putting a gun to his head; other workers reported being roused from sleep with kicks and blows with gun butts. Some were even chained to the delivery truck whenever they went out to make deliveries.

The workers were recruited from the Visayas and Mindanao. They lived in heavily guarded and prison-like structures. Their common experiences included (i) working under hazardous conditions without provision for emergency medical treatment, as injuries were blamed on their own carelessness; (ii) working for no pay or less pay than is legal, for long hours; (iii) eating food unfit for human consumption; (iv) maltreatment, including upbraiding, humiliation, face-slapping, whipping and outright physical attacks; and (v) detention. Most of the workers were recruited with the use of lies and deception.

Chapter 4 describes the joint rescue operations done in the factories by the KDC, the Department of Labor and Employment, the National Bureau of Investigation and other agencies. Rescued were 27 workers (8 children) in the sardine factory, 29 workers (12 children) in the cooking-oil repacking center and 16 workers (8 children) in plastics firm.

Chapter 5 draws conclusions concerning bonded child labor. Chapter 6 makes the following recommendations: (i) child labor should be viewed holistically; (ii) children should be rescued; (iii) rescue involves 10 steps; (iv) rescue is not the end of the process; and (v) rescue of children requires commitment to democracy.

Appended is the Sagip Batang Manggagawa (Save the Child Workers), an interagency quick-action program that handles cases of hazardous and exploitative child labor.

Aquino, Emilio R. *Tourism and Child Prostitution in Pagsanjan (Philippines)*. Laguna: Rural Organization and Assistance for Development, 1987.

Subject: general / pedophilia / prostitution

The book describes the plight of the *pom-poms*, or prostituted children, in Pagsanjan, Laguna. It starts with an overview of prostitution in the Philippines, arguing that a weak economy is a reason why prostitution flourishes. The government's policy of attracting foreigners to save the economy opened the doors to exploitation not just of women but of children as well.

The pom-poms earn an average of P200 per "trick." The families of the children also benefit from the "generosity" of their foreign benefactors. Parental consent is cited as a reason why child prostitution flourishes in Pagsanjan. However, the pom-poms also face dangers: (i) sexually transmitted diseases; (ii) drug addiction; and (iii) a bleak future in the job market.

Three classes of pedophiles are identified: (i) the very rich; (ii) the not so rich; and (iii) those who procure boys on a casual basis. Poorly paid boatmen also moonlight as prostitutes.

Ateneo Human Rights Center and International Labour Organization. *Opening Doors: A Presentation of Laws Protecting Filipino Child Workers*. Makati: Ateneo Human Rights Center, 1996.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / child labor exploitation / general / services and intervention

The three-part book clearly, concisely and comprehensively presents all the laws that may be invoked to protect the rights of child workers. It aims to promote awareness and understanding of child labor laws and the legal procedures involved in their enforcement, the knowledge of which can be an effective tool in combating child labor.

The book defines child labor in accordance with the definition of the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor: a situation where children (i) are compelled to work on a regular basis to earn a living for themselves and their families, and as a result are disadvantaged educationally and socially; (ii) work under conditions that are exploitative and damaging to their health and

physical and mental development; (iii) are separated from their families, often deprived of educational and training opportunities; and (iv) are forced to lead prematurely adult lives.

Child labor can be found in almost every country but is more prevalent in developing countries. In the Philippines, which is reputed to have the worst poverty incidence among ASEAN countries, a 1995 survey reveals that 2.1 million children, 10-17 years old, work. Another calculation places the number of 5-14-year-old working children at 5 million or 19% of the total labor force, despite government prohibition on child labor since the 1920s. Poverty is the single major reason cited for child labor. Current actions and strategies to address the child labor problem have evolved from a variety of special projects to address specific needs to a national concerted program and plan of action.

Part 2 discusses the legal protection of child workers. It traces the historical evolution of child labor laws to the movement for compulsory education from 1830 to 1930. Prohibition of employment of persons below certain ages, depending on the type of establishment, was set in 1923 by Act No. 3071. The section presents (i) the general policy considerations; (ii) exemptions to the minimum age of employment according to international conventions and national laws; (iii) the terms and conditions of employment according to international conventions and national laws; (iv) the rights and privileges of working children; and (v) the remedies against abuse, exploitation and discrimination.

Part 3 deals with the legal procedures for the enforcement of rights: (i) detection and reporting; (ii) information verification; (iii) rescue operation; (iv) custody and rehabilitation; (v) recovery of wages and other monetary benefits; (vi) administrative sanctions; and (vii) criminal prosecution.

Axelsson, Majgull. *Rosario Is Dead*. Sweden: Raben Prisma, 1996.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / pedophilia / prostitution

The life of Rosario Baluyot, a street child who died on 20 May 1987, is told here in novel form. The author contends that Rosario was a victim of the international sexual exploitation of children, of a crime perpetrated by a tourist who came to the Philippines to indulge in cheap sex. The author

asserts that the crime was condoned by the corrupt government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Axelsson traces Rosario's mother's background, Rosario's life in a small rural town and in a religious cult community, her life as a street child in Olongapo City, and the circumstances surrounding her death. The narrative also includes the trial against the pedophile who sexually abused Rosario.

Bahay Tuluyan. *Kalasang: Komiks para sa Batang Lansangan (Ano ang Gagawin Kapag Naaresto)* [Shield: Comics for Street Children (What to do When Arrested)]. December 1994. (Adapted from *The Street Children of Asia* published by Childhope-Asia.)

Subject: campaign and advocacy / pedophilia / prostitution / street children

A project of the street children of Bahay Tuluyan (literally, home or shelter), the comic book contains their true-to-life stories. Written to protect street children, it depicts vagrancy, prostitution and pedophilia, and harassment and physical abuse of children by members of the junior police.

It defines street children as those who, whether of their own choosing or not, are forced to stay on the streets, in parks, in malls, on highways and in discos. Many are children of parents who came from the provinces, thinking that better job opportunities awaited them in the cities.

It cites three categories of street children:

- (i) Those who earn a living on the streets and go home to their parents. Home may be a small rented room in a squatters' area, a *kariton* (pushcart) or other makeshift shanty. They comprise 70% of street children. Some of them go to school.
- (ii) Those who live and earn a living on the streets. They consider their peers as their family. They comprise around 20% of street children.
- (iii) Neglected and abandoned children. They comprise around 5% of street children. Children in categories (i) and (ii) sleep wherever sleep comes to them—on the sidewalk; in marketplaces, abandoned structures, bus or train stations, parks; under bridges; and in other places hidden from the police.

The country has about 1.5 million street children, 50,000-75,000 of whom are in Metro Manila: 24% sell flowers, newspapers, cigarettes and other products; 24% are domestic helpers or laborers; 17%, scavengers; 13%, beggars; 11%, watch-your-car boys; 8%, prostituted; and 4%, pick-pockets or thieves.

For recreation they play basketball or *sipa*, watch movies and swim in the sea. With their peers they might smoke, gamble, inhale solvent to numb their hunger pangs, or have sex. The children scavenge for food from garbage cans, fast-food restaurants and marketplaces. Many are malnourished, anemic and unkempt.

The comic book (i) incorporates comments from a lawyer for children, (ii) enumerates certain children's rights, (iii) lists what to do in case of abuse and (iv) presents a referral network—all in an easy-to-understand manner. It includes activity pages, a Metro Manila street map, and illustrations by street children.

Balanon, Lourdes G. "Child Abuse in the Philippines: A Situationer." Paper presented at the National Conference on Child Abuse. Manila, Philippines. 17 April 1997.

Subject: child abuse / general / services and intervention

The paper traces the existence of child abuse to societal, cultural and religious attitudes toward the family, sexuality and violence. Child abuse is defined as maltreatment of a child, whether habitual or not, which may be psychological, physical, sexual or a form of neglect.

The child population (up to 17 years old) makes up 47% of the total population (32 million out of 68 million). About 3 out of 20 children have worked. Males comprise two thirds of working children. Most are exposed to a hazardous environment.

Sexual abuse and exploitation are the most prevalent forms of reported cases of child abuse. Most abuses occur in the highly urbanized regions and in tourist areas. The average age of the victim is 12 years. The abuse usually happens years before its disclosure. The victims are generally female. The perpetrators are male, 35 years old on average, and known to the victims; the abuse takes place within the offender's territory.

The paper classifies causes of child abuse into three: (i) parental factors (parents with a history of substance abuse, behavioral problems); (ii)

child factors (physical condition of the child); and (iii) environmental factors (lack of community support systems). The paper also tackles current initiatives to cope with child abuse: (i) prevention; (ii) protection (legislation and implementation of policies); (iii) recovery and reintegration; and (iv) child participation.

Banaag, Cornello G., Portia V. Luspo, Sonia Rodriguez Castro, and Rafael V. Banaag. "A Study on Resiliency Among Street Children." 1996.

Subject: general / methods and training

The paper discusses the concept of resiliency as a significant shift in focus of interventions designed for abused children and reviews related literature from other countries. The researchers interviewed 25 street children, 12-20 years old, to identify the personal, family and community factors that contributed to their resiliency.

Individual resiliency factors include, among others, (i) a sense of direction or mission, (ii) self-efficacy and (iii) street survival skills. Family protective factors include, among others, having (i) family responsibilities, (ii) a warm positive relationship with an adult and (iii) positive adult modeling. Community factors include (i) agency intervention, (ii) opportunities for involvement, (iii) a caring and supportive school and (iv) high expectations. The interplay of the three factors contributes to promoting resiliency.

Appendices include tables, case reports on all the children and a sample interview schedule. Case reports describe (i) the family background of the children; (ii) how they became street children; (iii) their life on the streets and, later on, in a shelter or rehabilitation center; (iv) how they view their life experiences; (v) the intervention done on their behalf; and (vi) the factors that helped them overcome difficulties.

Bautista, Rosa Maria Juan. "Laws and Policies Protecting Child Labor." *Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations* VIII (1) 1986:53-74.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The article provides an overview of child labor and discusses the laws and policies governing it, including recommendations and suggested provisions. It identifies three types of child laborer: (i) formally working, 14-

21 years old (the minimum employable age under the Labor Code is 15 years, but the code allows apprentices to be employed at 14); (ii) street children 14 years old and below who are informally working; and (iii) sexually exploited children 14 years old and below who are also informally employed.

The article enumerates occupations that are hazardous to young workers: (i) farming, fishing, hunting, logging and related occupations; (ii) mining, quarrying and related occupations; (iii) transport, communications and navigational occupations; (iv) crafts, production, processing and related occupations; (v) service, sports and related work; (vi) professional, technical and related work; (vii) all occupations in the processing and preparation of drugs, chemicals and products involving exposure to dangerous chemicals; (viii) all occupations in the manufacturing, handling and transporting of explosives; toxic, corrosive, poisonous and noxious components; and flammable liquids in bulk; and (ix) all activities in any building, premises or any place where radium is stored, processed or used to manufacture self-luminous compounds or other radioactive substances.

Bequele, Assefa. "Child Labour: A Framework for Policies and Programmes." *Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations* VIII (1) 1986:24-36.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general / services and interventions

The paper discusses what can be done to prevent children from working and to protect them when they are found to be working. It presents the so-called "abolition" and "protection" goals of child labor policies and programs. It approaches the topic from the point of view of Convention No. 138 and its accompanying Recommendation No. 146 of 1973 that provide specific guidelines on when, where and under what conditions children may or may not work, and the types of policies countries may adopt in order to abolish child labor.

Convention No. 138 specifies that the minimum age for admission to employment or work shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years. However, it allows flexibility in setting standards, sectoral coverage and forms of child involvement in economic activities at different stages of a country's socioeconomic development.

While the study recognizes that economic realities may not permit immediate abolition of child labor, it also stresses that this does not mean giving up the objective of setting minimum protection standards for the children. Rather, it calls for setting realistic quantitative and qualitative targets for gradually reducing child labor while protecting those already working. It points to reduction as a means of improving the terms of employment.

The paper calls on the government to (i) provide resources, (ii) coordinate agencies' efforts and (iii) carefully design and scrutinize social programs' cost effectiveness. It suggests that NGOs (i) organize especially vulnerable groups of workers; (ii) carry out extensive education and information campaigns on the evils and consequences of child labor and encourage positive action at the local and national levels; (iii) establish a mechanism for identifying, monitoring and reporting on work situations in which cruelty to children and abusive practices occur; and (iv) extend their scope of direct social and welfare services to include child workers.

Bequele, Assefa and Jo Boyden (eds). *Combating Child Labor*. Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1988.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / child labor exploitation / general

The two-part book offers information on child labor and a wide-ranging analysis of the experiences of various countries in formulating and implementing policies and programs in a variety of industrial, socioeconomic and political contexts. It highlights the growing reorientation of public policy along comprehensive lines and the search by policymakers and practitioners for new and practical ways of dealing with child labor.

Part 1 gives the context of child labor in various sectors: the leather tanning industry in Cairo; the quarries and brickyards in Colombia; gold panning in Madre de Dios, Peru; the wood-based and clothing industries, and *muro-ami* deep-sea fishing in the Philippines; and the carpet industry of Varanasi, India. Part 2 discusses policies and programs related to child labor in Brazil, India, Kenya, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Peru and Colombia.

For employers, child labor has advantages over adult labor: (i) children can be laid off when business is slack due to the fluctuating demand

for labor; (ii) they are cheaper than adults; (iii) they have no rights as workers; and (iv) they may not join trade unions. Children may also be sought for some activities because of their particular attributes. For instance, they are better than adults at carpet weaving and clothing manufacture because they are faster, more agile and have sharper eyesight.

Child workers—especially those in the quarries and brickyards of Bogotá, Colombia, and those engaged in muro-ami fishing in the Philippines—face immediate serious risks to their health and physical development. Curiously, however, children are much less likely than adults to change jobs.

Child workers form an important part of migrant labor in areas where a large labor surplus forces them, as well as adults, to migrate in search of employment. Children work because their work has a social and economic function. Yet, their work is not given full social recognition and tends to be undervalued economically. Their low wages give their employers a competitive edge not only in the local markets but also abroad. Their parents' confidence that the children are gaining valuable skills and experience is ill-founded. The concentration of child labor in unskilled and simple routines offers little opportunity for transfer to other, better-paying, safer or more interesting occupations.

Social values can also inhibit schooling and encourage work. Even when education is free or when books, uniforms and midday meals are provided (as in some Indian states), children may forgo schooling because a major indirect cost associated with it is the loss of the child's earnings.

A major problem is enforcement of child workers' rights: children must work—the survival of their family often depends on it—and this overriding responsibility effectively deprives them of choice. It appears that the book advocates regulation, rather than elimination, of child labor.

Black, Maggie. *Philippines: Children of the Runaway Cities*. Innocenti Studies on the Urban Child in Difficult Circumstances. Florence: UNICEF, 1991.

Subject: general / neglect / physical abuse / services and interventions / street children

The paper is the first report resulting from an extensive case study on the Philippines, one of the five countries (along with Brazil, Kenya, India and Italy) selected for the first project of the Urban Child

Programme of the UNICEF International Child Development Centre (ICDC). It presents a well-written and well-thought-out analysis of the situation of the urban child in difficult circumstances. It also assesses existing, and considers possible future, preventive interventions aimed at reaching disadvantaged children. It covers project sites in Manila, Cebu, Davao and Olongapo. Data were obtained from municipal authorities; interviews with representatives of both government (GOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and with urban children and their families; and slum area visits.

The study aimed to understand the problems facing children by analyzing at various levels the causes of their abuse, abandonment, mistreatment and neglect. The paper traces the children's family histories—including the factors that led to loss of self-esteem by parents and children—to see how their family life deteriorated, leading to their present situation at home, on the streets or in institutions.

It identifies and highlights common problems such as (i) overcrowding, (ii) pollution, (iii) drugs and AIDS, (iv) urban violence, (v) national and international migration and (vi) the lack of a sense of belonging. The poverty of urban children and their families is compounded by (i) a sense of powerlessness, (ii) exclusion, (iii) the lack of a rightful place that accompanies the failure of some of their expectations and (iv) the lack of access to resources they need or consider themselves to be entitled to. At home, the extent to which families interact constructively and have their own support systems in moments of crises makes a considerable difference in their quality of life. The lack of privacy given their usual one-room living quarters, for instance, puts enormous strain on families: physical or verbal abuse in the home is common; domestic stress and broken marriages often cause children to leave home.

The street children phenomenon is a product of the long process of urbanization and industrialization. The number of street children swelled in the 1980s, at the height of economic recession. The authors make a distinction between children "of" and "on" the streets. They also explain the role of work and home in childhood. Among the projects they assess are Olongapo's Reach-Up, Cebu's Lingap Center and Metro Manila's Sabana, all of which offer child-based, center-based, community-based and street-based services. The report recommends preventive and rehabilita-

tive measures that will provide basic services to the children, their families and communities.

Bonifacio, Manuel P. "Understanding the Phenomenon of Street Children." (Unpublished.)

Subject: general / methods and techniques / neglect / services and interventions / street children

The paper distinguishes three types of street children: (i) children "on" the street, who earn money on the street to supplement their family's income; (ii) children "of" the streets, who practically live on the streets, where they find shelter and sustenance; and (iii) completely abandoned and neglected children, who have run away or were driven from their homes or abandoned by their parents or kin.

The paper argues for a common framework in the organization of services for street children and for an understanding of the street children phenomenon in the "right context." It identifies several critical social issues that contribute to the children's sense of alienation and, consequently, the alteration of the "self": (i) population growth; (ii) inaccessible and inequitable distribution of resources; (iii) emergence of psychological stress; (iv) susceptibility to deviance; and (v) instability of squatting.

The paper posits that the present approaches to the phenomenon of street children are limited because they neglect these issues. It opines that viewing the children in the context of an altered "self" will have major consequences for the design of intervention. To change the altered "self" of the street children, it vouches for a transformative situation where the total environment of the child is given appropriate attention. It deems the holistic approach as necessary and the role of a multidisciplinary team as imperative. The design of integrated social services for the street children must therefore be responsive, adequate, readily available, complementary and cost-effective. The paper asserts that the transformation of the altered "self" is best approached through stable community structures with which the child can identify. The child's identification with the community ultimately leads to its transformation.

Buzon, P., E. Hernani, T. Lumapas, and I. Mordeno. "A Study of the Self-esteem of the Physically and Sexually Abused Children of Children's Help and Assistance Foundation, Inc. (CHAFI) and an Analysis of Their Roles in the Group." 1997.

Subject: general / sexual abuse / services and interventions

The study investigates the differences in self-esteem among physically and sexually abused children and nonabused children (control group) and analyzes the roles they play in the group context. Respondents were 10 physically and sexually abused children at CHAFI and 8 nonabused children, all of whom were administered the Cebuano version of Steffenhagen's Self-esteem Test. The means of the three groups were subjected to a multiple t-test, which determined a significant difference between the means of the following: (i) abused children in general and nonabused children in particular, with the abused children having lower self-esteem than the nonabused children; and (ii) sexually abused children and nonabused children, with the sexually abused children having lower self-esteem than the nonabused children. Meanwhile the means between physically abused children and nonabused children indicated no significant difference in their self-esteem. Abused children were exposed to a simulated story and asked to identify with a specific character. The researchers then analyzed the children's roles, which were categorized as follows: (i) task-oriented—initiator-contributor, information-seekers; (ii) relationship-oriented—harmonizers, compromisers; and (iii) self-oriented—blockers, recognition-seekers. Most of the abused children (8 out of 10) identified with the self-oriented role and played the subroles of blockers and avoiders.

Integrated findings on the self-esteem and the roles the abused children tended to play suggest that their lower self-esteem, which is manifested in lower ego-strength (a measure of how an individual can relate to current reality), is also manifested in their difficulty in relating to their environment. They tend to isolate themselves either by being passive in or resistant to the group and to work only for their own gratification at the expense of the group, all of which indicate self-oriented roles, which may be seen as a coping mechanism. The abuse damaged the children's sense of self-worth. To cope with the pain and the loss of "self," they take on roles that would gradually regain the "self."

Cabilao, Finardo, Gina Dolorfino, Wil Ortiz, and Ana Janet Sunga. *Youth in Detention: Issues and Challenges: A Nationwide Survey.* Philippine Action for Youth Offenders, 1996.

Subject: general / youth offenders

The exploratory study seeks to document and analyze the situation of youth offenders in detention. It describes the sociodemographic characteristics of youths detained in jails in key cities nationwide. It also analyzes the implementation of existing laws that protect the welfare of youth offenders. The study uses the term “child” as a “person below the age of eighteen years” and synonymously with “minor” and “youth.”

The researchers interviewed 232 young offenders in 18 key cities in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The number of respondents per city was proportional to the total number of youths in the city jail. Young offenders are detained under deplorable conditions. Most are male; most are 15-17 years old. Almost 80% live within or near the adult detention cells in clear violation of the law. They live in cramped cells with poor lighting and ventilation, sleep with no mats or blankets, and lack proper nutrition.

The study also identifies the types of crimes committed and determines the causes of crime. The most common offenses are crimes against property (robbery and theft), followed by crimes against persons (homicide and murder), violation of special laws (Republic Act 6425—Dangerous Drugs Act) and sexual crimes (rape).

Cairo, Jennifer Nacario. “Lingap Center as a Vehicle for the Rehabilitation of Street Children in Metro Manila.” Undergraduate thesis, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. 1993.

Subject: street children / services and intervention

The descriptive study examines the efficiency of Lingap Center’s programs by comparing the actual number of rehabilitated street children with the center’s objective in 1990-1993. The primary data sources were interviews with the head of the center, other materials obtained from the center, and nonparticipatory observations at the center.

The center offers the following:

- (i) Comprehensive social services for children and their families, including (a) intake or admission to the center; (b) individual

- treatment, counseling with child and parents, home visits, group sessions with children, case/supervisory conferences; and (c) termination, with discharge planning and follow-up.
- (ii) Health services, including medical and dental examination and treatment.
 - (iii) Homelife services, covering physical care, guided group discussions and homelife activities, including daily living chores and practical skills training.
 - (iv) Psychological services, including testing and psychotherapy sessions, especially among problematic children, with a psychologist; and group counseling.
 - (v) Spiritual enhancement service, not limited to formal Sunday service but including religious counseling, group activities and instruction.
 - (vi) The sociocultural and recreation program, which encourages children to join the center's activities.
 - (vii) Educational services, including special education classes, in collaboration with the Jose Fabella Memorial School and the Department of Education, Culture and Sports.
 - (viii) The productivity program, which provides the children with income-earning opportunities such as vegetable gardening, livestock raising and handicrafts (making bookmarks and cards).

The center has a holistic thrust, taking into consideration not only the street children but also their families and their living conditions. Reintegration of the street children into their families and communities is a vital part of the center's plan. However, the effectiveness of the center's programs is undermined by the fact that they cater to only 0.07-0.5% of Metro Manila street children. The center, which is under the Department of Social Welfare and Development, is the sole government agency for rehabilitating street children. The center needs more facilities and manpower.

Caluyo, Jerome Jr. and Henry Ruiz. *A Guide for Community Volunteers Working with Street Children*. Published by the Joint Project on Street Children of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Council of Social Development Foundation (NCSD) and United Nations Children's Fund, 1989.

Subject: general / street children / training and education

The manual describes how street educators and community volunteers in Olongapo City interacted with street children and their families. It identifies immersion as a preparatory step in street education. Immersion involves (i) going to places where street children hang out, (ii) knowing their language and their names, or (iii) other ways of getting to know the children. The next step is organizing the children into groups. It is important to know what they think a group should be and what they expect of it. Projects that bring about immediate results will spur the children to action when they see something concrete emerging from their collective effort.

The manual discusses the importance of home visits and underscores the value of getting to know the parents of street children. The last step is mobilizing community resources, which requires familiarization with other groups or sectors as possible supporters for projects for street children.

The manual includes a list of agencies working with street children in Olongapo City.

Caluyo, Salvador R. "Meeting the Needs of Street Children in Olongapo City: A Case Study." In *Proceedings of the Second Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect*. Bangkok, Thailand. 8-13 February 1988. Thailand: National Youth Bureau Office of the Prime Minister, 1988. Pp. 319-329.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / general / networking and organizing / services and intervention

The case study describes in depth the Community-based Services for Children in Low-income Communities in Olongapo City project and describes the situation of the street children of Olongapo. The project's goals are (i) to provide street children with access to social services, health care, legal protection, education, and appropriate and dignified work; and (ii) to help community members participate fully in providing such services.

The publication also includes the project's organizational chart, operations and methodologies. The results of the project are (i) a data base on street children, (ii) an inventory of existing programs, (iii) training of 10,090 volunteers, (iv) establishment of city working committees on children, (v) organization of children and their families, (vi) mobilization of communities and (vii) advocacy work. Some of the problems encountered were related to (i) sustaining the commitment of volunteers, (ii) enhancing interagency collaboration, (iii) generating political will and support, (iv) looking for appropriate income-generating projects for children and their families and (v) looking for an alternative educational strategy appropriate for street children.

Camacho, Agnes Zenaida V. "Family, Child Labor and Migration: A Study of Child Domestic Workers in Metro Manila." Paper presented at the Urban Childhood Conference. Trondheim, Norway. 9-12 June 1997.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The study attempts to supplement macrolevel analysis of child labor migration with the patterns and processes operating at the microlevel. It focuses on child domestic workers who migrated to Metro Manila. It advances the theory that the existence of an intricate family-based social network is what propels and sustains child labor migration into domestic work.

The study—the first of its kind in the Philippines—aimed to draw up a profile of child domestic workers. The profile provides the baseline information in addressing the complex interrelationships among (i) the family, child labor and migration; (ii) the role of the family in decision making and migration; and (iii) the economic benefits of child labor migration for the child's family.

The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative methods. Researchers interviewed 50 child domestic workers using indigenous methods of data gathering, such as *pakikipagkwentuhan* (exchanging stories) and *pagtatanong-tanong* (asking questions). A former child domestic worker served as field assistant. The study includes recommendations by the child domestic workers themselves.

Camino, Estela A. "Life Situation of the Parents of Street Children and Their Awareness/Perception of Parental Responsibility." *Faculty Research Journal V (1994-95):69-72.*

Subject: general / street children

The study posits that the increasing number of street children is not a result of poverty alone but also of the parent's moral values internalized by the children.

The subjects of the study were 57 parents, 5 of them solo parents, of 76 street children living in the slums of Bonot, Pigcale, Sabang, Baybay and Bitano in Legazpi City. The author (i) gathered data using the survey technique, (ii) used descriptive statistics to make a profile of the respondent and (iii) correlated the relationship between demographic variables (the independent variables) and the levels of the respondent's awareness and personal adequacy (the dependent variables).

The respondents were migrants, still in their reproductive years, with an average of five children or seven household members. Each family had an average of two children of an average age of nine years begging in the streets. The respondents were not regularly employed; the fathers' monthly average income was P335.71; the mothers', P241.45. They lived in dilapidated and makeshift homes.

The respondents could not sufficiently provide their children with food, clothing, shelter, education, social and cultural guidance, and emotional and psychological support. They cited as reasons for this their (i) income insufficiency or lack of it altogether, (ii) having too many children, (iii) inadequate home facilities and (iv) preoccupation with earning a living.

Carandang, Ma. Lourdes. *Listen to Their Inner Voice: Street Children Speak Through Their Drawings and Metaphors.* Philippines: UNICEF, 1996.

Subject: general / physical abuse / services and interventions / sexual abuse / sexual exploitation / street children

The book explores the life of Filipino street children who are sexually abused, substance abusers and in conflict with the law. It aims to provide in-depth information on their predicament, specifically their psychosocial needs and how they can best be assisted through psychosocial inter-

vention strategies. The methodology employed was clinical assessment, which included in-depth clinical interviews, projective techniques and measures of intellectual functioning. The findings are invaluable for the caregivers, children's families, policymakers and community leaders as they offer suggestions for psychosocial rehabilitation and intervention approaches. The book has a chapter on care for caregivers.

Castelle, Kay. *Sa Kapakanan ng Bata: Isang Paliwanag sa Pandaigdigang Kasunduan sa mga Karapatan ng Bata* [In the Child's Best Interest: A Primer on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child]. Translated into Filipino by Virgilio Almarlo. 4th ed. Plan International, 1990.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / Convention on the Rights of the Child

The revised edition contains the text of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and summarizes its important principles. Drawings by Filipino children accompany each section.

Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse. *Ang Dapat Malaman ng Bawat Isa Tungkol sa Sekswal na Pang-aabuso sa mga Bata* [What Everyone Should Know About Sexual Abuse of Children]. Quezon City: Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse.

Subject: incest / pornography / sexual abuse / training and education

The pamphlet provides basic information about child sexual abuse, including (i) the forms of sexual abuse (nonphysical, physical, sexual); (ii) occurrence (frequency, temporal, spatial); (iii) perpetrators (profile and reasons); (iv) profile of the victim; and (v) effects on the victim.

It highlights two other forms of sexual abuse—(i) child pornography and (ii) incest. It shows the steps in handling child sexual abuse: (i) accepting or recognizing the problem; (ii) providing emotional support to the child; (iii) getting pertinent information from the victim about the abuse and the abuser; (iv) asking a doctor or health professional for help; and (v) contacting a social agency and the police.

The pamphlet also stresses that abuse can be prevented by teaching children not to talk to strangers or by encouraging them to talk about their feelings.

Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse. *Child Sexual Abuse: Prevention Education Within Communities. Primary. Five-Day Lesson Plan.* Quezon City: Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse.

Subject: sexual abuse/ training and education

The training manual is designed to educate elementary and primary school students and their parents on child sexual abuse. The training can be conducted in five days, with a total of 14 learning units.

The training aims to educate the participants on (i) personal safety and decision making, (ii) touching, (iii) assertiveness, (iv) support systems and (v) physical abuse and neglect. Different learning activities and strategies are outlined for each lesson. The manual is written in Filipino and English.

Center for Women's Studies (University of the Philippines). *Breaking the Silence: The Realities of Family Violence in the Philippines and Recommendations for Change.* Quezon City: Center for Women's Studies and UNICEF, 1996.

Subject: child abuse / general / physical abuse

The document is a summary report based on Phase 1 of the three-phase research on family violence done by the Center for Women's Studies Foundation for the Country Programme for Children IV, Women in Development Interagency Committee. Phase 1 had two components: (i) a review of conceptual frameworks and studies on intrafamily and household violence; and (ii) the collection and analysis of existing data sets from hospitals, women's crisis centers and shelters, government agencies, NGOs and academic research institutions. It used a multidisciplinary approach to the study of intrafamily violence. Data were collected and analyzed from records, documents, client profiles and case analyses from hospitals, NGO shelters and government agencies. The 1,000 documented cases of family violence occurred from 1994 to the first quarter of 1996.

Family violence consists of several forms of abuse—physical, verbal, economic, emotional and sexual. Physical abuse occurs most frequently (36.9%), followed by sexual abuse (26.7%). Victims experience violence repeatedly, at various frequencies, at the hands of the same or different household members. One form of violence leads to another.

Almost all the victims were women. Minors (persons below 18 years old) made up a third of the victims. More than half the cases involved some form of sexual abuse. Incest constituted 33% of the cases against children. Only 17% of the cases involved physical abuse. The average age of the victims was 11 years old. The child molester was much older than his victims. The most frequent abusers of female children were their fathers (29%), followed by their uncles (16%). Most child abuse took place at home while the victim was alone, and usually at night. Nearly 2 out of 10 of the young victims of sexual abuse had no idea that they were being violated. Nearly 4 out of 10 were institutionalized as a result of the abuse.

The study also examines models that explain the causes of domestic violence: (i) the traditional view (victims and abusers suffer from a poor self-image); (ii) the feminist view (women are perennial victims of a patriarchal culture); (iii) the ecological system model (which is more comprehensive since it takes into account ontogenic, microsystemic, exosystemic and macrosystemic factors).

Center for Women's Studies (University of the Philippines), Department of Social Welfare and Development, and UNICEF. "The World Through Her Eyes." 1996.

Subject: general / rape / incest / physical abuse / sexual exploitation / child labor exploitation / girl-child

The document is a compilation of facts and figures from various sources on the rights of the girl-child. The introduction presents cases of girls emotionally affected by domestic violence. It then enumerates provisions of the (i) Convention on the Rights of the Child, (ii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and (iii) the Beijing Platform for Action, which was formulated at the UN World Conference on Women in 1995.

The booklet states that the burden of poverty falls more heavily upon girls. Males are better fed than females as their families assume that they need more food to do more strenuous work. As a result, girls are more likely than boys to be underweight (17% versus 9%), stunted (15.6% versus 12.7%), wasting (11.4% versus 6.0%), anemic (35.9% versus 26.3%) and suffering from goiter (6.1% versus 1%). More working girls than boys

live away from home (65% versus 35.3%) and work as domestic helpers (79% versus 39.3%).

Early pregnancy also threatens a girl's health, while early motherhood places multiple burdens upon her and limits her educational opportunities. Young girls are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases because their tissues are more easily torn or damaged, making it easier for viruses to pass through their bodies.

The section on violence and abuse enumerates the nine forms of violence against girls: (i) incestuous rape; (ii) rape; (iii) sexual molestation; (iv) maltreatment, beatings and forced heavy work; (v) infection with sexually transmitted diseases and other gynecological problems; (vi) pregnancy out of wedlock; (vii) abandonment and economic abuse; (viii) physical, emotional and economic abuse; and (ix) verbal abuse or threats.

School curricula, textbooks and instructional materials continue to reinforce and perpetuate gender stereotypes and gender-biased concepts. The mass media underrepresent girls and help perpetuate gender stereotypes. Women are still defined by their relationships with men.

Advocacy measures and a list of references cited are provided at the end.

"Child Labor and the Cries for Labor Laws that Work." A Background Paper to the National Multisectoral Conference on the Elimination of Child Labor. Quezon City, Philippines. 29-30 June 1995.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The paper takes off from the Department of Labor and Employment's "Comprehensive Report of Child Labor in the Philippines." A product of various researches on child labor, it differentiates between child labor in urban and rural areas and highlights their distinguishing features.

Rural child workers participate mainly in their community's primary production activities such as farming, fishing and small-scale agribusiness. Their work is generally simple but also includes strenuous and hazardous activities, including overnight fishing, "hilling-up" operations and pesticide and fertilizer application. Those employed by landlords or rich farmers perform household chores, sell products, tend animals, cultivate the land and so on, but they are paid as househelpers, not as field workers. Many

do not receive separate compensation, especially when the work arrangement is *pakyaw* (literally, wholesale).

Urban child workers are found largely in services and sales; a few are in transportation and commodity-related industries. Child labor on the streets includes vending, car washing and watching, shoe shining, pedicab driving and others. In residential neighborhoods, some children earn a living by fetching or selling water, baby sitting, laundering clothes, tending variety stores or collecting recycled garbage and scrap material. Older children may be in medium-sized industries. Child workers are also found in hazardous work such as pyrotechnic production and wood varnishing. Their employers are usually petty entrepreneurs.

The report also discusses international and national laws that have a bearing on child workers, and points out gaps in the research. Research by other organizations complements the report.

"Child Labor in the Vegetable Industry." *National Planning Workshop Concerning Women and Young Workers*. Manila, Philippines. June-August 1986. Philippines: Ministry of Labor and Employment, Bureau of Women and Young Workers, 1986.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The commercialization of vegetable growing in Benguet has created a demand for manual labor, as the topographical features of that mountainous province do not permit mechanization. Manpower scarcity is a reason for employing child workers. The study describes the working conditions of the children and discusses related issues.

The workers studied were mostly impoverished members of communities in the Mountain Province and Ifugao who had migrated southwest to seek employment. Surveys done shortly before the report was published show that at least 143 children were working in La Trinidad, 139 on vegetable farms. A number were children of parents who migrated from Ifugao during the 1960s to seek better jobs. In sparsely populated Atok, migrant workers are indispensable. Half the farm owners in Atok use child labor. They also employ school children as daily workers during Christmas and summer.

The researchers interviewed six child workers in La Trinidad and six in Atok, from 10 to 14 years old, who were hired mainly to weed and

prepare plots during the planting season only. Filipino-Chinese employers require them to do the more difficult tasks, such as spraying pesticide and harvesting, but the children prefer working for them rather than for the non-Chinese because the former pay higher wages. The children worked for up to 10 hours and received P7-P20 per day, depending on their work status. Contract workers could be hired for as little as P1.50 per 10 m² plot.

In Atok, the child workers lived in dormitory-type quarters provided by the farm owners. Their parents, now separated from them, lived by planting rice and camote using the *kaingin* (slash-and-burn) method in their original community. The farm owners delivered rice and other food supplies to the workers once a week. The workers ate three meals a day.

Among their occupational health and safety hazards was exposure to pesticides and rain. They were not provided with protective devices, except plastic capes. Medical and dental services were not available to La Trinidad workers although, unlike workers in Atok, they received occasional support services from the rural health unit midwife or from GOs and NGOs. In Atok, workers were provided with medicine, but the cost was deducted from their wages.

Child workers at both sites said that the decision to work on the farms was their own. They wanted to augment their family's income and to save money for their education.

At both sites, there were no records of unfair labor practices by management or of sexual harassment. There were no labor organizations, and all grievances were relayed through the *kapatas* or farm manager. The children were not aware of their rights and did not understand the meaning of "oppression." However, they expressed fear of the *kapatas*, who scolded or shouted at them whenever they made mistakes, and of losing their jobs.

Still, child workers in La Trinidad and Atok may be said to be better off than those in the sugarlands of Negros or the banana plantations of Davao, probably because, unlike sugar and bananas, vegetables are not produced for export and vegetable growing in Benguet is still a small- and medium-scale operation.

"Child Labor: Neglected Human Rights Violations." *Human Rights Forum V* (2) January-June 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

Seven articles deal with child labor, two focusing on the Philippines. The first study consolidates the results of the regional microstudies conducted in 25 provinces. It presents the children's personal characteristics, working conditions and attitudes toward work and school.

About one-third of all child workers are in the agricultural sector. The majority still go to school although they fare poorly in individual subjects compared to nonworking children. High percentages of sickly child workers are reported in Region X. Child workers belong to large nuclear families. They usually work in their own communities, but about 10-15% are separated from their families.

Children start working when they are around 7-9 years old. Most decide on their own to work; about 94% claim that their parents approve of and encourage their decision to work at an early age. They work an average of 4-6 hours a day. They shift jobs within a year (a fact often ignored in research). They earn about P100 or less a month and give their earnings to their family. They are exposed to many risks and hazards from their jobs. They would like to study and work at the same time, or just work.

The second article focuses on child labor in the home. If child labor in general is considered to be almost invisible, domestic work by children is considered completely so. Laws do not prohibit child labor in the home and thus fail to protect the children. The article shows that more females than males are engaged in domestic work.

Since the problem is so complex, the solutions are not simple. Most responses are not necessarily directed at the children. The article describes the experiences of PATAMABA (a national female homeworkers' organization), which lobbies to place the issue of homeworkers on the public agenda. The author recommends that any approach to the problem must be structural and holistic.

The volume includes facts, figures and laws on child labor.

Child Labor Project Management Team and Department of Labor and Employment. *Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor: Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation Scheme Manual*. Philippines: Department of Labor and Employment, 1992.

Subject: child labor exploitation / training and education

The three-part manual presents (i) the frameworks for child labor programs; (ii) their coordinating, monitoring and evaluation (CME) scheme design; and (iii) their processes, guidelines/instructions and report forms. The manual's objective is to come up with a common CME system to minimize certain difficulties in assessing project performance.

The section on the Child Labor Program provides the (i) rationale for implementing the Breaking Ground Project; (ii) general and specific objectives of the project; (iii) program components/strategies; (iv) coverage in terms of areas and types of work; and (v) proponent and implementing agencies. The Breaking Ground Project aims to abolish exploitative child labor practices through an integrated approach involving the children, their families and communities. The program seeks (i) to ban children in hazardous occupations, (ii) to fully protect working children from abuse and exploitation, (iii) to promote their rights and welfare, and (iv) to ensure their full development. These objectives are to be met mainly through the collaborative efforts of the children and their families and communities, local government units and various member agencies at all levels of action within the project structure. The project's scope includes the agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors.

The CME scheme serves to assess the impact of the program on the children, their families and communities. It is significant in ensuring a systematic implementation of the project and evaluation of the program. It will also be of use in identifying policy and implementation gaps, as well as in coming up with specific recommendations and courses of action to fill these gaps.

The manual is designed for use by program implementors at all levels of implementation. The section on management processes discusses (i) the organizational and operational structure of the program; (ii) agencies involved in project implementation; and (iii) program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. The monitoring and evaluation guidelines section provides (i) the logical framework of the Child

Labor Program; (ii) use of output, outcome and impact indicators; and (iii) procedures for monitoring and evaluation. Annexed are the guidelines for reprogramming the work and financial plans of the Country Program for Children, as well as flow charts.

Childhope Asia. *Proceedings. First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia. Manila, Philippines. 4-13 May 1989.*

Subject: general / street children

The proceedings contain (i) the mission, vision and goals of agencies dedicated to working for and with street children; (ii) a situationer on street children in participating countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan and Thailand); (iii) a discussion of street-based, center-based and community-based strategies; (iv) a presentation of recommendations for a regional action plan; (v) the country statements of commitment; and (vi) a presentation of case studies and situationers of street children in the participating countries.

In general, Asian street children are subjected to common forms of deprivation. They are unable to meet their basic needs and do not enjoy the right to psychological, physical and mental development. Some of their emerging needs are (i) a sense of identity, rootedness and dignity; (ii) love and care; (iii) skills and jobs; (iv) protection of their rights; (v) access to basic social services; and (vi) food, shelter and health care. The immediate causes predisposing the child to life on the streets are (i) a broken family or family disintegration; (ii) very poor or very large families; (iii) unemployed parents; (iv) heavy domestic responsibilities; (v) degradation of moral, social and spiritual values; (vi) strict, brutal, violent upbringing by parents; (vii) traditional family values dictating that girls should stay at home; (viii) lack of knowledge and parenting skills; and (ix) conflict between emerging social values and traditional values.

The underlying or community causes of the street children phenomenon are (i) congestion in slum areas; (ii) insecure land tenure; (iii) inadequate or poor housing; (iv) inadequate provision of basic services; (v) nonprovision of skills; (vi) lack of capital, jobs and credit opportunities for parents; (vii) poor law enforcement or exploitation by law enforcers;

(viii) inappropriate mode of education delivery; (ix) deterioration of values; and (x) few activities provided by the central body for children.

Structural realities are the basic causes. Foremost of these is poverty. Some participants related poverty to the exploitation of poor countries by rich nations, explaining how certain economic policies run counter to the needs of the poor and only serve the interests of rich, influential countries. Other basic causes cited are (i) increasing urbanization, (ii) militarization, (iii) tourism policies, (iv) absence of basic social services in the priority list of governments and (v) lack of policies, or their ineffective implementation, on child development.

The strategies formulated by the participants for advocacy and grassroots action were based on the groupings of street children. Community-based approaches were designed for street children who maintained regular contact with their families (70% of all street children). The focus of intervention is prevention. Street-based strategies aimed at protection were formulated for street children who have irregular contact with their families. Center-based approaches were made for the roughly 5% of street children who were abandoned or without families. The intervention focused on rehabilitation.

Childhope Asia. *The Street Children of Asia: A Profile*. Manila: Childhope Asia, Philippines.

Subject: general / street children

The booklet refers to street children in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, China, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) and South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka). It explores the causes of the street children phenomenon and reviews programs in support of street children and their families.

Street children belong to one of the following categories: (i) children working on the street, with regular family contact; (ii) children living and working on the street; and (iii) completely abandoned and neglected children. Different countries have various subcategories, but they have a common denominator: the children are at high risk and vulnerable on the street, with or without family. The Philippines' definition covers (i) to (iii). The broadness of the definition, plus the fact that child labor laws cover all persons below 18 years of age (while conventions specify child

workers as those 15 years old or below), may account for the staggering number of street children in the country in the late 1980s: 1.5 million, compared to 15,000 in Ho Chi Minh; 5,500 in Hanoi; 10,000 in Thailand; 4,622 in Metro Jakarta; 100,000 in New Delhi; 15,000 in Sri Lanka; and 6,000 in Myanmar. Bangladesh also registered 1.5 million street children.

Metro Manila has the highest concentration of street children among cities in the Philippines—50,000-75,000—as socioeconomic forces push children, if not entire families, into the streets. The situation is the same in Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi in Vietnam; in Phnom Penh and Battambang in Cambodia; and in Pakistan, where street children are considered part of the general landscape and their plight is not of much concern.

Most Southeast Asian street children are boys. In Metro Manila, boys outnumber girls 7 to 3. Unlike in Jakarta where most street children are enrolled in the free and compulsory elementary or junior secondary schools, in Metro Manila and other Philippine cities the average street child stopped schooling at grade three. Out-of-school rates ranged from 21.7% in Baguio to 69% in Iloilo. The situation is similar in South Asian countries. Street girls are largely illiterate. Parents make their daughters leave school at the age of puberty and start to set their mind on marriage. A significant number of street children rarely experience love and affection.

The working street child works from 6 to 16 hours a day, eking out a living in the streets by peddling various items, washing or watching cars, begging, scavenging, even picking pockets and pushing drugs. The most vulnerable in Dhaka, Bangkok and Metro Manila are lured into prostitution.

Street children seem unconcerned about their personal cleanliness. Their primary concern is getting food, even if it comes from trash cans or consists of other people's leftovers. To numb their hunger pangs, they sniff glue. They suffer from malnutrition, anemia and exposure to pollutants and toxins. They have no access to medical care. Other threats to their physical and emotional well-being are (i) exploitation by adults, including their own parents; (ii) drug addiction; and (iii) sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS if they are in the sex trade.

Besides poverty, other major factors drive children into the streets: (i) the breakdown of traditional family and community values and structures; (ii) other economic factors that separate family members from one

another; (iii) political and civil strife; (iv) dysfunction and abuse; (v) natural calamities; and (vi) family disruption through death of parents.

In the Philippines, parents' lack of parenting skills and their materialistic or consumerist values are among the immediate causes cited. The underlying causes (which have to do with the community) include (i) ineffective access to basic services, (ii) poor law enforcement or exploitation by law enforcers and (iii) congestion in slum areas. The root causes are economic, political and ideological in nature, and include the structural roots of poverty and underemployment.

The booklet synthesizes the views expressed by street children during the National Street Children Congress held in April 1991 and in regional cluster meetings in the Philippines about the programs (community-based, center-based and street-based) for street children and their families.

Childhope Asia-Philippines. *From the Street to the Home: A Guidebook.* Manila: Childhope Asia-Philippines, Inc.

Subject: methods and techniques / services and interventions / street children / training and education

The illustrated guidebook outlines the various components of a center-based program for street children. It is for organizations intending to set up a comprehensive program that will enable street children to return to a normal family life or some alternative home life.

The residential care program or alternative home life pertains to centers, which should be the transitional point toward the children's return to normal community life. The centers should therefore possess the features of a home as opposed to a makeshift dwelling. The guidebook discusses point by point (i) intake policies and procedures of centers; (ii) what their physical setting should be; (iii) routines in centers, which should have a regular and predictable structure to give the children some sense of security; (iv) educational programs for centers, which should provide children who can no longer attend regular schools with services or access to nonformal education activities, recreational activities, skills training and income-generating projects; and (v) nutrition and case management.

The book tackles case management, which involves helping children or parents deal with an identified dysfunctional behavior, in terms of (i)

steps, (ii) modes of intervention, (iii) termination and closure, and (iv) records and recordkeeping. Its organization and staffing section emphasizes the participation of children in decision making and in implementing any plans affecting them. Another section discusses administrative policies, specifically those pertaining to security and safekeeping, clothing, visitors and gifts, and makes suggestions for budget items and accounting. The book briefly discusses the importance of advocacy, networking and consultancy, as well as the necessary steps of licensing and accreditation, incorporation and evaluation.

Childhope Asia-Philippines. *Life After the Streets: Ten Former Street Children Tell Their Stories*. Research Series No. 7. Manila: National Project on Street Children, 1995.

Subject: general / street children

Ten children describe their life before, during and after the time they became street children. They reveal why they took to the streets and how they became responsible adults. They cite personal factors that contributed to their transformation. The author is convinced that they personify a quality called "resilience" and that they can serve as role models for other street children.

Resilience includes integration into mainstream community life. Indicators of integration into mainstream community life are (i) formal education, (ii) employment and (iii) normal life. The book presents the personality, community and environmental factors that contribute to developing resilience and identifies protective factors.

Finally, the book identifies implications for practice and policy for agencies that serve street children, as well as 10 signposts along the road to success. It includes a list of references and profiles of agencies that participated in the study.

Childhope Asia-Philippines. *Matapos ang Buhay sa Lansangan: Mga Kuwentong Buhay ng Sampung Dating Batang Lansangan* [Life After the Streets: Life Stories of Ten Former Street Children]. Manila: National Project on Street Children, 1996.

Subject: general / street children

A translation into Filipino of the book previously listed.

Childhope Asia-Philippines. *The Street Girls of Metro Manila: Vulnerable Victims of Today's Silent Wars*. Research Series No. 1. Manila: Childhope Asia-Philippines.

Subject: general / girl-child / street children

The report identifies three categories of street children based on family ties: (i) children on the streets (who have regular or frequent contact with families); (ii) children of the streets (who have infrequent contact with their families); and (iii) children without families or who abandoned their families. It claims that material deprivation pushes children to live on the streets.

The study employed primary data sourcing (participant observation, interviews, participatory approaches) and secondary data analysis. About 73 street girls, 8-18 years old, participated in the study; 53 were under the care of government and private institutions. The rest lived and/or worked in three areas: Cubao Commercial Center (Quezon City); Ermita-Malate; and Quiapo-Sta. Cruz. Researchers used quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the data.

The report provides a profile of the respondents. Their average age was 13 years old. Their home environments predisposed them to the living on the streets. Some became vendors, beggars, prostitutes or juvenile delinquents. They admitted that life on the streets was difficult, although they found fulfillment in the friendship and freedom they experienced there. The girls counted their peers as the most important people in their lives.

The report assesses law enforcers and child-care institutions and how they perceive the needs of street children. It includes three case studies.

Children in Action. December 1995.

Subject: child abuse / campaign and advocacy

The newsletter is a joint project of the Institute for Development Research Amsterdam (INDRA) and Interlink Rural Information Service (IRIS). The maiden issue features Filipino children's experience in participatory action research. The author, educator Feny de los Angeles-Bautista, observes that such research has undergone significant change. Counseling sessions with street children increase their awareness of themselves and make them more articulate about their needs, concerns and problems in family and peer relationships. Educational programs help them cope with school requirements.

Journal writing allows them to share their experiences and improve their conflict-resolution and problem-solving skills. Regular home visits strengthen the changes made. Street children report improved relationships with their parents; parents realize that children have the right to express their opinions and may even disagree with them sometimes.

Also included in the newsletter are three case studies and accompanying graphics extracted from the information kit, "A look at the world through the girl-child's eyes." The first case relates the experiences of a sampaguita vendor. The second is a story of a girl who describes her family as "always fighting." She says that every time her parents fight, her father hits her mother, and her mother always leaves the house to stay with an aunt. The last case details a girl's experiences in juggling work and school.

The information kit also provides facts about street activities and the corresponding skills needed. For example, begging requires one to look weak and sad, and to speak respectfully.

"Children in the Garments Industry." *National Planning Workshop Concerning Women and Young Workers*. Manila, Philippines. June-August 1986. Philippines: Ministry of Labor and Employment, Bureau of Women and Young Workers, 1986.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The study is a situationer on child labor in the garments industry. It discusses the issues connected with it, presents the implications and makes recommendations. Data were obtained from secondary sources and litera-

ture review, field exposure and interviews, consultation with key people, and a grass-roots consultation through focus group discussions with GOs and NGOs. The respondents were 24 workers from the garment-producing provinces of Bulacan and Rizal. Their profile shows the following: (i) most were girls, 3 to 14 years old; (ii) most dropped out of school after grade six owing to poverty; (iii) although they ate three times a day, they were malnourished and anemic; (iv) they belonged to households of 6 to 23 members; (v) their parents were either unemployed or underemployed; and (vi) they lived in depressed communities or squatter areas.

The work data reveal that the domestic outworkers (those who work at home) began working as early as 3 years old; factory workers started later, at 12 to 14. They did mostly hand or machine work under subcontracting arrangements. They were paid by the piece, from 5 to 80 centavos per piece, or P1.40 per day, depending on whether they did hand or machine work and on the complexity of the parts. Their work schedule varied, depending on their job orders. They were unorganized, had no security of tenure and enjoyed only a free snack during rush jobs, and a T-shirt and piece of cloth for Christmas. Occupational hazards included being pricked by needles, backache, eye strain, upper respiratory diseases, urinary tract infection due to lack of time to urinate during rush jobs, anemia, finger and leg cramps, ulcers, headache, stomachache and allergies.

The study notes that the workers were hardly aware that they were being exploited. They knew nothing about labor laws or their rights. The study therefore emphasizes education. However, it also notes that while laws governing child labor are not lacking, young workers remain unprotected because of unenforced or virtually unenforceable laws. It points out inconsistencies in legislation: the minimum age for employment, for example, is 15 years under Article 139 of the Labor Code, yet Article 59 allows apprenticeship at age 14. Other issues tackled in the study include subcontracting arrangements, the minimum wage, health, tenure, the workplace and organizing.

Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education. *A Handbook for Street Educators*. Manila: Proprint.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / general

The three-part handbook tells of the experiences of children and adults who have been working with street children from Angeles to Zamboanga. The first part, "1-2-3," narrates the experiences of street educators and facilitators, their work in the mid-1980s and lessons learned. Street education is defined as a process on the street whereby street children get the opportunity to understand, appreciate and relate with others, reflect on their situation and act on what they can become to achieve authentic human development. The book enumerates agencies and persons involved in street education and includes a brief situationer on street children in Metro Manila, urban Luzon, urban Visayas and urban Mindanao (Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga and Cagayan de Oro).

The urban Luzon cluster is composed of the cities of Baguio, Olongapo, Angeles, Naga and Legaspi. Olongapo was one of the first cities to help street children. It organizes street children according to trade (for example, newspaper boys, sampaguita vendors). In Baguio, street education benefits from the active participation of the police, who do quasi street education themselves, which is noteworthy and laudable in view of street children's accounts in other annotated works about police harassment.

The second part of the handbook, "A-B-C," presents a series of topics in alphabetical order; it is a glossary of topics related to street education and street life. It contains activity pages and lists contact persons and agencies and their addresses. The last portion, "Do Re Mi," is a collection of action songs by both street children and street educators who have participated in the Drama in Education and Children's Theater (DIECT) or Street Education Workshops.

Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education Foundation. *Ah... Gusto Mong Maging Street Educator?! (Salamat, Ha)*. Primer 2. Manila: Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education Foundation, 1993.

Subject: street children / training and education

The three-part Filipino-language primer is both a practical guide and self-help book for people who want to be street educators, and a testament

of street educators' hard work. In an easy, conversational style, it shows how street educators need to prepare for their work by (i) vision making; (ii) networking with, studying and observing children in their environment; (iii) making friends; and (iv) planning. It details field-work activities such as house visits, journal writing, documentation, counseling and others. It tackles the activities involved in facilitating a session.

Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education. *Ang K.I.T (Kaalaman, Impormasyon, Tulong)* [The K.I.T. (Knowledge, Information, Service)]. Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education, 1995.

Subject: sexual abuse / street children / training and education

Ang K.I.T. is an attempt to develop comprehensive "child-friendly" material. It is an easy-to-understand information kit, activity book and advocacy tool all rolled into one, designed for street children, child victims of sexual abuse and child drug dependents.

It is based on the results of (i) three focus-group discussions with children, (ii) a review of psychosocial interventions for street children and (iii) the search for the form of the book. Its five parts contain (i) a discussion of children's rights; (ii) a description of the situation of children at home, on the streets and in centers; (iii) elements of decision making; (iv) a list of phone numbers of agencies; and (v) a list of direct learning activities.

Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education. *Help Wanted: Street Educators: A Primer on Street Education*. Manila: National Project on Street Children, 1992.

Subject: methods and techniques / street children / training and education

The primer describes street education in the Philippines, distinguishing it from "traditional instructional delivery" or the banking system of instruction. It utilizes the children's experiences on the streets to help them "determine their own direction in life, where they would want to go, and how they intend to go about doing it." It describes the qualities of an effective street educator both from the point of view of both street educators and street children. It presents two cases illustrating how street education is practiced.

It includes "A Guide for Community Volunteers Working with Street Children" by Jerome Caluyo Jr. and Henry Ruiz. It provides guidelines for community volunteers as they go through the four stages of helping street children: (i) immersion; (ii) identifying the needs of the children and forming them into a group; (iii) home visits; and (iv) mobilizing community resources.

Children's Legal Bureau. "Policy Paper on Prostituted Children." *Quarterly Status Report of the Justice for Children Program in Cebu*. April 1997.

Subject: prostitution / services and intervention / sexual exploitation

The paper defines child prostitution as the sexual exploitation of a child for remuneration in cash or in kind, usually but not always organized by an intermediary. It clarifies the difference between prostituted children and child prostitutes. Prostituted children are those who are abused and sexually molested; they are tricked and forced into the sex trade.

Strictly speaking, a child who engages in prostitution is not liable under the Revised Penal Code (Republic Act 3815), but is the victim referred to in Republic Act 7610. The terms "child prostitute" and "child prostitution" are legally incorrect because the child, being a minor, cannot validly give consent to prostitution. Child prostitution can be considered as child labor.

The paper lists the (i) international instruments protecting child laborers, (ii) local laws and policies on child labor and (iii) the provisions of Republic Acts 7610 and 3815 on child prostitution and other sexual abuse.

The paper convincingly argues that poverty alone does not force children into prostitution. Many poor countries, for example, do not have a high degree of prostitution. Moreover, poverty may explain certain conduct, but it does not justify or necessarily lead to exploitative, criminal conduct. Other factors are related to prostitution: (i) commercialization; (ii) globalization; (iii) transnationalization; (iv) the contradiction between modernity and tradition; (v) the spiral effects of child prostitution, which carries with it multiple forms of exploitation; (vi) law enforcement or lack of it; and (vii) family and community values.

The programs and interventions cited focus on prevention rather than rehabilitation. Experiences in the Philippines, similar to those in Thailand, confirm that it is difficult to get and keep children out of prostitution.

"Child Workers Philippines." *Proceedings of the Launching of "Luksong Tinik," an Art and Photo Exhibit. 13-25 November 1995.*

Subject: Convention on the Rights of the Child / general

The leaflet contains the invocation and reflections of seven child-participants of the Child Workers Philippines Assembly, 13-25 November 1995. The invocation by a child worker in the ricefields of Nueva Ecija compares the exodus of the Israeli slaves from Egypt to the liberation of abused children. A sardine worker from Ormoc City calls for bridging the gap between imagination (declarations and conventions on the rights of the child) and reality (child abuse).

The children ask what the "papers"—the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Labor Code and other pronouncements—mean to victims of child abuse. They challenge all governments and NGOs, but especially themselves, to translate the provisions of declarations into reality.

Choudhury, Perla A. "Four Cases of Child Abuse in the Philippines." Paper written for the National Conference on Child Abuse. Manila, Philippines. 17-18 April 1997.

Subject: child abuse / general

The first case involves a 10-year-old girl who was raped by a 29-year-old neighbor. Fearing for her life, she kept silent. She was abused again while on her way to school. When her grandparents found out, they decided to move back to their province, but the girl's teacher and a guidance counselor persuaded them to seek justice. The man was found guilty of the charge but is appealing the decision. The girl was referred to Creating Responsive Infants by Sharing (CRIBS) for protective custody and rehabilitation. She was officially discharged to her family two years after the event.

The second case is that of an 11-year-old girl who fled to a classmate's house to escape her grandmother's anger. There she was raped by her classmate's brother and his visitor. The visitor raped her again and "of-

ferred" her to three other men who refused. He took her to his aunt, who forced her to work as a bar girl. After five days, she was allowed to go home. She told her grandmother what had happened. Helped by an NBI agent, she filed a complaint against the man, who was sentenced to *reclusion perpetua* (life imprisonment) two years later. The girl was referred to New Beginnings, a shelter operated by CRIBS.

The third case is that of two boys who suffered abuse at the hands of a foreigner living in their house. The mother caught the man abusing her four-year-old son. Later, her eight-year-old son revealed that the same man had masturbated him. The parents filed a case against the Briton. With the help of End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), he was sentenced to a jail term of 14-17 years. He was ordered to pay the victims P100,000. He is to be deported after serving his sentence and is forever barred from re-entering the country. The two boys were referred to the Center for the Treatment and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CTPCS) for therapy.

The last case involves the efforts of the Preda Foundation to pin down an Australian who molested three girls on his boat. The city prosecutor dismissed the case and the foreigner got his passport back. Later that year, a mother filed a complaint against the man for allegedly molesting her daughter. Preda pursued the case. Two years later, in 1996, the foreigner was sentenced to 8-17 years in jail. A week after his conviction, he was again charged with sexually abusing a 13-year-old girl and her friend on the same boat.

Commission on Human Rights. "Guidelines for the Outreach Program for Street Children." 13 June 1994.

Subject: services and interventions / street children

The paper was prepared primarily for all government agencies involved with street children. It argues that the increase in number of street children is a sign of deteriorating social and economic conditions.

Laws on children's general well-being as well as initiatives in their favor are (i) the 1987 Philippine Constitution; (ii) Republic Act 7610 or the 1992 Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act; (iii) Presidential Decree 603 or the Child

and Youth Welfare Code; and (iv) the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The outreach program has the following general objectives:

- (i) Get mendicant and vagrant children off the streets by providing them and their families with the necessary social services and alternative opportunities for family life.
- (ii) Minimize the economic exploitation of children, especially young children, who work on the streets under conditions that endanger life, safety, health and morals, or impair normal development (Republic Act 7658). The guidelines translate these general objectives into five specific objectives.

The paper defines following terms: (i) children; (ii) street children; (iii) mendicant children; (iv) vagrant children; and (v) working children. The guidelines present the following phases of the program: (i) pre-implementation (consultations, coordinations, approval of GOs and NGOs); (ii) implementation (reaching out, intake interview, discharge or continued care); (iii) postimplementation (first to third admittances); (iv) record keeping/documentation; and (v) administrative/criminal liability.

Congress of the Republic of the Philippines. *Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (R.A. 7610), Its Amendment (R.A. 7658) and Implementing Rules and Regulations.* Manila: Council for the Welfare of Children.

Subject: child abuse / general

The seven-part primer contains the provisions of Republic Act (R.A.) 7610, as well as its amendment (R.A. 7658) and implementing rules and regulations. Part 1 discusses R.A. 7610, which is on the "Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act." Part 2 describes R.A. 7658, which is on child labor. Parts 3 to 7 state the implementing rules and regulations of R.A. 7610 and R.A. 7658. The rules and regulations include those pertaining to the report and investigation of child abuse cases, trafficking of children, children of indigenous communities and children in situations of armed conflict.

Council for the Welfare of Children. *Information Kit.****Subject: campaign and advocacy / child abuse / general***

The information kit contains the council's vision (improved quality of life for Filipino children, enabling them to develop their full potential and to participate in community life and nation building) and mission statements (to ensure protection of children against all forms of abuse and exploitation and to advocate children's rights and promote their welfare and development). The council is the highest government agency for children's protection, welfare and development. It handles (i) policy formulation, (ii) coordination and monitoring, (iii) network expansion and (iv) advocacy through task forces to address children's issues. The kit shows the composition of the council board and reprints the following: (i) Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610), and its amendment (Republic Act 7658) and Implementing Rules; (ii) Rules and Regulations on the Apprehension, Investigation, Prosecution and Rehabilitation of Youth Offenders (Presidential Decree No. 683); (iii) the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and (iv) the Philippine Plan of Action for Children.

The leaflets enclosed are the following: (i) "The Comprehensive Media Campaign Against Child Abuse"; (ii) "The Philippine Plan of Action for Children"; (iii) "What You Need to Know About Child Abuse"; (iv) "Techniques in Interviewing Child Abuse Victims"; (v) "Facts and Figures on Child Abuse"; (vi) "Protecting the Child from Sexual Abuse"; (vii) "Programs and Services"; (viii) "Legislative Responses"; (ix) "Physical and Behavioral Manifestations of Child Abuse"; (x) "Status of Child Abuse Cases"; and (xi) "Referral Network for Child Abuse Cases." The kit also includes a directory of GOs and NGOs serving victims of child abuse.

Council for the Welfare of Children. "Proceedings of the National Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child." Pasig, Philippines. 14-15 May 1990.

Subject: Convention on the Rights of the Child / general

The workshop proceedings (i) review existing laws, programs and services; (ii) identify the gaps in research; and (iii) propose strategies and mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of child-welfare laws, pro-

grams and services. Through this, the council aims to better understand the situation of children and to accelerate legislation and delivery of programs and services for children. It also hopes to strengthen advocacy and networking activities.

Participants broke up into four workshop groups: (i) advocacy; (ii) program implementors; (iii) promotion of the UN Convention; and (iv) monitoring of the implementation of the UN Convention. The meeting employed resource speakers, workshop sessions, group presentations, open forums and sharing of experiences.

Flow charts and tables depict workshop outputs on (i) laws, (ii) rights of the child, (iii) gaps and issues, (iv) recommendations, (v) assigned committees and agencies, (vi) activities, (vii) target groups, (viii) target output, (ix) areas of violations, (x) indicators and (xi) strategies. The gaps identified ranged from personal attitude in the home environment to lack of appropriate laws or their effective implementation. Recommendations include (i) preparing a legislative agenda for children, (ii) strengthening linkages between GOs and NGOs, (iii) improving the data bank for services, (iv) intensifying program implementation and (v) continuing the review of existing policies.

The proceedings include (i) highlights and full transcriptions of several speeches, including those on strategies and programs implementing the rights of the child; (ii) workshop activities; (iii) speeches; (iv) matrix of workshop groups' outputs; (v) resolutions; and (vi) list of participants.

Cullen, Shay. "Challenging Child Prostitution in the Philippines and Empowering the Survivors." *News on Health Care in Developing Countries* 18 (February 1996).

Subject: campaign and advocacy / child prostitution

The author analyzes the government's failure to curb child prostitution in the country, attributing the child (and adult) prostitution industry's growth to the political patronage of the ruling elite. He cites the Preda Foundation's response to the problem, which includes (i) challenging the political system that allows the exploitation of women and children; (ii) developing public awareness about the extent of the child prostitution industry and the suffering of children, through workshops, seminars and

media exposure; and (iii) maintaining the child-rescue program and a therapeutic community for survivors of child prostitution and sexual abuse.

Cullen, Shay. "The Problem of Pedophilia and its Legal Solutions." Paper delivered at the Seminar on Republic Act 7610 at the University of the Philippines Law Center. Quezon City, Philippines. 18 September 1994.

Subject: pedophilia / prostitution

The paper explores the problem of pedophilia in the Philippines based on the experience of the Preda Foundation, a charitable NGO for children and human rights in Olongapo City. Pedophilia is defined as a psychological condition of adults, mostly men, who sexually desire children. Its growth is blamed on two main factors: (i) the lack of awareness of the problem and (ii) the protection pedophiles get from public officials who gain from it. The paper also underscores the international dimension of the problem and cites several cases of foreign pedophiles facing charges in the Philippines.

The paper calls on the Philippines and the international community to cooperate in stamping out pedophilia. It also calls for (i) the organization of child-watch brigades in communities, (ii) the passage of laws to protect children and (iii) the eradication of poverty.

Cullen, Shay. "The Throwaway Children After the U.S. Bases." May 1994.

Subject areas: pedophilia / prostitution / sexual exploitation

The paper tells the story of Beth, one of the three victims of Victor Keith Fitzgerald, an Australian arrested in Subic Bay in 1994 for pedophilia. Hers is a story of neglect, abuse and poverty that characterize the lives of thousands of "throwaway" children in Olongapo City.

Cullen, Shay, Danny Smith, and Nigel Parry (eds.). *Street Children in the Philippines*. Report prepared for the Jubilee Campaign. 1992.

Subject: general / sexual exploitation / street children

A report on the sexual exploitation of Filipino street children, it examines the underlying causes of sexual exploitation and presents statistical information, including several profiles of victims and perpetrators. The root

causes are poverty and social injustice, which give rise to (i) poor housing conditions; (ii) deteriorating children's health; (iii) commercialized education; (iv) child labor; (v) prostitution of children; (vi) unwanted pregnancy and deliberate abortion; (vii) the spread of AIDS and other STDs; (viii) detention of street children; and (ix) exploitation by US Navy personnel.

Cases include the following: (i) an 18-month-old child with gonorrhoea, whose mother was living with three US sailors at that time; (ii) children as young as four years old being sold for sex to US sailors; and (iii) Rosario Baluyot, 12, who died after an electric vibrator broke inside her body, and whose tormentor was imprisoned but later released on a technicality.

The government's report to the UN affirms the government's commitment to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It cites the Philippine Plan of Action for Children and the passage of The Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act as proof of the government's commitment to improving the quality of life of children and future generations.

The report features Preda Foundation's work with street children who are victims of sexual abuse, and the harassment the organization has encountered due to its campaign for children's rights. It also mentions supportive UK-based groups such as the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Street Children, which represents all major political parties, and the Jubilee Campaign, an interdenominational human rights group that has the support of about 100 Members of Parliament from all parties.

Preda provides lists of alleged British and European pedophiles, based on its own research. The suspects were arrested but have left the country to escape prosecution. They bribe government officials and, despite strong evidence against them, they remain at large in Britain and Europe.

The report also reproduces the document on the US government undercover investigation into child prostitution that found that children as young as four years old were being sold for sex to US sailors. Local government officials had suppressed its publication.

Davao City Council. *Davao City Children's Welfare Code*. 1994.

Subject: child abuse / general

The Davao City Children's Welfare Code is a response to the national call to implement the Philippine Plan of Action for Children. The book has two parts. Part 1 contains the code as approved by members of the Davao City Council. Provisions include (i) policy and principles; (ii) definition of terms; (iii) items on the protection, survival, development and participation rights of children; and (iv) implementing mechanisms.

Part 2 presents the results of research commissioned by the city council to see whether or not social legislation in Davao City responds adequately to the needs and problems of children in difficult circumstances. It also assesses existing programs and services initiated by local government units and proposes recommendations.

De Leon, Corazon Alma and Nenalyn Defensor. "Adolescence and Crime Prevention in the Philippines." *Monograph on Adolescence and Crime Prevention in the ESCAP Region*. United Nations, 1994.

Subject: general / youth offenders

The chapter starts with a discussion of patterns of juvenile offense. Two laws set the age limits for juvenile offense in the Philippines: (i) the Child and Youth Welfare Code and (ii) the law concerning drug dependents. The number of youth offenders in jail is steadily growing. In 1987, thefts made up the highest number of index crimes (serious offenses) with a total of 2,879 cases, followed by murder (2,329), robbery (1,698), homicide (1,405), physical injury (744), and rape (227). However, the number of juveniles in drug abuse rehabilitation centers has dropped steadily since 1983, with a 36% decline for females.

The authors present a sociodemographic profile of juvenile offenders based on the research by the Child and Youth Center and the University of the Philippines. Most delinquents (i) are 14-17 years old, male and out of school; (ii) are from low-income families; (iii) changed residence two to four times in a five-year period; (iv) have inadequately educated parents; (v) come from a very large family; (vi) find the father unacceptable as a role model and thus turn to peers; and (vii) are defiant, destructive, hostile, resentful, emotionally unstable and suspicious.

Causal and precipitating factors leading to juvenile offense are (i) population growth and economic slowdown, (ii) insurgency and the increasing number of children caught in armed conflict, and (iii) the influence of mass media.

A social policy to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency should include (i) state policy, (ii) jurisprudence and (iii) noninstitutional rehabilitation of youth offenders.

De los Angeles-Bautista, Feny. "The Filipina Girl: From Vulnerability to Resilience and Power." 1994.

Subject: general / girl-child

The paper details the difficulties that face a Filipina child as she grows up in a society that oppresses women. Exploitation stems from structural factors such as poverty, underdevelopment and misguided economic and development policies, coupled with deeply ingrained socio-cultural factors.

The paper starts with some facts and figures about the Filipina child. A large number of Filipino children lead difficult lives: 2 million are out of school; 1.5 million are street children; 4.5 million are in areas of armed conflict. More female than male children are underweight or stunted in growth. More females than males are usually engaged in unpaid work. The number of prostituted girls is estimated at 50,000-60,000.

The paper provides a context for the situation of the Filipina child by discussing (i) the changing lifestyle of Filipino families, (ii) sex role expectations and (iii) intergenerational dynamics of parents and children.

Finally, it identifies contradictions in Filipino society in relation to Filipina girls: (i) an idealized view of childhood versus exploitation and violation of their bodies; (ii) parent as provider versus parent pushing children to work; and (iii) girls as persons who need to be sheltered versus the reality of girls risking their health and lives to provide for themselves and for their families.

Del Rosario, Rosario. "The Urgent Need for a Gender Analysis of Child Labor." *Review of Women's Studies* (1993).

Subject: child abuse / child labor / general

The author urges the adoption of a gender-conscious and -sensitive approach to child labor. She estimates that there are 7 million child workers in the country and suspects that their ranks are swelling. According to her, child labor is the result of structural factors that cause parents to be unemployed or underemployed. It is characterized by subsistence production, which provides only for survival needs, and a labor market mechanism that encourages social differentiation and economic inequality, destruction and restructuring of branches of production, and differential labor absorption. She notes that child labor exists in all sectors, both rural and urban.

The author highlights the contrast in policies of the International Labour Organization, which is for "the abolition of child labor," and of the Philippine government, which is for providing parental supervision and guidelines for hazardous work.

The author argues that child labor is the exploitation of both male and female children, a differentiation of gender identification that encompasses other socially created differentiation (work sectors, conditions of work, age sets). Although the author acknowledges that gender analysis is applied in the study of adult women in international development planning, she laments the fact that decision making at both the national and international levels is still male-dominated and gender-blind.

She deems it essential to analyze paid work by girls in order to refine the theory of child labor. However, she recognizes that it is difficult to apply feminist theories to development in the context of planning. Child labor is considered a gender-blind term as not all conditions of child workers are the same. The author also claims that Philippine labor laws are gender-biased (for example, the Labor Code, Article 139 [a]; The Child and Youth Welfare Code, Title VI, Chapter 2, Articles 107 and 130).

One factor that makes it difficult to analyze the situation of child workers in a gender-fair way is the absence of official child labor force statistics. The author notes that only an in-depth examination of female (and male) gendered conditions will allow a comprehensive analysis of their situation. She further argues that it is through gender analysis that (i) the

structures responsible for the exploitation of male and female children will emerge, (ii) the interrelationship between their existence and the reality of adult male and female labor become apparent, and (iii) the strategic and practical interests and needs of different sectors of Filipino workers discerned. The author substantiates her arguments using a case of child labor in a garment factory in Rizal.

Del Rosario, Rosario. "The World of Filipino Child Workers in Garment Production." *Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations* VIII (1986):94-105.

Subject: child labor / general

The author describes and evaluates the situation of child labor in the garment industry, notably in the traditional garment-producing areas of Santa Ana, Parañaque, Rizal, Bulacan, Cavite and Batangas. She tackles the factors involved in subcontracting arrangements as well as the familial, cultural and socioeconomic elements related to child labor in the mainly export-oriented industry.

Children are hired for their skill in performing a certain job order. Those below four years old are usually not yet part of the workforce in garment production, but they undergo a first-level "apprenticeship" with their mothers, older sisters and other female kin in the household. From sheer exposure, they develop the desire to use a needle. Often, they are encouraged by their family, who find it "cute." At about four years of age, the children are absorbed into the workforce by being paid for doing simple stitches or embroidery. Workers aged seven years and above alternate garment production with schooling and domestic chores.

Factory child workers usually work 8-11 hours a day, Mondays through Fridays; during the peak season, however, they may work up to 24 hours a day, including Saturdays and Sundays. They earn 50-80 centavos per piece. Four- to six-year-old domestic workers make an average of P5 a day; older workers can get P5-P40 a day, but they do not work everyday. Factory child workers' take-home pay ranges from P20 to P500 a week (after deductions for needles, thread and machine repairs). They may make more during the peak season. Those who live on the factory premises pay rent.

Factory child workers seem to complain more than domestic child workers about lack of sleep and fatigue, especially during rush periods.

They lament having to redo rejects not only because it is double work with no extra pay, but because they shoulder the cost of thread.

The author recognizes that regulation alone will not eliminate exploitative working conditions. It is vital to tackle the basic issue of poverty and the parents' lack of jobs.

Del Rosario, Virginia O. "Child Labor Phenomenon in the Philippines: Problems and Policy Thrusts." *Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations* VIII (1) 1986:37-52.

Subject: child labor

The author identifies and examines a number of problems associated with child labor and suggests directions for future policies and research.

Among the factors that have significant bearing on child labor are (i) poverty, (ii) culture and tradition, and (iii) migration. Poverty and worsening unemployment of family heads drive even young children to seek extra money, no matter how little, to augment the family income or to support themselves. Their inexperience and lack of education force them into marginal jobs and sometimes to engage in illegal activities.

Most parents view work as part of children's socialization. Unfortunately, some are ignorant of the harmful effects of some tasks on their children, especially on females, who, in addition to working outside the home, are also expected to perform domestic tasks.

Rural-urban migration, which occurs chiefly because people seek a better life, often results in added economic and social insecurity. It also contributes to the increase in the number of street children in urban centers. Stiff competition with the urban labor surplus often leaves young migrants no choice but to engage in marginal activities.

The factors hampering adequate enforcement of laws protecting child workers include the following: (i) suspension since 1979 of routine inspections of establishments; (ii) gross shortage of labor inspectors; (iii) false reporting of age by the workers themselves; and (iv) the fact that children and young workers are mostly found in the informal sector, which is generally outside the reach of laws and government programs.

The author warns that legislation to protect workers can also be used to exploit them. She points out that child labor, cheap as it is, competes

with the adult workforce, especially during economic recession. Finally, she emphasizes the importance of research in identifying and solving problems.

Department of Labor, Bureau of Women and Minors. "Status of the Working Youth in the Philippines." Working paper for the labor panel of The President's First National Conference for the Development of Children. 8-10 December 1976.

Subject: child labor exploitation

The report first states the contents of Proclamation No. 1110 declaring 15 February as Working Youth Day. (Youths are persons 10 to 19 years old.) It then discusses youths in the labor force according to (i) population, (ii) labor force participation rate, (iii) percentage of the total labor force and (iv) employment status by age group and gender in rural and urban areas. Tables and graphs accompany the report, which covers the period from October 1968 to November 1974.

Part 2 lists the laws and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions concerning working youth: (i) the Labor Code of the Philippines (Presidential Decree [P.D.] 442); (ii) the Child and Youth Welfare Code (P.D. 603); (iii) ratified ILO conventions; and (iv) Department Order No. 4 enumerating occupations that are hazardous to young workers.

Part 3 describes the work of the Bureau of Women and Minors, whose major task is to implement laws pertaining to women workers. It presents the functions and members of the Council for the Welfare of Children, which was created by P.D. 603, otherwise known as the Child and Youth Welfare Code. Part 5 lists the various youth welfare organizations, while Part 6 lists the resolutions of the first national conference of working youth. The last part presents the objectives as well as the roster of officers of the Working Youth Organization, which is composed of delegates to the conference.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). *Country Paper on Child Welfare System in Report of Sheido Asian Child Welfare Exchange Study Program*. Sheido Social Welfare Foundation. 1995.

Subject: children in especially difficult circumstances / services and intervention

The paper introduces the Child Welfare System, a DSWD program designed to care for, protect and rehabilitate children in extremely difficult situations: (i) those orphaned, neglected, exploited, maltreated or sexually abused; (ii) street children; (iii) delinquent youth and youth offenders; and (iv) victims of prostitution, armed conflict and illegal recruitment. The program ensures its clients' social adjustment and holistic growth for personal development through its main service components: (i) community-based services; (ii) center-based services; and (iii) special social services. The paper cites problems encountered by the system, including (i) cultural prejudice, (ii) organizational problems and (iii) lack of money.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *A Primer on Child Welfare Services*.

Subject: child abuse / services and interventions

The primer states the basic needs of the child for normal growth and development. It cites the lack or absence of family and community support and protection as factors that make children vulnerable to abuse, neglect and exploitation. The primer also describes the nature of Child Protective Service as preventive and rehabilitative. The Child Protective Service provides (i) early detection and preventive services (e.g., information and education activities); (ii) treatment and rehabilitative services (e.g., protective custody, child and family counseling); and (iii) training and research.

The primer identifies conditions under which children may avail themselves of the service and enumerates laws on child protection such as Republic Act 7610 (Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act). It also provides lists of agencies to which cases of child abuse may be reported, including the Bantay Bata Hotline and the DSWD.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. "Helping Children of the Street." (Pamphlet).

Subject: services and interventions / street children

The pamphlet provides a brief situationer on street children and then lists the services provided by the DSWD. It uses "street children" to refer to those in urban areas. Most street children are 7-15 years old, mostly boys (80%) and school drop-outs, who spend 12 hours on the streets earning an average daily income of P11-P12 by begging; stealing; shining shoes; selling newspapers, cigarettes or flowers; or scavenging. Many are on the streets because of poverty, neglect or parental abuse. However, most (70-75%) still go home to their families.

One of the DSWD's major programs is the care, protection and rehabilitation of children and youth in difficult circumstances: (i) those abandoned, abused, neglected and exploited; (ii) out-of-school youth; (iii) delinquent and youth offenders; (iv) the emotionally disturbed; and (v) victims of prostitution and armed conflict. For street children, it provides street-based, center-based and community-based services. An example of a street-based service is that provided by Sabana, which requires social workers to mingle with scavengers at Smokey Mountain garbage dump and, through informal group meetings and supervised activities, identify their and their family's needs. The Lingap Center is an example of a center-based service; the day care center, of a community-based service. All aim to promote the total development of street children and to enable them to return to their families or to be placed in substitute homes. The advocacy work of the DSWD is mentioned under "Linkages and Networking."

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *Rehabilitative Services for Youth Offenders. A Primer on Child Welfare Services.*

Subject: services and interventions / youth offenders

The primer attributes juvenile delinquency to several factors, including poverty and breakdown of family relationships. Youth offenders are those over 9 and below 18 years old at the time of the commission of an offense and whose cases are filed in court. They are viewed as victims of circumstances beyond their control and not as criminals.

The Rehabilitative Services for Youth Offenders provides youth offenders with community-based or center-based services consisting of direct social services and developmental activities to enable them to function better socially so that they can be reintegrated into their families and communities.

The legal bases cited for the creation of the Rehabilitative Services for Youth Offenders are (i) the 1987 Philippine Constitution, (ii) the Medium-Term Development Plan for 1993-1998, (iii) the Philippine Plan of Action for Children, (iv) The Child and Youth Welfare Code, (v) Article 40 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and others. The social work intervention for youth offenders includes diversion and mediation for a possible amicable settlement and the fullest use of the barangay justice system.

Services available for youth offenders include (i) community-based services, (ii) residential rehabilitation services, (iii) after-care service and (iv) the Volunteer Intervention Program for Youth. The primer provides a list of agencies that facilitate the services needed by youth offenders.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *Residential Care for Abandoned, Abused and Neglected Children. A Primer on Child Welfare Services.*

Subject: neglect / services and intervention / sexual abuse

The primer recognizes the value of family life, stressing that when the family is unable to provide for the children's needs then alternative forms of care are necessary. The primer cites residential care as an alternative form of family care for children whose families cannot provide for them. Children who may be admitted for residential care are, among others, (i) street children who have been abandoned, abused, neglected; (ii) abused and exploited children whose continued stay in their home would be detrimental to their welfare; and (iii) children with behavioral problems who cannot meet the demands and expectations of family living. The following services are provided to children under residential care: (i) social services; (ii) group-living services; (iii) educational services; (iv) health services; (v) psychological/psychiatric services; and (vi) recreational, sports and other sociocultural activities. Four residential centers for children are

identified: (i) Reception and Study Center for Children; (ii) Lingap Center; (iii) Nayon ng Kabataan; and (iv) Home for Girls.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *Self-Instructional Manual on Residential Rehabilitation for Youth Offenders*. 1991.

Subject: methods and techniques / services and interventions / training and education / youth offenders

The manual is designed to guide the staff of the Regional Rehabilitation for Youth Offenders in implementing residential rehabilitation, a social work intervention under the Special Social Services for Youth Offenders. Rehabilitation efforts, it states, will not be effective unless the offenders are temporarily separated from their family and community.

The legal mandate of the DSWD to implement residential rehabilitation comes from (i) the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, (ii) the UN Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) and (iii) Article 202 of the Child and Youth Welfare Code of 1974.

The manual discusses the nature of intervention and its program objectives and components. Residential rehabilitation is a social work intervention designed to provide intensive treatment in a residential setting for the rehabilitation of a youth offender—that is, one over 9 and below 18 years old—whose sentence has been suspended.

Other chapters touch on (i) implementing guidelines (admission and rehabilitation services procedures), (ii) records and reports, (iii) monitoring and evaluation, (iv) staffing requirements and (v) physical facilities.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *Special Social Services for Working Children. A Primer on Child Welfare Services*.

Subject: general / child labor exploitation / services and interventions

The primer identifies certain factors that give rise to child labor such as the need to augment the family income or to support educational needs. Child labor is children's effort to earn a livelihood, whether regular or irregular, for themselves, for their families or for others. It is considered

problematic (i) when they are exploited, (ii) when their personal development is prejudiced and (iii) when their rights are violated.

Laws that safeguard working children against child labor are (i) The Child and Youth Welfare Code (Presidential Decree 603); (ii) the Labor Code of the Philippines; (iii) Republic Act 7610—An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act; (iv) Republic Act 7658—An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings; and (v) The Convention on the Rights of the Child. They define the conditions that make working children victims of child labor. Effects of child labor are identified in terms of (i) physical harm, (ii) psychological harm and (iii) hampered education.

The primer lists the authorities to which anyone can report any case of child labor. It also provides a referral network for child labor cases. Anyone who reports in good faith a child labor incident is assured of legal protection. The DSWD provides the following to victims of child labor: (i) protective custody; (ii) counseling; (iii) medical-dental services; (iv) psychological/psychiatric services; (v) social services to family; (vi) child placement; (vii) legal, educational and vocational services; and (viii) an after-care service in order to ensure the children's reintegration into their family and community. The primer enumerates the rights of the child.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. "Statistical Report on Child Abuse." 1994.

Subject: child abuse / general

The report summarizes child sexual abuse cases—prostitution and pedophilia—per region. The National Capital Region has the largest number of child prostitutes, including children who were recruited from the provinces supposedly to work in the city but who ended up in brothels. Region IV has the highest number of pedophilia cases. Most of the victims were 13-18 years old. The report implies that the children are willing to work to help their families. Most of the children dropped out of elementary school due to poverty. The majority of child prostitution cases were not filed in court because the perpetrators were unknown and the victims opted not to pursue the case.

The report attributes child prostitution to several causes: (i) poverty; (ii) broken families; (iii) population growth; (iv) criminality and corruption in government; and (v) low priority given to children's development programs.

The report also describes the modus operandi of child abusers, especially pedophiles. It provides some general information on arrested pedophiles.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *Understanding Child Abuse.*

Subject: child abuse / general / services and interventions

The primer starts with a profile of child abuse cases handled by the DSWD in Metro Manila and Pagsanjan. Most sexually exploited or abused children are male (74%), but females suffer the most physical abuse.

Child abuse is defined as the act of deliberately inflicting or causing to inflict physical injuries upon a child or unreasonably depriving him or her of basic needs. The forms of child abuse include (i) physical abuse and maltreatment, (ii) physical neglect, (iii) emotional abuse and maltreatment and (iv) sexual abuse. Effects of child abuse may range from the physical to the psychological and social.

It lists indicators of child abuse: (i) the physical (unexplained injuries, bruises, human bite marks) and (ii) the psychological (extreme fear, confusion, anxiety, depression, aggressiveness). Other information includes (i) where cases can be reported, (ii) who can report cases of child abuse, (iii) services available to victims of child abuse and (iv) how one can help a suspected victim of child abuse.

The primer shows a flowchart of the referral network for child abuse. It details the responsibilities of the DSWD. It presents a profile of a child abuser and discusses why parents and other adults abuse children.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Interior and Local Government, National Police Commission, Philippine National Police, and UNICEF. *Police Handbook on the Management of Cases of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC)*. Quezon City. 1993.

Subject: children in especially difficult circumstances / training and education

The handbook is intended to professionalize the work of police officers with children in especially difficult circumstances.

It is guided by the philosophy that children are our most important asset and that law enforcers are duty-bound to treat children with utmost consideration and respect. It outlines courses of action and measures to be undertaken by police officers to protect the rights and promote the welfare of children. It emphasizes the need to understand the predicament of the children and to rehabilitate rather than punish them; the police must intervene immediately to help children in especially difficult circumstances.

The handbook's guidelines and procedures are consistent with the principles of (i) the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 40); (ii) the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, also known as the Beijing Rules (Rule 12); (iii) Presidential Decree 603, also known as the Child and Youth Welfare Code (Article 190); and (iv) the Philippine Plan of Action for Children (Proclamation No. 855).

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Council for Social Development Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (NCSD), and UNICEF. *The Situation of Street Children in Ten Cities*. Manila: DSWD, NCSD and UNICEF, 1988.

Subject: general / street children

The report consolidates situation studies of 3,255 street children in 10 priority areas: Metro Manila, Olongapo, Angeles, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Baguio, Naga and Pagsanjan. Data were gathered through structured interviews with street children and key informants, participant observation, case studies, community assemblies and dialogues. Only the Metro Manila study used secondary data.

Some of the findings are that (i) street children make up 1-3% of the total child and youth population; (ii) most attended elementary school,

but only a few graduated; and (iii) the number of migrants from the provinces to the cities is increasing. A significant finding is that about 75% of the children were living with one or both parents. The children reported a variety of reasons why they do not regularly come home: (i) the need to earn income; (ii) separation of parents; (iii) death of one or both parents; and (iv) neglect and maltreatment.

The studies list the most common occupations of the children. To survive the tough street life, children join gangs, which also expose them to many hazards. Cebu and Olongapo reported the highest proportion of children who were arrested and detained (45%). Street children cite "to finish schooling" as their immediate goal. Although a number of GOs and NGOs cater to street children, they do not coordinate with each other.

DIECT/Street Education Trainor's Training. Davao City, Philippines. 8-10 December 1991. (Unpublished.)

Subject: training and education / street children

The training employed the DIECT—drama in education and children's theater—approach: a methodology that "espouses the use of play and games to provide a free and liberating venue and chance for self-realization and self-expression."

The report presents (i) about 30 games and activities; (ii) the participants' synthesis and processing of their experiences; and (iii) their evaluation of the activities and the training, which was positive. The games and activities were for (i) introduction and ice-breakers, (ii) self-reflection, (iii) teambuilding and (iv) skills-training in street education.

Dionela, Ana Maria and Patrizia Di Giovanni. UNICEF and Child Labour in the Philippines: The Community Action on Child Labour Program. United Nations Children's Fund, 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The document defines child labor, child prostitution and bonded labor. Child labor is the employment of children below the age of 15 in industrial undertakings and hazardous occupations. Children, male or female, who, for money, profit or any other consideration, or due to coercion or influence of any adult, indulge in sexual intercourse and lascivious

conduct are considered to be children exploited in prostitution and sexually abused. Bonded labor refers to forced employment of children in repayment of debt.

The document then discusses international instruments of protection for child laborers such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Labour Organization conventions. It enumerates Philippine local laws and policies regarding child labor.

The government estimates that 0.8 million out of the 29 million children under 16 years of age are child laborers. However, unofficial estimates peg the number at 5 million. A 1995 survey by the National Statistics Office reveals that 13% of Filipino children, 5-17 years old, are working children.

The authors cite poverty as a major reason for child labor in general. They provide a sociodemographic profile (age, sex and sibling rank) of the child laborer. Working children are usually 12 years old or younger. Most are boys, but in 1980 the number of girls increased. The eldest sons or daughters make up the biggest number of child workers.

The report identifies indicators of at-risk working children: (i) age; (ii) gender; (iii) family security; (iv) education status; (v) health status; (vi) parental supervision; (vii) working hours; and (viii) working environment. It also discusses children in entertainment and/or prostitution. There are about 60,000 prostituted children in the Philippines, most of them located in major tourist spots. They are vulnerable to physical injury and pain, and are exposed to contagious diseases and to drugs and other dangerous substances.

Domingo, Jimmy A., Fernando G. Sepe Jr., and Nico G. Sepe. *Dwell on Their Faces, Probe Their Thoughts: Photographs of Filipino Children*. Philippines: Rural Enlightenment and Accretion in the Philippine Society-Rural Children's Educational Trust Fund (REAPS-RCETF) and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines-Program Unit on Human Rights (NCCP-PUHR), 1990.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The book presents photographs of child victims of war and depicts the devastating effects of military operations and armed conflict, poverty and child labor. The book concludes with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Duque, Rosalinda. "Sex Trafficking of Children in the Philippines." In *Stop Trafficking Children for Sexual Purposes: Report of the Consultation*. Taipei, Taiwan. 1-3 June 1994.

Subject: child prostitution / sexual exploitation / trafficking

The paper underscores the continuing existence of child prostitution in spite of the comprehensive urban renewal program launched by then Manila City Mayor Alfredo Lim in June 1992, which entailed a clean-up of the tourist belt of prostitution, gambling and illegal drugs. It discusses the case of a 15-year-old "call boy" (child prostitute) who continued to engage in prostitution two months past Lim's deadline.

It links child prostitution to the government's tourism program since the early 1970s, which aimed to increase dollar reserves. Angeles City, for example, former host to the US Clark Air Base before its closure, thrives again with the influx of foreign tourists and investors. Legaspi City also saw a sudden upsurge in the number of commercial sex workers who catered to tourists during the weeklong Ibalong festival. Cebu City is the booming flesh capital of southern Philippines, attracting thousands of Japanese tourists for weekend orgies. A Japanese pornography magazine features child prostitutes of Cebu. The Department of Social Welfare and Development's 1993 report on sexually exploited children revealed that most of the 85 cases of pedophilia in different regions were concentrated in two popular tourist destinations: 54 at a Puerto Galera beach resort in Oriental Mindoro, and 31 at a Pagsanjan resort in Laguna. The author therefore views with trepidation the government's Tourism Master Plan, noting that the involvement of corrupt law enforcers and government officials in the sex trade is one of the greatest obstacles to eradicating prostitution.

The paper touches on trafficking in both male and female children for prostitution abroad. Child trafficking and the worldwide demand for young sex partners are attributed to the clients' beliefs, particularly of Chinese and Australians, that children are free from AIDS and that sex with them would restore the older men's virility.

Two NGOs that provide direct service to commercial sex workers are (i) the Third World Movement Against Exploitation of Women, which runs drop-in centers and teaches sewing, typing, computer use, etc.; and (ii) Kabalikat, which offers health education, counseling, residential care,

medicine and food for those afflicted with STDs and HIV, AIDS-prevention materials, referrals and capability-building for other NGOs.

The paper concludes by citing Kabalikat's observation that most pedophiles are Filipino, but foreign pedophile tourists pay their victims more.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). *Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents in the ESCAP Region*. New York: United Nations, 1993.

Subject: services and intervention / youth offenders

The two-part book explores the best ways to implement in the ESCAP region (i) UN Rules for Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (General Assembly resolution 45/113 of 14 December 1990) and (ii) the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules; General Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985). It also examines practical ways of implementing rehabilitation programs in the region.

Part 1 provides the country situations of the participants: Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Part 2 presents case studies on juvenile law, delinquency, administration, as well as rehabilitation in Thailand, Hong Kong and China.

In the Philippines, a youth offender is one who is over 9 but under 18 years old at the time of commission of offense. The Child and Youth Welfare Code (Presidential Decree No. 603) and the Dangerous Drugs Act (Republic Act 6425) are the major laws that govern the age limits of juvenile offenders in the country.

The country situationer reveals that the following economic and psychosocial problems and pressures make youths more vulnerable to crime and delinquency: (i) unemployment; (ii) poverty; (iii) strained or poor family relationships; (iv) breakdown of positive socio-moral values; and (v) influence of peer groups. Poverty is repeatedly identified as the single major factor associated with delinquency.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is responsible for the care, protection and rehabilitation of youth offenders. The laws on juvenile offenders in the country are geared toward rehabili-

tation rather than punishment. The DSWD has established 10 Regional Rehabilitation Centers for Youth, whose services include (i) treatment, (ii) group living, (iii) special nonformal education and (iv) case conferences. Institutional rehabilitation in a residential setting is provided for those whose sentences have been suspended.

With respect to treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents, the centers observe their own system of intake, admission and discharge procedures. They provide the following: (i) psychological, behavioral and social services; (ii) spiritual and religious services; (iii) medical services; (iv) residential/home services; (v) vocational/educational training; (vi) sports, recreation and athletics; (vii) placement services; and (viii) community work projects.

Community-based rehabilitation programs, in turn, give the youth offenders and juvenile delinquents an opportunity to interact with their families in the same social environment and support systems within which they are to function socially after rehabilitation. The premise of this approach is the belief that delinquency is a community phenomenon and that its solution lies primarily in the family and the community.

The Philippines implements the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty through Articles 189-191 and 203 of the Child and Youth Welfare Code, which treats juvenile offenders as victims of circumstances beyond their control rather than as criminals.

The UN Rules or their intent are incorporated into the legislation of most ESCAP countries. However, the book also notes that persons involved at various stages in the administration of criminal justice abuse their power.

Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism (ECTWT), *The. Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*. Bangkok: ECTWT, 1991.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / prostitution

In early 1988, the ECTWT launched an advocacy and action project on child prostitution and tourism to uncover and document the connections between them. The document is a report of the proceedings of the Chiang Mai consultation of anti-prostitution-of-children advocates in May 1990.

The Philippine Steering Committee reports that modern tourism is focused on the thirst for profit and sexual gratification of men from the First World. The Philippines, which is pursuing a massive tourism drive, has become known as a flesh capital where even children are prostituted. It is estimated that boys account for 60% of the prostituted children and girls for 40%.

The consultation participants agreed that concerted action is imperative to eradicate child prostitution. To achieve this, the following areas need to be strengthened: (i) research, documentation and publication; (ii) conscientization, campaign, communication and networking; (iii) strategies; (iv) action programs; and (v) support structures.

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT)-Philippines. *ECPAT Newsletter*.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / prostitution / sexual abuse

The publication aims to increase awareness about child prostitution and to monitor child abuse cases, especially those that are a result of tourism. A regular section, "Pedo-File," gives an update on suspected pedophiles arrested in the Philippines.

Volume VII (December 1995) reveals that foreign pedophiles prey on Mangyan schoolchildren in Mindoro Island. An elementary school teacher reported that about 16 Mangyan children were victimized by French pedophiles. However, uncooperative parents prevented the immediate arrest of the culprits. This issue of the newsletter also covers different campaign activities: (i) workshop on pedophilia; (ii) march by street children to the Philippine Congress; (iii) public hearing on child prostitution; (iv) roundtable discussion on Republic Act 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act; and (v) prevention education activities in Kalinga, Bontoc, Samar, Pangasinan and Metro Manila.

The conviction of a British pedophile is the main story of volume VIII. The second foreigner convicted under Philippine law, he was found guilty of sexually abusing two brothers, aged 4 and 8, and sentenced to 14-17 years imprisonment. The issue also contains an article on child pornography and sexual trafficking of Filipino children. It considers child pornography a form of long-term abuse and reports that most of the vic-

tims are prostituted children. It criticizes the media for its insensitivity in handling the victims of child pornography. It voices the fear that the advance in information technology may contribute to the spread of the problem.

The newsletter discusses some local cases of child-sex trafficking and reports on cross-border trafficking of children and young women. Some victims go to Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore or Europe as domestic workers but are then forced to work as entertainers in nightclubs. Most are deceived by job recruiters.

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT)-Philippines. "The Role of Tourism in an Economy in Crisis: A Case of the Philippines." Paper presented to the Asia and South Pacific Working Conference. New Delhi, India. 22-27 November 1993.

Subject: general / prostitution

The paper tackles the role of tourism in economic growth and its effect on women and children. It cites the government's top priority: newly industrialized country (NIC) status for the Philippines by the year 2000. It presents the country's economic reality in terms of the gross national product and foreign debt. It shows the situation of women who have become wage earners to augment the family income, and highlights the exploitation and occupational hazards they face. It claims that children in especially difficult circumstances are the worst hit by deteriorating economic conditions, which have prompted the government to adopt the Philippine Plan of Action for Children. It views with concern the government's tourism policies since these have contributed to the prostitution of both women and children. ECPAT therefore calls for the prevention of sexual exploitation in the guise of tourism.

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT)-Philippines. *Tourism and Child Prostitution in Cebu*. Quezon City: ECPAT-Philippines, 1994.

Subject: general / prostitution

The study presents an overview of child prostitution in Cebu City. Research methodologies were interviews, observation and partial partici-

pant observation, and photo documentation. Its findings include the following:

- (i) More and more women are being employed as bar girls, street walkers, waitresses and receptionists.
- (ii) Cases of child prostitution are increasing.
- (iii) Factors such as (a) poverty, (b) the government's tourism program, (c) lack of enforcement of laws protecting children, (d) corrupt police and government officials and (e) degenerating social and moral values all reinforce child prostitution.
- (iv) The government's tourism strategy encourages pedophiles and pederasts and abets the proliferation of child prostitution.
- (v) No government programs serve prostituted and sexually abused children in Cebu.

Engelbrecht, Lois J. "The Role of Prevention Education within the Issue of Prostituted Children."

Subject: prostitution / methods and techniques

The paper discusses the major components of preventive education on child sexual abuse: (i) setting clear standards of behavior and role boundaries, setting values of what is right and what is wrong; (ii) setting family safety rules; (iii) teaching assertiveness; (iv) building support systems around each child; (v) teaching children how to report abuse; (vi) teaching children how to make decisions and to accept responsibility for the decisions made; (vii) removing any blame from the victim; and (viii) building self-esteem.

Escueta, Mok and Acmad Moti. *Nang Walang Pagtatangi: Isang Workbook para sa Pag-aaral ng mga Karapatan ng mga Taong may HIV/AIDS* (Nondiscrimination: A Workbook for the Study of Persons Afflicted with HIV/AIDS). From APCASO Compact on Human Rights. February 1996.

Subject: HIV-AIDS / child sexual abuse / training and education

The workbook is a guide to the discourse on the rights of persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS. It is designed to deepen the readers' understanding of the issue by asking them to answer the questions in the workbook. It considers the participation of persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS as most

vital in the discourse in order to help define their rights and to take steps in their defense.

Esguerra-Melencio, Gloria. *Bahay-Bahayan, Tau-Tauhan*. Illustrated by Chit Balmaseda-Gutierrez. March 1995.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / incest / sexual abuse

The comic book is based on "An Exploratory Study on Incest Using Feminist Participatory Approach: A Contribution to the Study of Violence Against Women."

The story starts with two girls, Odette and Lea, who are sexually abused by their male relatives. Odette is the victim of her own father, a respected doctor. The secret is first unearthed while the girls are playing with dolls, when Odette acts out the abuse. Lea tells her mother, a social worker, about it. The mother immediately consults a psychologist. She comes home to find Lea being sexually abused by a male cousin. She calls up Odette's mother about her suspicions. Odette's mother confronts her husband. Mother and daughter leave him. Different views by people regarding incest are presented in the story as is information about incest (why it happens, effects on the victim and recommended actions).

Esquillo-Ignacio, Ruth. *Saving Lives: Effective Program Strategies for Street and Working Children*. Pulso. Monograph Series No. 17. Manila: Institute on Church and Social Issues, August 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / services and interventions / street children

The document examines three NGOs to identify what enables them to help children and other beneficiaries. Each NGO takes a different approach to helping street children. Pangarap Shelter is center-based; Bahay Tuluyan, street-based; and Maryville Community Development Center, community-based.

The study shows that effective programs are (i) integrated and multilevel, with a holistic response to children's needs; (ii) responsive, dynamic and innovative, continuously evolving programs to better respond to the needs of its clients; (iii) participatory and empowering, where clients are encouraged to take part in decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs; and (iv) sustainable, enabling the clients ei-

ther to provide a counterpart in the program or to continue the program even without NGO support.

Problems the NGOs face include financial constraints and limited impact. The study recommends (i) measures for reaching and targeting street children, (ii) alternative care and job placement, (iii) alternative education and skills training, (iv) formal education and (v) government support to NGOs.

"Exploratory Research Study on the Prevalence of Free Sex Practices Among Minors in Davao City, Focused on the 'Bantog' Phenomenon." Unpublished.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / sexual exploitation

Bantog are different from street children and child sex workers because they have families and homes. The report contains preliminary observations on their usual practices, hang-outs and family backgrounds. It also discusses possible health problems such as HIV infection. Recommendations include raising public awareness about why adolescents become *bantog*.

Facing Up to a Life of Work: A Primer on Child Labor in Benguet.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / child labor exploitation / general

From the point of view of a 14-year-old boy who works on a farm, the primer details the plight of child workers on Benguet farms. Employers see child labor only as supplemental to adult labor and are therefore reluctant to pay children adult wages. The high cost of farm maintenance is a reason why workers are paid low wages. The primer presents the effects of poor working conditions and discusses child labor laws.

Fajardo, Mary Joan V. "The Effect of a Theater Arts Program on the Self-esteem of a Group of Filipino Institutionalized Adolescents." *Philippine Social Science Information* 7 (4) (January-March 1980):3-8, 27.

Subject: child abuse / methods and intervention

The paper discusses an experiment to determine the effectiveness of a theater arts program in helping people to grow psychologically and become fully functioning and useful members of society. The theater arts

program consisted of two phases: (i) a theater arts workshop designed to let participants experience the creative process and express themselves through games and exercises in creative drama, writing, visual arts, body movement, music and sounds; and (ii) a follow-up program involving preparations for a final presentation. The research used the pre-test-post-test group design. The variable was self-esteem, measured through the Self-esteem Inventory in Pilipino (SEIP) and through self-report evaluations. Data were analyzed using a one-tail t-test.

The subjects were 48 children (22 males, 26 females) from a Metro Manila government institution established to provide care, protection and education for homeless, neglected or indigent children without responsible parents or guardians. They were randomly assigned to an experimental and a control group, each having 24 subjects (11 males, 13 females). All had a choice of "living out" or staying in the institution during the Christmas break (the experimentation period), on the assumption that living out was as meaningful an experience as participating in the special activity (experiment) during the break.

The pretreatment phase involved administering the SEIP to the subjects. The treatment phase involved two parts: (i) conducting the theater arts workshop with the experimental group during the Christmas break and then administering the self-report evaluations to it and to the control group, which lived out during the break; and (ii) having all the subjects live at the institution and go through their usual activities with an additional follow-up program for the experimental group. The posttreatment phase entailed a second administration of the SEIP.

Results indicate that having been selected to join the theater arts program and being allowed to live out with family and friends during the Christmas break were equally meaningful experiences for the children. However, further analysis revealed that workshop participants had more meaningful experiences than nonparticipants: they (i) developed self-awareness and self-discovery, (ii) enjoyed physical/emotional/artistic release, (iii) honed their communication skills, and (iv) developed responsibility to themselves and to the group.

The Filipino Child's Link. Parent's Alternative Inc.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / child abuse

A quarterly publication of the Parent's Alternative Inc., Philippines, it aims to provide a venue for the discussion of children's issues.

Final Report: Second Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. Bangkok, Thailand, 8-13 February 1988. Thailand: National Youth Bureau, Office of the Prime Minister, 1988.

Subject: child abuse / general / methods and techniques / neglect / services and intervention / street children

The report summarizes S.R. Caluyo's presentation on the Project on Abandoned and Street Children of Olongapo, which is one of the 11 cities involved in the Philippine Street Children Project. It describes center-based and community-based approaches, and research undertaken.

Flamm, Mikel. "Advocacy and Local Action. Community Action in the Philippines." (An interview with Ronnie Velasco, Secretary of the Board of Directors, The Council to Protect the Children of Pagsanjan in the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Street Children.)

Subject: campaign and advocacy / networking and organizing / pedophilia / sexual abuse / sexual exploitation

The article features a successful community action by concerned citizens of Pagsanjan against the sexual exploitation of children, especially by foreign pedophiles, despite absence of support from community leaders and local authorities, and despite stiff opposition from local and foreign abusers, pimps and parents of the victims. It notes that the town people's acceptance of the sexual abuse stems from the fact that they receive gifts and money in exchange for it.

It also gathers that foreign pedophiles have been visiting Pagsanjan since the late 1950s. Toward the 1970s, their numbers increased and their activities became more open. In 1981, community members formed the Council to Protect the Children in Pagsanjan. It was only in 1988 that foreign pedophiles were deported.

The enactment of the Republic Act 7610 was a response to protect the children against exploitation. The article defines "child abuse" and "child." The author admits that child abuse has not been totally eradicated in Pagsanjan, but gives the community action credit for the decrease in incidence of pedophilia.

Gatchalian, J. et al. "Child Labor: The Philippine Case." *Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations* VIII (1) 1986:2-23.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The 1985 survey sponsored by the International Labour Organization aimed (i) to identify factors that determine the prevalence of child labor; (ii) to describe children's working conditions; and (iii) to provide an information base for formulating programs to give children the minimum level of education, adequate nutrition and protection against exploitation and abuse. It covered 105 enterprises and 455 working children (15 years old and below) in the garment and wood-based industries and in street trades in selected rural and urban areas. The industries were selected based on the known prevalence of child labor and their importance to national employment and economic production. The study's analytical framework hinges on two main points: (i) child labor as rooted in poverty and part of the household's survival strategies; and (ii) the demand side of child labor.

The study found that the conditions that predispose people to resort to child labor include (i) proximity of factories to their homes; (ii) presence of generally small, unregistered establishments with little operating capital; and (iii) positive family opinion regarding the benefits to be derived from child labor and the desire of the children themselves to earn a living.

The findings indicate that education is a major priority among Filipinos and that some children work while studying. Most parents are only seasonally employed, and tend to seek employment in the informal sector. As the informal sector offers easy and flexible entry into the labor market, it can absorb many family laborers, each of whom adds to the family income. The children acquire their skills on the job, with their parents training them. Job contracts are all verbal.

The findings do not reflect the traditional tendency for sons to engage in financial and economic activities and for daughters to occupy themselves with domestic chores. All children, boys and girls, help in augmenting the family income.

Unemployed or irregularly employed mothers usually have working children who engage in the same trade and are employed by the same contractor. Most are domestic outworkers (i.e., workers contracted to work and produce the goods outside the factory—usually in their homes).

The parents view domestic outwork as a “safe” way of augmenting income and do not see it as exploitative, even though the children are not covered by minimum-wage legislation.

Nearly all the establishments employing the children are unregistered, with small-scale capital and work force. All garment industries with less than P100,000 capital are unregistered. Of the wood-based industries, 90% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas are unregistered. Children offer them a cheap, docile labor source.

Factories have inadequate working space. The lack of appropriate tools also requires children to exert more effort in the production process. Children’s inexperience in handling tools increases the risk of occupational hazards. Child workers are generally less healthy than nonworking children.

The study recommends the following: (i) ensure that child labor laws are implemented more effectively; (ii) provide technical and financial assistance to cottage, small- and medium-scale enterprises; and (iii) disseminate information and education on the health and safety of child workers.

Gloria, Helen K. “Early to Work: A Closer Look Into Child Labor in Southern Mindanao.” *Philippine Labor Review* XVII (1) January-June 1994:1-25.

Subject: child labor / general

The study is part of a series of regional rapid appraisal surveys (RAS) meant to provide a situation analysis on the incidence of child labor in the country for the project “Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor.” The RAS in southern Mindanao examines the incidence and prevalence of child labor in the region, the characteristics of child laborers and their households, the nature and conditions of work, and the child laborers’ perceptions of the world around them as well as their hopes and aspirations.

Greenhills Creative Child Center Research Team. *In-Depth Profiles of Street Children Who Are Sexually Abused, Substance Abusing, and Children in Conflict with the Law*. Manila: National Project for Street Children, Psychosocial Intervention Project, 1994.

Subject: general / methods and techniques

Profiles of 23 sexually abused children, 22 substance-abusing children and 23 children in conflict with the law are drawn from a clinical assessment conducted by the research team. Clinical assessment included in-depth interviews, an intelligence test, a modified Sentence Completion Test, Bender Gestalt Visual Motor Test, Thematic Apperception Test and the Philippine Children Apperception Test.

The study compares (i) the backgrounds of the three groups of children, (ii) their cognitive functioning, (iii) problem-solving and coping behaviors, (iv) world view, (v) view of their experience of sexual abuse, (vi) substance abuse and (vii) being in conflict with the law. It identifies the children's predominant feelings, themes and issues and describes their positive and negative experiences in rehabilitation. It summarizes the results into commonalities and unique characteristics of each group. It proposes implications for rehabilitation and training as well as other uses of research results.

Gunn, Susan E. and Zenaida Ostos. "Dilemmas in Tackling Child Labour: The Case of Scavenger Children in the Philippines." *International Labor Review* 131 (6) 1992:630-47.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The article examines a child labor project implemented with the support of the International Labour Organization and the assistance of the Philippine and Norwegian governments. The project aimed to assist 500 child workers and their families at the Smokey Mountain garbage dump.

The first part discusses a profile of the child scavengers of Manila—their (i) worksite, (ii) occupation, (iii) sociodemographic information and (iv) working conditions. The second part is devoted to the project's programs. One program focused on short-term action—the Drop-In Center; another took a longer-range approach—the Sabana, (a Tagalog acro-

nym for “sheltered learning place for child workers”) which concentrated on the rehabilitation and permanent removal of children from work.

Lack of staff was a major problem. The solution was to train potential leaders as staffers. The Drop-In Center initiated various activities, all of which failed to meet their objectives. The reasons are discussed thoroughly in the article.

Sabana is divided into two: Sabana I for in-school children, 7-12 years old; and Sabana II for out-of-school children, 13-17. It has four components: (i) learn; (ii) earn; (iii) health; and (iv) parent involvement. (The first two are tailored to the needs of the two groups.) The Sabana model is based on the premise that the children work because they feel they have to and that forcing them to stop is futile.

Important points raised were the value of (i) research to guide action programs, (ii) protection of child scavengers over prohibition, (iii) multiple interventions, (iv) community development, (v) child-focused programs, (vi) implementation of economic with social measures and (vii) general education over short-term training.

Four components were identified as crucial for effective work with urban-poor child laborers: (i) targeted research; (ii) protective services; (iii) rehabilitative services; and (iv) policy support.

Harrington, Sean, Esperanza Abellana, Gina Dolorfino-Arreza, and Nick Arcilla. “Mainstreaming Children’s Rights in Development Work in the Philippines.” A Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK project report for the ODA Joint Funding Scheme. 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995.

Subject: child abuse / general

The paper reports on the accomplishments of the SCF-UK in mainstreaming children’s rights in development work in the Philippines. It reveals that the plight of Filipino children continues to worsen mainly because of the low level of awareness on children’s rights, especially the right to development. “Mainstreaming” children’s rights in development will help integrate programs and services for children into the existing development work of broad-based GOs and NGOs. The SCF program advocates better policies and programs for the care and development of children through broad-based education initiatives using mass media and publications that have a nationwide reach, including Metro Manila, cen-

tral Luzon, Cebu, General Santos City and Sarangani province in Mindanao. The SCF has laid the foundation for promoting the rights of child workers, child prostitutes and youth offenders. It holds early childhood care and development (ECCD) training activities.

The report enumerates SCF projects for the following: (i) children in especially difficult circumstances, including victims of disasters; (ii) human resource development; (iii) feasibility studies, including those on ECCD promotion in Sultan Kudarat; (iv) youth offenders; (v) urban poor; (vi) street children and other children at risk; (vii) creative art and theater; and (viii) the children's desk. The report also analyzes project achievements with reference to their (i) concrete impact on the target group, particularly women and children; (ii) project partners; (iii) project methods and activities; and (iv) project management and material inputs. The report includes forward plans and budget details, as well as a Philippine map showing sites of SCF projects.

Health Action Information Network (HAIN). *Pom-pom: Child and Youth Prostitution in the Philippines*. Quezon City: HAIN, 1987.

Subject: general / prostitution

The anthology edited by Michael Tan, presents different perspectives on child prostitution. The first chapter is an overview of pedophilia and child prostitution in the Philippines. It posits that child prostitution cannot be understood separately from pedophilia. It describes as reductionist the current approach to understanding child prostitution because it does not fully take into account the broader social, economic and political context of the issue. It contends that the main issue in child prostitution is exploitation. The second chapter was written by a pederast who tackles the issue from a "boy-lover's" point of view. The third looks into the lives of prostituted street children in Manila, using data from primary and secondary sources. The fourth is a synthesis of interviews with child prostitutes from Bacolod and Iloilo. A young former prostitute wrote the next article, which, according to the editor, is one of the most important in the anthology. The last two articles raise questions on proposed legislation regarding child prostitution.

Hiew, Chok C. "Child Prostitution in the Philippines." 1993.

Subject: general / prostitution

The paper notes the interdependence of (i) international tourism, (ii) child prostitution, (iii) poverty and (iv) the lack of political will to end prostitution. It expresses concern over the Philippines' efforts to promote tourism without protecting children who are vulnerable to exploitation. It views the goal of End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) as a great challenge. ECPAT's initiatives are expected to increase public and responsible media awareness on the issue of child prostitution.

The paper recognizes that victimized children need help in reintegrating themselves into safer and healthier environments and in growing into productive adults. It sees the need to conceptualize frameworks for remediation programs for victimized children and to build up their resilience.

The paper presents a conceptual framework of prevention and intervention in the problem of organized sexual exploitation of children. It identifies three prevention strategies to end child sexual exploitation. The primary strategy includes (i) altering the socioeconomic-cultural environment, (ii) helping the victims adjust to the environment and (iii) altering the immediate environment. The secondary entails (i) early intervention and (ii) crisis intervention. The tertiary involves (i) treatment and (ii) rehabilitation. Environmental influences are tabulated: Table 1 is on culture and historical-specific factors; Table 2, on building resilience in children against external factors; and Table 3, on the development of healthy, functioning children.

Hiew, Chok C. "Child Prostitution: Stopping the Exploiters, Rehabilitating the Victims." Paper presented at the 53rd Annual International Council of Psychologists Convention. Taipei, Taiwan. 1995.

Subject: general / prostitution

Although the dramatic rise in commercial sexual exploitation of children is attributed to several factors, the paper highlights the International Commission of Jurists' view of the problem: "The exploitation of the powerless by the powerful is at the heart of the problem: power of the male

over the female, adult over child, devious over naive, rich over poor, organized over unorganized.”

The paper considers sex-driven tourism as the major economic and social determinant aggravating the problem. It cites End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism’s role in bringing about political and legal changes aimed at discouraging foreign tourists and pedophiles from engaging in sex with children. It notes that Western nations (for example, Germany, Australia, France, the US, Belgium and New Zealand) have new laws criminalizing child-sex offenses committed by their citizens abroad, and that Asian governments (for example, Thailand, the Philippines, Taiwan and Sri Lanka) are trying to eradicate child prostitution.

The paper acknowledges that the global problem can only be contained by systematic multi-preventive interventions that include (i) legislation and law enforcement, (ii) economic and psycho-social solutions that will distribute wealth more equitably, and (iii) the strengthening of communities and families so that they care for and safeguard their children. Programs are needed (i) to prevent children from being prostituted, (ii) to help them recover from the physical and psychological trauma and (iii) to reintegrate them into society.

The paper provides a conceptual framework for the promotion of child resilience, which is elaborated on in three figures: (i) Figure 1 shows a competencies/resources approach to reducing prevalence rates of child sexual exploitation; (ii) Figure 2 identifies three sources of resilience factors; and (iii) Figure 3 presents the dynamics of rebuilding the resilience spirit in child victims of sexual exploitation.

Institute for Labor Studies. *Effects of Globalization on Child Work in Selected Philippine Industries*. Monograph Series No. 5. Manila: Department of Labor and Employment, Institute for Labor Studies, 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The study examines and evaluates the linkage between child work and the government’s export-led development strategy. It describes the profile (age, sex, education and household background) and working conditions of the children employed in selected garment, footwear and handicraft industries. Based on the responses of 66 children from 119 establishments, the study finds more children working in the garment industry.

The study raises concerns about the working conditions of children in export-oriented firms. It provides a historical background on industrialization and the government's responses to globalization.

Institute of Women's Studies/Inter-Institutional Consortium, The Research Team. *Brave Little Women: A Study on Incest*. Manila: Institute of Women's Studies, St. Scholastic's College, 1995.

Subject: general / incest

The book presents the findings from a survey of 11 incest cases taken from (i) files of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, (ii) accounts of the victims' acquaintances and (iii) accounts of and interviews with the staff of helping centers. The study adopts the feminist view that incest is the sexual abuse of a child by a person in authority in whom she entrusts her confidence, regardless of whether the victim and the abuser are related or not.

Incest takes place across economic classes. The victims come from both urban and rural households. The abusers are close male relatives, usually fathers. The abuse usually begins when the victim is 9-17 years old. The event is repeated until the victims either report it to the authorities or run away from home. The abusers usually threaten to kill or hurt the victim. However, some victims cooperate since they do not know that the relationship is abnormal. Upon learning the truth, they feel tremendous guilt. Meanwhile, the mothers react in various ways when they learn of the abuse: some take immediate action; others refuse to listen to their daughters or feign indifference, especially when the abuser is the family breadwinner.

The book examines the effects of abuse. The victims suffer emotional depression, become withdrawn and lose their self-esteem. Since the abuser is known to them, they also suffer an emotional dilemma: they feel responsible for and therefore guilty about the abuse.

The authors discuss ways of helping the victims: (i) through legal advocacy as a strategy to help stop the problem and (ii) by employing preventive measures, such as education and conscientization. A full section is devoted to the problems faced in advocacy work: (i) absence of special legislation and judicial procedures; (ii) low priority of child welfare programs; (iii) family pressure to stop prosecution; (iv) lack of facili-

ties to help incest victims; and (v) the prevailing attitude of “blaming the victim.”

International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) and Caritas Internationalis. *Children At Risk: Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Children with AIDS*. Report of a think tank organized by ICCB and Caritas Internationalis. Bangkok, Thailand. 21-23 November 1992. ICCB, ICCB Asian Desk and Caritas Internationalis, 1992.

Subject: general / sexual exploitation

The think tank recommends the following responses to the issue of sexual exploitation of children: (i) experience-based research, (ii) preventive and curative work, (iii) networking and (iv) lobbying. The report identifies specific recommendations under each broad response category, which are the following: (i) situation/problem; (ii) activity; (iii) methodology; (iv) actors; and (v) time frame. It proposes the creation of a follow-up mechanism to implement recommendations.

International Labour Organization (ILO). *Attacking Child Labour in the Philippines: Indicative Framework for Philippine-ILO Action*. Geneva: ILO, 1994.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The ILO focuses on short- to medium-term programs of action for four groups: (i) children who are victims of trafficking; (ii) children employed in mining and quarrying; (iii) children in home-based industries; and (iv) children trapped in prostitution.

The report provides short profiles of each group and discusses national-level actions. It provides areas of action, instruments and agencies for each group. Areas of action include (i) protection, (ii) prevention and (iii) rehabilitation, all comprising the indicative framework that the ILO uses in formulating its program of action.

Ireland, Kevin. "Sexual Exploitation of Children and International Travel and Tourism." *Child Abuse Review* 2 (1993):263-70.

Subject: general / sexual abuse / sexual exploitation

Sexual abuse of children (persons under 18 years old) in developing countries by international tourists (businessmen, military personnel, holidaymakers and others) has received increasing attention recently, much of it concentrating on the activities of pedophiles. The author argues that the reduction in individual and social constraints associated with tourism and international travel, and easier access to children for sex in certain destinations increase the potential for "situational" child sexual abuse to occur. He reports on a literature study of the situation in the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, which found extensive evidence of the use of children for sex by international tourists. A prominent feature in the Philippine situation is the connection between street children and sexual exploitation or child prostitution. Prostitution affects not only the children but also their families and communities. Some parents encourage or force the sexual exploitation of their own children to supplement family income. The author suggests that remedial action is required at three levels: (i) the tourist; (ii) the receiving and sending countries; and (iii) the international arena.

Jamias, Eugenia G. *A Home Among Street Children: A Guidebook for Drop-In Centers*. Childhope Asia-Philippines.

Subject: street children / training and education

The guidebook is intended for groups that plan to establish a drop-in center for street children. It outlines the basic components of a program for street children, from its philosophy to its incorporation.

A drop-in center provides street children with temporary, safe and secure shelter. It should maintain an open-door policy. It should also provide (i) a residential care program, which views the center as the transitional point toward the child's return to normal community life; (ii) a nonformal education program for children who can no longer attend regular school; and (iii) a program for nutrition and health maintenance. The guidebook provides advice on (i) management procedures, and organization and staffing contingent on the needs of the children; (ii) drawing up administrative policies for the guidance of the director and the staff; (iii)

budgeting and accounting; (iv) advocacy for improving children's access to services; (v) networking and consultancy; (vi) evaluation; (vii) licensing and accreditation; and (viii) incorporation.

Kamalayan Development Foundation (KDF). "Dulox Firm in Marilao, Bulacan: A Swimming Pool of Death for Child Workers." *Child Workers Philippines III* (April 1995):1-26.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The newsletter describes conditions in a chlorox factory where the young workers, mostly recruits from the Visayas and Mindanao, were lured to the city by unscrupulous recruiters who gave the children's parents' meager cash advances (P200) and false promises of better job opportunities. The children had to work long hours under hazardous conditions for no pay at first, and later for very low pay. They lived in cramped quarters directly below the chlorine tanks. The company made no provisions for health care, accidents (which were considered the result of the worker's carelessness), career pathing or security of tenure. The rescued children reported that they were not allowed to leave the factory premises, although some could go for walks in the neighborhood. Some of the workers managed to escape; those caught by the factory guards were put in smaller cubicles beside the sleeping quarters of stay-in workers. The children were often scolded, manhandled, punched and slapped.

The newsletter gives a detailed account of the KDF's detection work and rescue operations done in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Employment, National Bureau of Investigation and the mass media. Some children did not want to be rescued. Of the 15 child workers, aged 14-17 years old, 7 remained in the factory.

Lacuesta, Marlina C., Noemi Ninte, and Rosemarie Fernandez. "A Study on the Profile of Street Children in Davao City, Philippines." *Ateneo de Davao University*, 1992.

Subject: general / street children

Davao is a beneficiary of "The Joint Project for Street Children," an integrated project of UNICEF, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the National Economic Development Authority and the

National Council of Social Development Foundation of the Philippines. The study provides information on (i) activities, (ii) spatial movement, (iii) typology, (iv) aspirations, (v) motivations and (vi) sociodemographic background of street children in Davao City. The sociodemographic background data of the respondents will help the project proponents (i) plan and implement activities, (ii) monitor and evaluate programs and (iii) conduct further research.

Field interviewers and street educators selected about 400 children on and of the streets in Davao City. Their findings include the following: (i) males generally outnumber females (76% to 24%); (ii) most were 9-16 years old; (iii) most (81%) were still in school; and (iv) 11.5% did not know how to read.

Most (77%) were engaged in single-work activities, as scavengers, vendors, car watchers, porters, beggars, bottle washers in factories, shoeshine boys, waitresses/waiters, pedicab drivers, garbage collectors, errand boys/newsboys and blind guides. Those in school could attend classes and work at the same time because their classes were held only for half a day. The majority cited the need to augment the family income as their reason for working; the rest were either orphans or had parents who were either separated or unemployed. The children earned from under P500 a month (51.3%) to slightly over P1,500 a month (6.4%). Parental expectations of their children extended beyond regular domestic chores; they included child labor and material support.

Data on the children's health and nutrition status do not directly indicate ill health. Most of the children ate three meals a day, but these consisted of cheap sources of carbohydrates, vitamins and proteins. Most (66%) were local residents, about a third being migrants. Only 10.8% of the children were gang members. They joined gangs for protection and a sense of security, as well as to bully other street children. Seventy admitted to having been arrested and detained up to five times, mostly for curfew violations and on suspicion of theft. They reported being subjected to mild to severe physical and psychological/mental punishment. Two-thirds of the respondents had no knowledge of any institutions for street children.

Lamberte, Exaltacion E. "Family Relationship and Street Children: Some Points to Ponder." *Philippine Journal of Psychology* 27 (1-2) 1994:1-42.

Subject: general / street children

The paper investigates the connection between family relationships and the rise in the number of street children in Metro Manila, particularly in Pasay, Quezon, Manila and Mandaluyong cities. It describes (i) the background of street children in Metro Manila, (ii) their family situations, (iii) their deviant behavior, (iv) factors contributing to their existing conditions and life situations, (v) the services they need and (vi) the kind of services they receive from individuals and organizations working with them. It also includes an assessment of the street children's life, needs and aspirations.

The 700 subjects for the study were (i) children *on* the streets, (ii) children *of* the streets and (iii) children in shelters and centers. All were beneficiaries of the Program on Street Education: An Alternative Response to Education. Trained street educators conducted face-to-face structured interviews and analyzed the data using descriptive statistics (percentages, mean and standard deviations). The following are the salient findings of the study:

- (i) Children are forced out into the streets by poverty and lack of attention from their family and society.
- (ii) Poverty, strained and unstable family relationships, and long-time companionship with peers (including those in groups or gangs or fraternities that provide protection, security and camaraderie) are critical and interacting factors that force children to leave home and to live on the streets.
- (iii) Changes in the family structure and relationships appear to create problems of adjustment and anxiety for the children, making leaving home an attractive option.
- (iv) The increasing number of children of the streets needs greater attention from those concerned with children's rights and well-being.

Lopez-Gonzaga, V., M. A. Mapa, R. Lachica, and M. A. Daanoy-Satake. *Tender Hands that Toil: A Study of the Phenomenon of Child Labor in Northern Negros*. Bacolod City: University of St. La Salle, Social Research Center, September 1990.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The descriptive exploratory study of child labor in northern Negros Occidental focuses on (i) the socioeconomic, living and working conditions of child laborers; (ii) the child laborers' perception of work and leisure; (iii) the problems and hazards children face at work; and (iv) the factors that influence the decision of the household to engage in child labor.

The researchers used a rapid appraisal survey to gather both quantitative and qualitative data. The respondents of the study were working children 14 years old and younger, including those helping to augment their family's income. Variables and indicators used were (i) individual-related data, (ii) household information and (iii) community information.

The study shows that the nature of child labor reflects the ecosystem and existing forms of production in the community. Child laborers derive their income from (i) hacienda-based sugarcane production, (ii) marginal farming and petty commodity production, (iii) coconut or copra production, (iv) fishing and coastal-based production, (v) urban micro-enterprises and (vi) household or domestic production. The work the children do depends on their age. Although child labor augments family income, it also (i) hampers the children's education, (ii) harms their health and (iii) exposes them to risks. Still, the children and their parents perceive child labor as a solution to poverty and not as a problem. Poor parents who consider their children as their only "asset" oblige them to work. The children themselves see work as an obligation, a duty to be rendered, as dictated by the local culture. Child labor in northern Negros is therefore a product of the interplay of both economic and cultural factors.

The socioecological and demographic factors of child labor covering the five sites of study are appended.

Manlongat, Milagros T., Janet Pascua, and Leopoldo M. Moselina. "Country Report of the Philippines." *Proceedings of the Second Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect*. Bangkok, Thailand. 8-13 February 1988. Bangkok: National Youth Bureau, Office of the Prime Minister, 1988.

Subject: child abuse / general

The document starts with a situationer on Philippine socioeconomic realities, then focuses on working and street children. It defines child abuse and neglect and their manifestations. It discusses the government's policies and measures to tackle child abuse and neglect, and NGOs' role in preventing and intervening in cases of child abuse. It explores the role of international cooperation. It describes the major programs and services of government agencies and NGOs concerned with street children. The recommendations of the 11 city working committees and their member agencies are the following:

- (i) Consolidate gains and expand project coverage in other cities that have a large number of street children.
- (ii) Strengthen and sustain collaboration among GOs, NGOs, church and community groups.
- (iii) Organize and strengthen community and barangay committees for the protection of children.
- (iv) Accelerate the shift of emphasis from center-based to community-based interventions.
- (v) Advocate the incorporation of the street children project into the social development plans of city governments.
- (vi) Lobby for responsive city ordinances and national legislation protecting children and for their effective enforcement.
- (vii) Link street children project activities with broader and nationwide programs aimed at changing economic, political and cultural structures that have given rise and will continue to give rise to thousands of street children.

The document presents areas of research and proposals of action for regional collaboration.

Marcus, Rachel and Caroline Harper. *Small Hands: Children in the Working World*. Working Paper No.16. London: Save the Children.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The book illustrates the complexity of child work issues, mainly in the South, and presents the various factors that push and pull children to work. It analyzes the components of successful and less successful interventions. It aims to develop strategies for action on child work issues.

Child work is work performed for the child's family, a part of the socialization process and light work not impeding the child's school attendance. Child labor, in contrast, is work performed for an employer outside the family, which may prevent school attendance and involve hazardous tasks, long hours and low pay. Such definitions, however, undermine the gravity of reproductive (i.e., domestic and non-income-generating) work. The paper presents the ethical positions with regard to what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable work forms.

Child labor is caused by (i) poverty and inequality, (ii) the structure of labor markets, (iii) household vulnerability, (iv) social attitudes toward childhood and work, and (v) education and child work. The paper tackles the (i) costs and benefits of child labor, specifying the health hazards in various work sectors; (ii) the criteria for assessing exploitation; and (iii) the opportunities and benefits of working.

The section on intervention focuses on (i) the need to address poverty, improve children's working conditions and regulate child work; and (ii) the goal of eliminating child work, which aims to stop children from working rather than eliminating the reasons why they work. It also tackles the problem of school and work.

The paper recognizes the sociocultural and economic variables involved in child labor. It does not advocate the elimination of child labor per se if it would worsen working children's condition. Rather, it defines what are acceptable and unacceptable work and working conditions, and is committed to eliminating those that endanger the children's health and development. The authors imply that the children must be involved in the programs and policies affecting them.

Other recommendations are the following: (i) measure the impact of child labor; (ii) incorporate micro-macro linkages in programming; (iii) combine approaches; (iv) assess risks and hazards; (v) define exploitation;

(vi) review institutional issues to identify ways to improve coordination between different actors in relation to child work; (vii) conduct a social impact assessment, as well as awareness-raising activities; and (viii) carry out research. A matrix and a flow chart that may be used in planning interventions, and the legislation on children and work are appended. Relevant case studies from all over the world are inserted at appropriate sections throughout the book.

“Master Plan of Operation Against Child Prostitution and Other Forms of Sexual Abuse” (Typescript).

Subject: child prostitution / general / methods and techniques / networking and organizing services and intervention / sexual abuse

The paper has four sections. The first situates child prostitution in the country, quoting former President Fidel Ramos’ admission that the country is known as a center for child prostitution and citing Japanese pornographic magazines’ depiction of Manila and Cebu as a treasure island of girl prostitutes.

“Child prostitution” is defined based on Article III, Section 5, Republic Act 7610, An Act Providing Stronger Deterrence and Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination; and “child” is defined based on Article I, Section 3 of the same act.

Children in prostitution are estimated to be as many as 60,000. The paper lists major tourist spots where prostitution occurs. It classifies child prostitutes as *karaoke* bar workers, international prostitutes, street sex workers and others.

It identifies several variables to account for the existence of child prostitution: (i) poverty; (ii) tourism; (iii) population growth; (iv) rapid urbanization and industrialization; (v) criminality, and corruption in government; and (vi) poor developmental priorities. It presents cases of five child prostitutes.

The paper lists the laws that are relevant to children at risk: (i) The Child and Youth Welfare Code (Presidential Decree 603); (ii) The Family Code (Executive Order 209 as amended by Executive Order 227); (iii) Executive Order 56—Mandating the DSWD to Take Protective Custody of Child; and (iv) An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings (Republic Act

7658). Government programs for children at risk include the following: (i) provision of centers for treatment and rehabilitative services for child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation (protective custody, child and family counseling, casework, etc.); (ii) establishment of the Bantay Bata Hotline and the Center for the Protection of Children; (iii) creation of the Special Committee for the Protection of Children Against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation through Executive Order 275; (iv) creation of the Task Force on Child Protection by the Department of Justice; and others.

A national coalition of NGOs against child prostitution conducts advocacy and public awareness raising, research and documentation. Other NGOs provide victims with legal support, rehabilitation and prevention services. It is imperative for GOs and NGOs to integrate and coordinate their efforts in a master plan of operation.

The second section quotes from the Philippine Plan of Action for Children (PPAC): "PPAC envisions children to be protected from abuse, neglect, degrading punishment, torture, exploitation and other forms of violence and moral dangers, and unlawful interference in his/her privacy. When deprived of his/her rights or when the family fails to provide or in case of an offense committed by the child, he/she must have been provided with measures for special care, physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration."

The PPAC's general objective is "to develop and implement a unified national response for the protection and rehabilitation of children from prostitution, pornography and pedophilia."

The third section lists the strategies considered: (i) policy adjustments; (ii) surveillance, monitoring and rescue; (iii) strengthening of existing programs and services; (iv) developing an effective system for a speedy disposition of cases; (v) establishing a data bank; (vi) strengthening GO and NGO collaboration; (vii) disseminating relevant laws; (viii) creating capability networks and alliances; (ix) mobilizing community participation; and (x) mobilizing resources.

McGuire, Terence. "Summary: The Situation of Cebu City: Three Hundred and Two Street Children (1986)." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia*. Manila, Philippines. 4-13 May 1989. Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / street children

The study aims to determine Cebu City street children's personal profile, family background and their life and work conditions. The respondents were 302 street children, most (290) of whom were male. The children's ages ranged from less than a year to 16 years old. The primary research method used was the interview guided by a UNICEF-structured questionnaire, translated into Cebuano and administered by professional and licensed social workers. Dubious data gathered during the interviews were counterchecked through "informal sidewalk mixing" (participant observation) by the author, who recounts the experience in an appendix, "A Day in the Life of Kinless Scavengers."

The study's conclusions are the following:

- (i) Most street children are deprived of their rights to health, welfare and education because of the need to work and survive under life-threatening conditions.
- (ii) Most street children are from impoverished and broken families. Many could not describe their family background.
- (iii) In order to survive, the children work on the streets without a break.
- (iv) Many have been arrested without valid reason or due process.

Metropolitan Police Detective Training School—England. "Child Protection Training Course."

Subject: general / training and education

The book is a collection of training course notes underscoring what a child abuse investigator must possess: (i) an understanding of the dynamics of sexual exploitation; (ii) skill in communication with children; (iii) awareness of personal values; (iv) sensitivity to the feelings of others; (v) commitment to the child as a victim; and (vi) the desire to excel in investigation of child sexual abuse.

It also contains the following: (i) a child protection training course timetable indicating specific activities, programs, topics and resource per-

sons for a given time of day; (ii) a 15-item law assessment instrument based on Republic Act 7610 (Special Law on Child Protection); (iii) a list of 26 Filipino participants clustered into three groups; (iv) the first workshop output on the need of children to be safe, how adults should make children safe and healthy and what stops a child from reporting incidents of abuse to authorities/adults; (v) roles and duties of the National Bureau of Investigation and the Philippine National Police; (vi) cycles of behavior in sex offending; (vii) typical cycle of behavior for a fixated pedophile; (viii) characteristics of the fixated pedophile; (ix) what to look for in hiding places of child molesters; (x) signs and symptoms of child abuse; (xi) case scenarios; (xii) interview techniques; (xiii) statement taking; (xiv) rape trauma syndrome; (xv) child protection awareness training; (xvi) guidelines for interviewing child victims and witnesses; (xvii) interview rules for child protection; (xviii) nonleading interview techniques; (xix) action to protect the child (flowchart); (xx) a form on notification of children; (xxi) Revised Penal Code; (xxii) Republic Act 7610; (xxiii) plan of interview; (xxiv) general introduction to search techniques; (xxv) *Packaging Manual: A Guide for Officers in the Packaging of Exhibits*; (xxvi) planning and systematic search of buildings; (xxvii) blood at the scene; (xxviii) forensics; (xxix) human sex drive; (xxx) paraphilia; (xxxi) pedophiles; (xxxii) pro-offender thinking; (xxxiii) list of recommendations (from 26 Filipino participants); and (xxxiv) directory of British and Filipino participants.

The material was used to train the 26 Filipino participants in the Child Protection Course in Sweden.

Metropolitan Police Service, London. "Republic Act 7610 (Special Child Protection Law) as it relates to Sexual and Physical Abuses of Children."

Subject: sexual abuse / training and education

This interpretive text is intended to help the reader understand the various sections of the act that relate to sexual and physical abuse of children. It contains an (i) overview of the act, (ii) an explanation of the terms in the law that describe the forms of sexual and physical abuse and related offenses and (iii) areas of concern in dealing with cases of child abuse. The reader is then expected to be able to (i) identify sexual and physical abuse of children in its various forms, (ii) identify offenses of sexual and physical abuse of children and (iii) explain how an offender is guilty of each offense.

The law is described as “an act providing for stronger deterrence and special protection against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination, providing penalties for its violation, and for other purposes.” It contains the Rules and Regulations on the Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse Cases (RRRICAC). The paper also cites the special program stipulated in the act requiring the Department of Justice and the Department of Social Welfare and Development to coordinate a program to protect the children against (i) child prostitution and other sexual abuse, (ii) child trafficking, (iii) other acts of abuse and (iv) circumstances which threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children.

The law refers to “child abuse,” “physical injury,” “psychological injury,” “cruelty,” “neglect,” “exploitation,” “sexual abuse” and “child exploited in prostitution and other sexual abuse.” Related offenses include (i) involvement in child prostitution, (ii) attempt to commit child prostitution, (iii) obscene publications and indecent shows and (iv) other acts of abuse.

The paper discusses some issues outlined in the act, including (i) who may file a complaint (Section 27 of the Republic Act [RA]), (ii) protective custody of the child (Section 28, RA), (iii) confidentiality (Section 29, RA), (iv) reporting (Section 3, RRRICAC), (v) mandatory reporting (Section 4, RRRICAC), (vi) government workers’ duty to report (Section 5, RRRICAC), (vii) immunity for reporting (Section 7, RRRICAC) and (viii) investigation (Section 8, RRRICAC).

The author suggests trusting one’s own judgment on the assumption that a reasonable person’s opinion of what is wrong is likely to be reflected in the law.

Mga Kuwentong Kongreso: Ilang Tala, Litrato, Laro at Tula mula sa Unang Pambansang Kongreso ng mga Batang Lansangan [Congress Stories: Some Notes, Games and Poems from the first National Congress on Street Children]. Proceedings of the First National Congress on Street Children. Metro Manila, Philippines. 15-19 April 1991.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / street children

The proceedings are written primarily by the street children themselves, who took part in producing them. They enumerate provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and provide illustrations

and pictures of the topics covered, a list of activities undertaken and activity pages. The participants contributed poems, skits and short stories, and suggestions on health, education and legal protection.

Miclat-Cacayan, Agnes (ed.). Summary of Proceedings of the First General Assembly and Consultation of Non-government Organizations on Children's Concerns in Mindanao, 13-17 July 1992. Davao City: KABIBA (Mindanao Alliance for Children's Concerns), 1992.

Subject: child abuse / general

The first assembly of KABIBA discussed the situation of children in Mindanao, reflected upon the situationers and synthesized them. The result became the basis of the vision, mission and goals of the alliance.

KABIBA's mission is to "exert all efforts and mobilize life's sources and opportunities for the survival, protection, participation and full development of the children in Mindanao, particularly those who belong to the marginalized, oppressed and deprived peoples and those in extremely difficult circumstances." Goals include (i) network-building, (ii) research on the situation of children in Mindanao, (iii) coordination of advocacy activities and (iv) facilitation of solidarity linkages with organizations concerned with children's rights.

The summary includes a statement by the general assembly, the overall evaluation of the assembly and a directory of participants. Appendices include the history of KABIBA and a partial list of child-friendly NGOs in Mindanao.

Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE), Bureau of Women and Minors (BWM). Sectoral Study on Labor and Employment. Manila: MOLE-BWM, 1985.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The five-chapter study describes MOLE agencies and their policies, programs and services in the areas of employment, terms and conditions of work, and labor relations, particularly those affecting the youth. Chapter 1 describes the extent and distribution of youth employment and the conditions under which the youth work. Chapter 2 shows how programs and services for young workers fit into the scheme of labor administration by discussing the major program thrusts and objectives of the

MOLE, and the functions of MOLE agencies that implement the programs. Chapter 3 focuses on the basic policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of the welfare of young workers. It also assesses certain services and identifies relevant issues, and mentions allied agencies that carry out support programs and services. The final chapter discusses issues arising from previous discussions and provides recommendations for promoting the general welfare and protecting the rights of young workers.

Ministry of Labor and Employment, Bureau of Women and Minors. "Young Workers in Agriculture." *National Planning Workshop on Women and Young Workers*. Manila, Philippines. June-August 1986. Manila: 1986.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general / girl-child

The paper (i) describes the conditions of young agricultural workers and highlights the issues and problems affecting them, (ii) identifies areas that should be addressed by future policies and laws, (iii) recommends appropriate programs and services, and (iv) establishes and strengthens linkages between GOs and NGOs concerned with the plight of young workers.

Respondents were young workers in the following sectors: (i) pineapple—Polomolok, South Cotabato; (ii) banana—General Santos City; (iii) rice—Polilio, Nueva Ecija; (iv) coconut—Sta. Cruz, Laguna; (v) fishing—Binangonan, Rizal; and (vi) sugar—Morcia, Negros Occidental. Data were gathered from the respondents from personal interviews and group discussions with respondents, and discussions with managers and owners.

Most of the workers were 16-24 years old. They were forced to work at an early age to augment their family income. Those in the sugar, banana and pineapple plantations were younger than those in the rice, coconut and fishing sectors. No formal employer-employee relationship exists in the last three sectors. The study states that no children worked on the pineapple and banana plantations, as the work there was too difficult for them.

Most of the child workers were related to the plantation owner. They belonged to households with 6-11 members. Most had some semblance of an education: most in the pineapple, banana and fishing sectors had

attended high school, while those in other sectors had barely finished elementary school.

The workers were generally healthy, but constant exposure to chemicals and the natural elements, coupled with irregular, inadequate meals, eventually took its toll.

The type of work they performed depended on the type of crop they worked on. Common tasks were weeding, planting and harvesting. Payment also depended on whether the sector was formal or informal, the land irrigated or not, tenanted or not, or a dealer-worker relationship existed or not. Generally, banana and pineapple plantation workers received higher wages, probably owing to the clear employer-employee relationship. Provision of benefits and other forms of compensation also depended on whether or not the sector was organized. Workers in the pineapple, banana and sugar industries were unionized, while those in the other sectors were organized but not unionized. However, even the unionized workers were unaware of their rights and privileges.

The study tackles the contradictions between laws and policies, such as those pertaining to (i) the minimum age requirement for employment, (ii) regulation and implementation of labor laws and (iii) general provisions for improving working conditions. Recommendations include (i) monitoring and strict implementation of labor law provisions; (ii) massive information campaigns on labor laws; (iii) provisions for a safer working environment; (iv) further researches and inventories on the agricultural sectors and their employees; and (v) special projects for alternative means of employment, entrepreneurship programs, social security schemes and educational schemes in the workplace.

Moselina, Leopoldo M. "Meeting the Needs of Street Children: The Philippine Experience." Paper prepared for the International Meeting on Street Children sponsored by the Instituto de Apolo a Crianca (AC) and the Portuguese Committee for UNICEF. Lisbon, Portugal. 24-28 June 1991.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / general / services and intervention / street children

The paper reviews the National Project for Street Children, which was designed and implemented in 1986 as a collaborative effort between GOs, NGOs and UNICEF in response to the growing number of street

children in the country. It briefly discusses the findings of a study on street children in 10 Philippine cities, which was the basis for the project's initial blueprint for action. It cites the project's gains and achievements in (i) program development, (ii) advocacy, (iii) human resource development, (iv) technical support, (v) project support communication and (vi) project monitoring and evaluation. The author calls on groups and agencies to reach out to street children and to mobilize resources to improve services. The author also sees the need to link street children programs with broad and long-term development initiatives in order to address poverty, underdevelopment and injustice—the main reasons that children take to the street.

Narvesen, Ove. *The Sexual Exploitation of Children in Developing Countries*. Redd Barna Norwegian Save the Children, 1988.

Subject: general / sexual exploitation

The study defines sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography, as a form of child labor. Children are persons of both sexes under 15 years of age. The investigation concentrates on three types of data: (i) information about ongoing local work to combat sexual exploitation; (ii) data from children who are or were sexually exploited; and (iii) general data (available literature about sexual exploitation).

The Philippines, Kenya and Peru were chosen as study sites. The Philippines was chosen because "there are a number of indications...that the problem is an especially extensive one in this country." Another reason is that the organization has potential working partners in the Philippines. The Institute for the Protection of Children was the main contact in the Philippines for the study. Other groups that provided information were Programs for the Protection and Rehabilitation of Children in Pagsanjan, and Buklod in Olongapo.

Child prostitution is a recent phenomenon in the developing countries studied. The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Philippines began in the 1970s and is most common in business zones and tourist spots around the US military bases.

About 20,000 children are sexually exploited in the Philippines. Their customers are both local people and foreigners. Interviews indicate that more than half the customers near the US military bases are local people

and predominantly men, regardless of the sex of the victim. Homosexual pedophiles constitute a large proportion of customers in some parts of the Philippines.

The risk groups are (i) street children, (ii) housemaids and (iii) children of women in prostitution. More street children are involved in prostitution in the Philippines and Latin America than elsewhere. More than half of the 1,000 Filipino children interviewed said they were introduced to prostitution by their friends.

The study investigates some causal factors: (i) urbanization; (ii) the colonial legacy; (iii) machismo; (iv) commercialization; (v) tourism; (vi) the presence of military bases; and (vii) religious and cultural factors.

National Coalition of NGOs for Monitoring the Convention on the Rights of the Child. "Supplementary Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child." Submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Geneva, Switzerland. 24 March 1994.

Subject: Convention on the Rights of the Child / general

The report draws attention to the situation of Filipino children as an indication of the quality of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It comments on the following: (i) the exhaustive review of legislative measures already in place; (ii) the need for more quantitative and qualitative information to demonstrate the quality of the convention's implementation; (iii) the nature of NGO participation in monitoring the CRC; and (iv) recommendations for GO and NGO collaboration in the future.

The report underscores the fact that while the legislative foundation upholding children's rights is in place, there exists a big gap between law and policy enactment and their actual enforcement. The style of reporting by the government—describing at length all the laws and policies, programs and services it has developed—tends to mislead by giving the impression that all the provisions are fully operational. The reports do not show the exact reach of the services and programs, how well the services were delivered or the impact of all the components.

NGOs find it confusing and taxing to coordinate with several government agencies. The government has made few efforts to involve NGOs

in implementing the convention. Problems include the lack of the following: (i) a clear definition of terms, such as participation; (ii) clear delineation of functions; (iii) involvement of the parties concerned at all levels; and (iv) relevance to the parties concerned. The government does not discuss the relationship between children and the environment, an aspect stressed by the convention.

National Council for Social Development (NCSD) Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. *Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law: A Situational Analysis in Metro Manila, Cebu City, Olongapo City, and Baguio City.* Quezon City: NCSD, 1994.

Subject: general / youth offenders

The situational analysis of children and youth in conflict with the law is a response to the apparent lack of in-depth studies on the issue. It provides a basis for the development and review of the policies and procedures of the five pillars of the juvenile justice system: (i) law enforcement; (ii) prosecution; (iii) courts; (iv) corrections; and (v) community.

The study maintains that the abolition of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court (JDRC) in 1983 has hampered the administration of juvenile justice. Children and youth offenders are no longer treated differently from adult offenders, which constitutes a violation of their legal rights as guaranteed under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

The study aimed to document and analyze the situation of children in conflict with the law in Metro Manila, and the cities of Cebu, Olongapo and Baguio. It used multiple methods: (i) the review of active cases of children and youth offenders in selected areas; (ii) presentation of case histories to illustrate the spectrum of offenses committed by the children; and (iii) interviews with key informants from the five pillars using an interview guide.

The study provides (i) a profile of male youth offenders; (ii) a list of factors likely to have contributed to committing an offense; (iii) a description of youth offenders' experience with the juvenile justice system; and (iv) problems, issues and solutions identified by key informants. It proposes the revival of the JDRC. It makes other recommendations for the

five pillars of juvenile justice system as well as suggestions regarding programs and services.

National Council for Social Development (NCSD) Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. *First National Congress of Street Children, 15-19 April 1991, La Salle Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila. Philippines: NCSD, 1991.*

Subject: general / street children

The document was written by five child participants with the help of the Children's Laboratory for Education and Drama. The congress discussed (i) health, (ii) education and (iii) legal protection. Children were divided into groups, each with facilitators and resource persons who managed the discussion. Each discussion focused on (i) the present situation of children; (ii) the problems encountered by children; and (iii) their hopes, wishes and suggestions for resolving these problems. A plenary presentation followed in the form of drawings, skits and visual aids.

The congress culminated with a visit to the Philippine Congress, where the children presented their problems, wishes and resolutions to members of the House of Representatives, who responded to the children's efforts in speeches.

The document includes photographs of activities, songs, poems, skits performed by the children, as well as transcripts of discussions and speeches by the children, the UNICEF representative, the social welfare secretary and members of Congress.

National Council for Social Development (NCSD) Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. *Proceedings of the First Metro Manila Street Children's Conference, Makati, 29-31 May 1990. Manila: NCSD, 1990.*

Subject: general / street children

Ninety-six street children, 7-15 years old, from Manila, Quezon City, southern Metro Manila and Caloocan participated in the three-day conference on "Street Children's Problems, Needs and Dreams—The Right to Solutions, Actions and Answers." Its objectives were the following: (i) to develop the capability of street children to articulate and communicate their needs and concerns; (ii) to provide opportunities for interaction and development of solidarity among street children; (iii) to develop capacity

for advocacy with policymakers, decision makers and legislators; and (iv) to prepare the street children for the national conference. The participants were divided into seven clusters according to sector: (i) children; (ii) parents; (iii) church workers; (iv) law enforcers; (v) professionals; (vi) legislators; and (vii) direct service workers.

Of special interest are the letters written by the children to the sectors relating their experiences and hopes. The report summarizes the children's inputs regarding (i) their family situation and life on the streets, (ii) street occupations, (iii) their experiences with law enforcers, (iv) people who helped them, (v) experiences in the center, (vi) reasons for not being in school, (vii) ambition in life, (viii) their wants and (ix) their needs.

National Council of Churches in the Philippines. *Cast the First Stone*. Quezon City: World Council of Churches, Women's Desk and the National Council of Churches, Division of Family Ministries, 1987.

Subject: general / prostitution

The publication is the result of a national consultation on prostitution. The first part reproduces the talks and addresses, including a keynote speech on perspectives on prostitution. Other topics include (i) tourism and prostitution, (ii) health aspects of prostitution, (iii) prostitution and militarization and (iv) biblico-theological reflections on prostitution. The second part presents the results of the workshop, which include a statement of unity and a program of action from different groups on militarization, health, tourism and law.

Appendices are the following: (i) case studies; (ii) a copy of the Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code; (iii) the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child; and (iv) Proclamation No. 13: Proclaiming June 1986 to May 1987 as the Year of the Protection of Filipino Exploited Children.

National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Social Development Division. *Situation of Children in the Cordilleras*. Cordillera Administrative Region: NEDA, 1993.

Subject: child abuse / general

The report is the basis for the implementation of the Country Programme for Children (CPC) in the Cordillera Administrative Region. It also serves as (i) a tool for advocacy, social and resource mobilization for child survival, protection and development; (ii) an instrument in program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; (iii) a basis for preparing Local Plans of Action for CPC IV programs; and (iv) a baseline for assessing the Philippine Plan of Action for Children (PPAC) and CPC IV performance in the region.

It examines the following: (i) health profile of children and mothers in the Cordillera; (ii) status of social mobilization; (iii) PPAC goal monitoring; (iv) the child labor situation in Benguet; (v) the situation of children in the Mountain Province; and (vi) the situation of children in Kalinga-Apayao.

***National Planning Workshop Concerning Women and Young Workers, Manila, June-August 1986*. Manila: Bureau of Women and Minors, Ministry of Labor and Employment, 1986.**

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The workshop was a forum for an exchange of ideas and perceptions on how to improve the welfare and working conditions of women and young workers. The proceedings identify several issues, and suggest solutions, future policies, legislation and action programs.

Situational studies conducted by GOs and NGOs served as bases for reviewing the situation of Filipino children. The following are noted:

- (i) Data on the number of working children in the Philippines are incomplete.
- (ii) Child workers, especially street children, usually come from big, deprived, marginal, urban families. Their parents are mostly jobless or seasonal workers.
- (iii) The exploitation of children is invisible since they usually work under the guardianship of their parents.

- (iv) Child prostitution can be traced to poverty aggravated by socio-psychological factors such as broken homes.
- (v) Street children face hunger, extortion and physical injury from police, whipping from parents, prohibited-drug use, and maltreatment from adult criminals when they are jailed for petty crimes. A separate judicial system for youth offenders is needed.

Worth noting is the discussion by the Population Commission, which takes a demographic, rather than a socioeconomic, perspective on child labor. It emphasizes the importance of continuous education in solving the population problem.

The report's salient findings include the following:

- (i) Comprehensive information on child labor is lacking.
- (ii) At work, child workers are discriminated against, receive lower wages and are exposed to worse working conditions than adults.
- (iii) Migrant child workers are alienated and their own communities lose their source of dynamic labor supply (young population).

The report summarizes the issues and recommendations with reference to standards, research and action programs. The workshop participants lean toward regulation of child labor rather than its outright abolition.

Noseñas, John. *The Silungan Boys: Runaways No More*. Philippines: Tahanan Outreach Projects and Services, Inc., 1994.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / street children

The seven illustrated life stories of street boys who either left their street lives or were reunited with their parents by the TOPS' Operation Silungan describe the boys' families, reasons for leaving home, experiences on the street and their encounters with the TOPS staff.

O'Grady, Ron. *Children in Prostitution. Victims of Tourism in Asia.* Report of the International Conference held at Sukhathai Thammathirat Open University. Bangkok, Thailand. 31 March 3-April 1992. Bangkok: End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), 1992.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / prostitution

Around 170 representatives from 26 countries in Asia, Europe and North America came together to take a stand against child prostitution. They maintain that materialism, consumerism and patriarchy promote the idea of children as commodities. Mass tourism has given rise to a trade in children. Male tourists are the main offenders.

Fr. Shay Cullen, who works with children in Olongapo, reports that the presence of the US military bases in the Philippines promoted child prostitution. He relates the difficulties and harassment his organization has faced in uncovering child sexual abuse, and the gains that have been made in prosecuting offenders.

Appendix 3 contains the national report from ECPAT-Philippines, which states that an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 children were prostituted in 1991, from approximately 20,000 in 1987. The report includes highlights of the ECPAT Campaign.

O'Grady, Ron. *The Child and the Tourist.* Bangkok: The Campaign to End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism, 1992.

Subject: general / pedophilia / prostitution

Thailand and the Philippines are cited as having unacceptable levels of child prostitution. The book highlights the case of Rosario Baluyot, the Filipino girl who died of infection due to a broken vibrator stuck inside her cervix.

The author argues that child prostitution exists because there are pedophiles. He provides a profile of the pedophile and enumerates international pedophile groups. Pedophiles are predatory, and motivated by an obsessive desire to have sexual relations with children, and not by any genuine concern for the child. Other groups of people interested in having sex with children are (i) women pedophiles, (ii) those who prefer virgins, (iii) those who go for casual sex and (iv) pornographers.

The author also argues that tourism makes children more vulnerable to exploitation. In the Philippines, the sex-tourism industry received a great boost during the Vietnam War when the US military bases in the country hosted military personnel for their R & R (rest and recreation). Then President Ferdinand Marcos' autocratic rule also contributed to exploitation of children as poverty made them easy prey of foreigners.

The rapid increase in the number of children with AIDS and the failure of rehabilitation programs to save them are also major concerns. Bahay Tuluyan in Malate, Manila, and the Preda Human Development Center in Olongapo are among the organizations trying to minimize the effects of child prostitution.

At the national level, there is a need (i) to develop a deeper political awareness of the extent of the problem; (ii) to pass more laws relevant to the issue; (iii) to develop educational programs aimed at children, parents and community leaders; (iv) to conduct social research; and (v) to develop a less ambivalent attitude toward the value of tourism and the rights of tourists. At the international level, attention should be given to (i) the psychology and motivations of pedophiles, (ii) tourist education, (iii) educational and sober treatment of the issue by media, (iv) international efforts to make child prostitution a crime against humanity and (v) more stringent laws against child pornography.

Pagliaum [Hope]. Newsletter of the Cebu City Task Force on Street Children II (1) June 1992, and II (2) December 1992.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / street children

The semiannual newsletter of the Cebu City Task Force on Street Children (CCTFSC) promotes the task force's philosophy that children are the most important asset of the nation, and that every effort should be exerted to promote a satisfactory quality of life for them and to ensure their protection from abuse and exploitation through sustained, coordinated and regionwide implementation of programs for children.

The highlights of the June issue include the following: (i) a feature on the Bulaong family as a street family; (ii) the organization of Cebu City's children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC) called the Confederation of CEDC; (iii) celebration of Street Children's Week; (iii) the Share-A-Child Program; (iv) the First National Workshop on Street Edu-

cation; (v) feedback from the children on their participation in the Leadership Training Seminar; and (vi) the CCTFSC semiannual report.

The December issue features the following: (i) the life of Edward (a street child); (ii) the Share-a-Child Center; (iii) the Don Bosco Boys Home; (iv) the Parian Drop-In Center; (v) poems and art work; (vi) the CCTFSC annual report; and (vii) a reprint from the *Sun-Star Daily*, "Holding Classes Anywhere Even in a Cemetery" (on street-based learning).

Philippine Delegation. "Country Statement." Prepared for the European Commission Seminar on the Plight of Street Children in Selected Countries in Southeast Asia. Pattaya, Thailand. 11-13 July 1994.

Subject: general / street children

The report attributes the existence of street children in part to rapid urbanization. It notes that there are about 1.5 million street children; 80% are classified as working children as they spend most of their time on the streets vending, scavenging, begging, car watching and working as laborers. They are vulnerable to exploitation and other hazards. Some are involved in prostitution and theft. Most have not completed their elementary education.

The report categorizes street children into three groups: (i) "children on the streets," who work to augment their family's income (70%); (ii) "children of the streets," with intermittent contact with their families (25%); and (iii) abandoned and neglected (5%).

It identifies and briefly describes several laws intended to serve the interests of children: (i) the Philippine Constitution; (ii) the Child and Youth Welfare Code (Presidential Decree 603); (iii) Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act 7610); and (iv) the Local Government Code.

It also highlights the government's Philippine Plan of Action for Children, which aims to help children in especially difficult circumstances, including street children.

The following are the goals and objectives of the current project: (i) to provide street children access to basic and special services; (ii) to adopt measures that will facilitate the reunion of street children with their families; (iii) to extend to street children educational and work opportunities

to help them realize their full potential; (iv) to enable GOs, NGOs, church groups and local communities to assume collective responsibility for the protection of children; and (v) to document and share among program implementors and field workers effective approaches in working with street children.

It also identifies five crucial project strategies and interventions: (i) program development; (ii) advocacy and social mobilization; (iii) training and capacity building; (iv) family and community empowerment; and (v) project coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

A task force composed of GOs, NGOs, church groups and community groups manages and implements the project.

Philippine Youth Welfare Council and Council for the Welfare of Children. *Proceedings of the Abused-Battered Child Symposium*. Manila, Philippines. 22 May 1979.

Subject: child abuse / general / physical abuse

The six papers presented at the symposium are all concerned with (i) generating sectoral, community and public awareness of and concern for abused or battered children; (ii) learning from the experiences of GOs and NGOs; (iii) procedures and referrals; (iv) reporting; (v) investigating and delivering services; and (vi) proposing relevant recommendations. Sylvia Montes (deputy minister of social services and development) (i) defines child abuse, (ii) lists its causes, (iii) describes community participation in solving the problem, (iv) lists the social agencies providing support and (v) discusses the Child Welfare Code. Her presentations shows why a parent would abuse a child and how a community can help prevent child abuse.

Dr. Regina M. Cruz-Cailao (director, Adolescent Center) discusses the physiological effects of abuse and its management, and early emergency care and the therapeutic program. She also notes the importance of family assessment in the management of cases. Karina C. David (chair, Department of Community Development, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines) discusses the sociological and cultural causes of child abuse, emphasizing that the violence inflicted on children is but a reflection of the violence that social structures inflict on the people.

Lourdes P. San Diego (associate justice, Court of Appeals) presents the legal aspects and implications of child abuse, focusing on Presidential Decree 603. Ester C. Villoria (associate professor, Department of Social Work, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines) uses several case studies to tackle the causes of the battered-child syndrome and its relationship to unwanted pregnancy. She discusses guidelines for implementing protective services in pilot communities.

Piquero-Ballescás, Ma. Rosario. "The Filipino Children: A Preliminary Report." University of the Philippines, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, 1986.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The paper contains initial data for a project on "The Institutional Context of Child Utilization in the Past Fifteen Years." It lists studies and articles on Filipino children from 1961 to 1985 and statistics about the distribution of children in the provinces and regions.

It also compiles the results of one-shot interviews with child workers in Metro Manila, who were randomly selected from the informal sector. It includes profiles of 18 male child workers and 1 female child worker, most of whom had multiple jobs as newspaper vendors, cigarette vendors, sampaguita vendors, household helpers, jeepney barkers, watch- or wash-your-car boys/girls, among others, and were not in school.

Population Institute, University of the Philippines. *The Filipino Youth*. Quezon City: Population Institute, University of the Philippines, 1972.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The five-part illustrated book highlights the conditions under which Filipino youngsters grow up and their experiences as they pass from childhood to adulthood. Part 1 shows that the working age decreased (from less than 1 year old to 24 years old) until 1970 when the trend was reversed. Part 2 describes the context in which youths live. Part 3 shows the educational status of the youth; most young people prefer vocational courses, which have immediate returns. Part 4 treats the extent to which young people participate in the labor force. Among 15- and 19-year-olds, 74.7% of males and 51% of females are in the workforce. The last part

points to the various physical and health conditions that handicap children and youth despite advances in medical knowledge. The extent to which young people get into trouble with the law is roughly indicated by the youth arrest rates; vagrancy accounted for almost half of youth (9- to 25-year-olds) arrests in Manila.

Porio, Emma. *The National Project on Street Children: Outcomes and Lessons, a Summary Evaluation Report*. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The paper aims to assess the impact, participation and empowerment, institutionalization and sustainability of the National Project on Street Children (NPSC), which was launched by UNICEF-Philippines in cooperation with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the National Council for Social Development in 1986. The NPSC assists task forces that provide a range of services that can be roughly divided into two types: center-based and community-based.

Data were gathered using (i) focus group discussions and panel or key informant interviews among program implementors and beneficiaries, (ii) field visits and observations, and (iii) an ecological mapping of each sample city. Covered were Manila, Caloocan, Pasay, Quezon, Olongapo, Cebu, Iloilo, Davao, Naga and Cagayan de Oro cities.

After six years of operation, the project has accomplished the following: (i) program expansion and growth; (ii) improved access to basic services; (iii) recognition and legitimacy of street children's basic rights; and, most important, (iv) improved access to basic education. Program beneficiaries reported better health and behavior as a result of the program's response.

With regard to participation and empowerment, most member agencies and their program managers have achieved a high level of functional participation within their organizations as well as in their network. In terms of institutionalizing and sustaining the program gains, efforts to concretize the specific steps at the city level are still needed. The report makes recommendations on improving certain program areas, advocacy and mobilization, participation and empowerment, and institutionalization and sustainability.

Praktikal na Tugon ng Magulang Tungkol sa Sekswal na Pang-aabuso sa Bata [Practical Responses for Parents on Child Sexual Abuse]. Translated into Filipino by Thelma Badon. Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse.

Subject: training and education / sexual abuse

The pamphlet provides information for parents about child sexual abuse and its prevention. It starts with a discussion of the indicators of sexual abuse in children: (i) sudden changes in behavior; (ii) recurrence of infantile actions such as thumb-sucking or bedwetting; (iii) depression; (iv) fear of people and places; and (v) avoidance of friends. It lists steps to prevent child sexual abuse: (i) teaching safety measures (not allowing anyone touch their private parts, for example); (ii) naming body parts; (iii) distinguishing between obedience and assertiveness; (iv) trusting the feelings of children; (v) telling children that keeping secrets is not good; (vi) telling children that even persons they trust can hurt them; (vii) developing children's self-confidence; and (viii) telling children whom to approach when abuse occurs.

The pamphlet also describes strategies to teach children about sexual abuse, such as make-believe scenarios and story-telling sessions. Appropriate responses of parents to these situations are also listed: (i) believing the child; (ii) keeping emotions in check; (iii) listening to what children say and being alert to nonverbal cues; (iv) reminding children that it is not wrong to express what they feel; and (v) giving children the support they need.

"Proceedings of the First Global Consultation on Child Welfare Services, Manila, 3-5 March 1993."

Subject: child abuse / general

The proceedings contain an overview of the current situation of Filipino children and the government's medium-term development plan (1993-1998) and Plan of Action for Children (PPAC). Presentations deal with (i) the Draft Hague Convention on International Cooperation and Protection of Children in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, (ii) overseas programs responding to the needs of children and their families, (iii) re-

search findings on foreign adopted children and (iv) government and nongovernmental partnership in child welfare services.

The papers discuss similar themes: (i) the PPAC; (ii) children's rights; and (iii) the family as the most significant social force for the survival, protection and development of a child. Workshop outputs discuss the issues, concerns and recommendations related to child welfare services, and areas of cooperation in meeting the needs of Filipino children.

Rädda Barnen. *Rehabilitation of Sexually Abused Children: Philippine Implementation of Swedish Experiences.* 1995.

Subject: methods and techniques / sexual abuse

The book chronicles Rädda Barnen's (Swedish Save the Children) experience in working with sexually abused children in the Philippines. It is relevant despite the obvious social, political, religious, economic and cultural differences between the Philippines and Sweden. The book is the result of the observations of 25 Filipino social workers and lawyers who participated in the Swedish course on the rehabilitation of sexually abused children. The course highlighted the following areas: (i) preventive measures; (ii) sex education; (iii) treatment techniques; (iv) legal aspects; (v) child protection issues; (vi) family assessment; (vii) the multiprofessional approach; and (viii) perpetrator psychotherapy. *Children at Risk—Protection, Provision, and Participation*, a bilateral project of Rädda Barnen and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, aims to improve the ability of the Philippines to tackle child abuse by developing treatment skills, avenues of research and preventive measures.

Ranada, Filipina and Mary Pilar Verzosa. *Ang Buhay na Mapagmahal: Mga Aralin sa Pagmamahal para sa mga Batang Lansangan.*

Subject: training and education / street children

The manual for street children is in textbook form, with the topic, theme and objectives of each lesson indicated at the beginning. A poem and a short comic strip illustrate the theme. A song, guide questions or examples and activities for reflection complete the lesson.

The manual contains 10 lessons: (i) the situation of street children; (ii) who they are and what they can do; (iii) coming into being, into life;

(iv) their capacity to be a mother or father; (v) the meaning of being a woman/man; (vi) the meaning of true love; (vii) being free from worldly bondage; (viii) the things to which they should give importance; (ix) how they can organize their life; and (x) how they can express their thoughts and feelings better. Some illustrations may unsettle some readers, but they depict real-life experiences of street children.

The manual tackles the issue of street children from the point of view of responsible parenthood. It has a religious dimension and advocates the use of the rhythm method. A couple of lessons are on the purpose of sex and marriage, the biological changes a woman undergoes during pregnancy, and abortion. Emphasis is on fostering love in the home environment. Although Lesson 2 refers to a shelter and other lessons deal with the effects of pressure from peers and the rest of society, the manual boils down to values—of the family, peers, society and, more so, of the person himself or herself.

Republic of the Philippines. "Street Children: A Situationer." *Street Voices*. October-December 1987.

Subject: general / street children

The study, conducted in eight major cities in the country, reveals that 3% of the child and youth population are working children, street children and sexually exploited. The number of street children is increasing due to (i) the interplay of factors related to the child and his family, (ii) the situation in the community, and (iii) poverty and underdevelopment. Compounding factors include (i) accelerating urban growth, (ii) inequitable distribution of resources, (iii) severe economic crisis, (iv) unstable political conditions and (v) social unrest.

The children's major concerns include (i) food, (ii) health, (iii) family break-up, (iv) education, (v) police abuse, (vi) drugs and (vii) maltreatment by adult prisoners once they are in jail.

Children in especially difficult circumstances—those (i) living on the streets, (ii) working under hazardous or difficult exploitative conditions, (iii) victims of armed conflict and (iv) youth offenders—are the unhealthiest and least educated. Children in the labor force increased by 6% in 1986-1988 to 3.7 million. Children in situations of armed conflict suffer the most, as indicated by the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines' reports. The

study makes recommendations to help children in especially difficult circumstances.

Reyes, Edgardo, R. Festin, E.A. Ursolino, M. Maniago-Cunanan, and C. Purificacion-Dumlao, eds. *Sekswal na Pang-aabuso sa Bata*. [Child Sexual Abuse]. PAI Reading Series I (3). Quezon City: Parent's Alternative, Inc., 1993.

Subject: sexual abuse / training and education

The Reading Series is published by Parent's Alternative Inc. to provide parents and educators with a deeper understanding of a progressive early childhood education, appropriate child-rearing methods and progressive parenthood. This issue reports that from 1993 onward, child sexual abuse cases reported to the National Bureau of Investigation increased to 1,300 every year from 1,100 cases every year in the last decade.

The book identifies four elements unique to child sexual abuse: (i) the abuse is subtle; (ii) the abuse is repeated before it is discovered; (iii) the abuser is known to the victim; and (iv) the abuser's libido is not instantaneous. The article also highlights forms of abuse such as rape, sexual molestation, pornography, prostitution and verbal and nonverbal abuse. It underscores the need to discuss sexual abuse with children.

Of particular help to parents is the information on (i) indications of child sexual abuse and (ii) educating a child about sexual abuse. Aside from pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, other things that parents need to watch out for are (i) physical signs (torn or bloodied underclothes, itching or pain in the genital area) and (ii) behavioral indicators (difficulty in socializing, loss of self-esteem, fear of being touched).

The suggested topics are based on children's learning capacity. For example, for 2- to 6-year olds, topics may include (i) parts of the body; (ii) sensitivity to body parts; (iii) expression of feelings; (iv) distinction of bad, good and confusing "touch"; and (v) the children's right over their own body. The article also states that since public awareness is necessary to prevent child sexual abuse, efforts should be focused on education and information dissemination.

Reyes-Boquiren, Rowena. *Case Experiences of Child Labor in the Benguet Vegetable Industry*. NSTA-Assisted UPS Integrated Research Program "A". Quezon City: University of the Philippines, 1987.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The research conducted over a two-year period at two sites in Benguet, northern Philippines, had the following objectives: (i) to find out the incidence of child labor in agriculture; (ii) to describe existing practices pertaining to the utilization of child labor; and (iii) to identify factors influencing the supply and demand of child labor.

The study presents 12 case studies of child workers. Analysis of the case studies reveals the following factors associated with the supply and demand of child labor: (i) microlevel factors (schooling status, low income level of household, unemployment, underemployment or seasonal employment of adult members, attitude toward work and education, peer influence, presence of economic activities); and (ii) macrolevel factors (biophysical characteristics of the Benguet farming system, existing work conditions, industrialization, lack of legislation, credit dependence, high input costs of agriculture).

Reyes-Boquiren, Rowena and Alicia Follosco. "Situational Analysis on Child Labor in the Cordillera." *Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor*. UNICEF-Assisted Interagency Child Labor Program, 1991.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The research was conducted to ascertain the incidence and prevalence of child labor in selected Cordillera communities. Using the incidence survey and in-depth survey methods to gather data, the authors found that child workers account for 24.5% of the total school population. The Mountain Province has the highest incidence of child labor, but the children most vulnerable are those working in mining communities such as Buguias, Bauko and Kibungan.

The most common type of activities include (i) hauling of farm produce; (ii) mining of gold ore, gravel and sand; (iii) weeding; (iv) watering; and (v) street trades and services. Most child workers are 12-14 years old, with males slightly outnumbering females. Migrant child workers are most commonly found in vegetable-producing areas.

The children receive low wages. Recruitment and work arrangements are not formalized. Respondents regarded child labor as having advantages (monetary rewards and opportunities to seek help from employers) and disadvantages (risks and hazards).

Richards, Hamish and Geraint Richards. "Effective Corporate Sector Strategies Aimed at Alleviating the Plight of Street Children." 1996.

Subject: general / street children

The guidebook is a product of the 1996 Annual Convention of the Personnel Management Association of the Philippines devoted to the plight of street children, in collaboration with the Commission of the European Communities. The convention's objectives were (i) to create awareness of the street children phenomenon and (ii) to examine corporate sector responses.

The guidebook is divided into five sections. The first contains a conceptual analysis of the causal factors that compel children to make a living on the streets. A diagram illustrates how various social problems unfold into a vicious circle and invariably lead to a lower quality of life and greater poverty, hardship and misery. The second discusses the prevalence of the street children phenomenon. A table indicates the significant differences between children who work in the streets and children who live in the streets. The third considers possible solutions—both short-term and long-term strategies that the private corporate sector can employ to help street children. The fourth presents possible programs (center-based, street-based, factory- or community-based, or training-based) that the corporate sector may wish to support. The final section presents a 10-step guide for developing a program plan of action.

Rivera, Roselle Leah K. "Children at Work: The Labor Scene Through the Eyes of Filipino Children." *Philippine Sociological Review* 33 (1-2) January-June 1985:11-17.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The paper gives a qualitative description of working children in Metro Manila and elaborates on the sociocultural aspects of child labor. It attempts to provide a basis for discussion of particular issues related to

working children. It focuses on the informal sector, which employs most urban child workers.

The data for the paper came mostly from direct experience with low-income urban children over a period of two months. Fifteen children, 9-14 years old, were selected as case studies. Personal and household data, work information, and attitudes and beliefs were gathered from them through participatory approaches such as *pagtatanung-tanong* (asking questions), *pakikisama* (group dynamics), *pakikiramdam* (sensitivity to others' needs) and *pagamamasid* (observation). Discussion of the findings was done according to (i) family context, (ii) schooling and the working child, and (iii) children and their work.

The children were engaged in selling various products (garlic, peanuts, plastic bags, earrings), garbage picking, bottle-cap cleaning, scavenging and house work. They were introduced to the work by their family and friends. The youngest started working at seven years old. A number worked eight hours a day, seven days a week, and earned P15-P220 a week. Seven gave all their earnings to their families, six kept some, and two kept all. Most were in school.

The children were employed in the informal sector—the unregistered sector that does not observe legal requirements for taxes, social security, safety and others. Their work hours are irregular and intermittent. Parents do not even consider them to be working; their children are just “playing.” The author observed a certain “work ethic”: the children valued their work, preferring it to begging, stealing or engaging in illegal activities.

The author views child labor in its socioeconomic and cultural context. The Western notions and moralistic assumptions of childhood being a period of dependence and innocence are incongruent with the country's poverty. Many Filipinos believe that having more children means having more hands to help increase family income. Ironically, the idea of children doing domestic chores without pay does not invite as much outrage as that of children working in dumpsites or elsewhere for wages. This attitude reflects the ingrained idea that exploitative relations do not exist within the family. However, the pseudo-family guise of working relations can be seen when children are used as “currency” in transactions between their elders. An aunt, for example, brought her niece to the city allegedly to send her to school. The child ended up selling garlic and turning over all her earn-

ings to the aunt. The situation could be the result of the interdependent reciprocity relations of kin that imply that it is the duty of minors to submit to their elders, who are, in turn, obliged to provide for their needs. With no rights and subjected to adult authority, children are seen as socially dependent.

Most parents believe that education will help their children land better jobs. Some, however, regard it as an added economic burden. Still, some of their children work to get themselves an education.

Roldan, Aurora T. "Children At Risk: Towards a More Strategic and Ethical Approach to Helping Them." *Philippine Social Science Information* 23 (1-2) January-June 1995:23-6,30.

Subject: child abuse / general

The paper puts forth the Tears Interaction Model, which assumes that what happens at the international level affects children at the family level, that the family is not the culprit but the victim of societal development and decay. It cites statistics and studies on various groups of children at risk (street children, child prostitutes and children of abusive families), showing that socioeconomic status is related to (i) incest, (ii) unemployment of fathers, (iii) homes with no privacy and (iv) absence of mothers. The paper proposes that rather than emphasize protection of children in crisis, programs should empower the children through their families.

Salas, Jessica. "Summary Study of Street Children in Iloilo City." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia*. Manila, 4-13 May 1989. Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / street children

The study assumes that society is made up of interactions and processes that gave rise to a subculture—street children. It focuses on the street children of Iloilo City, a major urban center in western Visayas that witnessed a great increase in the number of street children in 1980-1985. It describes (i) the demography of the street children, (ii) their living conditions, (iii) problems, (iv) the hazards they face and how they deal with them, and (v) their aspirations. The methods used for gathering data include (i) preliminary social investigation through informal interviews with key in-

formants, (ii) an ocular inspection and mapping, and (iii) structured interviews with the street children.

The 319 street children (68% male and 32% female) interviewed had a mean average age of 13 years and mode average age of 11 to 12 years; 4% were married or had live-in partners; 4% lived alone; and 10% were without family but lived with friends or relatives. Only 58% lived with both parents and 59% went home regularly. The findings imply that because a primary relationship is a basic need, street children look for substitutes for missing parents and siblings in people in their immediate environment—people on the streets. They may have multiple parent figures.

The children's parents, when employed, worked temporarily as laborers, scavengers, beggars, cooks, vendors, farmers and laundry women. Their average monthly income was less than P100 a month. The families lived in makeshift houses in slum areas; 39% lived in 3m x 3m leaky one-room nipa houses; 24% lived in 1m x 1m lean-tos constructed from salvaged materials such as plastic sheets, GI sheets and cardboard, usually with no flooring.

The street activities of the children included vending, begging (18 children, with 6 engaged in it full-time), scavenging (64), prostitution, picking pockets, pushing drugs (6), carrying baggage, car watching (45), running errands, fetching water and emptying garbage cans. The child vendors worked an average of 30-45 hours a week. Those who worked only after class worked 18 hours a week. Child beggars usually earned well on weekends and Wednesdays. Among the drug pushers, one female also baby-sat. A drug-dependent female prostituted herself in order to buy marijuana. Younger scavengers competed fiercely with the older ones. Younger scavengers or those who worked alone also were in danger of contracting disease and being threatened or maltreated by the bigger children and adults. Most watch-your-car boys were studying.

Around 81% of the out-of-school children expressed a desire to go to school. The study, however, urges teachers to understand what the children have been through. It recommends that the government provide alternative education programs for those who cannot go back to school.

Salinlahi Foundation, Inc. "Project Report: Children's Legislative Advocacy Specialists (CLASP) 1994-1995." 30 September 1995.

Subject: advocacy / general / youth offender

The report is divided into four chapters. The first describes the project. The second is a progress report on the following areas: (i) achievement of aims and objectives and implementation of workplans; (ii) major project developments; (iii) estimated impact on target groups such as policymakers and legislators; (iv) evidence of impact on policy; (v) lessons learned; (vi) measures taken to ensure continued impact; and (vii) budget. The third states the foundation's future plans. The last gives background information on (i) external events that had an impact on the project and (ii) research and training aids produced, which are all appended to the report (for example, "Situationer: The Rights and Welfare of Filipino Children" [1995], "A Historical Study of the Child in Philippine Society" [1994] and others).

The following are also annexed: (i) "Comparative Matrix on Study of Bills on Children in Jail Filed at the House of Representatives"; (ii) "Position on Child and Family Courts Bill"; (iii) "List of Contacts in Congress"; and (iv) "List of Collected Reading Materials."

Salinlahi Foundation, Inc. "Work Conference on Child Prostitution." 6-7 March 1990.

Subject: child prostitution / general services and intervention / street children

The conference theme was "A Challenge for a Better Future... The Future of the Next Generation." The gathering aimed (i) to arrive at a common framework for the rehabilitation of child prostitutes and the conceptualization of prevention programs for children at risk, street children and school drop-outs; (ii) to develop culturally and socially appropriate and acceptable programs that meet the needs of street children and victims of prostitution; and (iii) to develop programs to sensitize child development workers to the children's needs so that they can respond to children in therapeutic ways.

The theme of the first of two workshops was "Breaking the Code of Silence." The discussion focused on (i) different institutions' programs, specifically their commonalities and differences; (ii) the victims; (iii) sig-

nificant experiences of child development workers; (iv) analysis of program implementation; and (v) a conceptual framework for the rehabilitation of child prostitutes. The workshop underscored the ultimate issue: child prostitutes are survivors of a harsh society and can still contribute to meeting their families' needs. The theme of the second workshop was "Learn from the Past, Plan for Tomorrow." The plans of action, both local and national, are appended to the report.

The conference emphasized the importance of a framework to guide its mission, which is to eradicate child prostitution. The report also appends an annotated bibliography of materials on child prostitution and sexual abuse, and the list of participants.

Samson, Anselma P. "Sexually Exploited Children and Street Children: Their Perception of Self and Significant Others, Fears, Guilt Feelings and Aspirations." M.A. thesis, Ateneo de Manila University. 1987.

Subject: general / sexual exploitation / street children

The study compares 15 sexually exploited children with 13 street children to determine possible effects of prostitution on their self-concept, including their aspirations, fears and guilt, and perceptions of significant others (parents, peers and, for the sexually exploited children, clients, managers or pimps or *tagapag-alaga* or *mama-san*).

Using an ex post facto design, the study employed purposive sampling and matched the children approximately in terms of age, gender and socioeconomic status. It employed in-depth interviews and projective tests (Kinetic Family Drawing and a modified version of the Sach's Sentence Completion Test, a verbal projective test).

The study finds a vicious cycle of fear and of assuaging guilt with another guilt-provoking action. The children appeared to engage in self-destructive behaviors owing to their deficient self-image. However, the sexually exploited children suffered prostitution-associated guilt; they feared being infected with sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS, servicing physically large clients or sadists, being jailed and being physically harmed by others involved in prostitution. The street children had typical childhood fears—ghosts, the dark, street bullies and the like. The girls had more and a wider variety of fears than the boys.

Both sexually exploited children and street children feared family punishment and rejection; the sexually exploited children felt especially guilty about selling sexual services. They were likely to be castigated as most came from punitive families. Most regarded their parents unfavorably. They also described other adults as mean, berating and punitive. More street children than sexually exploited children regard adults as sources of emotional and financial support.

In contrast, the sexually exploited children viewed their peers as providers of emotional and financial support. The *mama-san* or *tagapag-alaga* served as substitute mother or caregiver in the absence of relatives, and the children had a moderately close relationship with them. All the sexually exploited children viewed their clients superficially and materialistically. The children's greatest dreams were family reconciliation and career achievement.

Sancho-Liao, Nella. "Child Labour in the Philippines: Exploitation in the Process of Globalization of the Economy." *Labour, Capital and Society* 27 (2) November 1994:270-81.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The author presents child labor as a result of globalization of the economy. The Philippine market is open to foreign investors. Local and small-scale businesses resort to subcontracting various stages of production to families instead of maintaining a large number of workers in factories. Children in the work force are therefore hidden; they suffer danger, stunted development and exploitation.

The author recommends providing for compulsory education and alternative education, policy-making, strengthening of Philippine industries, alliance building and research.

Save the Children. "Child's Rights in Southeast Asia." *Seapro Documentation Series*. Briefing Paper No. 1.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / Convention on the Rights of the Child

The briefing paper consists of six parts. The first provides general information and basic statistics on Filipino children. Of particular interest is the Special Protection Act (Republic Act 7610), which expands the

definition of children to include not only persons below 18 years of age but also those over 18 years who are unable to care for themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation and discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.

The second part enumerates the kinds of children who are in especially difficult circumstances: (i) abandoned children; (ii) street children; (iii) child laborers; (iv) child prostitutes; (v) those in armed conflict or in disasters; (vi) youth offenders; (vii) disabled children; and (viii) indigenous children. The Civil Code, Revised Penal Code and the Labor Code serve as the basis for implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Other laws of specific relevance to children are listed.

The third part discusses the various laws related to Filipino children such as the Philippine Constitution and the Child Youth Welfare Code.

The fourth part focuses on the convention. It specifies the issues raised and recommendations given by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The fifth section is about the multisectoral character of child survival, protection and development work efforts from the grass roots to the international agency level. The last section touches on how a partnership with the mass media can be a tool for advocacy for children. It cites as an example the Bantay Bata Hotline, which receives telephone reports on child abuse cases and exploitation as well as sends out messages on children's rights, protection and other developmental issues.

Save the Children (UK) Philippines. "Case Studies 1994."

Subject: general / street children

The case studies of vulnerable children were compiled by the Save the Children-(UK)-sponsored NGOs Kamalayan Development Center (KDC) and Bahay Tuluyan (BT). The document aims to promote awareness of the situation of vulnerable children and to show how KDC and BT are improving their lives:

Chapter 1 describes KDC as a labor rights organization and states its vision, project components and activities. It presents six case studies pertaining to bonded or forced labor and sex slavery. Chapter 2 presents BT as a refuge for children on and of the streets. It identifies BT's broad range of programs and activities. It presents six case studies of street chil-

dren involved in the projects, including a vendor, an abandoned child and a runaway.

Save the Children (UK) Philippines. "Case Studies on Vulnerable Children, Child Rescue Operations, Work with Street Children, and Experiences in Early Childhood Development." (Draft)

Subject: child abuse / general

The paper presents 19 case studies from Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK-supported projects for vulnerable children, and from the experiences of children, daycare workers and parents in the SCF's early childhood care and development project. The case studies allow project beneficiaries to understand their own situation and to see it as part of a bigger picture. The projects were done in cooperation with the Kamalayan Development Foundation; Bahay Tuluyan; Harnessing Self-Reliance, Initiatives and Knowledge (HASIK); and National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC). Some of the services the agencies offer (street education by the ERDA Foundation and Bahay Tuluyan, for instance) are also mentioned.

The agencies' experiences reveal that (i) homelessness, (ii) severe poverty, (iii) parents' marital problems, (iv) drug abuse and (v) a need to survive push children into the streets, where many fall victim to criminal syndicates and the police, and experience sexual abuse, drug abuse and prostitution. They make weapons, sell drugs or their own bodies, or steal. Even those who leave jobs where they have been abused return to them because they have no choice. More and more street children engage in prostitution not only because of poverty and government corruption but also because of the national obsession with tourism development.

Most child laborers come from poor rural families, while street children come from poor urban families. Child laborers are up against powerful local or international interests. Children forced to work because of extreme poverty do not finish or even begin their formal education. Those malnourished in their early years do not have the mental capacity to compete in the educational system.

Trafficking in children, especially for labor, has cultural causes as well. Early on, Filipino children learn to be self-giving and to sacrifice for their family. The adult-child relationship is adult-dominated, which vio-

lates children's the right to self-expression, and their participation in the trafficking can mask exploitation.

Schools of Social Work Association of the Philippines (SSWAP) in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Council of Welfare Agencies of the Philippines Inc. (CWAPI), and UNICEF Joint Project on Street Children. "Direct Social Work Practice in Helping Street Children." Proceedings of the 1988 SSWAP Summer Workshops. Baguio City, Philippines. 21-23 April 1988. Cebu City, Philippines. 12-14 May 1988.

Subject: general / street children

The workshops dealt with street children who refuse to be helped. They reexamined the applicability of social work theory and practice to the local setting and tried to determine what additional knowledge, attitudes and skills are needed to make social work practice more effective.

The objective of the Baguio workshop was to develop a conceptual framework for helping street children. The Cebu workshop focused on enhancing the professional competence of direct service workers, in-charges, supervisors and others who work directly with the street children.

The workshops' outputs include the following: (i) clarification of terms and concepts such as "street children" and "direct social work"; (ii) recognition of the community-based direct social worker as a multi-level practitioner; and (iii) recognition of the need for direct service workers to pursue further professional education to hone their skills and to adopt appropriate values to enhance their professional competence and commitment.

Stop Trafficking of Pilipinos Foundation, Inc. Committee on Child Exploitation. "A Seminar-Workshop on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation with Special Focus on Republic Act 7610." 16 September 1994.

Subject: general / sexual abuse / sexual exploitation

The seminar-workshop highlighted the lack of knowledge among judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcers and social development practitioners of Republic Act 7610, a law on the protection of children from abuse, exploitation and discrimination. It aimed (i) to increase knowledge of Republic Act 7610 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations among

judges, prosecutors and law enforcers; (ii) to recommend relevant legislative proposals to make the law more effective; (iii) to heighten awareness that child victims must be protected by the law; and (iv) to strengthen law enforcement mechanisms. Topics discussed were (i) the legal battle against child prostitution; (ii) legal sanctions against child pornography, obscene shows and illicit publications; (iii) the problem of pedophilia and its legal solutions; and (iv) procedural aspects of protecting children from abuse and exploitation in custody battles. Legislative recommendations include (i) decriminalization of child prostitution and vagrancy, and (ii) the repeal of Articles 202 and 203 of the Revised Penal Code in cases concerning children.

Stop Trafficking of Pilipinos Foundation, Inc. *The Fora on the Protection of Women and Children—Vital to Development*. 1 December 1990, 5 January 1991, 2 February 1991, and 2 March 1991. Manila: STOP and Caltex (Philippines), 1991.

Subject: child abuse / general

The forums tackled the following themes as they relate to the protection of women and children: (i) law enforcement; (ii) the judicial process; (iii) Church response and action; (iv) media's response and action; and (v) STD-AIDS. They highlighted the following issues: (i) the lack of knowledge about law enforcement and its related problems; (ii) child prostitution; (iii) woman migrant workers; (iv) youth offenders; (v) protection of women's rights; (vi) pornography; (vii) the role of media; and (viii) STD/HIV/AIDS awareness.

Stowell, Jo and Mary Dietzel. *Ang Aklat Tungo sa Aking Kaligtasan* [Originally titled *My Very Own Book About Me*]. Translated into Filipino by Armida Edrial and Thelma Badon. Washington, D.C.: Lutheran Social Services.

Subject: sexual abuse / training and education

The personal safety book is a product of a cooperative effort between the Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse and the Lutheran Social Services. It tells children how to distinguish different kinds of touch and what to do about them. It suggests different activities for children.

"Street Voices." *National Project on Street Children* 9 (1) 1990:1-20.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / street children

The bulletin seeks (i) to advocate street children's rights to basic services; (ii) to promote involvement of GOs, NGOs and people's organizations in programs and projects that protect children; and (iii) to support training and networking objectives of the national project.

Sumagaysay, Marieta B. "Child Labor in Eastern Visayas: A Rapid Appraisal Survey." *Philippine Labor Review* XVII (1) January-June 1994:26-105.

Subject: child labor / general

The study is part of a series of regional rapid appraisal surveys (RAS) meant to provide a situation analysis of child labor for the project "Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor." The eastern Visayas RAS examines the profile of households and children, and the types of economic activities the children perform. It also identifies the risks and hazards of work.

Tan, Eva and Norma Gomez. "Beyond Augmenting the Family Income." *Philippine Labor Review* 27 (2) 1994:34-65.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The article reports the findings of the rapid appraisal survey (RAS) done in Region XII (central Mindanao). The objectives of the study were (i) to determine the number of children below 15 years of age reportedly at work in the preselected areas; (ii) to determine the types and conditions of work the children engaged in; and (iii) to describe the key characteristics and circumstances of the child workers, their families and communities. Four areas were chosen as study sites based on the incidence of child labor from an initial appraisal: Isulan, Sultan Kudarat; Bongo, Parang; Maguindanao; and Iligan City. Using a purposive sampling method to identify child-respondents, the researchers interviewed 1,171 child workers.

Major findings of the survey reveal the following: (i) the four areas have a relatively high incidence of child labor; (ii) almost all child workers are in school except in Bongo; (iii) most come from big, poor families; (iv) most are male; (v) they work for about four hours daily (male and

older children work longer); (vi) they work primarily in agriculture; (vii) most earn P20 or less; and (viii) many do life-endangering work.

The authors recommend policies to address the problem of poverty:

- (i) Set up livelihood assistance programs.
- (ii) Conduct functional literacy programs for adult household members.
- (iii) Conduct an information drive on child labor problems.
- (iv) Look into the situation of out-of-school child workers.

"The Phenomenon of Street Children in Cagayan de Oro." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia*. Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / street children

The study traces the roots of the street children phenomenon not only to poverty and urbanization but also to other existing structures and conditions: (i) unequal access to resources; (ii) an unstable political climate; (iii) social unrest; (iv) inflation; (v) unemployment; and (vi) the severe national economic crisis—all of which especially harmed the Philippines' poorest 30%.

Data on 95 street children (5.2% girls and 94.74% boys) were obtained from the Oro Banwag Center of the Center for the Rehabilitation of Street Children in Cagayan de Oro City, which served the children from September 1988 to March 1990. Not included in the sample were those compelled by necessity to work in the streets and who went home at night to their parents and relatives, and those who worked and slept in the streets but refused to seek refuge in the center. The average age of the children was 10.5 years, the youngest being 4 years old and the oldest, 17. Three children were illiterate; 91% had gone to elementary school but dropped out; the rest had reached first-year high school. When first contacted by the center, 78.95% of the children were living completely in the streets; 14.73% lived in the streets but occasionally went home to their parents or relatives.

The children typically belonged to a family of five children. Their fathers, when employed, were mostly skilled workers (carpenters, drivers, high-school teachers) and unskilled service workers (waiters, stevedores, coconut farmers). The mothers engaged in skilled work such as bookkeeping, beauty care and teaching, and unskilled occupations such as vending

and doing laundry. One mother was a prostitute. A little over 10% (10.52%) of the children had no fathers; 6.3% had no mothers; and 5.26% were orphans.

More than half the children (54.73%) came from depressed areas of Cagayan de Oro City; 20% from Misamis Oriental, Lanao, Davao and Bukidnon; 13.68% from the neighboring cities of Gingoog, Marawi, Iligan, Ozamis and Butuan; 2.10%, from Cebu; and a few from Quezon City.

Most of the children (76.84%) were neglected; 4.22%, abandoned; 5.2%, orphaned; and 7.36%, dependent. One child was sexually exploited. All the children worked to survive or to help their parents. They worked an average of nine hours nearly everyday as beggars (52.63%), vendors (21.05%), car-wash/watch boys and girls, and a combination of these. A few engaged in stealing, running errands and disposing of garbage. All gambled but did not consider it income-generating.

Some wanted to become teachers, businessmen, policemen, boxers and politicians. Others just wanted to save money and go home to their families, and to be free of the street thugs who molested and extorted money from them, and from the sexual perverts who exploited them. None claimed to be engaged in prostitution in any form, although there were two reported cases of sexual exploitation.

"The Street Children of Metro Manila: A Brief Situationer (As of 1985)." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia*. Manila, Philippines. 4-13 May 1989. Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / street children

The profiles present some observations on Metro Manila street children by GOs and NGOs regarding the following: (i) the composition of the street children and their families; (ii) what happens to them; (iii) responses to their situation and the problems encountered by GOs and NGOs; and (iv) the street children's hopes and aspirations.

Street children were generally those who spent most of their working hours in the streets. Some lived in the streets and were usually inadequately cared for, protected or supervised by responsible adults. Metro Manila street children were estimated to number from 50,000 to 75,000, with about 3,000 sexually exploited. They were conspicuous in well-known

commercial centers and tourist-belt areas such Mabini-Ermita, Makati-Pasay, Quezon City, Caloocan City and Tondo-Santa Cruz.

More than 85% of the children had parents who were either jobless or self-employed, mostly as street vendors, scavengers, manual laborers, jeepney drivers and shop mechanic craftsmen. Most parents had studied up to grade 4; some had gone to high school; very few had gone to college.

Most of the street children belonged to families with six to seven children, some of whom also worked. Almost a quarter (24%) worked as vendors and helpers or laborers; 19% survived by scavenging; 13%, by begging; 11%, by watching cars. The money they earned was usually spent for personal needs and drugs. A portion of their earnings was spent on family needs. Sexually exploited children earned P100-P500 a day, depending on the length and type of sexual services they offered. Virgins or "first-timers" made P1,000 or more. The children served an average of two or more clients a day.

The impact of the street children's experiences on their psychosocial development cannot be underestimated. Various GOs and NGOs with outreach programs for the children identified factors that hindered effective program implementation: (i) the dole-out mentality among children; (ii) the program implementor's inadequacy in solving the multifaceted problems of exploited children; (iii) lack of cooperation from the children themselves; (iv) funding constraints; (v) difficulty in presenting the situation of children accurately; and (vi) limited personnel to serve the needs of children. Still, the children's expressed desire for a better home and life, and their belief that a good education can improve their job opportunities indicate that they were optimistic about the future.

"The Street Children of Zamboanga City." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia*. Manila, Philippines. 4-13 May 1989. Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / street children

The study focuses on the street children and potential street children of Zamboanga City. Researchers from Ateneo de Zamboanga interviewed 346 children (192 boys and 154 girls), whose average age was 11.46 years. Most of the children were Catholic and had only an elementary education. Two were previously married. Most of the children came from land-

less families with an average of five children. Most of the children lived with their parents, who were usually vendors whose income was hardly enough to provide the family with even their basic necessities. The children mostly engaged in selling seasonal fruits and wares to help feed their families. Their mean weekly income was P100.98, which they turned over to their parents.

Most of the children earned a living at their hang-outs. However, they went home everyday, unless the nature of their work prevented them from doing so. For companionship or protection, they usually joined groups or gangs.

No definite migration pattern was seen among the children. Most of the children were born in the city. Those who came to the city did so with their families, mainly to find work. They did not regret the move as the city proved kind and generous to them, allowing them to improve their lives.

The children's most frequently mentioned problems were money-related. Only a few reported breaking the law. None mentioned any involvement in prostitution. Most desired a professional career, ranging from medicine to dressmaking.

Tingog [Voice]. Official Newsletter of Cebu Street Children Junior Journalist. 1995 and 1996.

Subject: campaign and advocacy / street children

The agencies under the Cebu City Task Force on Street Children (CCTFSC) organized the Street Junior Journalist (SJJ) and published the newsletter for the city's approximately 5,000 street children. The newsletter offers the street children an opportunity to articulate their hopes and aspirations, as well as to assert their rights. One street child wrote: "I don't want to go on scavenging forever. I would like to become somebody someday."

The maiden issue (October 1995) contains, among others, a brief profile of the SJJ members; news on the journalism seminar attended by the SJJ; the city-wide congress on the Convention on the Rights of the Child; a reprint from Philippine News and Features, "City Street Children are RP's Newest Journalists"; essays, stories and poems by street chil-

dren as well as their views on the environment; and photographs of their activities.

The 1996 issue reported on the following: a dialogue with Five Pillars of Justice-DSWD; Child Assault Awareness Week; a poster-making contest whose theme was "Ang Batang May Edukasyon May Kaugmaon" (An Educated Child Has a Future) and "A Clean Green Nation for the Future Nation"; and the staff-development seminar for center heads and social worker heads.

Each issue lists the rights of the child. *Tingog* is published semi-annually.

Tordilla, Corazon. "Situationer: Naga City, Philippines." *First Regional Conference/Seminar on Street Children in Asia*. Manila, Philippines. 4-13 May 1989. Manila: Childhope, 1989.

Subject: general / street children

The report describes the street children of Naga City. It presents the status of the ASC Project for street children as of April 1989.

The report shows that only 8% of the street children were homeless; the rest had homes and families, most of which were intact. Most of the street children were 7-14 years old; 65% were boys; 84% were in school although 67% were too old for their level of education. Like most of their parents, the children were vendors. They also went around begging, lugged baggage and washed cars, earning an average of P13 for a six-hour work day. They usually turned over their income to their parents.

The problems of the children were (i) lack of food, (ii) lack of work and income, (iii) disturbed family relationships, (iv) lack of education, (v) danger of accidents and (vi) other dangers in the streets. Their major offenses include violating the curfew and sniffing glue.

The ASC Project achieved the following: (i) the establishment of a drop-in center for the children and their families near the Naga City public market; (ii) the establishment in 1987 of the Department of Social Welfare and Development Region V Lingap Center providing temporary shelter, food and clothing, recreation, education, skills training, counseling and other services needed by the children; and (iii) the organization of parish community volunteers from the four parishes of Naga City since 1989.

Torres, Amaryllis T. *Profiles of Disadvantaged Children: Street Children in Six Philippine Cities*. Quezon City: Office of Research Coordination, University of the Philippines, 1996.

Subject: general / street children

The research was done as part of the Philippine Case Study on the Urban Child and Family in Especially Difficult Circumstances, under the auspices of the International Centre for the Development of Children in Florence, Italy.

As urbanization gives rise to the phenomenon of street children, the research focuses on the situation of children in Metro Manila (Manila, Pasay, Caloocan and Quezon City), Olongapo City in central Luzon and Davao City in southern Mindanao; 308 urban children and 58 household respondents participated in the study. Interviews were the primary data collection method.

Street children congregated in market places, commercial centers (transportation routes and terminals), church yards, parks, inner-city streets, squatter communities and dumpsites. The report provides information about (i) street children's interaction with peer groups, (ii) risk situations among peers, (iii) stature of family in the community and (iv) child assistance programs. The report notes that two types of interventions equally important to families are absent: (i) programs to improve the physical features and public services of the communities and (ii) programs to offset the risks on the streets.

The report discusses emerging definitions of the urban family and child. It gives the profile of the study's sample of urban children and their families. It tackles the processes of becoming disadvantaged in an urban setting. It identifies key features in the situation of street children: (i) the physical infrastructure of the community; (ii) the community's level of social organization; (iii) peer relationships; (iv) family; (v) school; (vi) street life; (vii) work and employment setting; and (viii) institutions for social control and welfare. It presents seven case studies of children in especially difficult circumstances.

Torres, Amaryllis T. "Rethinking Dependency in the Filipino Family." *Philippine Social Science Information* 23 (1-2) January-June 1995:17-20.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The article attempts to show that the notion of dependency in the family situation is a function of the meaning and importance of children and childhood in Philippine society. It is also related to the economic conditions of the country. Ultimately, the period of dependency depends on the ability of older members of the household to adequately provide for other members' needs.

Dependency relations in marginalized families living below the poverty line do not form a unitary concept. They could imply interdependence when it comes to economic survival because both parents and children work to meet economic needs. The 1989 report of the National Statistics Office shows that of children 10-14 years old, 815,000 (11.1%) are economically active. Of children 15-17 years old, 1.37 million (32%) are at work.

Working children who attend school use their income to help pay for their school needs or to help their families buy food. The meager earnings of street children in Metro Manila constitute as much as half of the household's daily income. When several children in a family work, their collective contributions substantially improve the household's economic profile.

It must be noted, however, that the children are not forced by their parents to work. Often, the parents were child laborers themselves. The children's work is part of the family's socialization and expectations. Working children are not excused from household chores. Most of their tasks consist of simple repetitive manual work using simple tools.

Tuazon, Ma. Teresa. "The Stresses and Ways of Coping of Children of Alcoholic Fathers." *Philippine Social Science Information* 23 (1-2) January-June 1995:20, 27-9.

Subject: emotional abuse / general

The article examines what happens to children in alcoholic families. The author selected five alcoholic families in a squatters' area and constructed the profile of the children from interviews, demographic data and geneograms for the operational effects. Projective tests such as the TAT,

Kinetic Family drawing and the Draw a Person were likewise used. It is worth noting that the alcoholics in the families were the fathers.

The findings reveal verbal aggression, put-downs and insults to be the most common forms of violence in alcoholic families, followed by physical violence and emotional abuse (causing pain, anger, insecurity, chaos and mistrust). The worst part for the child was the feeling of aloneness. Emptiness, uncertainty and anxiety were evident in the TAT results; the children came up with a sentence per hour.

Coping by denial was a general effect. The children could recognize the feelings of others (for example, their mother or siblings) but not their own. They also tended to give in easily and to admit to doing things they did not actually do in order to avoid trouble with the alcoholic fathers.

Another effect was that the children became the *tagasalo* (literally, catcher; one who takes on the responsibility). The mother had to fend for the family. One of the children then, usually the eldest, had to share in the parenting, earning money as well as taking care of the siblings. A five-year-old boy told of a role reversal: he put his drunk and crying father to sleep.

Acting-out behavior was another effect. Some of the children ended up drinking like the father or using drugs. Ambivalence was also an outcome: the children were sometimes kind, sometimes angry; they harbored much anger and mistrust; they had no respect for the father.

Thus the children as well as the mothers were constantly on an emotional roller-coaster ride. Powerlessness and codependency underlay the dynamics of the family relationship: the father kept on drinking while the mother and the children lived and coped as if the father were not there.

UNICEF. 1995 *Mid-Decade Goals for Filipino Children: A Call to Action Towards Philippines 2000*. Manila: UNICEF, 1994.

Subject: child abuse / general

The report restates UNICEF's mid-decade goals for the survival, protection and development of Filipino children in terms of (i) the baseline situation, (ii) problems that beset achievement of these goals, (iii) strategies needed to overcome these constraints and make for efficient implementation, and (iv) resource needs. The strategies and resource needs

notably tap alternative and/or local resources. The situationer and plans of action are clearly presented, with statistics for the baseline facts and, when program implementation requires money, precomputed figures for resource needs.

The report starts with brief statements about legal documents pertaining to the protection of children: (i) the Constitution; (ii) Convention on the Rights of the Child; (iii) World Summit Declaration for Children; and (iv) the Philippine Plan of Action for Children (PPAC). The UNICEF mid-decade goals have been formulated in accordance with PPAC goals, whose areas of concern include (i) family care and alternative parental arrangement; (ii) basic health and nutrition, and cultural activities; (iii) protection of children in especially difficult circumstances; and (iv) fundamental civil rights.

The report discusses UNICEF's plan of action with respect to (i) health and nutrition, (ii) education and (iii) water and sanitation. The health and nutrition goals are (i) to eradicate polio, eliminate neonatal tetanus and reduce measles and measles-related death by 90% through immunization of both children and pregrant mothers; (ii) to virtually eliminate vitamin-A deficiency through supplements and proper nutrition and by setting up salt iodization plants; (iii) to have all hospitals certified as baby-friendly by promoting breastfeeding; (iv) to achieve 80% use of oral rehydration therapy to combat, among other things, diarrhea, which was the third leading cause of deaths among children under five years old in 1989; and (v) to enable at least half of all government health facilities (a) to adequately manage pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections, and (b) to train barangay health workers, parents and other community members to recognize the symptoms of pneumonia and other respiratory infections and to give proper home care.

UNICEF's education goal is to increase elementary-school participation to 92%, elementary-school cohort survival rate to 76.5% and literacy rate to 96.5%. It proposes to do this by (i) building additional school-houses, (ii) accelerating teacher training in cultural communities and (iii) utilizing street schools and other alternative learning schemes to reach street children and other working children.

UNICEF's mid-decade goal in water and sanitation is to increase access to safe water to 84% and sanitation facilities to 81% by, among other

things, mobilizing resources for the installation, repair and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities through special campaigns.

The report enumerates the ways in which legislators, local government officials, program implementors, NGOs, the private sector, community media and mass media, and the communities themselves can help. Presidential proclamations, laws and other government directives that have a bearing on UNICEF mid-decade goals are included as appendices.

UNICEF. *Area-based Child Survival and Development Programme. An integrated annotation of the Area-based Child Survival and Development Programme in Lanao Del Sur, Basilan, Ifugao, and Maguindanao.* Makati: UNICEF.

Subject: child abuse / general

The provinces selected for the UNICEF Area-Based Child Survival and Development (ABCSD) Programme lag far behind other regions in social development for the following reasons: (i) differences in religion, specifically, between Muslims and Christians; (ii) inaccessibility, aggravated by the fact that the provincial health office does not have enough trained personnel and that frontline health posts have remained vacant since the war between the Muslims and the military started; (iii) limited knowledge of proper health and sanitation practices and of nutrition and food preparation; (iv) lack of educational opportunities, especially for girls, who are at a disadvantage early on, trained only to be good housekeepers and wives; (v) a high maternal mortality rate (120.9 per 1,000 live births versus the national standard of 56.8 per 1,000 live births) due to arranged marriages for girls as young as 14 years old; (vi) a low rural female literacy rate—44.4% as of 1980 versus the national rate of 76%.

UNICEF's financial assistance supports the production of comic books for preschoolers and an adult literacy program. The ABCSD Programme supports Department of Health projects in Basilan. In Maguindanao, it supports Department of Social Welfare and Development efforts to prepare children adequately for formal schooling, including broadening the network of daycare centers and training teachers to upgrade basic skills such as reading and arithmetic. It promotes nonformal education to raise the functional literacy level, particularly of women. The program also supports the Department of Agriculture's efforts to boost food

production at the household level. In Ifugao the program supports child-focused, multisectoral efforts to build capacities within the provincial government and communities.

University of San Carlos. "The 'hidden workers' of Cebu's booming industries." *Philippine Labor Review* 27 (2) 1994:1-33.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The article reports the findings of the rapid appraisal survey (RAS) done in central Visayas. Child work is defined as the "gainful work of children below 15 years of age." The research aimed (i) to estimate the incidence of child labor in selected barangays and (ii) to determine and describe the conditions of child workers in the barangays through a situational analysis survey. The survey involves (i) research on the relationship between working and school performance, (ii) development of modules for parents, (iii) printing and distribution of materials to parents and working children, and (iv) monitoring of the use of the modules. Nine barangays in Mandaue and Lapu-Lapu, purposely selected after a reconnaissance survey, were used for the rapid appraisal survey. The sample includes 910 households broken down by barangay. For the situational analysis phase, researchers chose two barangays in Mandaue and one in Lapu-Lapu as study sites. They prepared two sets of interview schedules—a Child Schedule and a Parent Schedule—and conducted 113 interviews with children and 34 with parents.

The RAS revealed that the proportion of working children 3-14 years old was high relative to the total labor force in the two areas. The children performed highly seasonal informal activities (broom making, vending, pasting boxes together, etc.) in Mandaue and pyrotechnic assembly in Lapu-Lapu. Most of the children worked for small-scale family-owned enterprises.

The findings are presented per barangay. Included are (i) geographic, physical and industry profiles; (ii) general child profile; (iii) family profiles; and (iv) socioeconomics of work. The children started working when they were five or six years old. More boys worked than girls. Most of the children were underachievers. About 75% of the respondents reported having problems in school. Mothers were the most influential in persuading children to work.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs. "By the Sweat and Toil of Children: The Use of Child Labor in American Imports." A Report to the U.S. Congress, Committee on Appropriations. 15 July 1994.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The report presents the child labor situation in 19 countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Tanzania, Thailand and Zimbabwe) that have industries exporting to the US. As the world's most populous region and owing to its large number of labor-intensive export industries, Asia accounts for more than 50% of child workers. They can be found in factories and workshops, engaged in subcontracting arrangements; a number also work as farm hands.

In the Philippines, where at least 5 million children work in commercial and industrial sectors, bonded labor has also been discovered in the garment and embroidery industries, *muro-ami* fishing, wood and rattan furniture industries, and in gold mining activities.

The demand for child labor exists because children are more easily exploited than adults. Children have been reported to take over a portion of employment that would have gone to adults. There is also a supply of child labor owing to the interwoven reasons of (i) poverty, (ii) education or the lack of it, and (iii) societal attitudes. Many children drop out of school because their parents can no longer afford the cost of education. Parents themselves thrust their children into the labor market, with the attitude that children should work at an early age to prepare them for a "trade" that will support them throughout their life. However, such reasoning only perpetuates a cycle of poverty. With low educational attainment, the children are bound to land in similar exploitative work. They will grow up to be parents themselves and beget children who will most likely follow in their footsteps.

Van Oosterhout, Henk. "The Muro-Ami: Some Observations on Child Labor in the Fishing Industry." *Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations* VIII (1) 1986:75-93.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

Providing detailed qualitative background information on child labor in *muro-ami* fishing, the paper (i) emphasizes the importance of the fishing industry as a source of income, (ii) describes the organization and operation of muro-ami, (iii) describes the actual working and living conditions on board the fishing vessels, and (iv) identifies areas for effective government intervention. The discussion is based on the report of the fact-finding missions of the Interagency Task Force on Child Labor in Cebu and on-board visits of muro-ami fishing vessels operating near the island of Palawan.

Muro-ami is a Japanese fishing method introduced into the country in the 1930s. It makes use of movable drive-in nets applied to the coral reefs. Fish are driven into the nets by a cordon of swimmers—300-350 12- to 14-year-old boys, each using a scareline (a rope with short, colored plastic strips tied at regular intervals, with a weight tied to its end to offset buoyancy). Divers are usually older than the swimmers, ranging from 17 to 24 years old. They set and retrieve the nets and dive to depths of more than 80 feet to perform this dangerous task. They are equipped only with locally made wooden goggles, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

The muro-ami workers studied stayed at sea for about 10 months a year. Their long working hours, congested and unsanitary living conditions, and unbalanced diet often resulted in disease. Work-related injuries included ruptured eardrums, damaged auditory nerves and wounds from needlefish and shark attacks. An average of four to five fatal accidents, usually drownings, were reported each fishing season. The Fishermen's Association usually gave P6,000 to the family of the deceased while the operator donated P2,000, bags of rice and/or corn, candles, and wood for the coffin.

The workers' incomes were difficult to assess as they were usually given *vales* or cash advances and credit lines upon signing the contract, with the amount deducted from their salaries. As there was no clear employee-employer relationship, the workers were not covered by insurance.

Income was based on a sharing mechanism, but neither entitlements nor total gross sales were known to the workers.

Still, employee turnover was not high. The children did not even think of themselves as exploited. Their muro-ami experience was not regretted or abhorred, but considered as part of their growth and maturation process. Their attitude came from their desire to help their families financially. Their interest in fishing and in acquiring the necessary skills was largely influenced by the family socialization process. Another factor that came into play was the patronage system that bound the labor force to the operator. Neither parents nor community members would lodge a formal complaint against the employer on whom they were economically dependent. Enforcement of the Labor Code in muro-ami was also problematic as the mobility of the fishing fleet made investigation difficult and confused the question of responsibility of regional government offices.

Suggestions to improve working conditions include the following: (i) complying with the Labor Code, which provides that no one under 18 years of age may be employed; (ii) clarifying and improving the share system and bonus structure among fisherfolk; (iii) introducing fixed salaries regardless of catch; (iv) introducing simple and cheap innovations that will decrease congestion; (v) providing a more balanced diet and hygienic precautions; (vi) upgrading the medical skills of captains and master fishermen; and (vii) equipping the vessels with better first-aid kits. The government must provide logistical support and delineate each department's responsibilities.

Visayan Forum, Inc. "A Preliminary Study on the Profile and Working Conditions of Child Household Service Workers in Batangas, Davao and Cebu Cities." 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general

The study investigates the living and working conditions of household service workers (HSWs) in the cities of Davao, Cebu and Batangas, and their activities on their days off. It tries to identify interventions done by GOs, NGOs, people's organization (POs), and religious and academic institutions for the HSWs. The findings serve as a basis for expanding the Visayan Forum's program and identifying appropriate interventions for child HSWs.

The respondents included adults for the following reasons: (i) they were a source of valuable information as most of them started working as HSWs when they were children; and (ii) the study recognizes their potential role in future undertakings.

The respondents were 176 HSWs (108 children [14-17 years old] and 68 adults) selected through stratified and random sampling. Data were gathered through a modified and locally translated version of the intake sheet used in previous interviews with HSWs in the National Capital Region. Other instruments used were open- and close-ended questions contained in a questionnaire or interview guide administered to the HSWs as well as to Key Informants (KIs) from GOs (Department of Social Welfare and Development [DSWD], Department of Labor and Employment [DOLE], National Statistics Office), NGOs, POs, fisherfolk and personnel of church and academic institutions with programs for domestics. Government data and newspaper reports served as secondary data sources.

Most of the respondents were female (96.4%) and single (99.4%); 77% came from farming families; the rest, from the informal sector and fishing families. Davao and Batangas respondents had a relatively high educational attainment (high school), but those in Cebu had much less education.

All respondents pointed to poverty and poverty-related problems as the primary reason for engaging in domestic work. They were mostly brought into the occupation by their relatives and, unlike agency-placed domestics, who are covered by contracts, they were unaware of their rights.

The HSWs complained most about their lack of SSS coverage, excessive workload and low wages. Most received salary rates below the Labor Code-mandated rate of P800 per month; 19.3% received less than P500 per month. The DSWD and DOLE received reports of delayed and nonpayment of wages. DSWD records also contain cases of physical and sexual abuse in Cebu, with most victims 14-17 years old. Data for Davao and Batangas are difficult to get because such cases are generally lumped with abuses against women and children and not categorized according to occupation. Services and programs for HSWs are lacking, as is public awareness of the importance and social necessity of household service and of the existence of child labor in domestic service.

Visayan Forum, Inc. "Consultation Proceedings and Final Report of the National NGO Consultation: Child Domestic Workers in the Philippines." Quezon City, Philippines. 2-4 August 1996.

Subject: child labor exploitation / general / street children

The first chapter provides an overview of child domestic workers, noting that, unlike those in other countries, child workers in the Philippines are still able to go to school. The report gives a profile of child domestic workers. The data come from two sources: (i) the Labor Force Survey of 1995 and (ii) the National Survey on Working Children. The Labor Force Survey reveals that about 272,819 (35.6%) of the total 766,200 domestic workers are 15-19 years old while 28,882 (4%) are 10-14 years old. The National Survey on Working Children reveals that about 409,000 children do not live with their parents; around 190,000 are working and either studying, housekeeping, looking for work or doing a combination of these; about 35,000 are involved in housekeeping. A total of 256,826 children work away from home. They housekeep, work outside the house and study or do all three at the same time. They do not include children who only study.

The second chapter posits that domestic service is hazardous to children and proposes to eliminate intolerable and dangerous conditions. The third chapter is on current interventions and identified gaps. Direct and indirect interventions include (i) legal assistance and legislation, (ii) direct services (counseling) and (iii) organizing. The last chapter contains recommendations, which are based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Visayan Forum, Inc. "Dalawang Linggong Pagsasanay Laan Para sa Migrang-teng (Bisaya) Batang Lansangan" [Two Weeks Processing Seminar-TWEEPS].

Subject: child labor exploitation / street children / training and education

The module seeks to develop self-awareness among street children who migrated to the cities from the Visayas. Topics include reflections on (i) the children's strengths and weaknesses; (ii) the support system of family and friends around them; (iii) their experiences of abuse in the family; (iv) their life as street children; (v) their rights as children; (vi) their wishes, dreams and goals; and (vii) their future actions.

Activities and reflections are conducted in the morning. Training in livelihood projects such as candle making, basket making, t-shirt printing and computer studies are included in the module. The module clearly identifies its goals and objectives and describes the process of achieving them. However, it does not explain why it was created and does not describe the target participants.

Warburton, Jane and Maria Teresa dela Cruz. *A Right to Happiness: Approaches to the Prevention and Psycho-Social Recovery of Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation*. Geneva: NGO Group of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, 1996.

Subject: general / methods and techniques / services and intervention / sexual abuse / sexual exploitation

The paper is a product of an ongoing consultative process. It presents 17 case studies of direct work with children at risk or child survivors of sexual exploitation. Two Philippine organizations—the Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse, and Kanlungan sa Erma, Inc.—are featured in the case studies.

Macrolevel and personal and familial factors put children at risk of sexual exploitation. Poverty is a key factor in many situations. Other factors include (i) changing value systems, (ii) commodification of individuals, (iii) the existence of an underclass, (iv) family breakdown and (v) societal ambivalence toward sexual exploitation.

The report discusses consequences of abuse. From the case studies, it derives practical insights into the strategies adopted by NGOs, most of which stress the need for a child-centered environment.

Welfare Action Foundation of Davao, Inc. *Davao Boys Town Twenty-fifth Anniversary Journal*. Davao City: Welfare Action Foundation of Davao, Inc., 1995.

Subject: methods and techniques / services and intervention / youth offenders

The publication traces the history of Boys Town, states its guiding principles and describes its functions and facilities. Annual reports for 1970,

1973, 1982, 1987, 1988-1989, and 1994-1995 are included, along with Boys Town's accreditation, membership and benefactors.

The first Boys Town was established in 1917 in Nebraska, USA, by Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan. It was conceptualized as a home and school for homeless, abandoned, neglected and underprivileged boys of every race, color and creed. Boys 10-16 years old could remain there until they completed their high-school education. The Boys Town then had grade-school and high-school building facilities, a gymnasium, a dining and recreation center, apartment buildings, a chapel, an auditorium, offices, a farm complete with a dairy barn, a cannery and slaughter house. It had a self-government program in high school and grade school, with a mayor, councilmen and commissioners elected for a six-month term from among the boys by the boys themselves. The duties of these "city officials" included actual administration of a student government program, including a "boys court." Punishments consisted of withdrawal of privileges or assignment of additional duties; no physical punishment was used or permitted.

In Davao City, Boys Town was established in 1970 through the concerted efforts of civic-minded citizens and various organizations, most notably the Welfare Action Foundation of Davao, Inc. Boys at least seven years of age, of good health and moral character, and recommended by civic or religious groups or by barangay officials were accepted. These qualifications are striking since Boys Town is often thought of as a reformatory school for delinquents and problematic children. The status of the wardboys, livelihood projects, community services and other Boys Town activities are covered in the status reports.

Wenceslao, Bong and Emmanuel Mongaya. *Cebu City's Sex Industry: Looking into a Boom City's "Underside."* Investigative Study Monograph Series. 1997.

Subject: general / prostitution / sexual exploitation

The first part of the report briefly surveys (i) the local sex industry, which includes the red light district, the brothels and the *mama-san*; (ii) the hygiene clinics; (iii) the case of Liezl, a prostitute; and (iv) shabu use among sex workers. The second part deals with (i) the issue of sex tourism and AIDS, and (ii) the Japanese sex tourists and the "joiners." The

final part tackles (i) the issues of poverty and unemployment as major factors that push women into prostitution, (ii) the weakening moral fabric of Cebuano society and (iii) the need for a comprehensive program to deal with the problem.

The sex industry continues to flourish in spite of the series of raids on nightspots and the round-up of sex workers shortly after the report was published in the city's two daily newspapers.

Zarco, Ricardo M., Filomina Candaliza-Gutierrez, and Marlon R. Dulnuan. "A Survey of Rape and Sexual Molestation Victims Among Female Students in a University Setting." *Philippine Sociological Review* 43 (1-4) 1995.

Subject: general / rape

The researchers used a structured survey-questionnaire administered to 805 female students in August-November 1995; 2.3% of upper- and middle-class coeds 18 years old or below had been raped, with 1% being victims of domestic rape, where the perpetrator was a relative or a member of the victim's household. The mean age of domestic rape victims was 7.3 years (with a standard deviation of 3.6); that of their perpetrators, 27.3 years (with a standard deviation of 2).

The remaining 1.3% represent nondomestic rapes, where the perpetrator was neither the victim's kin nor a household member but an outsider such as a male admirer, friend, acquaintance or schoolmate. The mean age of the victims was 16 years (with a standard deviation of 4.2); that of their perpetrators, 26.5 years (with a standard deviation of 8). Not a single rape incident was reported to the police. In general, upper- and middle-class victims do not report rape to the police.

Experience of contact sexual molestation (sexual attacks involving unwanted touching, fondling, rubbing against the body by male perpetrators short of the legal definition of rape; and excluding verbal sexual abuse, voyeurism and sexual exhibitionism where no physical contact occurs between perpetrator and victim) appear to vary with socioeconomic status (as measured by the Roberto socioeconomic scale). Of the respondents who admitted to being victims of contact sexual molestation, 33.2% belonged to the lower class; 17.2% to the middle class; and 9.6% to the upper class. About 66% of all cases were nondomestic molestation; 25% represented domestic molestation. The mean age of the victims was 14 years (with a

standard deviation of 3.4); that of their perpetrators, 25.2 years (with a standard deviation of 10.4). Of the victims who reported the incident to the police, 13% belonged to the lower class, 12% to the middle class. Not a single upper-class victim went to the police.

Suggested Readings

Advocacy Department, Child and Family Service Philippines, Inc. *A Guide on the Proper Handling of an Abused Child.* (n.p., n.d.)

The guide emphasizes that protection of abused children begins with reporting the abuse. The reader is invited to join the Council of Elders for the Protection of Children, a group that seeks to meet the needs of children in every community.

The section introducing sexual abuse discusses the following: (i) behavioral indicators of sexual abuse; (ii) consequences of child sexual abuse; and (iii) dynamics of child abuse. A most helpful section identifies signs of and provides behavioral checklists for physical or sexual abuse. Sexually abused children are said to (i) have sudden attacks of panic and anxiety; (ii) act younger than their age; and (iii) be depressed, sad and withdrawn. Examples of physical abuse are beating and burning; of neglect, lack of proper hygiene and sleep deprivation.

Another section focuses on handling disclosure of both physical and sexual abuse. It describes the most common forms of disclosure and lists the do's and don't's of reacting to disclosure.

Barile, Lorna E. "The Child as Victim: A Forum Tackles the Taboo Topics of Incest and Pedophilia." *Midweek* (30 May 1990):14-16.

The article reports on a forum sponsored by the GABRIELA Commission on Children and Family. The second of a series of forums titled "Sexual Exploitation of Filipino Children" aimed to increase public awareness of the topics and to protect the Filipino child.

BARNkonventionsgruppen (The Swedish NGO Child Convention Group). *My Rights.* Three parts. Stockholm, Sweden: Rådta Barnen, n.d.

The first part is designed for children 5-8 years old; the second part, for those 9-12 years old; and the third part, for those 13-18 years old. The articles were selected by BARNkonventionsgruppen, together with children and young people.

Bautista, Rosa Maria J. "Children in Crisis." Keynote address delivered at the UP Faculty Center to open the One Day Annual Convention of the Samahang Filipino sa Sikolohiya ng Bata [Child Psychology Association of the Philippines]. 8 September 1984.

The speech (i) enumerates the types of crises (spiritual, economic, physical, political and social) experienced by children; (ii) provides recommendations; and (iii) discusses the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Brailsford, Michelle. "Child Sex Tour Book Withdrawn." *The News* (UK). 3 February 1996.

The article reports on the withdrawal from circulation of a book published by Nicolas Pine on overseas destinations offering sex with children. The book was withdrawn as campaigners against child prostitution overseas warned that proposed legislation to make it illegal to organize or incite sex tours abroad for pedophiles did not go far enough.

Caponong, Red. "Nameless Children Victims of Abuse." *Citylife*. January 1997.

The article discusses the effects of child abuse and the interventions of the University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital Child Protection Unit.

Carandang, Ma. Lourdes L., Priscila G. Fernando, and Beatrix Aileen L. Sison. "Pagkatao, Pagkatalaki at Pagkababae" [The Self-Concept, Sexuality and Inner Lives of Children in Prostitution]. Paper given at the 4th Conference of the Afro-Asian Psychological Association and 35th Annual Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. Quezon City, Philippines. 23-26 July 1998.

The paper is based on research commissioned by the International Catholic Child Bureau and the International Labour Organization. The project examined the phenomenology of children in prostitution in order to gain an in-depth understanding of such children that will help in formulating therapeutic data-based intervention strategies that take into account the point of view of the children themselves.

The paper focuses on the methodology and findings related to the sexuality, self-concept and "personhood" of boys and girls in prostitution, all of which came out as "core" issues in their responses. It also looks into

children's views of their own experience of prostitution and how they make sense of it. It attempts to see these findings in the context of the pervading views and attitudes of the larger Filipino society.

Employing the multiple case study method used in clinical research, the centers selected 12 boys and 12 girls, 11-17 years old, who have all been in prostitution for at least a year. A team of trained and experienced research-therapists previously involved in a UNICEF research project for street children conducted in-depth clinical interviews. A clinical assessment package, which included projective techniques, accompanied the interviews. Counseling sessions were held after the data gathering to make sure that reopened wounds were handled properly. The responses were analyzed using a modified inter-rater clinical judgment-discussion consensus model in order to stay as close as possible to the original responses and to provide a systematic and reliable analytical tool.

Boys and the girls exhibited different views and inner dynamics. For example, while both indicated some kind of "split" (or dissociative process), the girls' self-concept issues had to do with being "defiled," "dehumanized" and "damaged," while the boys were not concerned about being "damaged" but were fearful of becoming homosexual. The authors discuss these and other findings in the cultural context of the larger Filipino society. Finally, they discuss and suggest different intervention strategies for boys and girls "flowing" from the findings.

Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO). *Scaling Up the Impact of Development NGOs in the Philippines*. Quezon City: CODE-NGO.

The booklet provides the profile of CODE-NGO, its core strategies, as well as member networks. The information may be helpful in considering NGO participation in child-abuse-related work.

Cebu City Task Force on Street Children

The brochure provides information about the task force, its organizational background, targets, objectives and approaches. It also provides an organizational chart, flow chart of referral network, committee functions and a directory of members.

Child and Family Service Philippines, Inc. (CFSPI)

The NGO started in 1988, catering to street children. However, as the incidence of child abuse in Baguio City and the Cordillera region increased, the CFSPI staff focused on serving physically, emotionally and sexually abused children.

The organization has five components: (i) shelter; (ii) advocacy; (iii) enterprise development; (iv) juvenile justice; and (v) youth development. Its shelter, called the Consuelo Alger Home after CFSPI's benefactor, can accommodate as many as 30 children, 7-18 years old, at any one time.

Child Protection Unit (The). *The National Standard: Clinical Treatment for Abused Children. Philippine General Hospital.*

The document views child abuse as a serious medical syndrome encompassing physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and neglect. It observes gaps at every stage along the care continuum, from short-term medical treatment to long-term psychosocial support, rehabilitation and prevention. The organization is committed to focus initially on the medical component as an entry point into the process of treatment and recovery of children.

Child Survival and Development Forum 2 (2) December 1989.

The newsletter provides a venue for sharing information and experiences among individuals and groups involved in child survival and development programs. It hopes to generate support and participation of all sectors at all levels in promoting the welfare of Filipino children.

Children of Cebu Foundation, Inc. (CCFI)

Organized in 1989 to help agencies identify children who need the most help, CCFI's first and most important program is the Parian Drop-In Center, a half-way house for children found loitering in the streets, scavenging or begging, or who have been abused.

The program's objectives are (i) to immediately provide for the children's basic needs; (ii) to provide children with security, healing and a therapeutic child-centered environment; and (iii) to return the children to their families or refer them to the proper training and rehabilitation centers.

The center caters to children 4-18 years old. Its services include (i) residential care, medical services, psychosocial interventions (counseling,

case management and psycho-testing); (ii) referrals and home visits; (iii) education (formal and nonformal); and (iv) sports and recreation.

"Children's Rights." *Philippine Human Rights Update (International Edition)* 5 (1) 15 September-14 October 1989:10-14.

The article describes the Filipino disadvantaged child and traces the historical background of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child from the 1924 Geneva Declaration. It gives attention to the following issues confronting children worldwide: (i) trafficking and sale of children; (ii) protection of child workers; (iii) justice and penal systems; and (iv) sexual exploitation.

Contreras, Mercedes V., Ramon C. Casiple, Satur Ocampo, Max M. de Mesa, Agnes Rio de Mesa, Gerard Prickaerts, Nonoi Hacbang, Ilka Bailey-Wiebecke, Evert de Boer, Ton Danenberg, O. Carm, Milabel Cristobal, Evelyn Balais-Serrano, and Daan Bronkhorst. *We Did Not Learn Human Rights from the Books: The Philippines and Human Rights in the Period 1986 to 1996*. Edited by Evert de Boer, Huub Jaspers and Gerard Prickaerts, in collaboration with The Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation Commission of the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines. Quezon City: Claretian Publications, 1996.

The four-part book discusses human rights under the administrations of Presidents Corazon Aquino and Fidel Ramos, and human rights in a broader context. The section on the rights of the child (contained in Part 2) presents relevant principles and provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and discusses the various problems confronting children in the Philippines today.

Cordillera Women's Crisis Center (CWCC). *What Can I Do to Stop Domestic Violence?*

The brochure defines domestic violence as that which happens in the context of an intimate relationship such as among relatives and couples or against housemaids. The most common form is wife battering. Other forms are child battering, incest, and sexual abuse of the wife or partner. The brochure argues that there is no excuse for a man to beat his wife or to force his partner to have sex. It suggests that a victim of domestic violence

undergo a medicolegal examination; she should bring someone with her and ask for a medical certificate.

The brochure lists the CWCC's services: (i) personal and hotline counseling; (ii) information regarding police, medical and legal procedures; (iii) follow-up support; (iv) accompaniment to police, lawyer, hospital or court; and (v) referral to other service agencies, education and training.

The advocacy program conducts education campaigns on the rights of children and promotes awareness of child abuse. The enterprise development program is both a support service for the children and their families and a preventive measure. The youth development program organizes youth groups while the juvenile justice program targets juvenile offenders, providing support services for adolescents who get into trouble with the law.

Cordillera Women's Education and Resource Center, Inc.

The founders of the center recognize that problems confronting women of the Cordillera will not receive the proper attention as long as women themselves are not organized. Set up in March 1987, the center envisions a broad and dynamic women's movement in the Cordillera that will work to eliminate inequality and oppression based on gender, ethnicity, class, nationality and race. The organization focuses on three aspects: the economic, political and cultural. Its activities include research, advocacy and training. Its special areas of concern are women in relation to (i) environment and development, (ii) health and reproductive rights, (iii) domestic and state violence, and (iv) children.

"Consultative Meeting on the Legislative Agenda for Children: 10th Congress"

Preseminar materials—mainly child protection laws—touch on (i) children's health (promotion of salt iodization, free immunization), (ii) child prostitution (inquiry), (iii) children's programs (Barangay Day Care Center Program), (iv) education (institutionalization of early childhood development and education centers), (v) child abuse (additional provisions to Republic Act 7610) and (vi) rape (classified as crimes against persons).

Proposed legislation for discussion includes (i) support for solo parents and their children, (ii) paternity leave, (iii) educational programs for expectant mothers and (iv) transfer of funds used in debt servicing to finance social services.

Council for the Welfare of Children, Task Force on the Home. *Kodigo ng Kagalingang Pambata at Kabataan* [The Child and Youth Welfare Code]. Philippines: National Media Production Center, 1976.

The leaflet enumerates the rights and responsibilities of the child and youth and of their parents. It is written in simple Filipino, with illustrations.

Council for the Welfare of Children. *The Filipino Children: 2000 and Beyond* (Philippine Plan of Action for Children). Executive Summary.

The document outlines the council's vision for Filipino children as actively participating in community life and nation building and able to fully realize their potential for development, productivity, self-expression and innovation. Areas of concern are the following: (i) the challenge to family values by technological and social changes; (ii) deterioration of conditions of children in especially difficult circumstances; and (iii) ineffective implementation of existing laws to protect children.

Goals and targets are framed in five subareas of concern: (i) family care and alternative parental arrangements; (ii) basic health and nutrition, welfare and social security, and safe environment; (iii) basic education, leisure, recreation and cultural activities; (iv) protection of children in especially difficult circumstances; and (v) fundamental civil rights of children. The total family approach is to be adopted as a guiding principle in implementing the Plan of Action.

Defense for Children International—Philippine Section. "Youth Offenders in the Philippines: An Initial Study." 1993.

The study describes (i) the living conditions of the youths detained in Camp Sampaguita; (ii) the camp facilities; and (iii) access to health, legal, social and rehabilitation services of youth offenders.

De Guzman, Leonora. *Helping Street Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances: A Guidebook for Social Workers*. Philippines: Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Council for Social Development, UNICEF, 1992.

The book integrates different approaches (psychosocial, total family and posttraumatic disorder) in dealing in-depth with physically and sexually abused street children. The case studies include (i) realities and prob-

lems encountered, (ii) theoretical principles relevant to the situation and (iii) practice guidelines to resolve the problem.

Del Rosario, Rosario. "Child Labor in Southeast Asian Manufacturing Industries: Focus on the Garments Industry in the Philippines." Prepared for ILO-EASTMATESEAPAT-IPEC. University of the Philippines. March 1996.

The study focuses on why enterprises have child workers and why households allow children to work. The survey generated information on 101 children working in 23 Metro Manila enterprises producing garments both for domestic and international markets. Child workers are mostly in small- and medium-scale enterprises, which have subcontracting arrangements with large firms.

The parents of the child workers said they encouraged their children to work so that they would gain experience and positive work values. The study found that the most feasible short-term solution to child labor is the improvement of work conditions, such as the elimination of "staying-in" or overnight work arrangements. Child work is directly related to the low income of the child workers' parents. Before the government bans child labor, it should provide livelihood alternatives for poor households.

Department of Justice. *Rules and Regulations on the Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse Cases*. 1993.

The promulgation of the rules and regulations concerning the reporting and investigation of child abuse is addressed to the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The rules "seek to encourage the reporting of ... cases and to ensure the early and effective investigation of cases of child abuse towards the prosecution of the offender consistent with the need to promote the best interest of the child victim."

The promulgation underscores government workers' duty to report cases of child abuse to the proper authorities. Failure to do so is punishable by a fine of not more than P2,000. A person who reports a case of child abuse is promised immunity from any civil or administrative liability.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). "A Situationer: Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC) Philippines." 1995. (Unpublished.)

The paper provides statistics about (i) children in exploitative, hazardous or bonded work; (ii) street children; (iii) children in armed conflicts or disasters; (iv) orphaned or abandoned children; (v) children in conflict with the law; and (vi) children subject to mental or physical abuse, including sexual abuse, prostitution or pornography. It provides statistics on the following: (i) estimated population of children and street children; (ii) summary of cases of displacement by island group, 1992-1995; (iii) summary of cases of displacement by region, 1992-1995; and (iv) consolidated report on exploited children, 1992-1995.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). *Consolidated Statistics on Child Abuse Cases*. 1996.

The document presents consolidated statistics on child abuse based on cases referred to DSWD Field Offices through the Bantay Bata Hotline. Reported child abuse cases are increasing: there were 3,359 case referrals as of December 1996, a 10.49% increase over the 1995 figure of 3,040 cases. The most number of cases (1,961 or 58.38%) were categorized under sexual abuse. Rape cases topped this category (1,085 or 55.33%), followed by incest (580 or 29.58%), acts of lasciviousness (255 or 13%) and attempted rape (41 or 2.09%).

Physical abuse (706 or 21.02%) was the second highest category, followed by sexual exploitation (529 or 15.75%). In this category, prostitution comprised most of the cases (403 or 57.08%), followed by pedophilia (123 or 17.42%) and pornography (3). About 126 children were neglected; 21 were reported to be victims of child labor exploitation; 12 were cases of illegal recruitment; and 4 children were either missing or victims of trafficking. No cases of emotional abuse and children in situations of armed conflict victims were reported.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). *Day Care: People's Center for Children*.

The booklet describes the operations of a daycare center in Albay. It describes how the parents built it and how it has been able to maintain its operations through community efforts.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). "Incest: A Problem of Society." 1995. (Unpublished.)

The paper discusses incest as a social problem, why it occurs and its effects on victims and their families. It provides brief pointers on how to protect a child from sexual abuse.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). "Results of the Study on Incest." 1995. (Unpublished.)

The paper outlines the result of the DSWD's study on incest among 76 respondents in five regions. It provides (i) socioeconomic profiles of the families, (ii) a picture of the incestuous experience and its impact on the victims and (iii) a profile of the perpetrators. Most perpetrators denied the crime, arguing that their family was stable. However, they generally suffered from psychological abnormalities and personality disorders and were also abused as children.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). "Sexually Abused and Exploited Children: Philippines." 1995. (Unpublished.)

The paper compiles statistics from January to December 1995 of sexually abused and exploited children. Sourced from reports submitted by 14 DSWD Field Offices, the statistics are on the following: (i) distribution of sexually exploited children by region; (ii) category of cases; (iii) category by sex; (iv) age of children; and (v) educational attainment.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). "The Case of Carie Roldan Reyes." (Monograph.)

Carie Roldan Reyes, six-and-a-half years old, was a battered child. She suffered from multiple contusion, hematoma and lacerations. The DSWD intervened with medical services, counseling and group work. As the case is often used in training staff social workers, sections on "commentaries" and "practice notes" provide insights into case handling.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Council for Social Development (NCSD), Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP), Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Meeting the Needs of Children: Midterm Review Project Document*. Philippines: DSWD, NCSD, PCUP, CWC, NEDA, UNICEF, 1991.

The review of the National Project on Street Children (1988-1993) analyzes the situation of street children in eight key areas in the Philippines. A profile of street children describes their needs, problems and aspirations. The document lists the project's midterm accomplishments and emerging trends and issues on street children. It outlines policy, program and organizational management issues and makes recommendations.

Devolved Programs and Services. Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Center. Baguio City.

The brochure provides information about (i) the organization's vision, mission and goals; (ii) history and nature of the organization; and (iii) programs and services. Of the eight main programs, two are concerned with children's welfare: (i) the Child and Youth Welfare Program and (ii) the Special Social Services Program.

The Child and Youth Welfare Program has the following services: (i) daycare service for children up to 6 years old; (ii) peer group service for out-of-school and needy in-school youth (15-24 years old); (iii) community-based services and after-care follow-up to street children (persons below 18 years old); and (iv) community-based services for delinquent youth.

The Special Social Services include (i) crisis interventions for sexually abused minors; (ii) referrals to other GOs and NGOs for children who are victims of abuse; and (iii) advocacy to prevent or eradicate child abuse, juvenile delinquency and other social problems.

Doan, Rebecca Miles and Barry M. Popkin. "Women's Work and Infant Care in the Philippines." *Social Science Medicine* 36 (3) 1993:297-304.

The two-part study seeks to understand the extent and circumstances under which productive and maternal roles may interfere with or constrain each other. Specifically, it examines the extent to which preschoolers are a

constraint on maternal employment by looking for differences between mothers with one preschool child and those with several.

Dolorfino, Gina. "Options for SCF (UK) in the Area of Advocacy in the Philippines." (Unpublished.)

The paper discusses the different factors to be considered by the Save the Children Fund (UK) in undertaking advocacy work for children's rights in the Philippines. It cites collaboration with GOs and NGOs even at the national level as an option to push and encourage the government to respect the rights of children.

Ennew, Judith, Kusum Gopal, Janet Heeran, and Heather Montgomery. *Children and Prostitution: How Can We Measure and Monitor the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children? Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography.* UNICEF and Childwatch International, 1996.

The book focuses on the practices associated with the sexual exploitation and sale of and traffic in children with comprehensive data on their extent, mechanisms or root causes. The book has two parts: the literature review and the annotated bibliography. The first part tackles the current literature on prostitution of children. It also tackles the Universal Framework using the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The second part is an annotated bibliography on child trafficking, sexual exploitation and other child-related topics, and on prostitution in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Anglophone West.

Enriquez, Virgilio G. *From Colonial to Liberation Psychology: The Philippine Experience.* Philippines: De la Salle University Press, 1994.

The book traces the development of *sikolohiyang Pilipino* (Philippine psychology) to the Filipino people's colonial history. It discusses the misconceptions and misinterpretations by foreign and local psychologists of indigenous values and extensively examines theories seeking to clarify the values.

Favis-Villafuerte, Nelly. "Focusing on DSWD: The Social Welfare Arm of the Government." *Philippine Panorama* (29 September 1996):4-6, 23.

The article describes the functions, programs and strategy of the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

"Filipino Women: The Gender Curse." *IBON Facts and Figures* 16 (15) 15 August 1993.

Several articles tackle the situation of women in the Philippines. "The woman's place," "Woman power" and "Labor pains" discuss working women's contribution to the economy, the unacknowledged labor of housewives and the cultural factors and patriarchal structures that cause discrimination and exploitation of women. "Suffer the women" tackles sexual violence against girls and women. "Lifting the curse" focuses on NGOs' and people's organizations' efforts to uphold the women's rights.

Gopalen, Priya. "A Situational Analysis on Violence and Violence-related Working Conditions of the Domestic Helpers Employed in Metro Manila." A study done for the International Labour Organization, Manila. Manila: Asian Institute of Management, 1996.

The report is a comprehensive and well-presented situational analysis on the work condition of domestic helpers employed in upper-class households in Metro Manila. It identifies the causal factors of abuse and outlines action-oriented recommendations for programs targeting domestic helpers.

Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Program of Cooperation: Child Survival, Protection and Development*. Philippines: National Economic and Development Authority, 1993.

The book presents areas of cooperation between the government of the Philippines and UNICEF in providing services and support for the survival, protection and development of children. The areas are chosen based on specific criteria from the Philippine Plan of Action for Children.

Government of the Republic of the Philippines. *Initial Report on the Implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child*. 1993.

As a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Philippine government has committed itself to respect the rights embodied in the convention. One of its obligations is to provide an initial report within two years of the enforcement of the convention. The intention of the initial report is to provide information on the implementation of the convention in the Philippines and its impact on the Filipino child.

The report states that a number of measures are currently in place for upholding children's rights. It also covers the progress achieved, the difficulties encountered, implementation of priorities and achievement of goals. Priorities include (i) family environment and alternative care; (ii) basic health, nutrition and welfare; (iii) education, leisure and cultural activities; and (iv) special protection measures for children in especially difficult circumstances.

Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Situation of Children and Women in the Philippines*. UNICEF, 1990.

The report states that the situation of children in the Philippines improved from 1970 to 1985. However, as the economy faltered in the mid-1980s, external and internal shocks exacted their toll on the poorer sections of Filipino society. Problems that were virtually nonexistent in the 1970s were on the rise: there were more children in the streets, in the labor force and in situations of armed conflict. Incidence of sexual exploitation also increased. The report stresses the need for poor families to have greater access to basic social services in order to ensure the survival and development of their children.

Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Situation of Women and Children in the Philippines*. UNICEF, 1992.

The report presents the situation of children according to their developmental stages, recognizing that children's critical needs change as they develop into adults. The situation of women is discussed because of their crucial role in the children's survival, development, protection and participation. Plans for future action for women and children are based on the Philippine Plan of Action for Children and the World Summit for Children.

Hammarberg, Thomas. *Making Reality of the Rights of the Child*. Rådha Barnen: Swedish Save the Children.

The document focuses on the important aspects of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. It presents the declaration adopted by the World Summit for Children in September 1990. It enumerates the rea-

sons why a convention or a treaty is needed: (i) existing human rights norms are inadequate; (ii) thinking about children's rights has developed; and (iii) children's interests are not necessarily identical to adults' needs. It also states that children's issues are political and should be high on the political agenda.

Hermoso, Alex Corpus. "The Rights of Sexually Abused Children." Paper presented at the Southeast Asian Regional Consultation of the Independent Commission on Population and the Quality of Life. Manila, Philippines. 20-23 September 1994.

The author sees the problem of sexual abuse of children as a symptom of a greater evil—human-made poverty and exploitation on an international scale. He cites the work of Preda Foundation in helping victims of sexual abuse through rehabilitation, therapy and community-based preventive programs.

Holt, J. et al. (eds.) *Picking Up the Pieces: Sexual Abuse and the Juvenile Justice System.* Hilltop Practice Development and Publication Unit of Save the Children Fund, 1989.

The discussion papers propose strategies for and approaches to working with sexually abused children. Some report on work with individual victims and offenders as well as on group work with offenders. They highlight the need for a multidisciplinary approach to cooperation in areas of information, value base, policy development, practice development, centralized resource and publicity. Key issues raised include the need for professionals involved in interventions to examine their own attitudes about child sexual abuse to understand their own behavior when dealing with victims and offenders.

International Save the Children Alliance. *A Girl's Right to Development, Equality and Peace.* Geneva: ISCA.

The booklet states that every girl has rights: (i) to have equal value as a human being; (ii) to have her best interest considered as primary; and (iii) to have her opinion given due weight.

International Save the Children Alliance. *CRC Training Manual*.

The training package is the product of a workshop convened in Bangkok by the Asian members of the International Save the Children Alliance. The manual aims to promote the use of the Convention of the Rights of the Child so as "to further our aim of working for the best interest of the child."

Each of the six training modules is written as a stand-alone unit. The topics are (i) introduction to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, (ii) the right of the child to survival, (iii) the right of the child to protection, (iv) the right of the child to development, (v) the right of the child to participation, and (vi) monitoring and reporting. Each module contains a lesson plan, an annex with overhead transparency masters, hand-outs for the participants and a list of the materials and equipment a trainer will need for each module. "Notes for the Trainer" suggests ways to run the training program.

Institute for Labor Studies. *Comprehensive Study on Child Labor in the Philippines*. Monograph Series No. 3. 1994.

The monograph is the working document of the National Planning Workshop on Child Labor in the Philippines held on 26-29 July 1994 in Manila. It aims to address the child labor situation by suggesting policy options, strategies and action programs which the Philippine government may consider in responding to the problem of child labor and in protecting working children.

Kaplan, Harold I., Benjamin J. Sadock, and Jack A. Grebb. *Kaplan and Sadock's Synopsis of Psychiatry*. Seventh Edition. New York: Williams and Wilkins, 1994.

The book's 52 chapters discuss (i) the doctor-patient relationship and interviewing techniques, (ii) human development throughout the life cycle, (iii) the brain and behavior, (iv) contributions of the psychosocial sciences to human behavior, (v) psychology and psychiatry, (vi) psychometric and neuropsychological testing, (vii) theories of personality and psychopathology, and (viii) behavioral sciences and clinical therapies. This edition adds information about the uses, precautions, interactions and dosages of drugs, and includes information on the drugs most recently introduced in the United States and drugs not yet on the market. The book contains color

reproductions of some commonly prescribed major psychotherapeutic drugs.

Mabugat, Zenaída. "The Role of the Government in Promoting the Welfare of the Child and Youth." *Fourth Co-Workers' Meeting SOS Children's Villages in the Philippines.* 1987.

The paper presents the programs for children and youth of the then Ministry of Social Services and Development and its linkages with other foundations and organizations. The programs for children are on adoption, foster care, residential services, protective service and neighborhood protective service.

"Mayors' Meeting for Urban Children. Eight Cities Sharing Workshop of the League of Cities of the Philippines: Forum on Children."

The report contains summaries of statements and presentations made during the Eight Cities Sharing Workshop of the League of Cities of the Philippines held on 9-11 December 1993 in Cebu City. The mayors committed their full and continuous support to safeguarding the right of every urban child to survival, development and protection. Of interest are the vision and goals for children and the city programs for children and the declaration of commitment of the city mayors to achieve the goals of the Philippine Plan of Action for Children and the Mid-Decade Goals of 1995.

Strategies include (i) going to scale with basic services, (ii) family and community empowerment, (iii) strengthening management, (iv) social mobilization, (v) resource mobilization and (vi) improving the information base on children.

Memorandum of Agreement. Creation of the Child Abuse Unit.

The parties to the memorandum of agreement to create a Child Abuse Unit are the Child and Family Service (an NGO); Office of the City Prosecutor; Office of the City Social Welfare and Development, Department of Social Welfare and Development; Philippine National Police; Commission on Human Rights; National Bureau of Investigation; PNP Crime Investigation Group; Baguio Health Department; and Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center, Women and Youth Health Desk.

The document includes the concept, purpose and functions of the unit and the specific duties and responsibilities of the different agencies. The Child Abuse Unit is involved in investigations, interviews, medico-legal proceedings, filing of cases and referral of children to caregiving agencies.

Mendoza, Thelma Lee. *Social Work Theory and Practice in the Philippines*. Quezon City: Office of Academic Support and Instructional Services, University of the Philippines Open University, 1995.

The module is part of a series of modules meant for distance education. It provides case studies that illustrate how theories and methods are to be applied in the field. Some of the theories and methods discussed are (i) problem identification, (ii) psychosocial interventions, (iii) task-centered approach, (iv) casework with individuals, (v) group work and (vi) community interventions.

"National Conference on the Filipino Child." 1986.

The collection of the papers begins with one on the health situation of the Filipino child, which reveals that children's poor health is one of the country's major problems. Certain conditions also pose health hazards to Filipino children: (i) child labor; (ii) militarization; (iii) poverty; and (iv) the ineffective health care delivery system.

The second article focuses on the education of the Filipino child. It warns against equating education with schooling. The third article presents the social reality of child workers in the Philippines, outlines the context of working childhood and reports on the work children do in the rural areas and in the city streets. The last article tackles human rights violations against children, which have worsened due to intensified militarization and now include summary executions, rape, abductions, torture and illegal detention, among others. The author explains the effects of militarization on children.

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)-United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). "Statistical Profile of Children in the Philippines." An integrated report of the NEDA-UNICEF project executive committee meeting. 28 September 1979.

The report is a statistical compendium that brings together the available key indicators of the well-being of children in the Philippines. The data are presented in three broad sections on demography, economic environment and social services.

O'Faolin, Nuala. "A Place They Call Home." *The Irish Times*. 13 January 1996.

The news article centers on child prostitution and abused children in the Philippines, particularly in Manila, Olongapo and Angeles. It also notes that thousands of street children have been sexually abused in their home or neighborhood. According to UNICEF, child prostitution exists because of poverty; the majority of Filipinos live in absolute poverty. Child prostitution cannot be stopped as the government has taken no action on the matter; no foreigner, for example, has ever been convicted of child sexual abuse.

Pabico, Alecks P. "Sex Tourists visit RP via Cyberspace." *Manila Times*. 29 January 1996.

The news article deals with the sex tourism industry in the Philippines via web page. J. Craven expounds on how much a foreigner may spend in the Philippines—for food, drinks, hotel accommodations—and states that prostitution is everywhere in the Philippines. Craven guarantees his clients a good time, assuring them that "a lot of things here are really cheap."

Pandaigdigang Kumbensiyon ng Karapatang Pambata (The Convention on the Rights of the Child). Translated into Filipino by Children's Laboratory for Drama Education Foundation. 1993.

The translation into Filipino of the unofficial summary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child affirms that children need to be cared for and protected. It recognizes (i) the need for legal protection of children before and after birth, (ii) respect for their culture and race, and (iii) the important role of international cooperation in the protection of children's rights.

The convention has 54 articles that outline the rights of the child to (i) life and development, (ii) name and race, (iii) identity, (iv) freedom of expression, (v) religion, (vi) access to information, (vii) protection from abuse and neglect, (viii) access to health services, (ix) social insurance, (x) education, (xi) leisure and arts, and (xii) protection from drug abuse and sexual molestation. Also included are provisions for the protection of orphaned children, adopted children, child refugees, differently abled children, children from cultural communities and working children.

Articles 42 to 54 refer to the obligations of the state to inform everyone about the convention and the creation of the Committee on Children's Rights and its obligations.

Pangan, Angela Maria L. "A Study of Coping Patterns of Children Living in Dump Sites of Metro Manila, Philippines." In Karin Ekberg and Per Egil Mjaavatn (eds.). *Children at Risk: Selected Papers*. Trondheim: The Norwegian Centre for Child Research, 1993.

The study, based on the responses of 218 children and their mothers, examines the coping patterns of children living in dump sites in the face of poverty, family crisis, personal harm and environmental hazards.

"Primer: National Conference on Child Abuse." Manila, Philippines. 17-19 April 1997.

Sponsored by the Children and Youth Foundation of the Philippines, the conference was a venue to (i) share strategies for advocacy, prevention of child abuse and intervention in child abuse cases; (ii) identify laws to protect children from abuse and strengthen their dissemination and implementation; (iii) establish a network among participants; and (iv) formulate a plan of action to fight child abuse.

Papers and workshops dealt with (i) the Convention on the Rights of the Child, (ii) child abuse in the Philippines, (iii) dynamics of child abuse, (iv) perspectives on child abuse prevention and treatment, (v) law enforcement issues in child abuse and (vi) issues in the legal process of child protection. The delegates also discussed networking and teamwork strategies and formulated an action plan.

Progress of Cities of the Philippines. 1995 Mid-Decade Goals for Children. 1994.

On 11 December 1993, 61 city mayors signed a Declaration of Commitment to pursue the 1995 Mid-Decade Goals for Children, which focus on health and nutrition, education, and water and sanitation. They also committed to making sure that children do not perform hazardous jobs and to protect and rehabilitate street children and abused and neglected children.

Rádda Barnen. *Sowing the Rights of the Child in School: A Work Guide for the Rights of the Child Week for Preschool and Primary School.* Lima: Ministry of Education, 1991.

The booklet responds to a government declaration to celebrate Rights of the Child Week in all schools in Lima and Callao, Peru. The module contents revolves around five themes: (i) condition of the child; (ii) self-esteem and equal rights; (iii) identity and family; (iv) the child as a social subject with rights; and (v) education. Suggested activities for different grade levels from preschool to sixth grade are also presented.

Republic of the Philippines. "Street Children: A Situationer." *Street Voices.* October-December 1987.

The study conducted in eight major cities in the country reveals that the street children phenomenon is associated with the interplay of various factors: (i) the children and their families; (ii) the situation in the community; (iii) poverty; and (iv) underdevelopment. It puts forth recommendations and comments to address the compelling concerns of children in especially difficult circumstances.

Reyes-Boquiren, Rowena. "Understanding Child Labor in the Philippines: What the Regional Micro-Studies Say." *Human Rights Forum* 5 (2) January-June 1996:3-27.

The regional microstudies sought to determine the number of Filipino children below 15 years old reportedly at work in designated communities and the personal as well as family circumstances of such children. The article discusses the nature of their economic engagements and work conditions. The studies also demonstrate the advantages and disadvantages of Filipino children's early participation in work.

Rodriguez, Ben F. "DSWD: Helping Implement the Social Reform Agenda." *Philippine Panorama*. 29 September 1996:3.

The weekly magazine editorial tackles the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) of the Philippine government vis-à-vis various GOs and NGOs. It commends the Department of Social Welfare and Development for its role in carrying out the SRA.

Salinlahi Foundation. "Comprehensive Community-based Children's Program."

Salinlahi points out the need for a more comprehensive approach in dealing with the problems of children in especially difficult circumstances. The Comprehensive Community-based Children's Program (CCBCP) was conceptualized to meet this need. It is comprehensive since it aims to provide for the total development of persons below 18 years old. It is community-based in the sense that it recognizes the need to tackle the issue at the community level.

Its objectives include (i) organizing a foundation to empower children and involve them in community and societal affairs; (ii) training community members as childcare and child development workers; and (iii) educating parents, organizations and communities on the rights of the child.

The program has the following components: (i) direct services for children; (ii) parental and community participation and involvement; (iii) research; (iv) socioeconomic and livelihood projects; and (v) advocacy and networking. The brochure also includes information on program strategies and timetables.

Sancho, Nella. "Children's Rights: Turning Vision Into Reality." *And She Said No! Human Rights, Women Identities and Struggles*. Quezon City: Program Unit on Human Rights, National Council of Churches in the Philippines, 1990.

The chapter presents a brief overview of children's situation in the Philippines with a special focus on the efforts of GABRIELA in protecting and promoting children's rights and welfare. GABRIELA, an umbrella organization and campaign center for women's groups and issues, established a Commission on Children and Family to work for the rights and welfare of Filipino children in distress. Their plans include (i) setting up a Child Worker's Center in a slum community in Pasay and (ii) holding a tribunal to hear child rights violations.

Santa Clara, Sheila M. "Stress, Appraisal and Coping Among Female Survivors of Incest."

The study aims to determine the cognitive appraisal and coping resources women use in dealing with their incest experience and whether the use of such coping techniques is associated with current adult psychological adjustment. It tries to answer the main question: Do cognitive appraisal and coping resources mitigate the negative impact of incest?

The research found the following:

- (i) Of the five types of abuse characteristics believed to have a direct negative impact on adjustment, the degree of abuse was the single most powerful predictor of psychological distress, implying that the more intensive the abuse, the more symptoms are to be found.
- (ii) The impact of abuse-related events depends on the degree of support, care and protection received after disclosure of the molestation. Self-blame is associated with more anxiety.
- (iii) The impact of abuse is mediated by the survivor's perception of the event.
- (iv) There is a need to consider coping resources among well-adjusted incest survivors in future studies.
- (v) Problem-focused coping is best employed when the appraisal of the event is controllable, while emotion-focus is best employed for events appraised as uncontrollable.

The study also includes recommendations for future researches and suggestions for therapeutic interventions.

Santos-Ocampo, Perla D., Laurie S. Ramiro, Josefina G. Tayag, and Nymia P. Simbulan. *The Filipino Child: A Health Situationer. A State of the Nation Research Report*. Quezon City: University of the Philippine—Center for Integrative and Development Studies and the University of the Philippine Press, 1994.

The report presents the findings of the research team organized to assess the health situation of children in the Philippines. It is based on research conducted in 1989 and 1990, although some of the data have been updated.

It is divided into seven chapters: (i) "Legislation on Child Health"; (ii) "Current Programs on Child Health"; (iii) "An Overview of the Child Health Situation"; (iv) "The Social and Psychological Well-being of Sur-

viving Filipino Children”; (v) “Perceptions, Practices and Beliefs on Child Care: Survey Results”; (vi) “Analysis and Discussion of Research Findings”; and (vii) “Recommendations.”

Save the Children. *A Guide to Rights*. London: Save the Children, 1995.

The booklet divides the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into three main articles on (i) nondiscrimination, (ii) best interest of the child and (iii) child’s opinion. They are broken down into three categories: (i) self; (ii) services; and (iii) protection. Some articles are explained using cartoons, real-life situations, as well as facts and personal experiences.

Save the Children. *Starting Young: Principles and Practice in Early Childhood Development*. London, UK: Save the Children, 1996.

The three-part booklet aims to help people involved in childcare work operate in ways that are useful to children, locally appropriate and long-lasting in effect. It summarizes the essential principles and answers common questions regarding early childhood development.

Save the Children. *Working Together: A Guide to Supervision*. UK: Save the Children.

The booklet describes a framework in supervision that is based on the “act, plan, review” process. Exercises help the reader understand the processes described. Crucial issues concerning supervision in a Save the Children unit and among different units are raised and answered.

“Sex Tourist Should Pay the Moral Price.” *Church of England*. 9 February 1996.

The news article centers on a conference attended by 70 Members of Parliament, peers, and representatives from the Coalition on Child Prostitution and Tourism. The conference was called to catch the attention of the UK government and prod it to create new laws to prosecute British citizens who sexually exploit children abroad.

***Social Security and Childcare Facilities*.**

The document describes social security and childcare facilities provided by the Philippine government. It discusses issues and problems of children and the legislation and programs that address them. It cites dif-

faculties encountered in implementation and presents implementation priorities and goals.

Social Welfare in the Philippines.

The document describes social welfare in the Philippines and the role of the Department of Social Welfare and Development in promoting it. Covered are welfare programs for children and youth, the family, the community, women and the “disabled.”

Tran Thi Nen. “Child-to-Child Approach.” *Seapro Forum* 4 (1) July 1995:35.

The child-to-child approach is one of the outreach approaches for preventive objectives as well as empowerment to help children regain the confidence to go forward on their own. It stresses the importance of participation by training the street children themselves to be educators with the support of professional educators and young health care workers. The approach allows the children to be more sensitive to the needs of their peers and to realize their own value and to change the way they perceive themselves. They become proud of themselves and try their best to participate, showing that children, even scavengers and vendors, can do a lot of things adults cannot do.

“Testimony On Sex Trafficking of Filipino Women.” A paper presented by the BATIS Center for Women during the Asian Tribunal on Women’s Rights: Traffic in Women and War Crimes on Asian Women. Tokyo, Japan. 9-15 March 1994.

Batis was established in November 1988 in response to the growing number of distressed Filipino women working in Japan. Aside from tackling the issues faced by Filipino women, the paper discusses the plight of Japanese-Filipino children and describes the center’s direct services and preventive measures.

UN-Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development. "Training Services on Social Welfare Policies in Asian and Pacific Countries with Special Reference to Development of Children, Youth and Women." A consolidated summary of the proceedings of the Orientation Technical Meeting. 22-26 November 1976.

The meeting assessed the social welfare policies and programs of 12 participating Asian nations with respect to children, youth and women. The Philippines' national development plan emphasizes localization, specifically the "barangay approach," which encourages tackling problems at the local level through community involvement.

UNICEF. *UNICEF in the Philippines: A Partnership for Filipino Children.* Makati: UNICEF.

The booklet enumerates the missions of UNICEF and describes its arrival in the Philippines, its Fourth Country Programme for Children and the program components and strategies.

It provides statistics on the population, economy, nutrition, immunization and other health indicators, and education in the Philippines. It also details UNICEF programs: (i) basic services for children; (ii) maternal and child health; (iii) nutrition; (iv) early childhood development; (v) education; (vi) urban basic services; and (vii) services in cases of emergency.

University of the Philippines, Manila; and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). "Memorandum of Agreement."

The memorandum of agreement establishes the Child Protection Unit at the Philippine General Hospital.

Verzosa, Sr. Mary Pilar, RGS. "Dark Secrets: Helping victims of child abuse." *Kerygma* 88 (August 1997).

The article highlights the effects of abuse through vivid testimonies by the victim-survivors. It stresses the role of religious intervention in recovery. It also deals with the issue of "forgiving the perpetrator."

Visayas Network of Development NGOs (VISNET), The. *The Visayas Network of Development NGOs*. VISNET, Cebu City.

The brochure gives an overview of the VISNET profile; vision, mission and objectives; program management; program priorities; and current projects.

World Vision International (WVI), Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Educational Research and Development Foundation (ERDF), PLAN International Philippines (PLAN), National Project on Street Children (NPSC). *Children For Peace: Second National Children's Congress*. Philippines: WVI, CCF, ERDF, PLAN, NPSC, 1995.

The document announces the successful conduct of the Second National Children's Congress held in the Philippines. The congress aimed (i) to create awareness of the requirements for a peaceful self/community, (ii) to identify the issues and problems of children, and (iii) to propose resolutions. However, the document does not include the results of the congress.

Appendix A

Profiles of Selected Child-focused Organizations Frequently Mentioned in the Literature

Bahay Tuluyan, Manila

Bahay Tuluyan is a temporary shelter in Ermita, Manila, for street children, both boys and girls. Its staff believes that children have the capacity to transform and improve their lives given the appropriate supportive environment. Its pioneering approach includes training former street children to become part of the staff and to help them realize their capacities to help themselves and others. [Ruth Esquillo-Ignacio, "Saving Lives: Effective program strategies for street and working children," *Pulso* (August 1996):23-24.]

Bahay Tuluyan is part of the church-based Alternative Education Program for street children and women of the Malate Parish. It serves about 3,000 children. Its proponents believe that poverty is the root cause of child prostitution and that the basic problem is an unjust society and a colonial mentality. Their strategy is to help children understand their situation and to help them resolve and cope with it. As a drop-in center, its main function is to organize street children and their parents and to provide nonformal education, crisis intervention, medical assistance and temporary shelter. [ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 56.]

Buklod Center, Olongapo City

Buklod Center is a drop-in center for hospitality girls. It responds to the problem of prostitution by tackling its root causes. It believes that a woman's withdrawal from prostitution is a personal decision after she has developed self-worth, skills and empowerment through education.

[ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 56.]

Center for the Protection and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse (CPTCSA), Quezon City

CPTCSA operates on the principle that prevention and treatment of child sexual abuse are codependent. Prevention education includes treatment components, and treatment services include teaching and healing for prevention of further abuse to self or others. CPTCSA also operates on the belief that at least one-third of all children experience serious molestation. The prevention agenda is based on knowing who the offender is, why and how he or she offends, and what characteristics make children susceptible to abuse and vulnerable to the offender. [NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *A Right to Happiness: Approaches to the Prevention and Psychosocial Recovery of Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation*, August 1996, p. 191.]

Council for the Protection of Children in Pagsanjan (CPCP), Pagsanjan

The CPCP is a project exclusively for sexually exploited children. It provides them with education, information, family support services and income-generating projects. [International Catholic Child Bureau, *The Sexual Exploitation of Children: Field Responses*, 1991, p. 75.]

CRIBS: New Beginnings (Create Responsive Infants by Sharing), Marikina City

CRIBS is a child-placement agency for abandoned infants. It serves no less than 250 babies a year. It has a program for sexually abused children and child prostitutes, providing them with shelter, food and clothing. It seeks to provide rehabilitative services anchored on a spiritual and social development approach and integrates a formal and nonformal educational program assisted by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports. It also provides medical assistance, spiritual service counseling, emergency assistance and foster care. [ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 57.]

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), Quezon City

ECPAT was established on 9 August 1990. Its multidisciplinary approach requires multiple strategies involving the mobilization of gov-

ernments, nongovernmental agencies, businesses, tourism and other industries and disciplines to challenge the forces of supply and demand underlying the exploitation of children. [*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and the Work of ECPAT, A Resource Booklet for Campaigners, Journalists and Interested People*, July 1996, pp. 47 and 53.]

Gabriela Commission on Child and Family, Metro Manila

Gabriela is a progressive women's coalition. Through its Commission on Child and Family it works for the rights and welfare of Filipino children, especially those in crisis and distress, through mass campaigns, lobby work and pressure politics. It views child prostitution as primarily caused by the government's policy goals and orientation, which are aimed at attracting foreign investment to repay the country's huge external debt. [ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 57.]

Kamalayan Development Center (KDC), Metro Manila

KDC is a nongovernmental labor rights organization that envisions a society free from injustice, oppression, poverty and violence. It serves to empower and uplift exploited children and youth. It conducts research, labor education, organizing and advocacy work in various urban poor communities. It seeks to develop greater awareness and an active citizenry by promoting unity, development and empowerment of individuals and civil society. [*Save the Children (UK) Philippines Case Studies*, 1994, p. 4.]

Kanlungan sa ERMA Ministry, Manila

Kanlungan sa ERMA Ministry is a nongovernmental, nonprofit, Christian organization serving the street children of Ermita and Malate, Manila; Alabang, Quezon City; and San Pedro and Biñan, Laguna, before their reconciliation to their own, adopted or foster families, or placement in an appropriate rehabilitation center. It was formed in response to the growing exploitation of street children, to protect them, help them discover their self-worth, develop their sense of dignity and raise their self-esteem so that they may live responsibly. [NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *A Right to Happiness: Approaches to the Prevention and Psychosocial Recovery of Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation*, August 1996, p. 207.]

Laura Vicuña Center for Street Children, Manila

The center is a project of the Laura Vicuña Foundation, a nonstock, nonprofit, charitable, cultural and social welfare corporation established to help develop the projects and missions of the Daughters of the Mary Help of Christians or the Salesian Sisters, a religious congregation for women founded in 1872 in Italy by St. John Bosco and St. Mary Mazzarello. The center's guiding philosophy is, "In every youth there is a seed of goodness which love and integral education can make grow into its fullness." [Nelly Annegret Reyes Puno, "NGOs and their programs in the promotion of the welfare of street children in Metro Manila," undergraduate thesis, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, 1994, pp. 78-79.]

Lingap Center, Alabang, Muntinlupa

The center is a transitional home for street children 7-13 years old. It was established by the Department of Social Welfare and Development in 1982 to provide temporary care and protection to street children. It is a 7-day, 24-hour facility financed by the national government. Its objectives are the following:

- (i) Provide care, protection and immediate social services to street children.
- (ii) Help the children develop a sense of self-esteem through dignified work, education and other services.
- (iii) Provide opportunities for vocational and trade skills while working out the possible return of the children to their families or placement with other families or institutions.
- (iv) Provide counseling to street children and their families and assist them to become economically self-sufficient and socially responsible.
- (v) Effect linkages with other community institutions for effective implementation of programs and services for street children. [Jennifer Nacario Cairo, "Lingap Center as a vehicle for the rehabilitation of street children in Metro Manila," undergraduate thesis, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, 1993, pp. 72-73.]

Maryville Community Development Center (MCDC), Malibay, Pasay City

The MCDC addresses the educational, health, livelihood and social needs of the urban poor. The center was set up by the Maryville Urban Development Foundation, which is run by the Religious of the Assumption in the Philippines. Among its beneficiaries are two types of children—"regular children," who do not work, and street-based children or "street children." The MCDC vision is to transform Malibay into a self-reliant Christian community where families and children can provide for their own health, education and livelihood needs. Its programs aim to develop the social, political and spiritual aspects of the lives of its beneficiaries by promoting personal growth, family life and community development. The programs and services aim to prevent children from becoming full-time street and working children. [Ruth Esquillo-Ignacio, "Saving lives: Effective program strategies for street and working children," *Pulso* (August 1996): 65-66.]

Morning Glory (Caritas-Manila)

Morning Glory is one of the 17 programs of Caritas-Manila. It is managed by the Good Shepherd Sisters. Set up in 1983, the program offers an alternative to life on the streets. It began as a residential program for sexually exploited girls wishing to leave the trade and has since expanded to include Sagip Moral—a preventive program for street children—and drop-in centers. [International Catholic Child Bureau, *The Sexual Exploitation of Children: Field Responses*, 1991, p. 61.]

National Council of Churches in the Philippines, Division of Family Ministries, Quezon City

The division aims to help and work with organizations, institutions and churches to promote and uplift the conditions of families through education, organizing, networking and linkages, with the goal of building communities for justice and peace. The education component takes up the issue of family relationships, strengthening marriage bonds, consumerism, adult and child prostitution, drug addiction, the handicapped and the elderly, theological perspectives of Christian families and issues related to families of migrant workers. [ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 57.]

Pangarap Shelter, Pasay City

The shelter started as a drop-in center with a feeding program. It later expanded to include street education and a residential center for boys. The shelter compound houses a drop-in center, a workshop for income-generating activities, which also serves as the skills training area, an outdoor library where literacy and tutorial classes for children-not-yet-in-residence are held, a basketball court and a three-storey residential building. The shelter envisions that "through the experience of Christ's healing love" former street children will be restored to health of body, mind and spirit, and will become loving and responsible individuals. Its mission is to meet the multiple needs of children by assisting them in their rehabilitation, growth and development. Its primary objectives are to provide quality and responsive services aimed at improving the situation of street children and to reunite street children with their families and prepare them for gainful employment or independent living. [Ruth Esquillo-Ignacio, "Saving lives: Effective program strategies for street and working children," *Pulso* (August 1996): 44-46.]

Preda Human Development Centre: Childhood for Children Project, Olongapo City

The center began in 1973 as a preventive and curative service for young drug abusers. Its original objective was to address the family causes of drug abuse, but by 1980 it was addressing poverty as the cause of family disintegration and child abuse. The project serves any child in need, but mostly street children, who are particularly vulnerable to sexual and physical abuse. [International Catholic Child Bureau, *The Sexual Exploitation of Children: Field Responses*, 1991, p. 69.]

Preda responds to street children through its Childhood for Children project. It aims to arouse public awareness and government action through educational and media exposure projects and alternative training and industry for women and children. It is a residential center where children and staff practice an alternative family lifestyle, combining family therapy with counseling that is focused on "inner healing." [ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 57.]

Salinlahi Foundation, Inc, Quezon City

Salinlahi is a nationwide alliance of organizations, institutions and individuals involved in child-related activities and programs. It aims to raise the public's and the children's own awareness of child rights and welfare. As a resource center, Salinlahi provides training and evaluation for groups that wish to initiate programs and services for children. It undertakes consultative meetings and conferences as a medium of exchange, research and documentation. It initiates pilot programs and coordinates educational campaigns concerning children at the sectoral, multisectoral, regional and national levels. The foundation believes that the problems confronting Filipino children and youth are the product of a society that is foreign-controlled and feudal, which sustains the poverty, exploitation and oppression of the majority of its people. [ECPAT, *Caught in Modern Slavery: Tourism and Child Prostitution in Asia*, p. 57]

Senden Home for Street Children, Manila

The Senden Home is a social action arm of the Asian Social Institute, a nonstock, nonprofit institution that consists of a graduate school for sociology, economics, social work and pastoral sociology, research and communication programs, and a family center. It recognizes the inevitable effects of socioeconomic imbalance: children leave their homes in pursuit of new and better lives, not knowing that in the process they become easy prey to street gangs and the police or the authorities. The Senden Home hopes to help them become "responsible citizens" with a genuine concern for others. [Nelly Annegret Reyes Puno, "NGOs and their programs in the promotion of the welfare of street children in Metro Manila," undergraduate thesis, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, 1994, pp. 83-4.]

Tambayan, Davao City

Tambayan means "hang-out" in Cebuano. Among its goals are the following:

- (i) Raise the children's awareness of abuse and exploitation and to help them understand their context.
- (ii) Help them understand the causes of their emotional traumas and their self-defeating responses thorough education, organizing and therapy.

- (iii) Enable them to develop their self-esteem, strengthen their positive coping mechanism and empower them through therapy, education and skills training so that they can better control their lives. [Tambayan primer.]

Appendix B

List of Cooperating Agencies/Individuals

Advisory Board Foundation

Marbella II, Suite 1505

2071 Roxas Blvd., Malate, Manila

Tel: 5265650

Fax: 5265650

E-mail: abf@advisory.ngo.ph

URL: www.advisory.com

Contact person: Heather S. Spader
Int'l. Program Manager

Adhikain Para sa Karapatang Pambata (AKAP)

Ateneo Human Rights Center

Rockwell Drive

Rockwell Center, Makati City 1209

Tel: 7296583; 7292003

Fax: 8994342

E-mail: arch@acc.aiti.admu.edu.ph

Contact person: Atty. Carlos Medina
Executive Director

Ateneo de Manila University Library

Ateneo Main Library

Katipunan Ave., Quezon City

Tel: 4266001 loc. 5809

Contact person: Mr. Carmelo Lopez
Director

Avila, Leo

Councilor's Office
15 Sangguniang Panlungsod
Magallanes St., Davao City
Tel: 62020, 62222
Fax: (082) 63856

Contact Person: Leo Avila
Pricilla M. Senoc
Program/Administrative Officer

Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse

150 Fuentebella St.
Diliman, Quezon City
Tel: 4144761
Fax: 4110136
E-mail: cptcsa@portalinc.com

Contact person: Zenaida Rosales
Officer-in-Charge

Child and Family Service, Philippines Inc.

11 Manzanillo Subdivision, Easter Rd.
Baguio City 2600
Tel: (074) 4426762; 4436704; 4433800
Fax: 4426156
E-mail: cfspi@mozcom.com

Contact Person: Ray Dean Salvosa
President

Child Protection Unit (CPU)

Department of Pediatrics
Philippine General Hospital
University of the Philippines
Taft Ave., Manila
Telefax: 5268418
E-mail: cpu@advisory.ngo.ph

Contact Person: Dr. Bernadette Madrid
Executive Director

Children of Cebu Foundation, Inc.

Parian Drop-in Center
Sikatuna St., Cebu City

Contact person: Marietta J. Ebo
Liaison Officer

Children's Help and Assistance Foundation, Inc.

Sunshine Village Laray, Inayawan
Pardo, Cebu City 8000
Tel: 296-1027

Contact Person: Marlene H. Uy
Supervising Social Worker

Children's Laboratory for Drama in Education

295-A Isetann Bldg.
P. Tuazon Blvd.
Cubao, Quezon City
Tel: 9133464; 9117867
Fax: 9117867

E-mail: chright@info.com.ph
URL: www.chright.com

Contact person: Irene Felizar
Executive Director

Children's Legal Bureau

Rm. 206 Aniceta Bldg.
Osmeña Blvd., Cebu City
Tel: 2545091, 53678
Fax: 2545091

Contact Person: Magdalena M.R. Lepiten
Executive Director

CIC Balay Dangupan

PMHA Bldg., SIR Phase II
New Matina, Davao City

Contact Person: Elizabeth T. Digorio

Cordillera Resource Center

314 Laperal Bldg., Session Rd.
2600 Baguio City, Philippines

Cordillera Women's Education and Resource Center

16 Loro St., Dizon Subdivision
2600 Baguio City
Tel: 4425347; 4424066S

Council for the Welfare of Children

CWC Bldg., 10 Apo St.
Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City
Mailing address: P.O. Box 2363, QCPO 1114
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Fax: 7408863; 7438374
E-mail: cwc@skynet.net

Contact person: Divina Caalim
Director III / Officer-in-Charge

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Program Special Project Bureau
Constitution Hills
1101 Diliman, Quezon City
Tel: 9318144; 9318101 to 07 or 25
Fax: 9318191

Contact person: Alicia R. Bala
Director

Department of Social Welfare Services

City Hall Office, Davao City
Tel: (32) 70313

Contact Person: Maura F. Sanchez
Department Head III

Department of Social Welfare Services

HRMO DSWD Region 7 – Library

City Hall Office, Cebu City

Tel: (32) 79052

Contact Person: Clara Nemia C. Antipala
HRMO

**End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography
and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
(ECPAT-Philippines)**

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Sikatuna Village, Diliman

Quezon City

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E-mail: ecpat@phil.gn.apc.org

Contact person: Dolores Alforte
National Coordinator

Institute of Philippine Culture

Ateneo de Manila University

Loyola Heights, Quezon City

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Contact person: Odette Nakpil
Librarian

International Catholic Child Bureau

Asian Social Institute

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Malate, Manila

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Fax : 5221095

Telefax: 5266153

Contact person: Roserillan Robidillo-Ortega
Executive Director

Kaugmaon Center for Children's Concerns

59 corner Vinzon and Cervantes Sts.

Bo. Obrero, Davao City

Tel: 2982593

Contact Person: Inday Carreon
Executive Director

Media Mindanao

220 V. Mapa

Davao City

Tel: 63516

Fax: 2263130

Contact person: Hermie Escalante

National Council for Social Development

Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.

59 10th Ave., Cubao

Quezon City

Contact person: Erlinda Isla
Director

Olongapo Lingap Center

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Gordon Ave.

Brgy. Asinan, Olongapo

Tel: 222240

Pag-amoma Children's Development Foundation, Inc.

728 F. Torres St.

8000 Davao City, Philippines

Tel: (082) 22-3786

Contact Person: Ma. Lourdes Badelles
Executive Director

Philippine Human Rights Information Center

Rm. 508, FMSG Bldg.

9 Balete Drive cor. 3rd St.

New Manila, Quezon City

Tel/fax: 7213482

E-mail: philrights@phil.gn.apc.org

Contact person: Resurreccion Lao-Manalo
Director

Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.

PSS Center, Commonwealth Avenue

Diliman, Quezon City

Tel: 9292671, 9229621 to 30 loc. 305

E-mail: pssc@skynet.net

Contact person: Virginia A. Miralao
Executive Director

Save the Children Fund-Philippines

30 Scout Tuazon St.

Quezon City 1151

Mailing address: P.O. Box 1181, QCPO

Tel: 3723483

Fax : 3723484

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scf1@psdn.org.ph

100440.1500@compuserve.com

URL: www.oneworld.org/scf

Contact person: Rey Coloma
Programme Director

School of Labor and Industrial Relations Library

University of the Philippines

Diliman, Quezon City

Tel: 9205301 ext. 4834

Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc.

2873 Lamayan St.

Sta. Ana, Manila

Tel: 5634514, 5627120, 5627821

Fax: 5634514

E-mail: visfonem@skynet.net

Contact person: Cecilia Flores-Oebanda
Executive Director

TALIKALA, Inc.

#2 Sputnik St., Dona Vicente Village

P.O. Box 80210

8000 Davao City, Philippines

Tel: 226-2543

Fax: (63-82) 224-0048

Contact Person: Alma Lusanta
Executive Director

Tambayan

63 Artiaga St.

8000 Davao City

P.O. Box 81012

Tel: (082) 2221025

Contact Person: Hermie Escalante
Director

Index to the Annotated Bibliography

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Subject: campaign and advocacy / child abuse / general

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Subject: services and interventions / youth offenders

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Subject: neglect / services and intervention / sexual abuse

Department of Social Welfare and Development, Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare. *Self-Instructional Manual on Residential Rehabilitation for Youth Offenders*. 1991.

Subject: methods and techniques / services and interventions / training and education / youth offenders

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Subject: child abuse / general / services and interventions

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Subject: children in especially difficult circumstances / training and education

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Subject: campaign and advocacy / prostitution / sexual abuse

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism-Philippines. "The Role of Tourism in an Economy in Crisis: A Case of the Philippines." Paper presented to the Asia and South Pacific Working Conference. New Delhi, India. 22-27 November 1993.

Subject: general / prostitution

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism-Philippines. *Tourism and Child Prostitution in Cebu*. Quezon City: ECPAT Philippines, 1994.

Subject: general / prostitution

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Subject: prostitution / methods and techniques

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Subject: HIV-AIDS / child sexual abuse / training and education

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Subject: campaign and advocacy / child labor exploitation / general

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