

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
SOCCSKSARGEN REGION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF SARANGANI

CHILD RIGHTS POLICY

&

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

January 30, 2024 | LYSNHS FUNCTION HALL

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Speaker



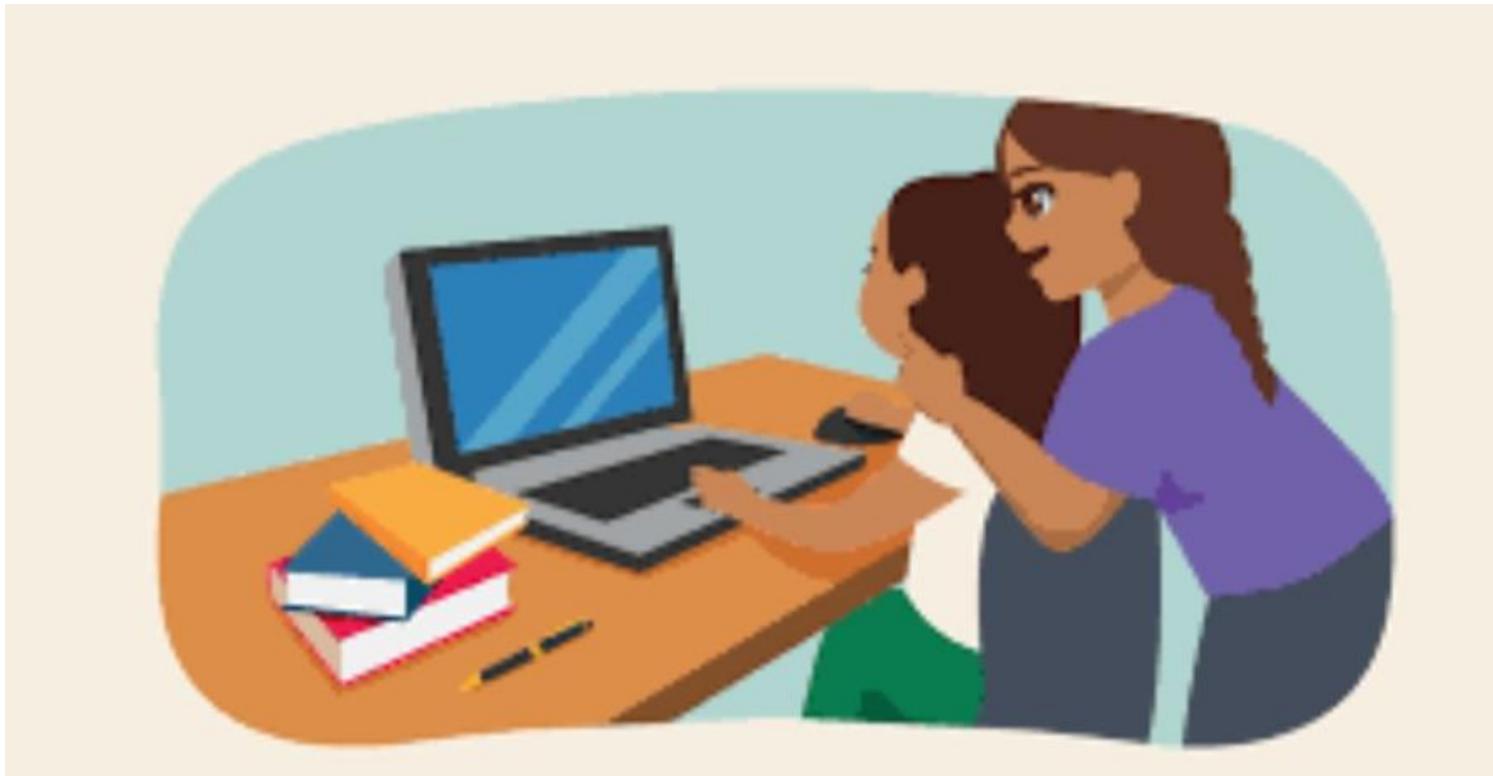
CHILD RIGHTS POLICY: ADOPTING THE RIGHTS-BASED EDUCATION FRAMEWORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



PICTURE ANALYSIS



“Every child has the right to rest, play and take part in creative activities.”



“Children have the right to get information from the internet, TV, radio, newspapers, books and other sources.”



“Children have the right to use their own language, culture and religion.”



“Every child has the right to the best health care, clean water, healthy food and safe environment.”



“Every child has the right to share freely to others what they learn, think and feel, by talking, drawing, writing; unless it harms others.”



“Every child has the right to access education.”

RBE-DepEd provides a cohesive and consolidated framework and lens to guide the DepEd and other stakeholders in basic education, as *duty-bearers*, to *educate and nurture happy, well-rounded, and smart children* enjoying their rights in schools, learning centers, and other learning environments served by a learner-centered and rights upholding Department of Education.

RBE-DepEd guides DepEd and its stakeholders on how to **formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate, review, and organize policies, programs, plans, and activities to respect, protect, fulfill and promote the indispensable, inter-related, and interdependent three substantive dimensions of rights in basic education: right to access education, right to quality education, and right to respect, and well-being in the learning environment.**

This framework recognizes that children are *rights-holders* with the *right to access education, right to quality education, and right to respect and well-being in the learning environment*, and adults are duty-bearers with the legal obligation to uphold those rights.



Figure 1

RBE-DepEd: Substantive Dimensions and Experiential Components



The child rights approach:

- Considers children as **active agents and not passive recipients of services**, thus building the capacity of children as **rights-holders** to claim and exercise their rights in a positive manner and the capacity of duty-bearers to fulfill their obligations.

The child rights approach:

- Advances the realization of the rights of the child as laid down in the 1987 Constitution and other domestic laws and rules, as well as international laws such as the CRC, ICESCR, ICCPR and other international instruments; and

(Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights(ICESCR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

The child rights approach is consistent with the rights-based approach to development which is informed by the following principles:

- Universality and inalienability.**

All individuals have human rights that cannot be taken away from them.

- **Indivisibility.** All human rights are inherent to the dignity of every person, and thus have equal status.
- **Interdependence and interrelatedness.** The realization of one right depends, wholly or in part, on the realization of others.

- **Equality and non-discrimination.** All individuals are equal as human beings. They are entitled to their rights without discrimination of any kind.
- **Participation and inclusion.** Every person is entitled to active, free, and meaningful participation in, contribution to, and enjoyment of life and development, whether civil, economic, social, cultural, or political.

- **Empowerment.** Every person should be able to demand, claim, and use their human rights for their development.
- **Accountability and respect for the rule of law.** Rights-holders are empowered to claim their rights, and duty-bearers are capacitated to meet their obligations, thereby increasing the level of accountability and promoting respect for the rule of law.

That's it about Child Rights Policy!

TOPIC 2

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL FROM ABUSE, VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, DISCRIMINATION, BULLYING AND OTHER FORMS OF ABUSE



DEFINITION OF TERMS



DEFINITION OF TERMS

A. "Child" - refers to any person below eighteen (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 a physical or mental disability or condition; (RA 7610). For purposes of this Department Order, the term also includes pupils or students who may be eighteen (18) years of age or older but are in school.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

B. "Children in School" - refers to bona fide pupils, students or learners who are enrolled in the basic education system, whether regular, irregular, transferee or repeater, including those who have been temporarily out of school, who are in the school or learning centers premises or participating in school-sanctioned activities.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

C. **"Pupil, Student or Learner"** - means a child who regularly attends classes in any level of the basic education system, under the supervision and tutelage of a teacher or facilitator.

D. **"School Personnel"** - means the persons, singly or collectively, working in a public or private school. They are classified as follows:

- "School Head"** refers to the chief executive officer or administrator of a public or private school or learning center.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- b. "**Other School Officials**" include other school officers, including teachers, who are occupying supervisory positions or positions of responsibility, and are involved in policy formulation or implementation in a school.
- c. "**Academic Personnel**" includes all school personnel who are formally engaged in actual teaching service or in research assignments, either on a full-time or a part-time basis, as well as those who possess certain prescribed academic functions directly supportive of teaching, such as registrars, librarians, guidance counselors, researchers, and other similar persons. They may include school officials who are responsible for academic matters, and other school officials.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

b. "**Other Personnel**" includes all other non-academic personnel in the school, whatever may be the nature of their appointment and status of employment.

E. "**Child Protection**" - refers to programs, services, procedures and structures that are intended to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation, discrimination and violence.

F. "**Parents**" - refers to biological parents, step-parents, adoptive parents and the common-law spouse or partner of the parent;

DEFINITION OF TERMS

G. "Guardians or Custodians" - refers to legal guardians, foster parents, and other persons, including relatives or even non-relatives, who have physical custody of the child

H. "School Visitor or Guest" - refers to any person who visits the school and has any official business with the school, and any person who does not have any official business but is found within the premises of the school. This may include those who are within the school premises for certain reasons, e.g. student teachers, catechists, service providers, suppliers, bidders, parents and guardians of other children.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

I. **"Child Abuse"**- refers to the maltreatment of a child, whether habitual or not, which includes any of the following:

- a. psychological or physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment;
- b. any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being;
- c. unreasonable deprivation of the child's basic needs for survival, such as food and shelter; or
- d. failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of his or her growth and development or in the child's permanent incapacity or death (Sec. 3 [b],RA7610).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

J. **"Discrimination against children"** - refers to an act of exclusion, distinction, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as age, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, being infected or affected by Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), being pregnant, being a child in conflict with the law, being a child with disability or other status or condition, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons, on an equal footing, of all rights and freedoms.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

K. "Child exploitation" - refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification or profit often resulting in an unjust, cruel and harmful treatment of the child. These activities disrupt the child's normal physical or mental health, education, moral or social emotional development. It covers situations of manipulation, misuse, abuse, victimization, oppression or ill-treatment.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

There are two (2) main forms of child exploitation that are recognized:

- 1. Sexual exploitation** - refers to the abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes. It includes, but it is not limited to forcing a child to participate in prostitution or the production of pornographic materials, as a result of being subjected to a threat, deception, coercion, abduction, force, abuse of authority, debt bondage, fraud or through abuse of a victim's vulnerability.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

2. **Economic exploitation** - refers to the use of the child in work or other activities for the benefit of others. Economic exploitation involves a certain gain or profit through the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. This includes, but is not limited to, illegal child labor, as defined in RA 9231.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

L. **"Violence against children committed in schools"** – refers to a single act or a series of acts committed by school administrators, academic and non-academic personnel against a child, which result in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering, or other abuses including threats of such acts, battery, assault, coercion, harassment or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. It includes, but is not limited to, the following acts:

1. ***Physical violence*** refers to acts that inflict bodily or physical harm. It includes assigning children to perform tasks which are hazardous to their physical well-being.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

2. ***Sexual violence*** refers to acts that are sexual in nature. It includes, but is not limited to:
 - a) rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks, physically attacking the sexual parts of the victim's body;
 - b) forcing the child to watch obscene publications and indecent shows or forcing the child to do indecent sexual acts and/or to engage or be involved in, the creation or distribution of such films, indecent publication or material; and

DEFINITION OF TERMS

c) acts causing or attempting to cause the child to engage in any sexual activity by force, threat of force, physical or other harm or threat of physical or other harm or coercion, or through inducements, gifts or favors.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 3. *Psychological violence*** refers to acts or omissions causing or likely to cause mental or emotional suffering of the child, such as but not limited to intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, public ridicule or humiliation, deduction or threat of deduction from grade or merit as a form of punishment, and repeated verbal abuse.
- 4. *Other acts of violence*** of a physical, sexual or psychological nature that are prejudicial to the best interest of the child.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

M. "Bullying or Peer Abuse" - refers to willful aggressive behavior that is directed, towards a particular victim who may be out-numbered, younger, weak, with disability, less confident, or otherwise vulnerable. More particularly:

- 1. Bullying** - is committed when a student commits an act or a series of acts directed towards another student, or a series of single acts directed towards several students in a school setting or a place of learning, which results in physical and mental abuse, harassment, intimidation, or humiliation. Such acts may consist of any one or more of the following:

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- a. Threats to inflict a wrong upon the person, honor or property of the person or on his or her family;
- b. Stalking or constantly following or pursuing a person in his or her daily activities, with unwanted and obsessive attention;
- c. Taking of property;
- d. Public humiliation, or public and malicious imputation of a crime or of a vice or defect, whether real or imaginary, or any act, omission, condition, status, or circumstance tending to cause dishonor, discredit or expose a person to contempt;

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- e. Deliberate destruction or defacement of, or damage to the child's property;
- f. Physical violence committed upon a student, which may or may not result to harm or injury, with or without the aid of a weapon. Such violence may be in the form of mauling, hitting, punching, kicking, throwing things at the student, pinching, spanking, or other similar acts;
- g. Demanding or requiring sexual or monetary favors, or exacting money or property, from a pupil or student; and
- h. Restraining the liberty and freedom of a pupil or student.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

2. **Cyber-bullying** - is any conduct defined in the preceding paragraph, as resulting in harassment, intimidation, or humiliation, through electronic means or other technology, such as, but not limited to texting, email, instant messaging, chatting, internet, social networking websites or other platforms or formats.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

N. "Other acts of abuse by a pupil, student or learner"- refers to other serious acts of abuse committed by a pupil, student or learner upon another pupil, student or learner of the same school, not falling under the definition of 'bullying' in the preceding provisions, including but not limited to acts of a physical, sexual or psychological nature.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

O. **"Corporal Punishment"** - refers to a kind of punishment or penalty imposed for an alleged or actual offense, which is carried out or inflicted, for the purpose of discipline, training or control, by a teacher, school administrator, an adult, or any other child who has been given or has assumed authority or responsibility for punishment or discipline. It includes physical, humiliating or degrading punishment, including, but not limited to the following:

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 1) Blows such as, but not limited to, beating, kicking, hitting, slapping, or lashing, of any part of a child's body, with or without the use of an instrument such as, but not limited to a cane, broom, stick, whip or belt;
- 2) Striking of a child's face or head, such being declared as a "no contact zone";
- 3) Pulling hair, shaking, twisting joints, cutting or piercing skin, dragging, pushing or throwing of a child;
- 4) Forcing a child to perform physically painful or damaging acts such as, but not limited to, holding a weight or weights for an extended period and kneeling on stones, salt, pebbles or other objects;

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 5) Deprivation of a child's physical needs as a form of punishment;
- 6) Deliberate exposure to fire, ice, water, smoke, sunlight, rain, pepper, alcohol, or forcing the child to swallow substances, dangerous chemicals, and other materials that can cause discomfort or threaten the child's health, safety and sense of security such as, but not limited to bleach or insecticides, excrement or urine;
- 7) Tying up a child;
- 8) Confinement, imprisonment or depriving the liberty of a child;

DEFINITION OF TERMS

9. Verbal abuse or assaults, including intimidation or threat of bodily harm, swearing or cursing, ridiculing or denigrating the child;
10. Forcing a child to wear a sign, to undress or disrobe, or to put on anything that will make a child look or feel foolish, which belittles or humiliates the child in front of others;
11. Permanent confiscation of personal property of pupils, students or learners, except when such pieces of property pose a danger to the child or to others; and
12. Other analogous acts.

P. "Positive and Non-Violent Discipline of Children" -is a way of thinking and a holistic, constructive and pro-active approach to teaching that helps children develop appropriate thinking and behavior in the short and long-term and fosters self-discipline. It is based on the fundamental principle that children are full human beings with basic human rights. Positive discipline begins with setting the long-term goals or impacts that teachers want to have on their students' adult lives, and using everyday situations and challenges as opportunities to teach life-long skills and values to students.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



Section 8. Duties and Responsibilities of School Personnel

Article 218 of the Family Code of the Philippines provides the following responsibilities of school administrators, teachers, academic and non- academic and other personnel:

- A. Exercise special parental authority and responsibility over the child while under their supervision, instruction and custody. Authority and responsibility shall apply to all authorized activities whether inside or outside the premises of the school, entity or institution.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Articles 220 and 233 of the Family Code of the Philippines, Presidential Decree No. 603, and other related laws enumerated the following duties and responsibilities of the abovementioned persons and personnel over the children under their supervision, instruction and custody:

- B. Keep them in their company and support, educate and instruct them by right precept and good example;
- C. Give them love and affection, advice and counsel, companionship and understanding;

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- D. Enhance, protect, preserve and maintain their physical and mental health at all times;
- E. Furnish them with good and wholesome educational materials, supervise their activities, recreation and association with others, protect them from bad company and prevent them from acquiring habits detrimental to their health, studies and morals;
- F. Represent them in all matters affecting their interests;

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- G. Inculcate the value of respect and obedience;
- H. Practice positive and non-violent discipline, as may be required under the circumstances; provided, that in no case shall corporal punishment be inflicted upon them;
- I. Perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon them, as substitute parents or guardians; and
- J. School personnel shall also strictly comply with the school's child protection policy.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- B. Conduct themselves in accordance with their levels of development, maturity, and demonstrated capabilities, with a proper regard for the rights and welfare of other persons;
- C. Respect another person's rights regardless of opinion, status, gender, ethnicity, religion, as well as everyone's moral and physical integrity; and
- D. Observe the Code of Conduct for pupils, students and learners.

Section 10. Establishment of Child Protection Committee

All public and private elementary and secondary schools shall establish a Child Protection Committee (CPC).

A. The CPC shall be composed of the following:

1. School Head/Administrator-Chairperson
2. Guidance Counselor/ Teacher - Vice Chairperson
3. Representative of the Teachers as designated by the Faculty Club
4. Representative of the Parents as designated by the Parents-Teachers Association

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5. Representative of pupils, students and learners as designated by the Supreme Student Council
6. Representative from the Community as designated by the Punong Barangay, preferably a member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC).

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

B. The CPC shall perform the following functions:

1. Draft a school child protection policy with a code of conduct and a plan to ensure child protection and safety, which shall be reviewed every three (3) years. The template for the school child protection policy is attached as Annex "C";
2. Initiate information dissemination programs and organize activities for the protection of children from abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination and bullying or peer abuse;

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3. Develop and implement a school-based referral and monitoring system. The template for the referral system is attached as Annex "D";
4. Establish a system for identifying students who may be suffering from significant harm based on any physical, emotional or behavioral signs;
5. Identify, refer and, if appropriate, report to the appropriate offices cases involving child abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination and bullying;
6. Give assistance to parents or guardians, whenever necessary in securing expert guidance counseling from the appropriate offices or institutions;

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7. Coordinate closely with the Women and Child Protection Desks of the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO), other government agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as may be appropriate;
8. Monitor the implementation of positive measures and effective procedures in providing the necessary support for the child and for those who care for the child; and
9. Ensure that the children's right to be heard are respected and upheld in all matters and procedures affecting their welfare.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY HANDBOOK



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
REGION XII
DIVISION OF SARANGANI
SOUTH GLAN DISTRICT
LEONARD YOUNG SR. NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

SOUTH GLAN DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY OF GLAN

DepED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY Handbook

LEONARD YOUNG SR. NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
R.A. 7790
1994

KAGAWARAN NG EDUKASYON
REPUBLICA NG PILIPINAS

Layout Artist: Felipe M. Roque III

DEPED ORDER NO. 40 S. 2012

A photograph of a large school building with a crowd of students in the foreground.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY HANDBOOK



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

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Leonard Young Sr. National High School's Child Protection Committee [CPC]

Margie B. Morales, P1
Chairperson

Vimarie M. Tahendum, T3
Vice chairperson

Representatives::

Hon. Rosalito B. Gosanes
PTA President

Hon. Teodorico C. Pagsiat Jr.
**Chairman of the Committee
on Education**

Benie S. Canja
**Prefect of Discipline
(Male)**

Emilyn L. Makarunggala
**Prefect of Discipline
(Female)**

Azumi Aujieka T. Josue
SSLG President

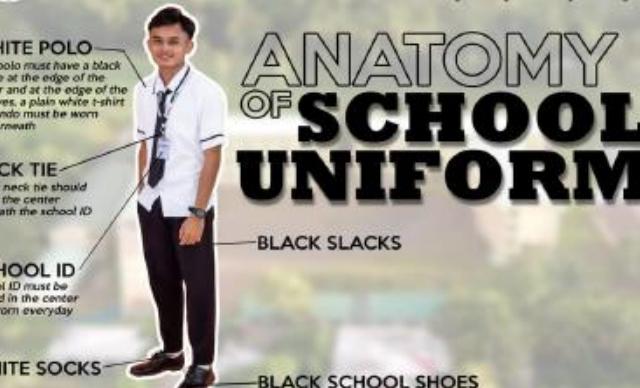
The CPC is responsible for drafting, implementing, and monitoring the school child protection policy with a code of conduct and plan to ensure child protection and safety. They ensure that the children's right to be heard are respected and upheld in all matters affecting their welfare. The CPC shall accomplish an intake sheet to assess both the victim and the offenders and report actions taken on the case.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY HANDBOOK

 DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY
DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

LEONARD YOUNG SR. NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ANATOMY OF SCHOOL UNIFORM



WHITE POLO
The polo must have a black stripe at the edge of the collar and at the edge of the sleeves, a plain white t-shirt or undershirt must be worn underneath.

NECK TIE
Black neck tie should be at the center beneath the school ID.

SCHOOL ID
School ID must be placed in the center and worn everyday.

WHITE SOCKS

BLACK SLACKS

IN FRAME: PHILIP JAMES D. ROQUE

LEONARD YOUNG SR. NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

ANATOMY OF SCHOOL UNIFORM



WHITE BLOUSE
The blouse must have a black stripe at the edge of the collar and at the edge of the sleeves.

NECK TIE
Black neck tie should be at the center beneath the school ID.

SCHOOL ID
School ID must be placed in the center and worn everyday.

SKIRT
Black top stitched pleated skirt with two white stripes at the edge, should be one inch above the knee and must be worn over the blouse.

PANTYHOSE
Black pantyhose must be worn.

BLACK SCHOOL SHOES

IN FRAME: JAHNA RIZA C. GUISHAN

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 DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY
DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

RATIONALE

The Department of Education aims to ensure that the special protection of every child from all forms of abuse and exploitation is properly given.

Thus Deped has adopted a policy to provide special protection to children who are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances which affect their normal development and over-all performance in the school.

In support, the Leonard Young Sr. National High School has promulgated this child protection policy handbook that covers the localized policy to be implemented.

The upholding of our school on this policy shows its care for the children and the community especially the ones who could not protect themselves against oppressors.

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ANATOMY OF SCHOOL UNIFORM



School Uniform holds several significant roles in educational environments. Aside from the fact that they serve as one of the identity of a particular institution, they also promote a sense of belongingness and equality among learners, as everyone wears the same attire regardless of their background. Uniform can instill a sense of discipline, foster a professional atmosphere and eliminate socio-economic differences based on clothing.

Overall, school uniforms contribute to a conducive learning environment by promoting unity, equality and focus.



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

the paramount consideration in all decisions and actions involving children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities, and legislative bodies, consistent with the principle of First Call for Children, enunciated in the CRC. Teachers and learning facilitators especially in learning centers are their substitute parents, and are expected to discharge their functions and duties with this in mind. In this connection, the Family Code empowers the school, its administrators and teachers, or the individual, entity or institution engaged in child care to exercise the special parental authority and responsibility over the child, while under their supervision, instruction or custody.

The Department recognizes that cases of abuse may arise as a result of the difficult situations faced by teachers and other officials within and outside school.

DepEd has adopted the policy to provide special protection to children who are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances which affect their normal development and over which they have no control, and to assist the concerned agencies in their rehabilitation.

Furthermore, this Department aims to ensure such special protection from all forms of abuse and exploitation and care as is necessary for the child's well-being, taking into account the primary rights and duties of parents, legal guardians, or other individuals who are legally responsible and exercise custody over the child. DepEd recognizes the participatory rights of the child in the formulation and implementation of policies, and in all proceedings affecting them, whether they be victims or aggressors, either directly, or through a representative.

Accordingly, this Department reiterates a zero tolerance policy for any act of child abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination, bullying and other forms of abuse, and hereby promulgates this Department Order.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY HANDBOOK



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The Department of Education promotes a zero-tolerance policy for any act of child abuse, exploitation, violence, discrimination, bullying and other forms of abuse.

PRINCIPLES

Schools must be conducive to learning and children shall have the right to education free from fear.

All children shall be protected from all forms of abuse and bullying to develop self-esteem and self-confidence.

Schools shall advocate a positive and nonviolent mode of disciplining children to foster self-discipline and improve self-esteem.

Corporal punishment shall not be imposed of any child in school for the purpose of discipline, training or control.

Visitors and guests shall be oriented on the Child Protection Policy.

Schools shall take steps to prevent bullying and ensure that the appropriate interventions, counseling and other services are provided for the victims of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination and bullying.

Pupils, students or learners shall respect the rights of others and refrain from committing acts of bullying and peer violence.

Parents shall be actively involved in all schools activity or events that raise awareness on children's rights, positive discipline and the prevention of bullying.

All schools shall establish a Child Protection Committee

**KEEP OUR CHILDREN SAFE,
KNOW THE CHILD PROTECTION POLICY**



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

and OTD (Outfit of the Day) that is seductive in side the campus

21. Displays affection with opposite sex in public
22. Uses eye liner, trims brows and heads and uses lip colors (refer to male students)
23. Underage driving and inappropriate parking of vehicles inside the school campus
24. Driving without license and a vehicle certificate of registration

ACTION AND PENALTY

1st Offense:

Written warning with parent's notice.

2nd Offense:

Discipline with parent's information and consent.

3rd Offense:

Advice to transfer to other school.



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5. Does not practice Republic Act 9003 "MAG SEGREGATE"
6. Wears fashion bandanas and sunglasses during class hours
7. Entering or peeping classrooms during class hours
8. Playing during class hours except P.E. time
9. Absent to class or cutting class due to computer addiction, videoke and other related entertainment
10. Destructs school property
11. Tampers official signatures or school document
12. Dishonest and cheats during examinations, steals or any act of thief
13. Threatens or bullies fellow students or any school authority or inflicts physical injury to others
14. Verbally or physically assaults a person or jumps over the fence
15. Wears earrings (among male students)
16. Use offensive, malicious, indecent or profane words
17. Fighting and inciting fight or trouble
18. Brings cell phones and other electronic gadgets that disturb classes
19. Habitually wears colored T-shirt not accepted as school uniform inside the campus
20. Wears skirt above the knees, tattered pants, sleeveless



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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Violence against children



VAC is a single act or a series of acts committed by school administration, academic and non-academic personal against a child, which result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering, or other abuses including threats of such acts, battery, assault, coercion, harassment or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. It includes, but is not limited to, the following acts, physical violence, sexual violence, and psychological violence.

Corporal punishment



A kind of punishment or penalty imposed for an alleged, for the purpose of discipline, training, or control by a teacher, school administrator, an adult, or any other child, who has been given or has assumed authority or responsibility for punishment or discipline. It includes physical, humiliating or degrading punishment.

Bullying



The policy defines bullying as wilful aggressive behavior that is directed towards a particular victim who may be outnumbered, younger, weak, with disability, less confident, or otherwise vulnerable. It includes cyber-bullying.

Positive and non-violent discipline



CCP defines 'positive discipline' as a way of thinking and a holistic, constructive and proactive approach to teaching that helps children develop appropriate thinking and behavior in the short and long term and fosters self-discipline. It is based on the fundamental principle that children are full human beings with basic human rights.

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DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012



Physical Violence

This refers to acts that inflict bodily or physical harm. It includes assigning children to perform tasks which are hazardous to their physical well-being.



Sexual Violence

This refers to acts that are sexual by nature such as rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, making demeaning and sexual suggestive remarks, physical attacking the sexual parts of the victim's body, forcing a child watch obscene publications and indecent shows, engaging in sexual activity with a child by force, threat of force, threat of physical or other harm.



Psychological Violence

This refers to act of omissions causing or likely to cause mental or emotional suffering of the child, such as but not limited to intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, public ridicule or humiliation, deduction or threat of deduction from grade or merit as a form of punishment and repeated verbal abuse.



Child Exploitation

This refers to the use of children for someone else advantage, gratification or profit often resulting in the unjust, cruel and harmful treatment of the child. This activities disrupts the child's normal physical or mental health, education, moral or social emotional development. It covers situation of manipulation, misuse, abuse, victimization, oppression or ill-treatment



Discrimination against Children

This refers to the act of exclusion, distinction, restriction or preference base on the child's age, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity, language, religion, political or other opinion, body condition, illness and etc. which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons on an equal footing of all rights and freedom.



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

MAJOR OFFENSES

1. Uses, possesses, or involve in selling dangerous or prohibited drugs
2. Smokes inside and outside (50m away) from the school campus during school days
3. Involves in gambling in any form during school days.
4. Involves in immoral conduct
5. Organizes/Joins membership in illegal gangs or activities contrary to the school thrust
6. Reports to school and attend classes under the influence of liquor
7. Gross disrespect to teachers and other school officials and other persons in authority
8. Brings and uses or involves in selling of deadly weapon or explosive inside the campus

MINOR OFFENSES

1. Always absent from the class, shouts and makes unnecessary noise during class hours
2. Is not in prescribed haircut and applies inappropriate hair dye or highlights
3. Borrows and tampers ID and litters in and outside the class room
4. Applies inappropriate nail polish



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012



CODE OF CONDUCT FOR STUDENTS

Leonard Young Sr. National High School's Child Protection Committee (CPC) specifies every major and minor offenses that may be committed by the students as well as the penalties and actions to be taken to address these matters for the safer learning environment as one of the principles of DepEd's Child Protection Policy.



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012



DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SCHOOL

- a) Ensure the institution of effective child protection policies and procedure, and monitor compliance thereof
- b) Ensure that the school adopts the child protection policy
- c) Ensure that all pupils, students or learners, school personnel, parents, guardians or custodians, and visitors and guests are made aware of the child protection policy
- d) Organize and convene the Child Protection Committee for the school
- e) Conduct the capacity building activities for the members of the Child Protection Committee and Guidance Counselors/teachers
- f) Conduct disciplinary pro-
- ceedings in cases of offenses committed by pupils, students or Learners
- g) Ensure that the participatory and other rights of children are respected and upheld in all matters and procedures affecting their welfare
- h) Maintain a record of all proceedings related to bullying or peer abuse and submit after each school year to the Division Office the report and a copy of the intake form
- i) Conduct the appropriate training and capability-building activities on child protection measures and protocols
- j) Ensure that the school adopts a student Code of Conduct to be followed by every pupil, student or learner while on school grounds, or when traveling to and from school, or during school-sponsored activity, and during lunch period, whether on or off campus

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY HANDBOOK



DEPED CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012

- k) Adopt such conflict resolution mechanisms that respect the rights of indigenous peoples, provided that they conform to the Child Protection Policy and they uphold the rights of the child
- l) Coordinate with the other offices and other agency or instrumentality for appropriate assistance and intervention, as may be required in the performance of its functions
- m) Coordinate with the Department of Social Welfare and

Development or, the appropriate government agencies or non-governmental organizations on a Child Protection Hotline for reporting abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, bullying and other similar acts and for counseling

- n) Ensure that all incidents of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, bullying and other similar acts are addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Child Protection Policy.

POLICIES AND PROCESSES

1

All acts of violence and abuse against children including bullying, exploitation, discrimination and etc. shall be reported to the advisers/teachers.

2

The teachers shall in turn inform the parents of the pupil concerned and a meeting shall be held for that purpose.

3

If the case is beyond the control of the adviser/teacher as the mediator, or if one of the offender is a teacher, the case shall be discussed in school's guidance office with the guidance counselor / school head, parents and the persons involved.

4

The student shall be referred to the child protection committee for consulting and other interventions.



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5

The school may impose non-positive measures in accordance with the principles of positive and non-violent discipline.

6

Positive measures will be a last resort



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IS AT THE CENTER OF EFFORTS TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE IN ALL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

VISIT THE DEPED WEBSITE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE DEPED ORDER NO. 40, S. 2012.

That's it about Child Protection Policy!

ANSWER ME!

1. What is child abuse or neglect?

2. What signs might indicate that a child is being abused?

3. Who should I tap if I am concerned that my student is being abused or at risk of abuse?

4. How can teachers help protect the rights of the children?

5. How important is the child protection policy in DepEd?

THANK YOU!

THANK YOU!