



Republika ng Pilipinas  
**SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD NG MARIKINA**

PRESENT:

HON. FABIAN I. CADIZ, M. D.

City Vice-Mayor/  
Presiding Officer

1<sup>ST</sup> DISTRICT

HON. RONNIE S. ACUÑA

City Councilor

HON. JOSEPH B. BANZON

City Councilor

HON. WILLIE N. CHAVEZ

City Councilor

HON. MARIO M. DE LEON

City Councilor

HON. SAMUEL S. FERRIOL

City Councilor

HON. EVA AGUIRRE-PAZ

City Councilor

HON. THADDEUS ANTONIO M. SANTOS, JR.

City Councilor

2<sup>ND</sup> DISTRICT

HON. ARIEL V. CUARESMA

City Councilor

HON. PAUL B. DAYAO

City Councilor

HON. MARK ALBERT J. DEL ROSARIO

City Councilor

HON. ERNESTO M. FLORES

City Councilor

HON. SUSANA P. MAGTUBO

City Councilor

HON. RUBEN R. REYES

City Councilor

HON. XYZA DIAZEN-SANTOS

City Councilor

HON. ROMMEL F. ORTIZ

City Councilor

SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVE

HON. LEVY DL. DE GUZMAN

ABC President/  
City Councilor

ON OFFICIAL LEAVE:

HON. FRANKIE C. AYUSON

City Councilor

**ORDINANCE No. 036**

Series of 2015

**ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE MARIKINA CITY GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT  
CODE OF 2015**

Sponsored by: Councilor PAUL B. DAYAO

Co-Sponsored by: Councilor EVA AGUIRRE-PAZ  
Councilor SAMUEL S. FERRIOL  
Councilor SUSANA P. MAGTUBO  
Councilor XYZA DIAZEN-SANTOS  
Councilor RONNIE S. ACUÑA  
Councilor FRANKIE C. AYUSON  
Councilor JOSEPH B. BANZON  
Councilor WILLIE N. CHAVEZ  
Councilor ARIEL V. CUARESMA

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Councilor MARIO M. DE LEON  
Councilor ERNESTO M. FLORES  
Councilor ROMMEL F. ORTIZ  
Councilor RUBEN R. REYES  
Councilor THADDEUS ANTONIO M. SANTOS, JR.  
Councilor LEVY DL. DE GUZMAN  
And Vice-Mayor JOSE FABIAN I. CADIZ, M. D.

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**BE IT ORDAINED, AS IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF MARIKINA,** in session duly assembled that:

**CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION I. TITLE:** — This Ordinance shall be known and cited as the “**Marikina City Gender and Development (GAD) Ordinance,**” hereinafter called the “**GAD Code.**”

**SECTION II. PHILOSOPHY TOWARDS GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT** — The GAD Code forwards the **Protection and Promotion of the Family** as a means to mainstream Gender and Development in all institutions in Marikina City.

- (a) The history of Marikina tells the story of communities that have advanced socio-culturally, economically, and politically — and continues to do so — through strong family and kinship. The family serves as the fundamental social unit by which Marikina has promoted and protected the individual and collective rights of its women, men, and children constituents.
- (b) Family values advance community values. In turn, both family values and community values help individuals promote gender equality on one hand and deter conscious and unconscious biases on the other.
- (c) As a State institution, the City Government recognizes its vital role in promoting family values and strengthening family ties as pathways to Gender and Development for Local Government Units (LGUs). In doing so, the City Government shall establish and sustain communities where families and individuals live with pride and dignity. It shall promote a safe and harmonious environment for all its constituents by eliminating gender violence and discrimination, and shall ensure that women, children, LGBT [lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender] persons, older members of the family, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) who fall victims to injustice are ultimately empowered.

**SECTION III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON GOOD GOVERNANCE** — The GAD Code forwards the **Human Rights-based Approach to Development** as a way to mainstream Gender and Development in all institutions in Marikina City. In practice, this rights-based approach delineates LGUs as “duty bearers” and local constituents as “rights holders.” From the perspective of gender equity in public service, the GAD Code should be able to assist the City and Barangay Governments of Marikina to identify, enhance, harmonize, and sustain programs, projects, and activities that are family oriented and gender responsive. Accordingly, LGUs of Marikina and their partner networks shall encourage members of the family to shift their beliefs from gender stereotypes to one that promotes gender fairness and gender equality. In doing so, the LGUs of Marikina City shall endeavor to:

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- (a) **SAFEGUARD and PROMOTE** the holistic development of families, recognizing that the family is a person's first social contact and the primary environment where gender as a construct is conceptualized;
- (b) **UPHOLD** the universal human rights of individuals, recognizing that these rights are inalienable, indivisible, and inherent to all;
- (c) **PROTECT** the dignity of women through acts and measure of fairness, equality, and justice, the aim of which is to achieve women empowerment;
- (d) **PROMOTE** the "best interest of children" so they can reach their full potential;
- (e) **PROHIBIT** discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity commonly perpetrated against LGBTs; and
- (f) **PROMOTE** the globally agreed development goal where "gender rights are human rights."

**SECTION IV. LEGAL MANDATES** — The GAD Code is adopted in line with international, national, and local mandates that protect the basic human rights of individuals, forward the importance of families, and promote principles of good governance.

(a) International Commitments of the Philippine Government

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Effectivity: 10 December 1948)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Effectivity: 3 January 1976)
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Effectivity: 23 March 1976)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Effectivity: 3 September 1981)
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (Effectivity: 2 September 1990)
6. Beijing Platform for Action (Effectivity: 15 September 1995)
7. UN Millennium Development Goals (2007–2015) (Effectivity: September 2000)
8. Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Effectivity: 1 July 2003)
9. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Effectivity: 3 May 2008)
10. Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (Effectivity: November 2006)
11. UN Human Rights Council's resolution on "Human Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity," Twenty-seventh session (Effectivity: 22 September 2014)

(b) National Laws and Policy Guidelines

**General**

12. The 1987 Philippine Constitution
13. Family Code of 1987 (EO 209)
14. Civil Code of the Philippines of 1949 (RA 386)
15. Revised Penal Code of the Philippines of 1930 (RA 3815)
16. Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160)

**On Women**

17. Magna Carta of Women of 2009 (RA 9710)
18. Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004 (RA 9262)
19. Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998 (RA 8505)
20. Anti-Rape Law of 1997 (RA 8353)

21. Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995 (RA 7877)
22. Women in Development and Nation-Building Act of 1992 (RA 7192)
23. "An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination against Women with Respect to Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for the Purpose Article 135 of the Labor Code" of 1989 (RA 6725)
24. Solo Parent Welfare Act of 2000 (RA 8972)

**On Education**

25. Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 (RA 10627)
26. Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (RA 10533)
27. Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001 (RA 9155)

**On Youth and Children**

28. "An Act Establishing a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Welfare System, Creating the Juvenile justice and Welfare Council under the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Appropriating Funds therefor, and for Other Purposes" of 2012 (RA 10630)
29. Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 (RA 9344)
30. Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination Act of 1992 (RA 7610)
31. Child and Youth Welfare Code of 1974 (PD 603)
32. Foster Care Act of 2012 (RA 10165)

**On Health**

33. Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 (RA 10354)

**On Elderly**

34. Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010 (RA 9994)
35. Mandatory PhilHealth coverage for all senior citizens (RA 10645)

**On Labor Relations**

36. Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012 (RA 10364)
37. Domestic Workers Act/Batas Kasambahay of 2012 (RA 10361)
38. Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (RA 9208)
39. Labor Code of the Philippines (PD 442)

**On Media**

40. Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 (RA 10175)
41. Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009 (RA 9995)

**On Environment**

42. Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729)
43. Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121)

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**On PWDs**

44. "An Act Establishing An Institutional Mechanism To Ensure The Implementation Of Programs And Services For Persons With Disabilities In Every Province, City And Municipality, Amending Republic Act No. 7277, Otherwise Known As The "Magna Carta For Disabled Persons", As Amended, And For Other Purposes (2009) (RA 10070)

(c) Local Resolutions and Ordinances Of Marikina City

**On Women**

45. Ordinance No. 102 S. 1993: "AIDS Prevention Ordinance"
46. Ordinance No. 154 S. 1995: "Ordinance creating the Women's Affairs and Development Council (WADC) and providing its powers and functions"
47. Ordinance No. 104 S. 1996: "Ordinance establishing a development and productivity skills training center for disable person and disadvantaged women in Marikina and appropriating funds for the purpose"
48. Resolution No. 249 S. 1996: "Resolution Accrediting the 'Kababaihan ng Marikina para sa Kaunlaran, Kabuhayan at Kapayapaan of the Municipality"
49. Resolution No. 294 S. 1996: "Resolution requesting the Municipal Health Office to initiate programs that will urge/encourage women, aged 35y/o and above, who are taking birth control pills to undergo regular Pap smear"
50. Resolution No. 99 S. 1997: "Resolution to issue information bulletin warning people about the danger of smoking to pregnant women and the unborn child"
51. Ordinance No. 206 S. 1998: "Ordinance creating a menopause clinic for women in the City Health Office in Marikina"
52. Ordinance No. 109 S. 2008: ordinance creating the breast cancer trust fund for the 'Ating Dibdibin' program of the City Government of Marikina"
53. Resolution No. 183 S. 2009: "Resolution supporting the RA 9710, otherwise known as the Magna Carta of Women, signed by H.E. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on August 14, 2009"
54. Resolution No. 006 S. 2011: "Resolution creating the Marikina City Gender and Development Management Team"
55. Resolution No. 08 S. 2011: "Resolution requiring all Barangay governments of Marikina City to designate a Women's desk in their respective Barangay Halls to attend to cases of abuse and violence against women"
56. Resolution No. 22 S. 2012: "Resolution Designating a Courtesy Lane for Pregnant Women Having Business Dealings or Official Transaction with the City Government Offices of Marikina for their Ease and Convenience"
57. Ordinance No. 22 S. 2013: "Ordinance creating the Committee on Decorum and Investigation of Sexual Harassment Cases"

**On Youth and Children**

58. Ordinance 91 S. 1997: "Ordinance prohibiting solicitations by or giving alms to street children and beggars and providing penalties for violation thereof"
59. Resolution No. 62 S. 1997: "Resolution requesting all public and private hospitals and clinics within the City of Marikina to report all cases of child abuse to the Department of Social Welfare and Development"
60. Ordinance No. 71 S. 2000: "Ordinance prescribing rental fees for the use of the Marikina Youth Camp"

61. Ordinance No. 181 S. 2002: "Ordinance adopting a comprehensive juvenile care and development program in Marikina City"
62. Ordinance No. 047 S. 2005: "Ordinance amending ordinance No. 181 S. 2002 entitled 'Ordinance adopting a comprehensive juvenile care and development program in Marikina City'"
63. Resolution No. 01 S.2006: "Resolution to establish a safe haven as temporary shelter for abandoned or abused street children and battered women"
64. Ordinance 98 S. 2007: "Creating Local Councils for the Protection of Children in Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk in the City of Marikina"
65. Resolution No. 12 S. 2010: "Resolution to Provide Bigger Facility for Children in Conflict with the Law"
66. Ordinance No. 039 S. 2014: "Ordinance adopting youth privilege card in the City of Marikina and granting discounted fees for selected government services"
67. Ordinance No. 040 S. 2014: "Ordinance creating the Marikina Youth and Adolescent Health and Wellness Center (MYAHWC) and appropriating funds for the purpose thereof"

#### **On Education**

68. Ordinance No. 44 Series of 2010: Ordinance Appropriating The Amount Of Fifteen Million Pesos (Php15,000,000.00) For The Educational Assistance To Students Residing In The City Of Marikina

#### **On PWDs**

69. Ordinance No. 115 S. 2004: "Ordinance providing free admission of special and handicapped children in all city-owned /operated sports and amusement parks and facilities"
70. Ordinance No. 015 S. 2014: "Persons with Disabilities Code of Marikina"

#### **On Health**

71. Resolution No. 15 S. 1997: "Resolution Calling for the Implementation of RA 7883, Otherwise Known as the Barangay Health Workers Benefits and Incentive Act of 1995, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations"
72. Ordinance No. 153 S. 2007: "Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 061 S. 2006 Creating a Local AIDS Council in the City of Marikina"
73. Ordinance No. 52 S. 2008: "Ordinance Creating PhilHealth TB-DOTS Fund and Governing the Utilization Thereof"
74. Ordinance No. 57 S. 2008: "Ordinance granting monthly hazard pay to all employees of the City Health Office of Marikina equivalent to 10% of their present basic salaries, pursuant to RA 7305"
75. Ordinance No. 188 S. 2009: "Ordinance Adopting the Sanitation Code of Marikina City"
76. Ordinance No. 031 Series Of 2012: Ordinance Regulating The Birthing Homes/Clinics In The City Of Marikina

**On Labor Relations**

77. Resolution No. 23 S. 2010: "Resolution requesting the Marikina PNP to provide police visibility on all suspected and/or identified standby areas of 'Pick-up Girls' or women engaged in prostitution activities in the City of Marikina"
78. Ordinance No. 071 S. 2012: "Ordinance establishing the OFW and the Family Circle Help Desk Center under the Labor Relations and Public Employment Service Office (LRPESO) in the City of Marikina"

**On Elderly**

79. Ordinance No. 023 S. 2013: "Seniors Citizens Code of Marikina"
80. Ordinance No. 37 Series Of 2011: Ordinance Providing Annual Free Flu Vaccine Injection To All Senior Citizens And Persons With Disability In The City Of Marikina, And Appropriating A Certain Amount For The Purpose

**On Environment**

81. Ordinance No. 49 Series Of 2011 "Marikina City Climate Change Ordinance"

**(d) Calendar Dates**

82. March 8 – "National Women's Day" (RA 6949 and Resolution No. 99 S. 1997)
83. Whole month of March – National Women's Health Month of the Department of Health (Resolution No. 31 S. 1999)
84. May 15 – "International Day of Families," as observed by the UN General Assembly in 1993 with resolution A/RES/47/237
85. October 11 – "Ordinance to observe and celebrate October 11 of every year in the City of Marikina as the 'International Day of the Girl Child' as declared by the United Nations" (Resolution No. 67 S. 2012)
86. November 25 / November 25–Decemembr 12 – "National Consciousness Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children" (RA 10398) and the "18-day Campaign to End Violence Against Women" (Presidential Proclamation No. 1172)
87. Third Sunday of July - "Kasambahay Day" in the City Of Marikina (Ordinance No.81 Series of 2009)

**SECTION V. DEFINITION OF TERMS** — Whenever used in this GAD Code, the terms hereunder shall use the following definitions:

- (a) Barrier-free environment – A space that allows free and safe movement, function and access for all, regardless of age, sex or condition, a space or a set of services that can be accessed by all, without obstacles, with dignity and with as much independence as possible. The environment means buildings, roads, parks, gardens and other places, service, modes of transportation, products of daily use, etc.
- (b) Battery – An act of inflicting physical harm upon the woman or her child resulting to physical and psychological or emotional distress.
- (c) Best interest of the child – Refers to the totality of the circumstances and conditions, which are most congenial to the survival, protection, and feelings of security of the child, and most encouraging to the child's physical, psychological, and emotional development. It also

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- (d) Bullying – Any severe or repeated use by one or more students of a written, verbal or electronic expression, or a physical act or gesture, or any combination thereof, directed at another student that has the effect of actually causing or placing the latter in reasonable fear of physical or emotional harm or damage to his property; creating a hostile environment at school for the other student; infringing on the rights of the other student at school; or materially and substantially disrupting the education process or the orderly operation of a school.
- (e) Child – A 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.
- (f) Child at risk – A child who is vulnerable to and at the risk of committing criminal offenses because of personal, family and social circumstances, such as but not limited to the following: (1) being abused by any person through sexual, physical, psychological, mental, economic or any other means, and the parents or guardian refuse, are unwilling, or unable to provide protection for the child; (2) being exploited including sexually or economically; (3) being abandoned or neglected, and after diligent search and inquiry, the parent or guardian cannot be found; (4) coming from a dysfunctional or broken family or without a parent or guardian; (5) being out of school; (6) being a street child; (7) being a member of a gang; (8) living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse; and (9) living in situations of armed conflict.
- (g) Children in conflict with the law – A child who is alleged as, accused of, or adjudged as having committed an offense under Philippine laws.
- (h) Children in need of special protection – Children who are sexually and physically abused, abandoned, or neglected.
- (i) Common properties – Properties jointly owned by the victim and offender, or acquired thru their joint efforts and resources.
- (j) Cybersex – The willful engagement, maintenance, control, or operation, directly or indirectly, of any lascivious exhibition of sexual organs or sexual activity, with the aid of a computer system, for favor or consideration.
- (k) Family – A basic social institution that public policy cherishes and protects. It refers to two or more persons who share common resources, share responsibilities for decisions, share values and goals, and have a common commitment to each other over time. In this GAD Code, the family shall pertain to traditional and non-traditional families. Traditional families are those whose members are related through blood, adoption, or marriage. Meanwhile, non-traditional families shall refer to such persons who reside under one roof and form one domestic circle; it shall include guardians and their ward, live-in partners, live-in partners and their children (whether common or belonging to one partner only), and foster parent/s and abandoned, neglected or abused child/children in their care.
- (l) GAD database – Data/information system that contains all sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics covering all socioeconomic aspects of local governance, as per barangay and city reports.
- (m) GAD plan and budget – A systematic approach to gender mainstreaming, carried out by all government instrumentalities, through the annual development and implementation of programs, activities and projects and addressing gender issues and concerns in their respective organizations, sectors and constituencies by utilizing at least 5% of their total budget allocation.
- (n) Gender – Social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men.

- (o) Gender analysis – A framework to compare the relative advantages and disadvantages faced by women and men in various spheres of life, including the family, workplace, school, community and political system. It also takes into account how class, age, race, ethnicity, culture, social and other factors interact with gender to produce discriminatory results.
- (p) Gender and Development – The development perspective and process that is participatory and empowering, equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful of human rights, supportive of self-determination and actualization of human potentials. It seeks to achieve gender equality as a fundamental value that should be reflected in development choices and contends that women are active agents of development, not just passive recipients of development.
- (q) Gender equality – The principle asserting the equality of men and women and their right to enjoy equal conditions realizing their full human potentials to contribute to and benefit from the results of development, and with the State recognizing that all human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights.
- (r) Gender equity – Policies, instruments, programs, services, and actions that address the disadvantaged position of women in society, [thus] providing preferential treatment and affirmative action to them.
- (s) Gender mainstreaming — In the Philippine context, gender mainstreaming is: (1) the process of analyzing existing developmental paradigms, practices, and goals; (2) assessing the implications for women and men of existing and planned actions in legislation, policies, programs, projects, and institutional mechanisms; (3) transforming existing social and gender relations by consciously integrating gender concerns in the design, development goals, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and projects, and legislative action in all political, economic, and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated (i.e., ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2); and (4) the government strategy to make national agencies, instrumentalities, and the LGUs work for gender equality and women empowerment.
- (t) Gender sensitivity – The ability to recognize gender issues and to recognize gender's different perceptions and interests arising from their social positions and gender roles. From an individual standpoint, it is one's profound understanding and respect over another person's gender orientation and/or preference.
- (u) Gender violence/Gender-based Violence – Violence is an act committed with the deliberate or perceived intention of hurting another person. A specific form of violence, gender assault is committed against a person due to the person's being female or male. In literature, the term gender violence is used interchangeably with “violence against women” since females are more often the victims. More recently, “gender-based violence” is used to refer to gender assault.
- (v) Geriatrics – The branch of medicine or social science dealing with the health and care of old people.
- (w) Human Rights-based Approach to Development – A conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. It seeks to analyze inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress.
- (x) Indigent – A person who has no visible means of income, or whose income is insufficient for the subsistence of his family, as identified by the DSWD based on specific criteria.
- (y) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender or LGBT – Persons whose sexual orientations and gender identity are non-heterosexual or non-cisgender (or non-transsexual).
- (z) Marginalization – A social category referring to persons, either individually or collectively (i.e., marginalized sector), whose income falls below the “Annual per Capita Poverty Threshold” and “Poverty Incidence among Families” set by NEDA.
- (aa) Occupational safety and health – The promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental, and social well-being of workers in all occupations, and calls for the

- prevention of any impairment in the health and well-being of workers caused by their working conditions or work environment.
- (bb) Offender – shall refer to any person who has committed any of the prohibited acts of gender violence.
  - (cc) Person with disability – Persons suffering from restriction or different abilities as a result of a mental, physical, or sensory impairment to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. The classification of PWDs include but are not limited to: person with intellectual disability, person who is deaf/hard of hearing, visually impaired, wheelchair user, person with a physical disability, little person, person with Down syndrome, person with seizures, person with mental illness, person with epilepsy, or person in coma/comatose, among others.
  - (dd) Photo or video voyeurism – The act of taking photo or video coverage of a person or group of persons performing sexual act or any similar activity or of capturing an image of the private area of a person or persons without the latter's consent, under circumstances in which such person/s has/have a reasonable expectation of privacy, or the act of selling, copying, reproducing, broadcasting, sharing, showing or exhibiting the photo or video coverage or recordings of such sexual act or similar activity, or private part of a person through VCD/DVD, internet, cellular phones and similar means or device without the written consent of the person/s involved, notwithstanding that consent to record or take photo or video coverage of same was given by such person.
  - (ee) Pornography – Any representation, through publication, exhibition, cinematography, indecent shows, information technology, or by whatever means, of a person engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a person primarily for sexual purposes.
  - (ff) Protection Order – An order issued by a barangay official or by the court for the purpose of safeguarding the victim-survivor from further harm and for reliefs.
  - (gg) Senior Citizen/Elderly – Any resident citizen of the Philippines at least sixty (60) years old. An “indigent senior citizen“ is an elderly who is without pension or permanent source of income, compensation, or regular and appropriate financial assistance from his/her relatives to support his/her basic needs, as determined by the DSWD in consultation with the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board.
  - (hh) Shelter (or Safe place) – Any home or institution maintained or managed by the DSWD or by any other agency or voluntary organization accredited by the DSWD for the purpose of assuring the safety of victims of abuse as provided by national laws, or any other suitable place the resident of which is willing temporarily to receive the victim.
  - (ii) Social protection – Policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights [of all persons], especially the marginalized, by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people’s capacity to manage risk. Its components are labor market programs, social insurance, social welfare, and social safety nets.
  - (jj) Solo parent – Any individual who falls under any of the following categories: (1) A woman who gives birth as a result of rape and other crimes against chastity even without a final conviction of the offender: Provided, That the mother keeps and raises the child; (2) Parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to death of spouse; (3) Parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood while the spouse is detained or is serving sentence for a criminal conviction for at least one year; (4) Parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to physical or mental incapacity of spouse as certified by a public medical practitioner; (5) Parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to legal separation or de facto separation from spouse for at least one (1) year, as long as he/she is entrusted with the custody of the children; (6) Parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to declaration of nullity or annulment of marriage as decreed by a court or by a church as long as he/she is entrusted with the custody of the children; (7) Parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to