



Drivers of violence against children

Research to Policy and Practice Process

Systematic Literature Review of the Drivers of Violence against Children

Child Protection Network Foundation

UNICEF

University of the Philippines Manila

University of Edinburgh

Illustrations by Tristan Yuvienco



Why is **violence against children** an urgent concern in the Philippines?

Total prevalence of violence against children, by sex and age group

80%

of children and young people (aged 13-24 years) experienced any form of violence in all settings.



Methodology



Secondary
Data
Analysis

149 research studies

89 grey literature

59 journal articles/reports

were reviewed to identify prevalence of emotional, physical, sexual abuse



Interventions
Landscape
Mapping

Secondary analysis of 2014
Philippines Demographic Health
Survey



Structural

How drivers of violence affect the home setting

Absent and Alone

- Lack of supervision in the home is a risk factor sexual violence (due to **economic pressures, rapid change**)
 - Absent parent/s
 - Lack of supervision over sole male at home
- Domestic violence (due to **gender inequity & ineffective gender-friendly laws**)
- Gender norms (due to **gender inequity**)

Witnessing parental violence is a **risk factor** of **subsequent violence** in a variety of relationships for both males and females



Institutional

How drivers of violence effect the school setting

“Necessary for control”

“Natural reaction”

- Violence perpetrated by teachers in schools, mostly as a **form of discipline**, includes acts of **emotional** and **physical** violence against children (**due to ineffective school policies and procedures**)
- Children accept violence as part of school **discipline** (**due to lack of application of their rights by CRC**)

Children and adults state that **corporal punishment** in schools is **closely linked** with violent discipline and family circumstances in the **home**

Community

Filipino values at play—

Hiya

“Shame”

A sense of propriety, honor and dignity

An act of courtesy or deference in order not to offend the other person a protective mechanism

Utang na

loob

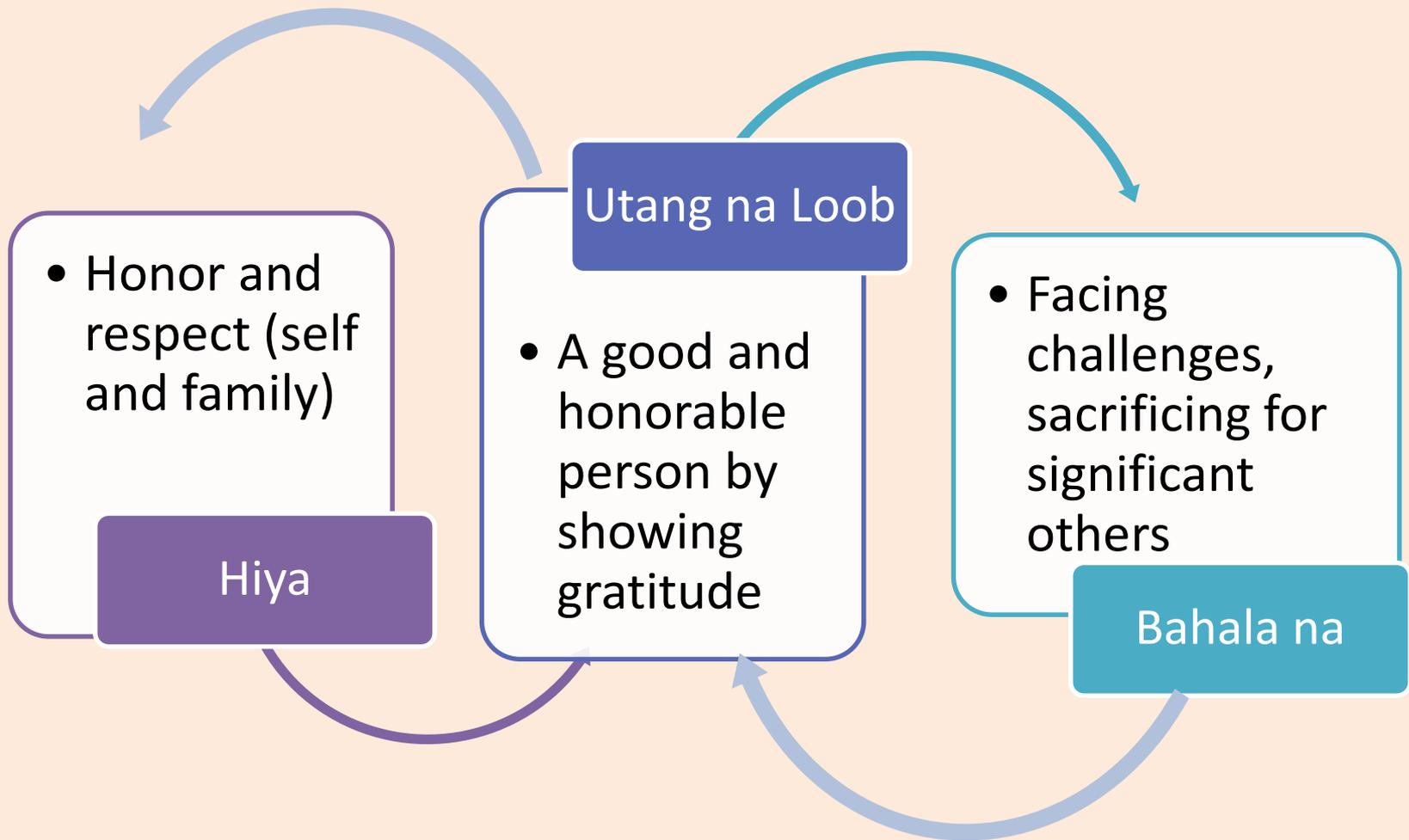
“Debt of one’s being”

A deep sense of appreciation and gratitude; act of solidarity with the other

Bahala na

“Whatever...” or similar to saying “Inshallah”

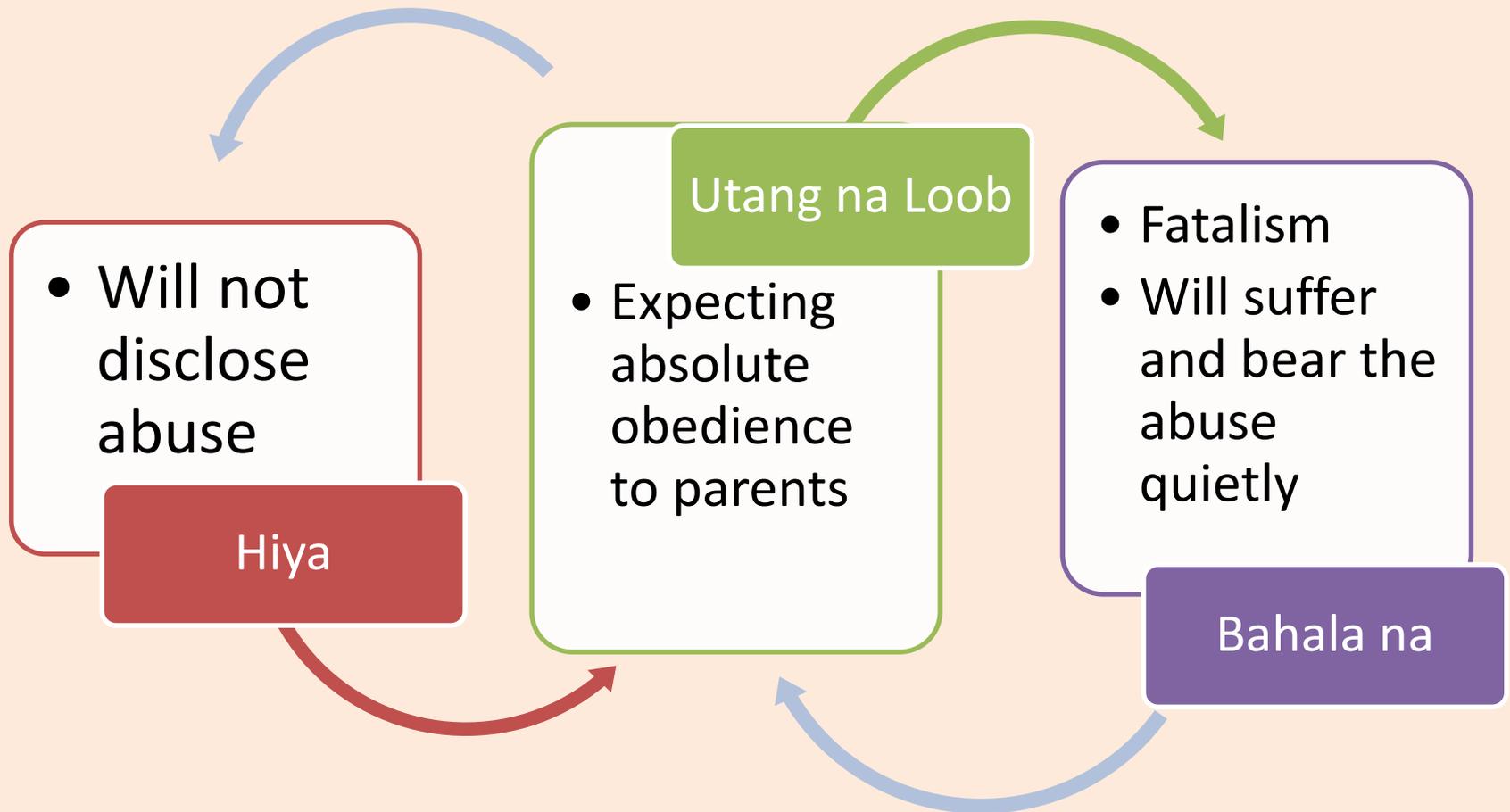
Resilience, courage and determination in the face of all the odds



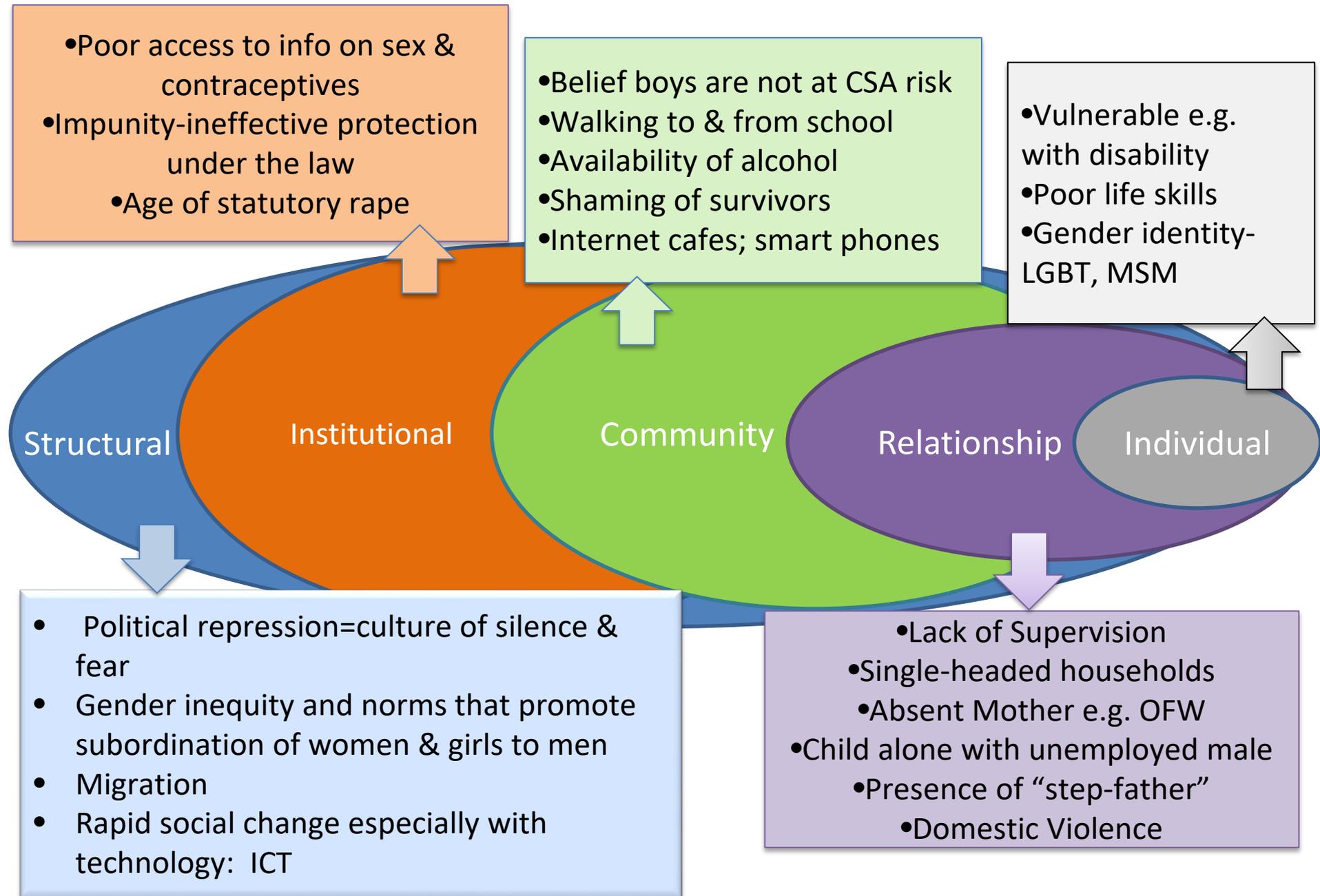
Filipino values at play
Interpersonal

Drivers & Risk Factors Interaction

In the context of VAC



Socio-Ecological Model for Sexual Abuse in the Philippines



Driver Pathway: Social and cultural norms around family

Risk Factors

Driven by Structural and Institutional Factors

Implications to Country Office Programming

Gender norms in the home and in schools

- Lack of SRH education and access to services

Prioritizing legislative advocacy on SRH access for children and adolescents

Beliefs around effectiveness of corporal punishment

- Poor school legislation, poor teacher training; effects of poverty and toxic stress from financial issues creates parents ill-equipped

Strengthening evidence on effectivity of programs that promote non-violent discipline

Family stress + confidence in parenting

- Lack of laws, legislations and services to address family needs

Develop parenting programs and C4D strategies based on evidence

Driver Pathway: Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Online or Offline

Risk Factors

Driven by Structural and Institutional Factors

Implications to Country Office Programming

Family & economic stress + social norms + poor parenting + previous experience of violence

- Social & political history, a rapid growth economy with no local income generating industry, destabilizing community conditions

Demand for sexually explicit materials with children + access to the internet + family & economic stress + social norms regarding foreigners

- Weak enforcement of laws, social & political history, lack of local income generating industry, advancement in technology and access to it

Legislative advocacy on public investment, legal reforms to address bottlenecks in law enforcement, capacitating implementing agencies

Empower children to be more careful in their use of the internet

**Research for policy advocacy
Targeted advocacy**