

R.A 9262:

Anti-Violence Against Women
and Their Children Act



A PRIMER



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FOREWORD

In the past, domestic violence was looked upon as cause for shame, and for a long time the culture of silence was the norm. It has to be stopped!

Many Filipino women have no idea what is in the law that protects them. This explains why women never have the chance for justice against abuses, whether physical, sexual, psychological or economic in nature.

The passage of R.A. 9262 otherwise known as the "Anti-Violence Against Woman and their Children Act of 2004" or Anti-VAWC Law on March 8, 2004, was a milestone in the history of Filipino women's struggle for genuine gender equality and women's empowerment. Definitely, R.A. 9262 is a door opener for all Filipino women to understand their rights and be equipped with knowledge on how to protect themselves and their children from abuse. One of the most significant features of R.A. 9262 is the involvement of the citizenry in addressing domestic violence and deterring further acts of violence against women and children.

It is for this reason that the UN Women Philippine National Committee has embarked on the printing of this Primer on R.A. 9262 as a response to the call of advocating awareness on the implementation of the law thereby upholding the rights of women and their children as violations against them constitute a public crime.

This primer discusses the problem of domestic violence and ways of dealing with or preventing it from happening. Presented in a friendly manner, it answers the call for dissemination of information on the many important provisions of R.A. 9262 to as wide an audience as possible so as to address the plight of those women and children who remain victims of domestic abuse.

We are confident that together, we can pursue this advocacy to prevent domestic violence and promote women's human rights through proper education. Together, let us shout as one **"STOP, SAY NO TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN."**

LORNA P. KAPUNAN
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UNWOMEN Philippine National Committee

KATHLEEN LIOR-LIECHTENSTEIN
President
UNWOMEN Philippine National Committee

RA 9262: Anti-Violence Against Women And Their Children Act of 2004

A 2004 National Demographic survey showed that three out of five Filipino women have suffered at least one incident of domestic violence. In 1999, 35.3% of the perpetrators in cases of violence against women were either husbands or live-in partners of victims. And in 2003, 24% of women victims actually believed that the actions of their husbands, boyfriends, and live-in partners were justifiable.

These are the problems that RA 9262, or the Anti- Violence Against Woman and their Children Act of 2004, hopes to Address. In a press conference a few months after its passage, DSWD Secretary Dinky Soliman said, "With RA 9262...[women victims'] grievances can now be aired and have the full force of the law. What was supposedly perceived as a private family problem is now a public criminal act."

RA 9262 was signed by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on March 8, 2004 and took effect on March 27, 2004.

IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP, OR ARE A RELATIVE OR CLOSE FRIEND OF A VICTIM, HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW...

1. Q: WHAT IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN (VAWC)?

A: VAWC refers to any act or a series of acts committed by any person against a woman with whom the person has or had a sexual or dating relationship, or with whom he has a common child whether legitimate or illegitimate, inside or outside the family residence, which has resulted or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological, harm or suffering, or economic abuse. This includes threats, battery, coercion, harassment, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

2. Q: HOW DOES RA 9262 BENEFIT WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN?

A: RA 9262 is a law that aims to give protection to women and their children against violence committed to them by past or present husbands, boyfriends, or live-in partners.

3. Q: WHAT DOES "SEXUAL RELATIONS" MEAN?

A: Sexual relations refer to a single sexual act which may or may not result in the bearing of a common child. (Example: A prostituted woman can avail of the remedies under the law if she is being harassed, abused, or publicly humiliated by a man with whom she has a single sexual contact).

4. Q: WHAT DOES "PUBLIC CRIMES" MEAN?

A: Public crime is a public offense which may be prosecuted upon the filing of a complaint by any citizen having personal knowledge of the circumstances involving the commission of the crime.

5. Q: WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS UNDER THIS LAW?

- A:
- a) to be treated with respect and dignity;
 - b) legal assistance from the Public Attorney's Office or any public legal assistance including from the local Government Unit (LGU);
 - c) support services from DSWD and the local government;
 - d) to be informed of their rights and services available, including their right to a protection order; and



e) if the victim is an indigent, she can file for a protection order in court without payment of court fees.

6. Q: ARE ILLEGITIMATE OR ADOPTED CHILDREN ALSO PROTECTED UNDER RA 9262?

A: Yes, all of the victim's children who are 18 years old and below, including illegitimate or adopted ones, including handicapped or relatives in a woman's care are protected by this law.

7. Q: UNDER RA 9262, CAN A CHILD APPLY FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT?

A: Yes, One of the crimes of violence against a woman and their children is deprivation of financial support legally due them or deliberately providing the children insufficient financial support. When this situation occurs, even in the absence of the mother, a child can apply for financial support. However, it is the court that will decide, not the barangay.

8. Q: WHAT ARE THE EXAMPLES OF PUNISHABLE ACTS?

A: Economic Abuse:

- a) not giving adequate financial support to the wife and / or minor children;
- b) controlling the conjugal business and property to the woman's own money;
- c) refusal of the partner to allow the woman to practice her profession

B: Psychological Violence:

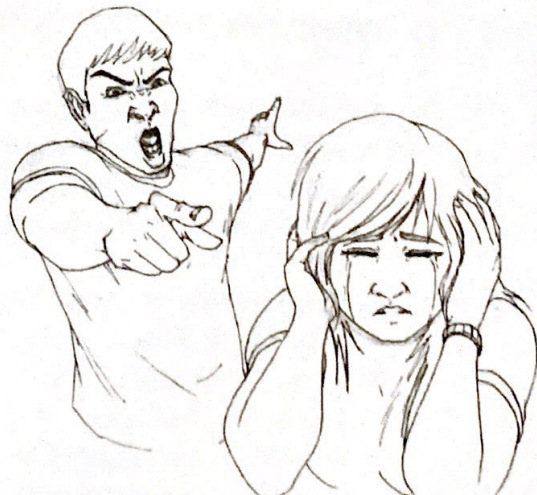
- a) martial infidelity
- b) repeated verbal abuse
- c) public humiliation
- d) threatening the woman that she will lose her child
- e) stalking or following the woman in her workplace, school, or any public or private place without justification
- f) intimidation and harassment

C: Physical Abuse:

- a) battery or causing physical injuries
- b) frustrated parricide

D: Sexual Violence:

- a) causing or attempting to make the woman or her child perform sexual acts by use of force, threats, and intimidation directed against the woman, her child, or her immediately family;



- b) prostituting the woman or her child;
- c) forcing the partner to view pornographic material;
- d) rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness, treating a woman or her child as a sex object;
- e) making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks, physically attacking the sexual parts of the victim's body and
- f) forcing both the wife and mistress to live in the conjugal home or sleep together in the same room with abuser.

9. Q: WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE MALE PARTNER IF THE WOMAN SUES HIM IN COURT?

A: Violence merits a penalty of imprisonment depending on the gravity of the offense and will be obliged to pay P100,000 to P300,000 in damages.

If the act is committed while the woman or a child is pregnant or committed in the presence of her child, the penalty to be applied shall be the maximum.



The offender is also obliged to undergo psychological counseling or psychiatric treatment. Being drunk or under the influence of prohibited drugs cannot be taken as an excuse for committing VAWC.

10. Q: CAN A WOMAN BE HELD LIABLE FOR COMMITTING VIOLATION OF R.A. 9262?

A: Yes, lesbian girlfriends, or former partners of the victim with whom she has or had a sexual or dating relationship can also be held liable.

11. Q: WHAT IF THE WOMAN VICTIM COMMITS VIOLENCE AGAINST HER PARTNER?

A: The law acknowledges that women who have retaliated against their partners or who have committed violence as a form of self-defense may have suffered from the battered wife syndrome (BWS).

BWS is a "scientifically defined pattern of psychological and behavioral symptoms found in women living in battering relationship as a result of cumulative abuse."

Any victim who suffers from BWS should be diagnosed by a psychiatric expert or a clinical psychologist. This will also help the victim in obtaining a just decision with respect to her case.

12. Q: WHO GETS THE CUSTODY OF MINOR CHILDREN?

A: The law does not allow the offender to have custody of minor children. Their care is still entrusted to the woman victim-even if she is found to have BWS.

13. Q: WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO THE VICTIMS?

- A: The victim and her children can request for:
- a) Barangay Protection Order, BPO (issued by the Punong Barangay or Kagawad, effective for 15 days);
 - b) Temporary Protection Order, TPO (can be issued by the Family Court, Regional Trial Court or Municipal Trial Court without the knowledge of the offending party, effective for 30 days);
 - c) Permanent Protection Order, or PPO (issued by the family court; and Regional Trial or Municipal Trial Court after notice and hearing); and
 - d) File a criminal action for violence of RA 9262.

14. Q: WHAT IS A PROTECTION ORDER?

- A: A Temporary Protection Order (TPO) is an order issued under this act for the purpose of preventing further acts of violence against the victim and her children and granting other necessary relief. The relief granted under a Protection Order serves the purpose of safeguarding the victim from further harm, minimizing any disruption in her daily life, and allows her to independently regain control over her life. The reliefs under the PO are:
- a) Prohibiting the abuser from communicating or threatening to commit any of the aforementioned acts;
 - b) Prohibiting the abuser from communicating with the victim;
 - c) Removal and exclusion of the abuser from the residence of the victim regardless of the ownership of the residence;
 - d) Granting of temporary or permanent custody of the children to the victim and directing the abuser to provide support to the woman;
 - e) Directing the abuser to stay away from the victim and any designated family or household member at a distance specified by the court;
 - f) Directing the lawful possession and use by the victim of an automobile and personal effects regardless of ownership;

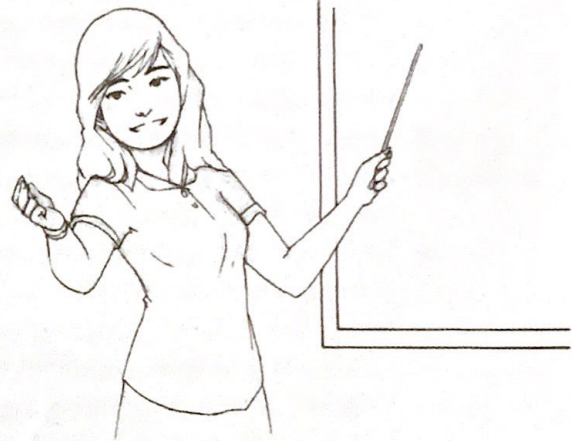


- g) Prohibiting the abuser from any use or possession of any firearms or deadly weapons; and
- h) Restitution for actual damages caused by the violence inflicted, which includes property damage, medical expenses, children expenses, and lose of income:

Directing the DSWD or any appropriate agency to provide the victim temporary shelter and other needed social services.

15. Q: HOW DOES THE VICTIM GET A BPO?

- A: 1. She or the child can go to the Punong Barangay or if he/she is not available, to any kagawad, and apply for a BPO. The application must be in writing, signed under oath. It shall be attested before the Punong Barangay who has jurisdiction over the application.
2. The PB or kagawad must issue a BPO on the same day of application, immediately upon the conclusion of the ex-parte proceeding.



16. Q: IF THE VICTIM IS UNABLE TO PERSONALLY APPLY FOR A PO, WHO MAY FILE IN HER BEHALF?

- A:
- a) parents or guardians
 - b) ascendants, descendants, or collateral relatives within 4th civil degree of consanguinity or affinity
 - c) Social Workers of DSWD or Social Workers of the LGU.
 - d) police officers
 - e) Punong Barangay or Kagawad (for Court TPO)
 - f) Lawyer
 - g) counselor
 - h) therapist
 - i) healthcare provider of the victim
 - j) at least 2 citizens of the LGU who have the knowledge of the commission of the crime

However, it must be stated that the victim has given the permission to file the application.

17. Q: IS THERE A FEE REQUIRED IN APPLYING FOR THE BPO?

- A: No, BPO's are issued free of charge.

18. Q: WHAT SHOULD BARANGAY OFFICIALS DO UPON APPLICATION FOR BPO?

- A:
- a) Assist the complainant in writing her application. If there is no notary public available, or if it is an emergency, have the applicant take an oath before the Punong Barangay that her statement is true.
 - b) Get the statement of the applicant. Make sure that the date of the commission of the offense, place, and specific circumstances are included.

19. Q: WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF BARANGAY OFFICIALS AND LAW ENFORCERS?

- A:
- a) Enter the house of the victim if necessary, whether or not a BPO or TPO has been issued and ensure the safety of the victims;
 - b) Confiscate any deadly weapons in the possession of the perpetrator within plain view;
 - c) Arrest the offender even without a warrant when the act is being committed, or when they have proposal knowledge that the abuse has just been committed;
 - d) Transport or escort the victim to a safe place of their choice or to a clinic or hospital;
 - e) Assist the victim in getting personal belongings from the house, and ensure the enforcement of the PO issued by the Barangay or by the COURT; and immediately report the case to the PNP, DSWD, Social Welfare Office of the LGU, or any accredited NGO for assessment and assistance.

20. Q: CAN A PUNONG BARANGAY BE HELD LIABLE FOR NOT ACTING OR RESPONDING TO VAWC CASE REPORTED?

- A: Yes, a Punong Barangay or any barangay official or law enforcer who fails to act on or report the incident of VAWC to the PNP shall be liable for a fine not exceeding P 10,000 or whenever applicable, criminal, civil, or administrative liability. Administrative complaint against the Barangay Official for failure to perform his/her duties can also be filed by the victim-survivor with the Sangunian Panlungsod or Bayan for gross neglect of duty.

21. Q: IS THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE REQUIRED IN THE ISSUANCE OF BPO?

- A: No, application for BPO form does not specifically require a medical certificate. The information supplied by the complainant in the application for BPO to the PB or any barangay kagawad shall be the basis in the determination of ex-parte issuance of BPO.

22. Q: CAN BARANGAY OFFICIALS ARREST THE PERPETRATOR WITHOUT A WARRANT?

A: Yes, Barangay Officials can arrest the perpetrator when any of the acts under RA 9262 is occurring, or when the barangay officials have personal knowledge that any act of abuse has been committed and there is imminent danger to the victim-survivor's life.



23. Q: WHAT ARE THE SANCTIONS AGAINST A PERPETRATOR WHO VIOLATES THE BPO?

A: Violating of BPO shall be a ground for court action. If found guilty, the perpetrator shall be ordered by the court to suffer imprisonment of 30 days without prejudice to other criminal or civil action that the offended party may file for any acts committed.

24. Q: WHO MAY FILE FOR VIOLATION OF BPO?

A: The PB or kagawad who issued the BPO shall initiate a complaint against the the perpetrator for violation of the BPO and if he is no longer in office or is incapacitated, a complaint

25. Q: WHERE CAN WE COMPLAIN FOR VIOLATIONS OF BPO FIELD?

A: A complaint for violation of BPO can be filed directly with any Municipal Trial Court, Metropolitan Trial Court or Municipal Circuit Trial Court that has Territorial jurisdiction over the Barangay that issued the BPO.

26. Q: WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS OF THE APPLICANT IN THE EVENT THAT THE PB OR KAGAWAD REFUSES TO INITIATE A COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF A BPO?

A. The victim-survivor shall have the right to file appropriate administrative, civil, or criminal action against the barangay official concerned. A judgment of violation of a BPO may be appealed according to the Rules of Court.



27. Q: HOW DOES THE VICTIM APPLY FOR A TPO AND A PPO?

A: The application for a PO must be in writing, signed, and verified under oath by the applicant. A standard PO application form shall contain the following information:

- a) names and address of petitioner and respondent;
- b) description of relationship between petitioner and respondent;
- c) a statement of the circumstances of the abuse;
- d) description of the relief requested by the petitioner;
- e) request for Counsel and reason for such;
- f) request for waiver of applicant fees until hearing: and
- g) a statement that there is no pending application for PO in another court.

28. Q: WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE ENFORCEABILITY OF A TPO AND PPO?

A: All TPO's and PPO is issued under the act shall be enforceable anywhere in the Philippines and a violation thereof shall be punishable with a fine ranging P 5, 000 to P50,000 and/ or imprisonment of 6 months.

29. Q: WHAT ARE THE SANCTIONS IN THE VIOLATION OF TPO AND PPO?

A: Any violation of TPO and PPO shall constitute contempt of court punishable under the rules of court.

30. Q: WHAT HAPPENS IF THE RESPONDENT FAILS TO GIVE THE BOND AS REQUIRED?

A: The respondent shall be detained for a period which shall in no case exceed 6 months or 30 days.

31. Q: IS THE REASON OF NON-AVAILABILITY OF THE ACCUSED'S LAWYER A GROUND FOR POSTPONMENT OF THE HEARING ON THE MERITS OF THE ISSUANCE OF A PPO?

A: No. Respondent's non-appearance despite proper notice, or the lack of non- availability of his lawyer, shall not be a ground for postponing the hearing in the PPO. The court shall appoint a lawyer for the respondent and immediately proceed with the hearing.

32. Q: WHAT ARE CONSIDERED AS PROHIBITED ACTS BY THE PUNONG BARANGAY, BARANGAY KAGAWAD, OR THE COURT, HEARING AN APPLICATION FOR A PO?

A: Law enforces and other government personnel shall not order, direct, or any way influence the applicant to compromise or abort any of the reliefs sought in the application for PO under the act. Failure to comply shall render the official or judge administratively liable.

33. Q: HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FOR PO's TO BE ISSUED?

A: The BPO must be issued by the barangay officials immediately. When the court is unable to conduct the hearing before TPO issued is due to expire, the court shall continuously extend or renew the TPO for a period of 30 days until final judgment is issued.

34. Q: WHAT IS THE PRESCRIPTIVE PERIOD FOR A COMPLAINT?

- A: a) For punishable acts such as causing, threatening, or attempting to cause the woman or her child physical harm, placing the woman or her child in fear of physical harm, and inflicting or threatening to inflict physical harm on oneself to control the woman's action or decisions, the criminal complaint may be filed within 20 years from the occurrence or commissions.
- b) Punishable acts such as forcing a woman or her child to engage in any sexual activity, purposely causing substantial emotional or psychological distress to the woman or her child, or causing mental or emotional anguish, public ridicule or humiliation, and verbal and emotional abuse, and denial of financial support or custody of minor children, the criminal complaint may be filed within 10 years.



DIRECTORY

Counseling and Referral Service

DSWD-NCR Ugnayan Pag-Asa Crisis Intervention Center	734-8617/8619
DSWD Social Protection Unit	931-9133/2572

Medical and Health Services

HOSPITAL – BASED WOMEN'S DESK PROGRAM

Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center Marikina City	998-2485
East Avenue Medical Center Quezon City	435-2511/929-4080
Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital Manila	712-2451
Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center Sta. Cruz, Manila	711-9508/732-1077
Las Piñas District Hospital Las Piñas, Metro Manila	828-4157/806-6873
National Center for Mental Health Mandaluyong City	531-8578/806-6873
National Children's Hospital Quezon Ave. Quezon City	725-4533/724-0656
Philippine General Hospital Taft Ave. Manila	521-840 loc.3816
Philippine Orthopedic Center Banawe, Quezon City	712-4767/7124569
Quirino Memorial Center Quezon City	721-3089/723-7724
Rizal Medical Center Tondo, Manila	252-8661/252-6101

UP-CM PGH Child Protection Unit	521-8450 loc. 2214
Department of Pediatrics Philippine General Hospital Taft Ave., Ermita Manila	526-8418
NBI Crisis Center for Woman & Children Taft Ave., Manila	523-8231 loc. 545 524-0237

Legal Assistance

Public Attorney's Office (PAO) Department of Justice DOJ Agencies Bldg., NIA RD., cor. East Ave. Diliman Quezon City	929-9010/927-6810
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Law Enforcement

Philippine National Police Camp Crame, Quezon City Crime Lab. Service, Medico-legal Div.	722-0955/721-8558 723-7429/724-1227
National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) Taft Ave., Manila	523-8231/525-3094 525-6028
Philippine National Police (PNP)	724-8773/724-8767
Directorate for Investigation & Detective Management (DIDM) NHQ-PNP 1stFloor., Annex & 2nd Floor Gen. Delos Reyes St., Camp Crame, Q.C	724-8790
Woman's Desk Headquarters Camp Karingal, Quezon City	921-5229
Eastern Police District Pasig City	641-0436
Southern Police District Makati City	899-9016
Western Police District Manila	524-6506/524-6526

DSWD Centers for Woman and Girls Victims/Survivors of Rape and other Forms of Abuse and Exploitation

NCR

Crisis Intervention Unit (02) 734-8617/8618
389 San Rafael cor., LegardaSts. Manila (02) 734-8637

Haven (02) 807-1568/1588
Zapote Road, Alabang, Muntinlupa City (02) 807-1590

Marilac Hills (02) 807-1585/1587
Zapote Road, Alabang, Muntinlupa City (02) 807-1589

REGION I

Crisis Intervention Unit (072) 888-2505
San Fernando, La Union

Substitute Home for Woman/Girls (072) 710-0425
San Nicolas, West Agoo, La Union

Haven (072) 523-3284
Bonoan, BinlocDaguapn City

REGION II

Crisis Intervention Unit (078) 846-7043
CarigTuguegarao, Cagayan

Haven (078) 824-8181
Linga, Solana, Cagayan

REGION III

Crisis Intervention Unit (045) 861-2413
Teopaco St., San Fernando, Pampanga

Home for Girls (044) 791-1478
San Vicente, Tarlac City

Home for Girls (044) 222-2240
Gordon Ave.,Olongapo City

Home for Girls (0919) 469-1506
Singgalat, Palayan City

Haven (0918) 331-2516
San Vicente, Magalang, Pampanga

REGION IV

Crisis Intervention Unit (02) 735-5412/5413
Alabang, Zapote Road, Muntinlupa City

Home for Girls-BahayTuluyan (046) 416-0579
Dasmarinas, BagoBantay
DBB Area B, Dasmarinas, Cavite City

Haven (043) 321-2276
Rosario, Batangas

REGION V

Crisis Intervention Unit (052) 821- 7920
Buragwis, Legaspi City

Home for Girls (056) 211-2093
Ladies Village, Pampang, Sorsogon

Haven (025) 837-0172
Nasis, Ligao, Albay

REGION VI

Crisis Intervention Unit (033) 336-5429
Molo St., Iloilo City

Home for Girls (033) 522-8941
Brgy.Punglod, Cabanatuan, Iloilo

Haven (0919) 659-7445
Brgy.,Wari-Wari, new Lucena, Iloilo City

REGION VII

Crisis Intervention Unit (032) 416- 7646
Cuenco St., Maxilom Ave., Cebu City

Home for Girls (032) 416-7516
Cuenco St. Cor. Maxilom Ave. Cebu City (032) 416-7646

Haven (032) 261- 8106
A. Lopez St. Labangon, Cebu City

REGION VIII

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit (053) 325-2906
Magsaysay Ave. Tacloban City

Home for Girls (053) 323-3145
Pawing, Palo, Leyte

Haven (053) 323- 2872
Pawing, Palo, Leyte

REGION IX

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit (062) 911-4113
Gen. Alvarez St. Zamboanga City

Home for Girls (065) 212-6265
Upper Tumo, Dipolog City

REGION X

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit (088) 723-3297
Km.5 Upper Canitoan, Cagayan De Oro (088) 858-2404

Home for Girls (088) 858- 2439
Km.5 Upper Canitoan, Cagayan De Oro

Haven (088) 272-7344
Km.5 Upper Canitoan, Cagayan De Oro

REGION XI

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit (082) 227-1964
Magsaysay Ave. Davao City Loc. 220

Home for Girls (082) 244-0576
Maa, Riverside, Davao City

Substitute Home for Woman (082) 244-0662
Maa, Riverside, Davao City

REGION XII

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit (083) 228-9895
South Cotabato Gymnasium & Cultural Center
Alunan Ave. Koronadal City

Haven (064) 421-6877
ARMM Complex, Cotabato City

CAR

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit (074) 444-3209
40 North Drive, Baguio City

Haven (074) 444-5344
Leonard Wood Road, Baguio City

CARAGA

DSWD Crisis Intervention Unit
Alviola Village, Baan, Butuan City

(085) 341-3565
(085) 342-5619

Home for Girls
Brgy. Bonbon, Butuan City

(085) 226-5127

PNP COC Telephone Directory

Crame Operator (Trunk Line)
National Headquarters,
PNP General Rafael Crame, Q.C

723-0401 to 20

Camp Bagong Diwa
Bicutan, Taguig
Action Phone
SOCO
Camp Castaneda, Silang Cavite

837-2471 loc. 860
839 0-0468
7211-1245- loc. 44074
723-6895
(049) 545-5940

Fort Bonifacio
Makati City

881-2719/816-3222

NCR Police Office
Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan Taguig, M.M

827-2471/838-0434
838-0251

Central Police District
Camp BGen. Karingal, Sikatuna Village
Diliman, Q.C

921-7474/924-3111

Station 1: Mayon cor. Malaya Sts. La Loma

731-8341/712-5757

Station 2: Baler St. cor. West Ave.

372-1725/415-2589

Station 3: Quirino, Highway, Sangandahan

937-1703/939-6070

Station 4: Buenamar Ave, Novaliches

936-3624/418-2540

Station 5: Fairview Market

935-4941/939-9586
417-6664

Station 6: IBP Road, batasan Hills

931-6470/931-6479
951-0466

Station 7: Camp Panopio, Cubao

726-2654/911-3101
723-0290

Station 8: P. Tuazon St. Proj. 4

913-9895/437-9427
936-3624

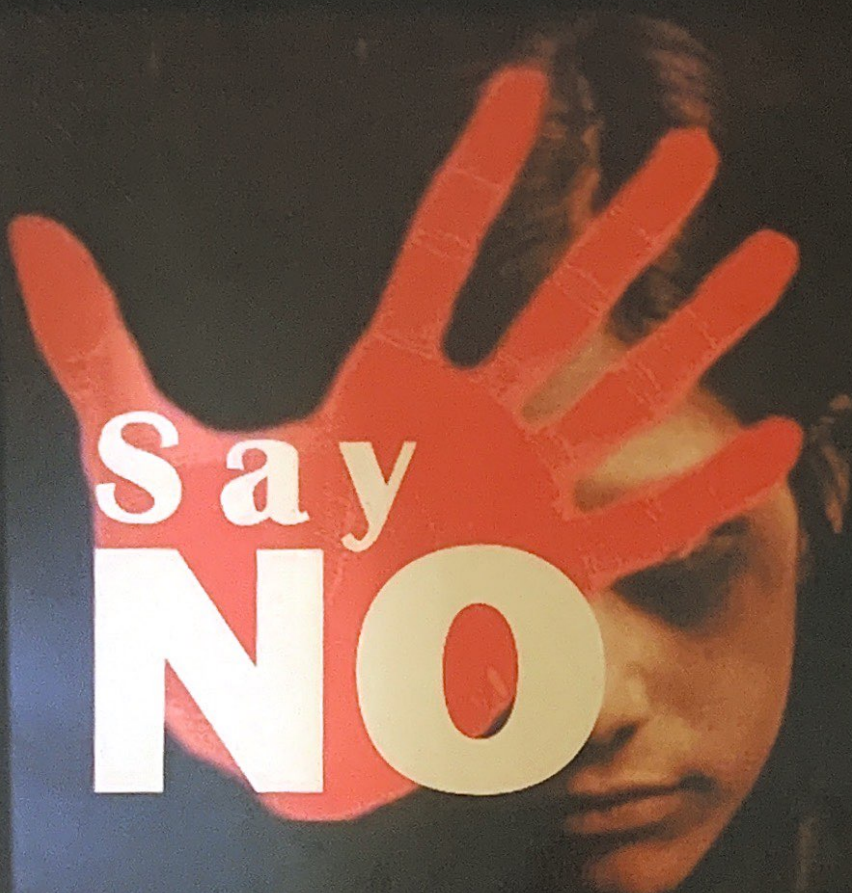
Station 9: Anonas St. Proj. 2	34-3687/929-6371 412-3942
Station 10: EDSA, Kamuning	924-1025/412-4012 412-4013
Station 11: Luzon Ave. Cor. Unang Hakbang St. Galas	715-5585/414-4878 450-6085/415-0331
Northern Police District Tanigue St. Kaunlaran Vill. Dagat-Dagatan, Caloocan	287-3441/287-3816
Station 1: Samson Road Sangdaan, Caloocan City	362-2714/364-4662 324-6528
Station 2: F. Sevilla Blvd. Malabon City	2814-113/281-9999 281-1139
Station 3: Naval St. Navotas, MM	81-9099/281-9105
Station 4: Maysan Rd. Val. City	292-0518/294-0656 292-0211 loc. 212
Eastern Police District Caruncho Ave. Pasig City	643-6337/643-6331
Station 1: Jamarcar St. Sta. Elena, Marikina City	646-6151/646-1631
Station 2: Jose Parancillo Park Pasig City	641-1466/641-0433
Station 3: Maysilo Circle Mandaluyong City	432-2318/532-2145
Station 4: Santolan Rd. San Juan, MM	744-2480/724-2515 724-3744
Western Police District UN Ave. Ermita Manila	521-0209/523-1367
Station 1: Raxabago St. Balut, Tondo	252-9069-252-3093
Station 2: Morga Cor. Nolasco Sts. Moriones Tondo	245-5899/245-4551 245-5002
Station 3: Old Bilibid Comp. Quezon Blvd. Sta. Cruz	735-0266/735-0269

Station 4: G. Tuazon Cor. Alergrias Sts. Sampaloc	781-3049/749-9190
Station 5: UN AVE. Ermita	528-0242/523-9804
Station 6: Plaza Hugo, Sta. Ana	420-2151/536-4691
Station 7: Jose Abad Santos Ave. Tondo	252-8450/251-9407
Station 8: Old Sta. Mesa St.	716-5056/715-4124
Station 9: A. Mabini St. Malate	536-3537/534-9435
Station 10: Pandacan St. Pandacan	562-5005/564-0565
Station 11: Felipe II St. Binondo	244-3079/244-3080
Southern Police District Fort Andres Binofacio, Makati City	817-2128/817-2065
Station 1: FB Harisson St. Pasay City	831-7322/833-3734 831-9702/831-554
Station 2: F. Zobel St. Makati City	899-9014/899-9015
Station 3: Gen. Aguinaldo Hway.	826-2877/826-8182 826-8121
Station 4: Las Pinas City Hall Quadrangle	871-8221/874-0904 874-9201
Station 5: Muntinlupa City Hall Quadrangle	862-2611/862-2721
Station 6: Taguig Municipal Hall Quadrangle	642-2060/642-2062
Station 7: Pateros Municipal Hall Quadrangle	643-33691/642-8235

Police Regional Officials

Region I- Ilocos Region Camp Bgen. Oscar Florendo Parian San Fernando City, La Union	(072) 700-5731
Region II- Cagayan Valley Camp Adduru Alimanao Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	(078) 844-6644

Region III- Central Luzon Camp Olivias, City of San Fernando Pampanga	(045) 961-2617
Region IV- A- Calabarzon Camp Vicente Lim Calamba City, Laguna	(049) 531-4470 (049) 834-1600
Region IV- B-MIMOROPA Camp Vicente Lim Calamba Laguna	(049) 834- 1601 (049) 531-011
Region V- Bicol Region Camp Gen. Simeon A. Ola, Legaspi City	(052) 481-1881 (052) 820-4602
Region VI- Western Visayas Camp Martin Delgado, Iloilo City	(033) 337-5511 (033) 335-0970
Region VII- Central Visayas Camp Sergio Osmeña Sr. Osmeña Blvd. Cebu City	(032) 253-2171 (032) 415-5894
Region VIII- Eastern Visayas Camp Sec. Roberto K. Kangleon Brgy. Campetic, Palo, Leyte	(053) 323-3024 (053) 323-3800
Region IX- Zamboanga Peninsula Camp Colonel Romeo Abendan Brgy. Mercedes, Zamboanga City	(062) 991-3000 (062) 991-301
Region X- Northern Mindanao Camp Alagar, Brgy. Lapasan Cagayan De Oro	(088) 726-670 (088) 711-136 (088) 856-3183
Region XI- Davao Region Camp Catitipan, Davao City	(082) 235-2570 (082) 234-2514
Region XII- SOCCSKSARGEN Brgy. Tumbler, Gen. Santos City	(083) 555-1654 (083) 302-5096
ARMM Camp BG Salipada Parang, Maguindanao	(064) 425-0077 (064) 425-0078
CARAGA Camp Rafael Rodriguez Libertad, Butuan City	(085) 342-8549 (085) 342-1367
Cordillera Autonomous Region Camp Bado Dangwa La Trinidad, Benguet	(074) 422-3207 (074) 422- 1977



TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

 **UN WOMEN**  **NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PHILIPPINES**

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women