



LOCAL POLICY MAPPING: HIV AND AIDS AND RELATED ISSUANCES



This mapping of HIV/AIDS policies and related issuances in the local government units covered in this document is a work in progress (WIP). This mapping will be updated accordingly when new policies related to the matter are approved by the concerned local governments.

WIP
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Report:

Local Policy Mapping: HIV/AIDS and Related Issuances
ACHIEVE, Inc.
Manila

Introduction

The Philippine government's HIV and AIDS response in the Philippines since its first recorded case in 1984 indicates policy shifts amid changing realities of the HIV and AIDS situation in the country. From primarily focusing on prevention that had been largely influenced by the "low and slow" character of the epidemic (Simbulan, 2003)¹, policy direction and interventions evolved over time to take into account changing demographics, vulnerabilities and other factors driving HIV and AIDS including barriers to health care services. Of note is the inclusion in legislation of the protection of the human rights of people living with HIV (PLHIV), and the recognition of HIV and AIDS as a public health issue and its wide-ranging social, political and economic ramifications. These find articulation in R.A. 11166 or the Philippine HIV and AIDS Policy Act of 2018 that repealed R.A. 8504 or the Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998. Among others, R.A. 11166 makes discrimination against PLHIVs a crime as well as expands prohibited grounds - perceived or actual HIV status, SOGIE, economic status, ethnicity, age, disability - for discrimination; expands access to testing and treatment (e.g., minors can get an HIV test without parental consent); draws attention to eradication of stigma and discrimination to ensure access to services; imposes stiffer penalties for the violation of confidentiality of a patient; directs a multi-sectoral approach to HIV and AIDS.

Several national laws are relevant to R.A. 11166 that either impede or facilitate HIV and AIDS response. The following laws, for example, complement R.A. 11166 on countering bullying, discriminatory acts, and disclosure of confidential information:

- Labor Code of the Philippines (Articles 133-136 provide safeguards for women employees and declares acts of discrimination unlawful)
- R.A. 7277 or the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons (Title Three sets the prohibition on discrimination against disabled persons)
- R.A. 8371 or The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (Chapter 5: Social Justice and Human Rights sets forth prohibition on discrimination against a person by virtue of one's race, tribe, or ethnicity)
- R.A. 10672 or The Anti-Bullying Act of 2013
- R.A. 10713 or the Data Privacy Act provides legal protection against disclosure of confidential information
- R.A. 111313 or the Safe Spaces Act of 2019 also puts emphasis on confidentiality of victim and minor accused. It is worthwhile to note that the Safe Spaces Act also sets forth prohibited acts based on one's gender.

While there are related laws that can be invoked for the protection of PLHIV, the criminal justice approach laid down in R.A. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 deters persons who use drugs (PWUDs) from seeking health services and potentially increases risky behavior associated with illegal drugs that put PWUDs at a higher risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV.

¹ Early responses to the HIV and AIDS situation in the Philippines were the 1987 National AIDS Prevention and Control Program, 1988 National AIDS and STI Prevention and Control Program, E.O. 39 that established the Philippine National AIDS Council, 1988-1993 Medium Term Plan 1 for HIV and AIDS and 1993-1998 Medium Term Plan 2 for HIV and AIDS.

The effectiveness and efficiency of HIV and AIDS response as embodied in law and policy primarily R.A. 11166 largely depend on local governments. Local governments are mandated to adopt policies and implement programs to respond to local HIV and AIDS specificities pursuant to the law as well as the local governments' mandate² to promote the general welfare of its people. Prior to the passage of R.A. 11166 and specific to local government units (LGUs), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued DILG MC 2013-29 that directed LGUs to establish multi-sectoral Local AIDS Councils (LACs)/Local AIDS Coordinating Bodies to strengthen HIV and AIDS response.

Essentially, LGUs are the key drivers in HIV and AIDS response in the county and are key to bridging the last mile in providing the full HIV-AIDS cascade of services to clients and at-risk populations. These are articulated in localizing HIV and AIDS response.

This paper mapped policy instruments of several local governments that affect HIV and AIDS response. The mapping aimed to address the following objectives: i) review and describe local policy instruments that will ii) form part of a comprehensive knowledge base of existing national and local HIV response, and iii) identify salient provisions of said instruments that enable or hinder HIV response to inform constructive and meaningful engagement toward effective HIV programs, systems, and investments.³

Scope and Methods

The mapping of local HIV and AIDS response focused on Angeles City, Batangas City and Puerto Princesa City in Luzon; City of Manila, Pasig City and Quezon City in the National Capital Region (NCR); Cebu City and Iloilo City in the Visayas; and Cagayan de Oro City and Davao City in Mindanao.

The mapping of local HIV and AIDS response delved into the following themes in accordance with R.A. 11166 and other related national instruments that impact on HIV and AIDS response:

- i) HIV and AIDS
- ii) Anti-discrimination
- iii) Key populations (KPs) and other vulnerable populations (VPs)
 - Men who have sex with men (MSM)
 - Sex workers
 - Transgender people
 - People who inject drugs (PWIDs)
 - Persons deprived of liberty (PDLs)
 - Women
 - Children and young people
 - Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).

The mapping also included COVID-19 related policies that mainstreamed and integrated HIV support amid the pandemic, if any. All policies were downloaded from the websites of the concerned local governments, academic institutions, and digital libraries such as Scribd. It is to be noted that the absence of policies or ordinances as contained herein does not mean the concerned LGU has not passed an ordinance related to the above themes. Some LGUs have no information on policies and ordinances on their official websites, some LGUs have resource links to ordinances but are devoid of content.

² Please see R.A. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991.

³ ACHIEVE Project Document for the Mapping of Local Policies, 2023.

Results and Discussion

HIV/AIDS continues to be a public health challenge in the Philippines. The UNAIDS noted in 2021 that while HIV/AIDS cases may be low in the Philippines compared to other countries, the country recorded the fastest growing HIV epidemic in Asia and the Pacific with HIV prevalence increasing by 207% from 2010-2019 and AIDS-related death increasing by 338%. It has also been observed that cases particularly among the youth has been on the rise, and 21% of AIDS related deaths from 1984-2023 had been among 15-24 years old of which the same age group accounted for almost 30% of infection (Ocampo, 2023).

Based on the latest data released by the Department of Health (DOH), there were 1,240 confirmed HIV-positive people or an average of 50 cases per day in April 2023. The NCR, CALABARZON/R4A, Central Luzon/R3, Davao Region/R11 and Western Visayas/R6 had the greatest number of newly reported cases that collectively comprised 67% of the total number of cases of said reporting period. The DOH has projected a 364, 000 increase of HIV cases by 2030 from 158, 400 in 2022 if the trend continues. A major cornerstone of reversing the trend are effective and sustainable policies at the local level wherein LGUs are primarily the front liners in effecting said policies that facilitate evidence-based programs, systems and investments that meaningfully impact on HIV and AIDS services especially for key populations.

The mapping of local policies of the various local governments, apart from Quezon City and Batangas City that localized R.A. 11166, indicate that existing HIV and AIDS policies are pursuant to R.A. 8504 that was repealed by aforementioned law. Provisions common to all these policies are the establishment of local AIDS councils to operationalize provisions set forth in the ordinances; prevention, treatment including support and care services, and control of HIV and AIDS (e.g., education and information campaigns); protection of privacy, anti-discrimination, non-mandatory or compulsory testing except for certain instances such as blood or organ donors; and monitoring and surveillance.

Anti-discrimination ordinances (ADOs) are present in several LGUs⁴ that are predominantly for the protection of the LGBTQ+ and complemented by Ordinances that direct the creation of City Pride Councils. Anti-discrimination provisions can also be found in other ordinances such as the anti-bullying ordinance, Children and Youth Code.

Of the policies related to anti-discrimination, very few of these decree non-discrimination based on one's medical condition or health circumstance. One of the local governments, Angeles City, makes explicit in its ADO the definition of health status particularly refers to the HIV status of a person "and other stigmatized health conditions." Another local government, Batangas City, has included discrimination against families and caregivers of patients with infectious disease as unlawful in one of its anti-discrimination ordinances. In Quezon City, other than the anti-discrimination provisions including redress mechanisms for discrimination relating to HIV and AIDS response in its Comprehensive STI, HIV and AIDS Ordinance and its ADO based on SOGIE, the City has an ordinance that outlaw discrimination against women workers who are perceived, suspected or HIV-positive in public or private offices.

There is a dearth on policies directly relating to key populations to consider realities or factors that contribute to fueling HIV and AIDS cases. For example, a significant number of HIV infections are among people who inject drugs (through sharing of needles) but there are no ordinances to address this.

⁴ There are no copies of ADOs found for the LGUs of Cebu City, Cagayan de Oro, and Davao City.

Local ordinances pertaining to other vulnerable populations make references to HIV and AIDs and prescribe a range of health services and support such as reproductive health care, sexuality education, HIV prevention and treatment. For certain constituencies such as those in entertainment establishments, ordinances veer heavily on regulation – mandatory screening of entertainers and others with similar occupation to secure a health clearance, mandatory attendance by owners, managers on STI/HIV/AIDS seminars, provision of prophylactics by entertainment, among others.

Mapping of Local Policies

A. LUZON

Angeles City, Pampanga

Angeles City, a first class highly urbanized city in the Province of Pampanga, is one of the major cities that has been ranking high in terms of increases in HIV and AIDS cases. It accounts for _____ (number of cases) in Central Luzon/Region 3. The April 2023 data of the DOH indicate that Central Luzon remains to be one of the regions with the greatest number of newly reported cases in April 2023: there are 130 new cases or 10% of the total reported cases in the country.

Based on data at hand, Angeles City has two ordinances dealing with HIV and AIDS and three ordinances that have implications for HIV and AIDS response.

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. City Ordinance Creating the City AIDS Council, 1998
2. City Ordinance 106. The AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance of 2000

The Ordinance aims to strengthen the City AIDS Council by directing its efforts towards HIV and AIDS prevention and control, care and support, research and development and monitoring and evaluation. The Ordinance directs compulsory education on HIV prevention, 100% condom use, regular examination, access to quality reproductive health care, and non-hiring of minors in the entertainment industry.

For its operations, the Ordinance mandates the provision of a regular budget for the Council.

The Ordinance also renamed the Social Hygiene Clinic into the Reproductive Health and Wellness Center.

Policies Related to Anti- Discrimination

1. PO-693-08-12: Ordinance Prohibiting Any Acts of Discrimination Within the City of Angeles on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender, Disability, Health Status, Religion, Race and Nationality

The Ordinance decrees discrimination against any person and/or groups of people and on the grounds of disability, age, health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender and sexual preferences, ethnicity, and religion unlawful. The following are the prohibited acts under the ordinance:

- refusal to admit any person to a public program or service
- discrimination in employment including terms and conditions of employment

- refusal to admit or expulsion of a person from educational institutions
- refusal or revocation of accreditation and/or registration of any organization
- refusal to admit any person to avail of medical and other health services including health insurances and other health benefits as provided by law
- refusal of a person's application or revocation of professional licenses
- denying access to and/or refusal to use private and public establishments, facilities, utilities, transportation or services, housing that are open to the general public
- denial of an application or revocation of government issued or other private or juridical entities of a license, clearance, certification or any other document
- refusal to admit any person in any business establishment
- harassment by law enforcement agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and
- harassment of juridical persons of their members, stockholders, benefactors, clients, or patrons.

The Ordinance further ordains that persons with disabilities and transgender people are permitted to use comfort rooms with rainbow signs. Transgender as well have the option to use female comfort rooms.

Penalties for violating the provisions set forth in this Ordinance are as follows:

Individuals:

Fine of less than One Thousand Pesos (PhP1,000.00) but not to exceed Five Thousand Pesos (PhP5,000.00) plus imprisonment of not less than sixty (60) days but not to exceed one (1) year)

Business Establishments:

First Offense: Fine of not less than PhP1,000.00 but not to exceed PhP3,000.00

Second Offense: Fine of PhP3,000 but not to exceed PhP5,000.00 and warning on the establishment.

Third Offense:

Imprisonment of the Operation Manager and immediate supervisor of not less than (60) days but not to exceed one (1) year and closure of the establishment.

Batangas City

As of December 2022, the Batangas City Health Office-HIV-STI Program reported that the City had the highest number of HIV cases in the Province of Batangas and the latter ranked fourth in the highest number of cases in CALABARZON (Batangas City LGU, 2022). The DOH April 2023 data shows that CALABARZON, accounting for 21% of HIV cases in the country, ranks second in the highest number of HIV cases among regions.

Ordinance No. 7 S. 2022 or the Batangas City HIV and AIDS Policy Ordinance is the primary local legislation pertaining to HIV and AIDS of the City. This repealed Ordinance No. 19. S. 2016 that was in accordance with the repealed 1998 Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act. Batangas has passed at least more than five ordinances and resolutions that have significance for HIV and AIDS response.

1. Ordinance No. 7 S. 2022: An Ordinance Creating the Batangas City AIDS Council for the Implementation of the Philippine Comprehensive Policy on HIV, AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support, Repealing for the Purpose Batangas City Ordinance No. 19 S. 2016 Otherwise Known as the Batangas City Multi-Sectoral STI, HIV and AIDS Council

The Ordinance reconstituted the Batangas City Multi-Sectoral STI, HIV and AIDS Council created by Ordinance No. 19 S. 2016 into the Batangas City AIDS Council (BCAC) and directs the BCAC, among others, to – collaborate with stakeholders (e.g. PLHIV concerned government agencies, CSOs) to develop the City’s six (6)- year AIDS Medium Term Plan (ATMP); take the lead in ATMP implementation monitoring and mid-term evaluations; mobilize fund sources for the ATMP; monitor and evaluate HIV-related policies, programs and services.

The ATMP, which is to be periodically updated by the BCAC, shall include – HIV and AIDS response target and strategies; prevention, treatment care and support as well as other components of said response; systems and processes for HIV and AIDS program interventions; sources of funds for the implementation of the ATMP.

The Ordinance directs an HIV, AIDS, STI response anchored on human rights, HIV and AIDS information as an integral part of health service, and highlights the need to reach out to key populations and vulnerable communities for the full cascade of HIV and AIDS response that is inclusive, non-discriminatory, participatory, gender-based, age-appropriate, evidence-based. Confidentiality and privacy in HIV care and redress mechanisms for discriminatory acts and practices against persons on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status.

Policies Related to Anti-Discrimination

1. Ordinance No. 12 S. 2016: An Ordinance Providing for A Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Policy on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression

The Ordinance aims at protecting the rights of the LGBT community and prescribes prohibited acts – discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; harassment, unjust detention and involuntary confinement; refusal of entry and to serve in establishments; promotion of discrimination against LGBT; and other analogous acts. To this end, affirmative actions are set forth, such as compliance with the minimum wage set by the Regional Wage Board or other Congressional legislation as well as mandatory benefits as provided by law, conduct of gender sensitivity trainings including SOGIE in work places and other institutions, designation of gender comfort rooms in all public and private offices and establishments, ensuring that health facilities and services are accessible, gender-sensitive and gender-responsive. Other than this, the Ordinance “strongly encourage(s)” the Batangas City Police District in partnership with the Batangas City Protection Center to deal with SOGIE concerns in coordination with the VAW or VAWC/Human Rights desks of every police station in the city. Relatedly, SOGIE concerns are to be incorporated in the functions of VAWC desks in the barangays. Further, the Ordinance prescribes the annual celebration of Philippine Pride March, World AIDS Day and Human Rights Day.

The Ordinance directs the implementation of the following programs: Discrimination Databank and Monitoring; Access to Legal Representation of Victims of discrimination based on SOGIE; Anti-Discrimination Campaign; Psychological Counselling; Policy Review; and mobilization of the LGBT community in the barangays to ensure sectoral representation in the City Government.

The penalty for violation of the prohibited acts by any person, natural or juridical, is up to one (1) year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to PhP5,000.00. A victim may also take independent action for damages or may avail of relief.

To oversee the implementation of this Ordinance, a Batangas City Pride Council is established composed of representatives from the local governments, education sector, accredited non-government organizations and the city police district. Implementation of the provisions of the Ordinance will be funded from 5% of the annual GAD budget.

2. Ordinance No. 5 S. 2020: Providing for the Protection of Health Workers and Other Frontline Workers, Patients of Infectious Diseases and Their Families from Discrimination, Stigmatization, and Public Shaming, Providing Penalties Therefor and For Other Purposes

The Ordinance decrees the following acts unlawful -any action that causes shame, disgrace, humiliation, stigma and discrimination against health workers, patient and person under monitoring and investigation of a contagious disease including their care givers or families; public dissemination, regardless of medium, of any information about a patient, person under monitoring or investigation including their care givers or families; refusal of any public officer to assist a patient, person under monitoring or investigation including their care givers or families.

Violation of the ordinance entails up to six (6) months of imprisonment or a fine of up to PhP5,000.00 or both at the discretion of the Court.

3. Ordinance No. 7 S. 2015: Comprehensive Anti-Bullying Ordinance of Batangas City

The Ordinance identifies bullying - that takes on discrimination due certain characteristics or differences such as race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, mental, physical or sensory disability - unlawful. The penalty for the violation of the provisions set forth in the Ordinance is a fine up to PhP3,000.00.

A City Anti-Bullying Council is established to oversee the implementation of the Ordinance. To complement the Council, the Ordinance directs the establishment of an Anti-Bullying Committee in all elementary and secondary schools (public or private) in the City.

4. Anti-discrimination provisions against persons on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status including stipulation on redress mechanisms are found in the Batangas City HIV and AIDS Policy Ordinance of 2022. The Ordinance defines the following discriminatory acts and practices: discrimination in the workplace, discrimination in learning institutions, restriction on travel and habitation, restrictions on shelter, prohibition from seeking or holding public office, exclusion from credit and insurance services, discrimination in hospitals and health institutions, denial of burial services, bullying and other similar acts. Further, the Ordinance decrees the heads of public and private offices and the city mayor to put into effect redress mechanisms on discrimination against PLHIV, person suspected or perceived to be HIV positive.

PWIDS

Batangas has passed several ordinances with the intent of making the city drug free. Several of these ordinances are:

1. Ordinance No. 30 S. 2011: An Ordinance Creating the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) and Appropriating Funds Thereof
2. Ordinance No. 9 S. 2016: Amending Ordinance No. 30 S. 2011 Entitled " An Ordinance Creating the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) of Batangas City and Appropriating Funds Thereof"
3. Ordinance No. 6 S. 2017: Ordinance Promoting a Drug-Free Batangas City, Providing Sanctions Therefor, and For Other Purposes

These Ordinances established the City and Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils. Of note in these Ordinances, particularly Ordinance No. 6 S. 2017, is the express participation of the community in "barangay drug clearing." The community is tasked to monitor and report to authorities any act that directly or indirectly concerns the use or trafficking of dangerous drugs.

All ordinances have no provisions that may have a bearing on HIV interventions or access of services particularly for PWIDS. There is a provision (Ordinance No. 6) that addresses livelihood opportunities for persons became unemployed or whose income opportunities compromised due dangerous drug use.

Policies related to other vulnerable populations

Children and Young People

1. Ordinance No. 3 S. 2016: An Ordinance Creating the Adolescent and Youth Health Council in the City of Batangas

The Ordinance ordains the Adolescent and Youth Health Council to be the policy - making body for adolescent and youth health development, guide its technical working group, and to take the lead in promotional activities (e.g., IEC) and referral for adolescent-friendly health services.

To operationalize the provisions of the Ordinance, the Technical Working Group is tasked to implement the following programs – health promotions and campaign, capacity building for adolescents and youth, health policy and advocacy in schools, communities/barangays and workplaces, establish and ensure a functional support system as well as access to health care and services for adolescents and the youth.

2. Ordinance No. 10 S. 2019: The Batangas City Child and Youth Welfare Code of 2019

The Ordinance enumerates the rights of children (e.g., right to a safe environment, right to education, right to protection from any harm, discrimination). It also provides for provisions on assistance (financial and social) for widowed or abandoned parent and minor dependent, solo parents, unmarried mothers and their children, and women and children in difficult circumstances.

As stated in the Ordinance, penalties for violations against children including prostitution and white slave trade are governed by R.A. 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004, Revised Penal Code and R.A. 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 as amended by R.A. 10364. Further, provisions of R.A.

7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act are to be strictly enforced. The Ordinance also adopts the provisions of R.A. 10672 or the Anti-Bullying Act.

Pertinent to health, the Ordinance directs the City Government to provide information, education and services on reproductive and sexual health including early pregnancy prevention, sex education, and prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. The City Health Office is directed to employ a reproductive health care approach pursuant to R.A. 10354 or the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 as well as adhere to the WHO's Strategic Approach to Strengthening Sexual Reproductive Health Policies and Programmes.

To oversee the implementation of the Ordinance, the Batangas City Council for the Welfare of Children is set up.

Puerto Princesa City, Palawan

Puerto Princesa City recorded increases in the number of HIV cases at least for the past five (5) years. Based on data at hand, Puerto Princesa recorded 40 cases in 2017, 59 in 2018, 42 in 2019, 19 in 2020 and 112 in 2021. From 1988 to 2021, the city had 416 cases. The city has consistently had the highest number of recorded cases among the municipalities in the Province of Palawan. From 1988 to 2021, the Province had a total number of 668 cases. Of these cases, the 15-24 (221 cases) and 25-34 (342) age groups recorded the highest cases. By sex, males recorded the highest at 627 compared to females at 41. By mode of transmission, males having sex with males and females recorded 218, males having sex with males at 334, male-female sex at 88, mother-to-child at three (3), and five (5) unknown. Among OFWs, there were 40 cases. (DOH CHD MIMAROPA, 2017-2021). By end 2022, the province recorded 250 cases (Palawan Daily News, 2023).

To address HIV and AIDS in the city, Puerto Princesa has passed an ordinance to create the local AIDS council and one ordinance that has a bearing on HIV and AIDS response. Recognizing the importance of community mobilization as an important component of HIV and AIDS response, the local government through the AIDS council has issued guidelines for the setting up of Barangay HIV and AIDS Teams that will serve as frontliners for HIV and AIDS in the communities.

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. City Ordinance No. 815: An Ordinance Institutionalizing the Comprehensive Program for the Awareness, Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV and AIDS in the City of Puerto Princesa and Thereby Strengthening the Puerto Princesa City Local AIDS Council (PPC-LAC), Providing Funds for the Implementation and Prescribing Penalties for Violations Thereof City
2. Local AIDS Council Guidelines for the Implementation of the Barangay HIV and AIDS Team (BHAT): A Community Mobilization Strategy on HIV Advocacy

The guidelines specify the composition of the BHAT and its roles and responsibilities, conditions for formation (e.g., learning development for BHAT on STI, HIV and AIDS, SOGIE; peer education and CBS for HIV). Of note in the conditions for formation is the adoption of provisions of R.A. 11166 on service delivery network for testing, diagnosis, treatment, care, and support. The guidelines direct a yearly evaluation to address gaps and identify innovations to enhance the program.

Policies Related to Anti-Discrimination

1. Ordinance No. 657: An Ordinance Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgenders in the City of Puerto Princesa and Providing Penalties Therefor

The Ordinance sets the following commission of acts as unlawful by any person, natural or juridical, public or private:

- denial of access to public service based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity
- denial of employment, full employment benefits
- denial of admission, expulsion from educational institutions
- denial of medical and other health services
- denial of access or use of establishments open to the general public
- harassment by law enforcement such as the PNP and AFP
- other analogous circumstances.

Violation of the Ordinance entails a fine of PhP1,000.00 for the first offense, PhP 2,500.00 for the second, PhP5,000.00 for the third and/or subsequent violations.

B. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

City of Manila

Based on the very scarce data at hand on the City relating to HIV and AIDS policies and other policy instruments that have implications for HIV and AIDS response, the City of Manila passed an ordinance in 2014 – Ordinance No. 8348 that sought to amend Ordinance No. 8179 or the Manila City STI/AIDS Council Ordinance to strengthen the City's STI, HIV and AIDS response.

An ADO – Ordinance No. 8695, Manila LGBTQI Protection Ordinance – was passed in 2020. This Ordinance prohibits:

- Denying or limiting employees' access to opportunities for promotion, transfer, training and schooling
- Refusing employment based on actual or perceived SOGIE
- Denying access to medical/health programs and services based on actual or perceived SOGIE
- Denying admission, student expulsion or dismissal, preventing a student from graduating, or refusal to issue clearance to a student based on actual or perceived SOGIE
- Revoking accreditation of LGBTQI organizations in schools and workplaces
- Subjecting any person to verbal or written insult and on any social media platforms
- Refusing services based on SOGIE (e.g. accommodations, renting dwelling, malls, etc)
- Organizing groups and activities that promote/incite discrimination against LGBTQI people
- Profiling, unjust detention and involuntary confinement.

To operationalize the Ordinance, a Gender Sensitivity and Development Council is set up. Other than the Council, barangays are mandated to set up LGBTQI assistance desks.

Violation of the provisions of the Ordinance entails a fine of PhP1,000 and/or imprisonment of six months for the first offense; a fine of PhP 2,000 and/or imprisonment of six day and one day to eight months or both for the second offense; and, a PhP3,000 fine and/or imprisonment up to a year for the third offense.

Pasig City

Pasig City logged 2, 2739 cases from 1984 to October of 2022. From January to October of 2022, the city recorded 251 cases and 13 deaths. On the same period, 1, 731 PLHIV were on ARV treatment. Of the 2022 total number of cases, the highest number are in the 15-24 (79 cases), 25-34 (115 cases), 35-49 (46 cases) age groups. The number of cases by modes of transmission is - MSM:169; males having sex with males and females: 43; male-female sex: 30; mother-to-child: 1; and unknown: 8. (Metro Manila Center for Health Development as cited by Positibong Pasigueno Inc., 2023)

The primary HIV and AIDS legislation of the City is an Ordinance that was approved in 2011. Based on data at hand, the City has at least three (3) ordinances that have implications on HIV and AIDS response.

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. Ordinance No. 22, Series of 2011: An Ordinance Strengthening the Pasig City AIDS/HIV Control Program by Creating the Pasig City AIDS Prevention and Control Council Defining Its Duties and Responsibilities, Composition and For Other Purposes

The Ordinance established the Pasig City AIDS/HIV Control Council that will be responsible for -- HIV and AIDS policy and program setting; HIV and AIDS education and communications program; HIV and AIDS monitoring and data systems, guidelines for medical, dental, and other procedures that pose a risk for HIV transmission; provision of HIV testing and counselling; and, coordination with national or international agencies involved in HIV and AIDS response.

Policies Related to Anti-Discrimination

1. Ordinance No. 4, Series of 2022: An Ordinance Prohibiting Any Person from Committing Any Act of Discrimination Against a Person Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression, Providing Implementation Mechanisms and Penalties Thereof

Pursuant to pertinent provisions of the Philippine Constitution, Local Government Code and international instruments, the Ordinance aims to ensure full participation of all genders in development processes and benefit from it. To this end, the Ordinance specifies unlawful acts based on one's actual or perceived SOGIE: discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; subjecting a person to verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; discrimination against cross dressing of LGBTs; harassment, unjust detention and involuntary confinement; activities that promote or incite discrimination against LGBT; and other analogous acts.

As an affirmative action, the Ordinance directs that pandemics and other emergencies should not impede response to gender-based violence; installation of gender-inclusive and neutral comfort rooms in all establishments and public offices; incorporate SOGIE concerns in the functions of VAWC desks in the barangays and police sub-stations; capacity building for concerned persons or officials cited in the Ordinance. The

Ordinance also prescribes the annual celebration of the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia, Philippine Pride March, Transgender Day of Remembrance, World AIDS Day and Human Rights Day.

Any person, natural or juridical, found guilty of the prohibited acts faces up to one (1) year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to PhP5,000.00 or both and shall attend a SOGIE awareness seminar. A victim may also take independent action for damages or may avail of relief.

To oversee the implementation of this Ordinance, a Batangas City Pride Council is to be established.

2. Ordinance No. 5, Series of 2022: An Ordinance Creating the Pasig City Pride Development Council, Defining Its Functions and Responsibilities

The Ordinance established the Pasig City Pride Development Council to – monitor implementation of the anti-discrimination ordinance; propose anti-discrimination policies and programs, specifically, the PRIDE Plan and monitor the same; review and amend policies with anti-discriminatory provisions as well as education related materials; assist victims of stigma and discrimination and ensure that they are provided with legal, counseling and psychological assistance. Of note in the Ordinance is the provision that stresses mobilizing LGBTQ+ in the communities to enable their active participation in programs.

Policies related to Key Populations and other Vulnerable Populations

Children and Young People

1. Ordinance No. 19, Series of 2016: An Ordinance Creating the Center for Dialysis, Healthy Lifestyle, Ambulatory Services, Maternity Clinic and New Born Care (CHAMP)

The Ordinances provides the following mandatory services -- affordable and quality hemodialysis treatment, preventive, primary and behavioral care, outpatient services (e.g., diagnosis, treatment, consultation); and maternal and new-born care. Specific to HIV and AIDS, the Ordinance directs the provision of treatment, counseling, care and support for PLHIVs, HIV screening test for pregnant women and walk-in patients, and free anti-retroviral drug for PLHIVs.

Quezon City

Quezon City recorded 819 HIV cases from January – December in 2022 out of the 26, 321 persons who underwent voluntary HIV counselling and testing in said period. Of the total HIV cases, 450 or 52% were in the 25-34 age group, 280 or 35% in the 15-24 age group, 105 or 12.9% in the 35-49 age group, and 13 or 1.6% in the 50 and above age group. Of all recorded cases, 709 or 87% have already been referred to a treatment hub and 627 or 77% underwent antiretroviral therapy. (Balita Online, 2023)

In December of 2022, Quezon City reported a rise on STI cases – 2, 538 cases as against 1,625 in 2021 - from January-November 2022 prompting the local government to urge citizens to avail of its free testing, counselling, and consultation for HIV. (Moaje, 2022)

The primary legislation governing HIV and AIDS response in Quezon City is its 2021 Comprehensive STI, HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance that localized R.A. 11166. Among other considerations, the Ordinance reiterates the City's commitment to have

zero new cases, zero discrimination, and zero HIV-related deaths in the city (#ZeroAt2030 Campaign).

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. SP 3126, S-2021: An Ordinance Providing for the Quezon City Comprehensive STI, HIV, and AIDS Prevention and Control Program and Appropriating Funds Thereof

The Ordinance, localizing the mandates of R.A. 11166, repealed Ordinance No. SP 2504-2016 or the STI, HIV, and AIDS Prevention Control Act including all other ordinances inconsistent with it. The following are among salient features of the Ordinance:

- Reorganization of the Quezon City STI, HIV and AIDS Council (QCSAC) created under Ordinance No. SP-838, S-199. The reorganization saw to the inclusion of representatives from PLHIV organizations, QC Pride Council, private organization, or NGO with expertise in standard setting and service delivery, and NGOs working with key populations
- Development of a five (5)-year QC STI, HIV, AIDS Prevention and Control Program
- Formation of the QC STI, HIV, AIDS Working Group to coordinate the implementation of the Ordinance and Action Plan
- Establish and expand an integrated STI, HIV and AIDS Service Delivery Network
- Establish a business continuity and disaster resiliency to mainstream support services amid national or local emergencies and calamities
- Renamed the QC Social Hygiene Clinics to Reproductive Health and Wellness Clinics (RHWCs)
- Maintain a comprehensive STI, HIV and AIDS monitoring and evaluation program
- Partnership with civil society organizations and the private sector and ensuring sustained participation of key populations and vulnerable communities in the City's STI, HIV, AIDS Prevention and Control
- Allocation of funds for the implementation of the Ordinance and the STI, HIV, and AIDS Prevention and Control Trust Fund
- Information, Education, Communication and Other Community- Based Interventions. This includes the institutional participation of barangays, educational institutions, workplaces, government offices, hotels/motels/transient house, entertainment establishment, prisons and other closed settings, manpower/recruitment and placement agencies, Department of Public Order and Safety, QCPD and other enforcement agencies. Majority of these institutions are required to implement a STI, HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Policy where feasible to which a special design module shall be made instead.
- Free STI and HIV Screening and Testing
- Policy on Partner Notification and Contact Tracing
- Prevention Programs for Key Affected Populations and Vulnerable Communities
- Stigma and Discrimination Reduction
- Biomedical Interventions for Prevention and Control
- Information, Education, and Communications Campaign on STI, HIV, and AIDS Treatment, and Other Services
- Prohibition of Misinformation
- Available and accessible STI, HIV, and AIDS Treatment, Care, and Support
- Protection of STI, HIV and AIDS Service Providers
- Fines and Penalties for Prohibited Acts
- Administrative Fines and Penalties for Juridical Persons.

2. Ordinance No. SP-2419, S-2015: An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. SP-2333, S-2014, Entitled: "An Ordinance Establishing Guidelines For The Creation Of A Barangay Health Management Council (BHMCI To Be Observed By Every Barangay Within the Territorial Jurisdiction Of Quezon City, For The Purpose Of Expediting The Effective Implementation Of Priority Health Programs Such As, But Not Limited To, Maternal And Child Health Care, Nutrition, Tuberculosis Prevention, Family Planning, Dengue Prevention, Elderly Care, Oral Health Care, Voluntary Blood Service Program, And Rabies Prevention

The Ordinance established the BHMCI to operationalize a Comprehensive Barangay Health Service Delivery Plan including a) Maternal care; b) Child Care; c) Nutrition; d) Family Planning; e) Elderly Care; f) Oral Health Care; g) Voluntary Blood Services; h) Rabies Prevention; i) Dengue Prevention; j) Tuberculosis Prevention and Control, and k) HIV Prevention. The BHMCI is also mandated to review and monitor implementation of laws related to health and recommend policies deemed necessary.

Policies Related to Anti-Discrimination

1. Ordinance No. SP-2357, S-2014: An Ordinance Providing for A Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Policy on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE)

The Ordinance aims to protect the rights of the LGBT community and specifies prohibited acts – discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; harassment, unjust detention and involuntary confinement; barring people entry and refusal to serve in establishments; promotion of discrimination against LGBT; and other analogous acts. To this end, affirmative actions are set forth, such as compliance with the minimum wage set by the Regional Wage Board or other Congressional legislation and other mandatory benefits as provided by law, gender sensitivity trainings including SOGIE in work places and other institutions, designation of all gender comfort rooms in public and private offices and establishments, ensuring that health facilities and services are accessible, gender affirming

The Ordinance also directs the incorporation of SOGIE concerns in the VAWC/Human Rights desks of every police station in the city and in the functions of VAWC desks in the barangays.

The Ordinance prescribes the annual celebration of LGBT events – International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia, Philippine Pride March, World AIDS Day and Human Rights Day.

The following programs are to be implemented: Discrimination Databank and Monitoring; Access to Legal Representation of Victims of discrimination based on SOGIE; Anti-Discrimination Campaign; Psychological Counselling; Policy Review; and mobilization of LGBT persons in the barangays to ensure sectoral representation in the City Government.

Any person, natural or juridical, who would be found guilty of the prohibited acts could face up to one (1) year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to PhP5,000.00. A victim may also take independent action for damages or may avail of relief.

To oversee the implementation of this Ordinance, a Quezon City Pride Council is established composed of representatives from the local government, education sector, accredited non-government organizations and the city police district.

3. Ordinance No. SP-2210, S-2013:⁵ An Ordinance Prohibiting All Forms of Discrimination of Workers Perceived or Suspected or Even Found to Be Positively Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Workplaces within the Jurisdiction of Quezon City

Ordinance decrees, be it in government or private offices, unlawful to discriminate against any employee or applicant based on perceived or actual HIV status; and unlawful to impose mandatory HIV testing to the same. Violation of this Ordinance will result in the revocation of licenses to operate.

4. The 2021 Comprehensive STI, HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance of the City also sets forth anti-discrimination provisions and corresponding penalties for violations as well as interventions to reduce stigma and discrimination brought on by STI, HIV and AIDS.

Policies Related to Key Populations and Other Vulnerable Populations

Children and Young People

1. Ordinance No. SP-2180, S-2011: An Ordinance Enacting the Quezon City Children's Code of 2012

This Ordinance decrees the protection of children's rights and as such, directs the crafting of a local development plan for children. This Ordinance was amended by Ordinance No. SP-2834, S-2019 or An Ordinance Amending SP-2180, Series of 2012, Entitled "An Ordinance Enacting the Quezon City Children's Code of 2012 to include the creation of the QC Protection Center for Women, Children, and Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgenders; amended by Ordinance No. 2450-2015 to include provisions on participation and representation in local disaster risk reduction and management; and, amended by Ordinance No. 2587-2017 to include provisions on banning the selling, giving, or sharing any type of firecracker to children.

Of note in the Ordinance are: Section 13, par. (h) of the Ordinance requires every barangay to improve the health status of pregnant women, mothers and children with the goal that all HIV-exposed newborns and HIV-positive mothers are identified and receive enhanced case follow-up, care and support; and, Section 15 that requires the Quezon City government, through the City Health Department, to take appropriate measures to establish a comprehensive parents orientation development program which includes courses on HIV/AIDS and to conduct massive information and education on HIV/AIDS, especially among adolescent children.

2. Ordinance No. SP-262, S-2017: An Ordinance Establishing and Adopting An Adolescent Health and Development Program (AHDP) and Establishing the AHDP Council and Appropriating Funds Therefor

The Ordinance aims to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy and improve the well-being of adolescents and the youth. As such, the Ordinance directs an evidence-based, participatory and youth-inclusive program; implementation of an ADHP service delivery network; establishment of teen health quarters as well as direct other health facilities to adopt the adolescent friendly healthy standards set by the DOH; skills upgrading of health workers; ensure health service provision is adolescent friendly; conduct of health promotion and advocacy including training of teen educators in the community and schools with the end view of improving the health seeking behavior among adolescents.

⁵ Pursuant to R.A. 8504.

The Adolescent Health and Development Program Council shall see to the implementation and monitoring of the ADHP.

LGBTQI+

1. Ordinance No. SP-2191, S-2012: An Ordinance Creating A Quezon City Protection Center For Women, Children And Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals And Transgenders (LGBTs) Who Are Victims/ Survivors Of Violence And Abuse, Adopting A Comprehensive Program Thereof And For Other Purposes

The Ordinance directs the setting up of a protection center for victim-survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and abuse that shall administer appropriate interventions to victims and their families (e.g., medical and police assistance, medico-legal, legal, psychological services including pre-test and post-test counseling for RTI, STI, unwanted pregnancy and HIV and AIDS), ensure safety, provide referral for offenders and case management for rehabilitation, and serves as a resource center for GBV and abuse in the city. The Center, which shall be under the Office of the Mayor, will be manned by professionals such as a psychologist, a medico-legal officer, PNP, a legal officer who specializes in GBV and abuse. The Center is directed to observe confidentiality at all times.

2. Ordinance No. SP. 3081, S-2021: An Ordinance Establishing the District Pride Councils in Each District of Quezon City for the Implementation of the Various LGBTQI+ Related Policies, Programs and Projects of the Quezon City Government in the Barangays Pursuant to Ordinance No. SP 2357, S-2014 and Appropriating Funds Thereof

The Ordinance established the Pride Councils in the six (6) districts of the city that shall serve as the focal groups for the implementation of LGBTQI+ policies, programs and activities.

The Ordinance directs the councils to: monitor complaints or violations of the Quezon City Gender Fair Ordinance; facilitate and assist victims of stigma and discrimination; maintain case documentation, system and databank for stigma and discrimination cases; recommend policies responsive to the LGBTQI+ concerns to the barangay and city governments; recommend to the Office of the Mayor programs and activities for funding and budgeting; formulate a district level comprehensive sectoral plan that takes into account gaps and issues of the sector; assist in the conduct of trainings and seminars.

Sex Workers/Trafficked Persons

1. Ordinance No. SP-2999, S-2000: An Ordinance Establishing The Institutional Mechanisms For The Protection And Support Of Trafficked Persons, Pursuant To The Provisions Of Republic Act No. 9208, Otherwise Known As The "Anti-Trafficking Ni Persons Act Of 2003," As Amended By Republic Act No. 10364, Or The "Expanded Anti-Trafficking Ni Persons Act Of 2012," And For Other Purposes

The Ordinance established the Quezon City Council On Anti-Trafficking that is tasked to oversee the implementation of R.A. 10364 or the Expanded Anti- Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012 at the local level through policies and programs to realize prevention, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked person; mandates the Council to enact rules and regulations that will strengthen anti-trafficking, among others.

A QC Joint Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons is likewise established to coordinate surveillance, investigation and rescue operations.

Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs)

1. Ordinance No. SP-3002, S-2021: An Ordinance Institutionalizing A Comprehensive Program For Persons Deprived Of Liberty (PDLs) At The Quezon City Jail Female Dormitory, Providing Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes

The Ordinance addresses the gendered needs of women PDLs. It directs the provision of the following services and programs – physical health care services, in house medical services (e.g., HIV/AIDS test, pre-natal and post-natal examination), mental health care services, drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation program, education program (ALS, TESDA, college), livelihood program, aftercare and reintegration program.

Women

1. Ordinance No. SP-2238, S-2013:

An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. Sp-2195, S-2012, Entitled "An Ordinance Establishing A Human Milk Bank in Quezon City Owned Hospitals For The Support Of Women And Children In Need Of Breast Milk

The Ordinance directs the staffing of the Milk Bank to be composed of health personnel trained on human milk banking and lactation management. It also provides for said personnel's functions and responsibilities. Specific to HIV and AIDS concern, the Ordinance directs the provision of counseling on breastfeeding for HIV positive mothers. If needed, health personnel are to offer help and support including information about counseling and local support.

C. VISAYAS

Cebu City

Cebu City has been logging a high number of HIV cases in the Central Visayas Region in recent years. The 2022 year-end report of the DOH indicates that the City ranked the highest in the increase of HIV cases among highly urbanized cities in the country. As of May 2022, DOH-CV data shows that Cebu City accounts for 59% or 4,993 of the recorded 8, 407 HIV cases in Central Visayas (Suralta, 2023). The 113 HIV cases from January to May 2022 had been mainly acquired through MSM and sharing of needles (Cordova, 2022).

The City has passed resolutions and ordinances that have implications for HIV and AIDS response such as the Cebu City SOGIESC Equality Ordinance, Cebu City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance, Ordinance Institutionalizing the End Violence Against Women and Their Children Fund.

Particular to health and HIV and AIDS response, Ordinance No. 2163 or the Cebu City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance penalizes any person engaged in trafficking of persons that led to the latter to acquire HIV.

Iloilo City

Iloilo City ranked 5th in terms of number of recorded HIV cases among the eight provinces and cities in Region VI from January to September of 2022.⁶ Out of 814 HIV cases, the City accounted for 92 (Gomez, 2023). For the month of September 2022, the City accounted for 17 recorded cases out of 107 and ranked second in the region for the highest number of cases (The Lifeline, 2022)⁷. Since 1986 to September 2022, Iloilo City recorded 1,211 cases making it rank third in highest number of cases in the region (Gomez, 2023).⁸

The overarching policy on HIV and AIDS of Iloilo City was passed in 2016 prior to the passage of R.A. 11166 in 2018. Based on data at hand, there at least two (2) other policies that have been passed that have implications for HIV and AIDS response.

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. Resolution Ordinance No. 2016-330: An Ordinance Amending Regulation Ordinance No. 2002-237, Otherwise Known as “An Ordinance Promulgating Policies for the Prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS, Strengthening the Iloilo STI/HIV/AIDS Council (ISAC), Its Powers and Functions and Providing Appropriation for Such Purpose”

The Ordinance directs the regulation of entertainment establishments and the provision of health care services specifically persons with risky behavior through the Social Hygiene and Sundown Clinics. As such, - 1) owners and managers of entertainment establishments are directed to have a reproductive health policy for dissemination to all of its employees; 2) all entertainment establishment shall observe a 100% condom use policy. Managers and owners are required to make condoms available and encourage entertainers to carry condoms. Entertainers are to assist in educating their customers about condom use and the establishment’s condom policy. The CHO is likewise expected to distribute information materials on condom use; 3) entertainers are required to undergo regular STI screening at the Social Hygiene Clinic before reporting for work. Establishments are dissuaded from hiring entertainers without a duly signed work and health permit by the CHO; and, 4) entertainment establishments are prohibited from hiring minors and allowing the latter inside the establishment.

The Ordinance sets forth the following penalties on violations of certain provisions:

- 1) Non-compliance of establishments to put in place a reproductive health policy: first offense: warning and fine of Php1,000; second offense: last warning and fine of Php2,000; third offense: closure for 15 days; fourth offense: revocation of license to operate
- 2) Non-compliance of establishments with the 100% condom use policy: first offense: warning and fine of Php1,000; second offense: last warning and fine of Php2,000; third offense: closure for 15 days; fourth offense: revocation of license to operate
- 3) Non-compliance of entertainers to undergo regular STI screening, non-compliance of HIV-positive entertainers to undergo one-on-one counseling with Social Hygiene Clinic (counselors), non-compliance of establishments to not hiring of entertainers without work and health permits: first offense: warning and penalty of Php3,000; second offense: closure and revocation of business permits

⁶ Number of HIV cases recorded from January to September 2022: Iloilo Province (210 cases); Negros Occidental (172 cases); Capiz (106 cases); Bacolod City (101); Iloilo City (92 cases); Aklan (71 cases); Antique (48 cases); Guimaras (14 cases).

⁷ Of all the provinces and cities in Region VI, Guimaras had no recorded cases in September of 2022.

⁸ Number of HIV cases from 1986-September 2022: Iloilo Province (1,410 cases); Negros Occidental (1,176 cases); Iloilo City (1,211 cases); Bacolod City (924 cases); Capiz (559 cases); Aklan (455 cases); Antique (352 cases); Guimaras (120 cases).

- 4) Hiring of minors, permitting minors to enter entertainment establishments: first offense: warning and penalty of PhP3,000; second offense: closure and revocation of business permits

The ISAC is to oversee the implementation of the Ordinance.

Policies Related to Anti-Discrimination

1. Resolution Ordinance No. 2018-090: An Ordinance Declaring Unlawful At and Conduct Of Discrimination Based On Sex, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Race, Color, Descent, National Or Ethnic Origin, And Religious Affiliation Or Beliefs, And Penalizing The Same

Pursuant to pertinent provisions of the Philippine Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Ordinance aims to prevent/eliminate discrimination at work places education, provision of goods and services, and living accommodations. To this end, the Ordinance specifies unlawful acts by virtue of one's actual or perceived SOGIE: discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; subjecting a person to verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; and other analogous acts that limit or impede the realization of a person's rights in the political, labor, economic, social, cultural and educational spheres.

Any person, natural or juridical, found guilty of the prohibited acts faces a fine of PhP1,000.00 for the first offense; a fine of PhP2,000 and imprisonment up to ten days for the second offense; a fine of PhP5,000.00 and imprisonment of 15 days for the third offense.

Penalties for the violations of the rights of women workers shall be imposed pursuant to the national Labor Code. Similarly, penalties for violations of the rights of children of indigenous communities shall be imposed pursuant to R.A. 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act.

An Anti-Discrimination Board shall oversee the implementation of this Ordinance.

Policies Related to Key Populations and other Vulnerable Populations

1. Regulation Ordinance No. 2017-046: An Ordinance Institutionalizing "Friday As Adolescents Day" In All Health Centers in Iloilo City

Among others, this Ordinance is anchored on - WHO observations on adolescent concerns such as sexual and productive health, mental health, chronic diseases, substance abuse, etc; UNFP report on the Philippines as the only country in South East Asia with an increasing teenage pregnancy incidence; and, the 2015 Integrated HIV Behavioral & Serological Surveillance (IHBSS) in Iloilo City indicating an increase in HIV problems among adolescents.

To respond to such problems, the Ordinance directs that Friday are "Adolescent-Friday Clinic Days" in all Health Centers. Health centers are to devote their services for the concerns of youth/adolescents such as teenage pregnancy, drug related problems, health and sexual problems. Even as Fridays are devoted for health services for adolescents, the latter can still visit health centers on any day of the week.

D. MINDANAO

Cagayan de Oro

The CDO CHO Social Hygiene Clinic disclosed in November 2022 that HIV infections was on an upward trend for the past seven years in Cagayan de Oro and the rest of Northern Mindanao (Quilinguing, 2022). From January-September 2022, the region recorded 430 HIV cases of which Misamis Oriental, including Cagayan de Oro City, recorded the highest number of HIV cases (1,431) in Northern Mindanao. The DOH in the region has observed an increasing number of cases among 15-24 years old (Rosete, 2022).

The City's legislation on HIV and AIDS response was passed prior to the passage of R.A. 11166. Based on data at hand, there is only one ordinance that may have implications for HIV and AIDS response – the ordinance pertaining to vulnerable populations that is on children and young people.

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. Ordinance No. 10022-2006: An Ordinance Promulgating Policies And Measures For The Prevention And Control Of HIV/AIDS/STD In Cagayan De Oro City; Creating The Cagayan De Oro City Multi-Sectoral STD/HIV Council For The Prevention And Control Of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Defining Its Functions, Providing Funds Therefor; Providing Penalty For Violation Thereof; And For Other Purposes

The Ordinance decrees the following –

- a. Creation of the Multi-sectoral STD/HIV Council as the central advisory, planning and policy making body on HIV and AIDS prevention and control as well as monitoring of cases that will inform efficacy of STD/HIV/AIDS response
- b. Mandatory STD/HIV/AIDS education with particular stress on entertainment establishments, massage clinics, barber shops with massage services. Non-compliance will result in the non-issuance of a permit to operate
- c. Directs the Social Hygiene Clinic, the Multi-sectoral STI/HIV/AIDS Council and other accredited NGOs to conduct seminars on reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS
- d. Directs all establishments to retain at least one peer educator
- e. Compulsory regular STD screening for entertainers and others with similar occupation
- f. Medical confidentiality particularly the identity and status of PLHIVs and results of HIV/AIDS tests
- g. Accreditation of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, testing centers for STD/HIV/AIDS from the Council
- h. Disclosure of HIV status to sexual partners
- i. Prohibition of discrimination in the workplace from pre-employment to post-employment, hiring, promotion, assignment on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status. Termination on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status is likewise unlawful.
- j. Prohibition of discrimination in schools (refuse admission or expel, discipline, segregate, deny participation, benefits or services) against students or prospective students on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status
- k. Declaration of May as AIDS Awareness Month.

Violation of any provisions of the Ordinance is punishable by imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine up to PhP5,000.00, or both.

Policies Related to Key Populations and Other Vulnerable Populations

Children and Young People

1. Ordinance No. 13394-2018: An Ordinance Approving the Cagayan de Oro City Comprehensive Children's Welfare Code of 2018: Repealing Ordinance No. 10536-2007, and For Other Purposes

The Ordinance decrees the implementation, among others, of a primary health care program; birth registration of children in need of special protection; establishment of child minding centers in every commercial center, industry, school and other working places to be operated and maintained by the city government or the respective management; prohibits sexual exploitation and prostitution of children; prohibits children as guests in bars, inns, motels, hotels, resorts; prohibits child labor; restricts children 15 years old and below to wander or loiter around entertainment establishments, internet cafes, billiard halls, parlors and other similar establishments; provision of appropriate services for displaced children by armed conflict and/or calamities; and, other acts of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation that are detrimental to a child's development.

Violation of the provisions of the Code entail imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine up to PhP5,000.00, or both.

Davao City

The Reproductive Health and Wellness Center (RHWC)-Davao City disclosed in December 2022 that the City recorded 396 HIV/AIDS cases from January-September 2022. This meant the city had 40-44 cases per month that point to an increase from the average 32 cases per month from 2017-2021. The highest number of cases were in the 25-34 age bracket followed by 15-24 and 35-49. MSM, blood transmission and mother-to-child transmission were the prevalent modes of transmission. The city has already recorded 4, 171 cases since 1993 to September 2022. The RHWC noted that while the number of recorded cases seem to be small, HIV and AIDS cases had been consistently increasing for the past five years. (Mendoza, 2022)

There are two Ordinances on HIV and AIDS response that are in accordance with the repealed R.A. 8504. Based on data at hand, there are two ordinances that may have implications for HIV and AIDS response – ADO and the Children's Welfare Code.

Policies Related to HIV and AIDS

1. Ordinance No. 041-02, s. 2002, EO No. 01 s. 2003

This Ordinance established the Davao City AIDS Council that will serve as an advisory group for policy development, program conceptualization, planning and monitoring for STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and control; coordinating body for STI/HIV/AIDS prevention programs with other agencies; lead in STI/HIV/AIDS IEC; lead in monitoring implementation of R.A. 8504 and other policies adopted by the council.

2. Executive Order No. 16, Series of 2017: An Order Reconstituting the Davao City AIDS Council

The Executive Order expanded the membership of the DCAC to include more government agencies and non-governmental organizations such as those from the LGBTQ community.

Policies Related to Anti-Discrimination

1. Ordinance No. 0417-12, Series of 2012. An Ordinance Declaring Unlawful Acts and Conduct of Discrimination Based on Sex, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Race, Color, Descent, National or Ethnic Origin and Religious Affiliations of Beliefs and Penalizing the Same

The Ordinance decrees the following acts as unlawful— discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; disallowance from entry and refusal to serve; and other analogous acts. To this end, affirmative actions are set forth, such as the creation of Anti-Discrimination Mediation and Council Board and its Sub-Board to receive complaints, mediate and conciliate to avoid judicial, quasi-judicial, prosecutorial and administrative action. Exhaustion of all remedies precludes cases involving violation of the rights of women workers and employees that shall be subject to the Labor Code, and cases that fall within R.A. 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act.

Any person, natural or juridical, found guilty of the prohibited acts will be penalized accordingly except for violations of the Labor Code and R.A. 7160.

Policies Related to Key Populations and Other Vulnerable Populations

Children and Young People

1. Ordinance No. 0292-06, Series of 2006: An Ordinance Known as the “Comprehensive Children and Family Support System in Davao City, As Amended”, Otherwise Known as “Davao City Children’s Welfare Code, As Amended”

The Ordinance specifies circumstances that threatens the survival and development of children such as armed conflict situations, hazardous working conditions, by virtue of being a member of an Indigenous Cultural Community, extreme poverty, child trafficking, among others. It is to be noted that part of the Ordinance stresses the non-discrimination of gay and lesbian children in the realization of children’s rights and welfare. As such, the Ordinance decrees the formulation of a comprehensive support system against child abuse as provided in Section 3 of R.A. 6972 or the UN Convention on the Rights of Children, against exploitation and discrimination, against child prostitution and other sexual abuse, against child trafficking and other abusive acts and circumstances that endanger a child. Two, violators of the prohibition on child prostitution and other sexual abuse shall be penalized pursuant to Article III of R.A. 7160. Establishments or enterprises that promote child prostitution, trafficking, obscene publications and indecent shows and other similar acts will be shut down immediately and its license to operate revoked. Three, brutality and maltreatment of children by law enforcement and other persons in authority shall be subjected to the provisions of the Ordinance as determined by offices of law enforcement agencies and other authorities without prejudice to the Revised Penal Code.

The Ordinance as well prescribes the active participation of children in development processes and creation of a Moro and Indigenous People’s Council to ensure appropriateness and cultural sensitivity in responding to the concerns of Moro and IP children.

The Ordinance also has provisions that restrict children's exposure to commercial video, internet/electronic games, smoking.

OTHER POLICIES

The local government have also passed ordinances that make reference, rearticulated in other ordinances, or a rearticulation of national laws that have implications for HIV and AIDS response such as the following:

Gender and Development Code

The Gender and Development (GAD) Codes of the local governments emanate from a range of international and national instruments like the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) or the International Bill of Rights of Women; UN International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; R.A. 9710 or the Magna Carta for Women; R.A. 7192 or the Women in Development and Nation Building Act; Local Government Code of 1991; DILG-DBM-NEDA JMC 2013-01 that serves as guidance in mainstreaming GAD in the planning, programming, budgeting, legislation and monitoring of LGUs; Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development. These instruments serve as the legal basis for the Codes.

The GAD Codes aim to protect the rights of women, girls and all gender toward the transformation of unequal gender relations. As such, the Codes provide policy direction and approaches in the integration of a gender lens in effecting gender responsive infrastructures, mechanisms and processes in addressing gender concerns – violence against women; trafficking; gender discrimination; health rights; reproductive health care; education, labor, social and economic rights; participation in decision-making processes/governance.

Of note on the GAD Codes is Quezon City that amended its 2004 GAD Code in 2016 to align with the provisions of the Magna Carta for Women and adopt the UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiatives; and Batangas City that amended its 2008 GAD Code in 2019 to include or update, among others, provisions on the protection of women and children and gender sensitivity programs for adolescent health given increasing HIV cases in the City.

Sanitation Code

The Sanitation Codes of the local governments are a set of rules and regulations designed to promote public health and safety, prevent the spread of infectious diseases and maintain sanitation standards in the localities. The Codes cover various areas of sanitation including water supply, solid waste management, sewage and wastewater treatment, food establishments.

Pertinent to HIV and AIDS response and similar among LGUs are provisions on -- seminars and laboratory tests for certain occupations (e.g. massage clinic attendants, dancers, GROs) as a prerequisite for the issuance of a work permit. Of the Sanitation Codes that are at hand (Quezon City, Batangas City, Pasig City, Iloilo City), Batangas specifies that dead persons whose cause of death is HIV shall not to be taken into any place of public assembly and shall be buried within 12 hours.

Conclusion and recommendations

The mapping indicates that a majority of the LGUs passed HIV and AIDS ordinances that were in consonance with the repealed R.A. 8504. These ordinances (including ordinances that have implications on HIV and AIDS) need to be reviewed, amended or repealed to align with R.A.

11166 and other related laws that have a bearing on HIV and AIDS response. As noted earlier, there is a dearth in policies specific to key populations in terms of HIV and AIDS response; in cases where ordinances address certain vulnerable populations, or of ordinances making no distinction as to sex, gender, ethnicity and the like, the intersection of HIV and AIDS to said populations is not definitive. In many cases, policies related to anti-discrimination based on SOGIE, VAWC, sanitation, etc. intersect and overlap with one another. The intersection of HIV and AIDS policies with other policy areas and related policies can be complex and varied. This highlights the need for a comprehensive, coordinated integrated approach to address HIV and AIDS that entails collaboration across different sectors and policy areas to address the intersecting challenges and reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS.

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Table 1: HIV and AIDS Ordinances and Related Issuances

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
LUZON							
Angeles City							
----	Ordinance Creating the City AIDS Council	1998	Establish the Local City AIDS Council				
City Ordinance No. 106	AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance of 2000	2000	Strengthen the Local City AIDS Council				10% of the GAD Budget
Ordinance No. 154, Series of 2005	An Ordinance Creating the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Paralegal Office and for Other Purposes			Women Children			

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
PO-693-08-12 Ordinance Prohibiting Any Acts of Discrimination Within The City of Angeles on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender, Disability, Health Status, Religion, Race and Nationality	Anti-Discrimination Ordinance of Angeles City		Promote equality and actively eliminate all forms of discrimination that violate and offend the equal protection of human rights	Persons with disability Senior citizens Children Youth People living with HIV Women Lesbians, Gay, Bisexuals People with different spiritual faith Indigenous persons LGU Staff (GAD and CSWDO)	Gender and Development Office and City Social Welfare and Development Office to implement anti-discrimination programs: Discrimination and Stigma Reduction Program; Access to Scholarships, Skills, Employment and Livelihood Opportunities; Access to Legal Representation For complaints, these are to be filed first with the barangay provided both parties reside in the same barangay. Otherwise, the case	Section 4. Prohibited Acts. This sets the right against discrimination of any person or group of people on the grounds of disability, age, health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender and sexual preferences, ethnicity, and religion. The following are the prohibited acts: refusal to admit any person to a public program or service; discrimination in employment including terms and conditions of employment; refusal to admit a person, or expel a person from educational institutions; refusal or revocation of accreditation and/or registration of any organization; refusal to admit any person to avail of medical and other health services including health insurances and other health benefits as provided by law; refusal of a person's application or revocation of professional licenses; denying access to and/or refusal to use private and public establishments, facilities, utilities, transportation or services, housing that are open to the general public; denial of an application or revocation of government issued or other private or juridical entities of a license, clearance, certification or any other document; refusal to admit any person in any business establishment; harassment by law enforcement agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP); and harassment of juridical	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
					will be filed in court.	persons of their members, stockholders, benefactors, clients, or patrons. The Ordinance further ordains that PWDs and transgender are permitted to use comfort rooms with rainbow signs. Transgender as well have the option to use female comfort rooms.	
Batangas City							
Ordinance No. 7 S. 2022: An Ordinance Creating the Batangas City AIDS Council for the Implementation of the Philippine Comprehensive Policy on HIV, AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support, Repealing for the Purpose Batangas City Ordinance No. 19 S. 2016 Otherwise Known as Batangas City	Batangas City HIV and AIDS Policy Ordinance	24 May 2022	Protection and promotion of health and general welfare of the people of Batangas City	Key affected populations, PLHIV Parents Educators Health workers General public	Implementation of the provisions set forth in the Ordinance is through the reconstituted Batangas City AIDS Council composed of the following: City Mayor, City Health Officer, City Schools Superintendent CSWD Officer, CITY DILG Operations Officer, SP Committee on Health (Chairman), PES, City Human	The following are the salient elements of the Ordinance: -reconstitution of the Batangas City Ordinance Multi-Sectoral STI, HIV and AIDS Council into the Batangas City AIDS Council -BCAC to develop the 6-year AMTP -HIV and AIDS prevention education programs (in learning institutions, for parents and guardians, for key populations and vulnerable communities, workplaces, for tourists and transients) -information on prophylactics -prohibition of misinformation on HIV and AIDS -HIV prevention measures -Comprehensive health interventions for key populations -prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission -standard precaution on the donation of blood, tissue or organ -lawful testing for organ donation	Charged against the appropriations of for the CHO

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					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Multi-Sectoral STI, HIV and AIDS Council					Resources Management and Development Officer, Higher Education Institutions (representative), PIO, City Budget Officer, 2 representatives from organization of PLHIV, 1 representative from private organization with expertise in standard setting and service delivery, 6 representatives from NGOs working for identified key populations	-HIV testing (voluntary and circumstances for compulsory testing) -mechanisms and standards on routine provider initiated and client-initiated HIV counseling and testing. -HIV testing for pregnant women -treatment of PLHIV -care and support for PLHIV (including PDLs), affected families, intimate partners, significant others and children of PLHIV -protection of HIV educators, licensed social workers, health workers and other HIV and AIDS service providers from harassment -assistance in the availment of health insurance and other similar health services -HIV and AIDS monitoring and evaluation -Confidentiality -Prohibition of discriminatory acts and practices -Penalties for violations of the Ordinance	
Ordinance No. 12 S. 2016: An Ordinance	The Batangas City Gender-Fair Ordinance	13 June 2016	Eliminate discrimination.	LGBT community Schools	Batangas City Pride Council:	Section 5 itemizes prohibited acts of discrimination based on SOGIE be it actual or perceived:	5% of the annual GAD budget

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Providing for A Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Policy on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression			Protect rights of people	Students Educators School administrators LGU Schools Division- Department of Education NGO Law enforcement/ police	LCE – Chairperson Chairperson Committee on Women & Family- Vice Chairperson Members: PESO Head Business and Permits Licensing Office Head Division of City Schools Superintendent 4 representatives from LGU- accredited NGOs Batangas City Police District Superintendent	A. discrimination in employment in public or private: it is unlawful to deny or limit any employee to participate in trainings, recruitment, promotion, remuneration and other employment conditions or opportunities that will see to the advancement of an employee; disallow membership in labor unions or similar organizations; harass or intimidate an employee be it by an employer or another employee B. discrimination in education – it is unlawful to deny admission to a student or impose adverse conditions for admission; deny benefits provided by educational authorities to a student; expel, penalize and bar a student’s membership to any organization; harass, bully (or any threat of physical, mental and verbal violence), intimidate a student C. discrimination in the delivery of goods and services – it is unlawful to deny a person goods or services or impose unfavorable conditions; deny access to health services, facilities, health insurance and other related benefits D. discrimination in accommodation – it is unlawful to deny housing or accommodation (apartment, condominium, town house, flat, inn, dormitory or any other place for rent)	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
						<p>E. verbal, non-verbal ridicule and vilification – this covers acts such as making fun of a person/slandorous/ abusive comments or whether word or deed; inciting hatred, contempt or ridicule for a person; and other analogous acts</p> <p>F. harassment, unjust detention and involuntary confinement</p> <p>G. disallowance from entry and refusal to serve in any establishment (restaurant, bars, stores etc)</p> <p>H. promotion of discrimination against LGBT – this refers to organizing groups and activities that target persons based on actual or perceived SOGIE</p> <p>I. any other analogous act</p> <p>Section 6 sets forth affirmative acts to protect the rights of LGBT</p> <p>A. employment – provision of wage and benefits in compliance with the Regional Wage Board and other pertinent laws; conduct of GST for employees; provision of facilities supportive of LGBT such as the designation of an all gender CR in all government, private and public spaces including commercial establishments</p>	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
						<p>B. education – ensure equal access to education opportunities such as trainings and scholarships; develop and make available anti-discrimination info materials in all educational institutions whether public or private; restriction of sex-role stereotyping and gender-discriminatory role modeling in academic and extra-curricular activities</p> <p>C. non-discriminatory provision of goods and services</p> <p>D. accommodation – monitoring and provision of gender-sensitive and gender responsive health services regardless of one’s SOGIE, personal circumstance and nature of work. It is recommended that private or public health facilities set up an LGBT desk for the proper administration of a medical services to a person with specific needs. To this end, barangay and community-based health workers, in particular, are to be capacitated in providing gender sensitive and responsive health services. Two, trainings on LGBT needs vis-à-vis general health and medical emergencies are to be conducted in all government health facilities.</p>	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
						<p>Sections 7 and 9 sets for the inclusion of SOGIE concerns in the Women Desks/VAWC of the City Police District and the barangays</p> <p>Section 11 sets forth the annual commemoration of Philippine Pride March, World AIDS Day and Human Rights Day</p> <p>Section 13 sets forth the implementation of the following anti-discrimination programs – Discrimination Databank and Monitoring; Access to Legal Representation of Victims of discrimination based on SOGIE; Anti-Discrimination Campaign; Psychological Counselling; Policy Review; and organization of LGBT persons in the barangay to ensure sectoral representation in the City Government.</p>	
Resolution No. 39 S. 2017: Adopting the Report of the Committee on Laws, Rules and Regulations Regarding the Ordinance Creating the Batangas City Multi-Sectoral STI,		21 February 2017	Amended Ordinance No. 19 S. 2016			<p>Amendment of certain provisions of Ordinance No. 19 S. 2016 to read as follows:</p> <p>Section 5 (d) Powers and Functions: Organize and encourage owners/operators/managers of night entertainment establishments, massage parlors, sauna or any establishments that cater to adult entertainment to actively participate in the prevention and control of STI, HIV and AIDS</p>	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
HIV and AIDS Council, and Its Technical Working Group for the Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Infection, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Defining Its Functions, Providing Response, Appropriating Funds and Other Related Purposes						Section 12 Promotion of prophylactics: To prevent STI and HIV infections, all entertainment establishments are required to make available and accessible prophylactics thereof such as other device that prevent transmission of HIV within their establishments	
Ordinance No. 5 S. 2020: Providing for the Protection of Health Workers and Other Frontline Workers, Patients of Infectious Diseases	Protection of Health Workers and Other Frontline Workers, Patient of Infectious	8 April 2020	Protect health workers, frontline workers, patients including their families and care givers	Health workers Patients and their families Care givers General public		Section 282 of Article VIII, Chapter XV of the Code of General Ordinances of Batangas City (2009-2020) identifies the following acts as unlawful: any action causing stigma and discrimination against health workers, frontlines, patients, person under monitoring for contagious diseases including their families and care givers; public disclosure of any information regarding patients including their	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
and Their Families from Discrimination, Stigmatization, and Public Shaming, Providing Penalties Therefor and For Other Purposes	Diseases and Their Families from Discrimination, Social Stigmatization and Public Shaming		from discrimination, social stigmatization and public shaming			families or care givers; refusal of public officer or employees to help. Section 283 of said Code stipulates that violation of the ordinance entails up to six (6) months of imprisonment or a fine of up to PhP5,000.00 or both at the discretion of the Court.	
Ordinance No. 7 S. 2015: Comprehensive Anti-Bullying Ordinance of Batangas City	Comprehensive Anti-Bullying Ordinance of 2015	1 June 2015	Protect the rights of children and ensure their physical, mental, emotional, social and moral development	Children Students School personnel including administrators	Anti-Bullying Committee: Principal – Chairperson President of Parents-Teachers Association – Vice Chairperson Members: Bgy Captain and/or Bgy Kagawad Chairperson of the Committee on Education of the host barangay President of Faculty Association	Section 372, Chapter II, Article XII of the Code of General Ordinances of Batangas City (2009-2020) lists down the following prohibited acts of bullying but are not limited to: physical bullying, verbal bullying, emotional/psychological bullying, sexual bullying, cyber bullying. Section 378 stipulates that parents, juridical or legal persons are solely liable for civil and criminal liabilities for acts of bullying Section 379 stipulates a fine of up to PhP 3000 for any person, school administrator and personnel who shall instigate bullying or fail to act on reports of bullying	

WIP
ao 12 July 2023

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
					Youth representative from the barangay Anti-Bullying Council: City Mayor City Social Welfare Development Coordinator City Legal Officer Division Superintendent Chairpersons of Anti-Bullying Committee PTA Chief of Police Defense and Security Services Head ABC President Committee on Education Committee on Social Welfare Committee on Peace and Order		

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Ordinance No. 30 S. 2011: An Ordinance Creating the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) and Appropriating Funds Thereof	ADAC Ordinance	27 October 2011		LGU			
Ordinance No. 9 S. 2016: Amending Ordinance No. 30 S. 2011 Entitled "An Ordinance Creating the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) of Batangas City and Appropriating Funds Thereof"	Ordinance Amending The ADAC Ordinance	23 May 2016		PWUDs LGU			
Ordinance No. 6 S. 2017: Ordinance Promoting a Drug-Free Batangas City, Providing Sanctions Therefor, and For Other Purposes	Drug-Free City Ordinance	22 August 2017	Promote a drug-free city for a healthy, safe and peaceful environment; protect the youth from	General public (natural or juridical) Employers (public or private) Employees (public or private)	CADAC to implement and monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance BADAC in charge of drawing up drug	*	Budget to be sourced from the annual or supplemental budget of the city government

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
			drug abuse and addiction	School personnel LGU	abuse prevention and eradication plans at the community or barangay level as well as facilitate other activities and programs of government authorities		
Ordinance No. 3 S 2016: An Ordinance Creating the Adolescent and Youth Health Council in the City of Batangas	Batangas City Ordinance on Adolescent and Youth Health Council	15 February 2016	Ensure provision of basic adolescent health care services	Young people Peer educators CSOs/NGOs	Technical working group (City Mayor, City Health Officer, City Social Welfare Development Officer, Youth Organization representative, City Council for Youth Affairs Officer) sees to the operationalization of the provisions of the Ordinance under the guidance of the Adolescent and Youth Health Council (City	Section 7 setting forth the functions of the TWG in coordination with pertinent offices and partners expresses the implementation of health promotions and campaign with emphasis on a community-based approach; capacity building among adolescents and youth; functional health referral system and service delivery network; and accessible health care and services.	Annual and supplemental at the LCE's discretion

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
					Mayor, CHO, SP Chair Comm. On Health, SP Chair Comm. on Youth and Sports Devt., CHO representative, CSO, International NGOs, Youth orgs, City Council for Youth Affairs, DepEd City Schools Divisions Supt.)		
Ordinance No. 10 S. 2019: The Batangas City Child and Youth Welfare Code of 2019	The Batangas City Child and Youth Welfare Code of 2019	25 April 2019	Defend rights of children and protect from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions detrimental to children's development	Children (18 years old and below) Persons aged 18 years and above suffering from mental disability or condition	Batangas City Council for the Welfare of Children is the regulatory and consultative body for all programs and projects of public and private entities including assessment and evaluation.	Section 23 provides that penalties for violations against children including prostitution and white slave trade are governed by R.A. 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004, Revised Penal Code and R.A. 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 as amended by R.A. 10364. Further, provisions of R.A. 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act are to be strictly enforced. Section 40 – adoption of the provisions of R.A. 10672 or he Anti-Bullying Act	Allocation from the City Government in accordance with the approved Local Development Fund for Children

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
					The Council will monitor the implementation of national and local related to children's welfare.	Sections 36-39 directs the City Government to provide information, education and services on reproductive and sexual health including early pregnancy prevention, sex education, prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. The City Health Office is directed to employ a reproductive health care approach pursuant to R.A. 10354 or the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 as well as adhere to the WHO's Strategic Approach to Strengthening Sexual Reproductive Health Policies and Programmes	
Puerto Princesa City							
City Ordinance No. 815: An Ordinance Institutionalizing the Comprehensive Program for the Awareness, Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV and AIDS in the City of Puerto Princesa and Thereby							

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Strengthening the Puerto Princesa City Local AIDS Council (PPC-LAC), Providing Funds for the Implementation and Prescribing Penalties for Violations Thereof							
Local AIDS Council Guidelines for the Implementation of the Barangay HIV and AIDS Team (BHAT): A Community Mobilization Strategy on HIV Advocacy				PLHIV			Operational Support Fund for LAC and STI HIV AIDS Program of the CHO
Ordinance No. 657: An Ordinance Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity of	Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgenders (LGBT) Anti-Discrimination	19 June 2015	Eliminate all forms of discrimination	LGBT	Gender and Development Division (under the mayor's office) in coordination with the PNP and barangays tasked to	Section 4 identifies unlawful acts toward a person based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity: denial of access to public service; denial of employment, full employment benefits; denial of admission, expulsion from educational institutions; denial of medical and other health services; denial of access or use of establishments open to the public;	

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgenders in the City of Puerto Princesa and Providing Penalties Therefor	Act of Puerto Princesa City				– operationalize the Ordinance; formulate policies and guidelines for complaints; conduct information and dissemination.	harassment by law enforcement such as the PNP and AFP; other analogous circumstances. Section 6 stipulates penalties for violation of prohibited discriminatory acts: fine of PhP1,000.00 for the first offense, PhP 2,500.00 for the second, PhP5,000.00 for the third and/or subsequent violations.	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION							
City of Manila							
Ordinance No. 8348: An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. 8179, otherwise known as the Manila City STI/AIDS Council Ordinance of 2008 by Strengthening the City of Manila's STI, HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Mechanisms,		1 July 2014					

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Providing Therefor and for Other Purposes							
Ordinance No. 8695: An Ordinance for the Protection of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transgenders, Queers and Intersex (LGBTQI) in the City of Manila Against Any and All Forms of Discrimination Solely on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Expression (SOGIE) and Providing Penalty for Violation Thereof	Manila LGBTQI Protection Ordinance of 2020	26 October 2020	Guarantee protection of human rights of LGBTQI through the elimination of discrimination	LGBTQI Any person (natural or juridical)	Gender Sensitivity and Development Council to – monitor complaints, facilitate and assist victims of stigma and discrimination (eg legal representation, counseling/psychological assistance), maintain discrimination documentation, recommend policies to SP, review policy issuances to ensure that these are free of discriminatory provisions Barangay LGBTQI Desk to receive and	Section 5 sets forth the following acts of discrimination unlawful: denying or limiting access to employees the promotion, transfer, training and schooling if these are otherwise granted to others; refusing employment based on actual or perceived SOGIE; denying access to medical/health programs and services based on actual or perceived SOGIE; denying admission, getting expelled or dismissed, or preventing a student from graduating or getting clearance based on actual or perceived SOGIE; revoking accreditation or LGBTQI organizations in schools and workplaces; subjecting any person to verbal or written insult including on any social media platforms; refusing services based on SOGIE (e.g. accommodations, renting dwelling, malls, etc); organizing groups and activities that promote/incite discrimination of LGBTQI people; involuntary confinement and unjust detention. Section 10 decrees the provision of gender-neutral lavatories in establishments open to the public. Gender neutral toilets is one of the requirements to be complied with prior to the renewal of business permits.	Fund to be sourced from the 5% annual GAD budget

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
					process complaints pursuant to the Katarungang Pambarangay Law	Section 11 sets the steps for filing a complaint against a violator. Complaints are to be lodged at the barangay/place of residence of the violator. If the violation occurred in a workplace, school, university and similar establishments, complaints are to be lodged in the barangay where said institutions/establishments are.	
PASIG CITY							
Ordinance No. 22, Series of 2011: An Ordinance Strengthening the Pasig City AIDS/HIV Control Program by Creating the Pasig City AIDS Prevention and Control Council Defining Its Duties and Responsibilities, Composition and For Other Purposes	Pasig City AIDS Prevention and Control Council Ordinance of 2011	11 August 2011	Set up the Pasig City AIDS Council	LGU personnel Non-government associations	The Pasig City AIDS Council that shall oversee the implementation of the provisions set forth in the Ordinance are composed of the following – CHO; City Welfare and Development Office; Liga ng Barangay; PIO; Pasig Medical Society; Association of Bar Club and Owners; and Association of		Funds shall be sourced from the annual budget of the CHO

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
					Hospitality Workers		
Ordinance No. 4, Series of 2022: An Ordinance Prohibiting Any Person from Committing Any Act of Discrimination Against A Person Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression, Providing Implementation Mechanisms and Penalties Thereof	The LGBTQ+ Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Ordinance of Pasig 2022	17 March 2022		LGBTQ+ General public LGU Law enforcement	Pasig City Pride Council		Up to 20% of out of the 5% of the annual budget for GAD plans/projects/ programs
Ordinance No. 5, Series of 2022: An Ordinance Creating the Pasig City Pride Development Council, Defining Its Functions and Responsibilities	The Pasig City Pride Development Council	17 March 2022	Ensure implementation of the ADO, participation and inclusion of LGBTQ+ in	LGBTQ+ Concerned government personnel including law enforcement	Pasig City Pride Development Council (Mayor, SP GAD, LGBTQ+ representative, PNP, Liga ng mga Barangay, SK, LGBTQ+ representatives	Section 5 of the Ordinance directs the formulation and realization of a responsive and appropriate PRIDE Plan that shall focus on – governance, education, economic well-being, health, social protection, community involvement and inclusion, and gender-based violence and security. Specific to health/HIV, the Pride Council is directed to include in its programs/projects, other than HIV, health issues and needs of the LGBTQ+ community,	Part of the annual budget of the GAD office

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
			development processes		from the following sectors: education, professional group, arts and culture, health, and business)	intersex people, elderly LGBT, indigenous LGBTQ+, PWD LGBTQ+ and individuals who provide services for the LGBTQ+ community.	
Ordinance No. 19, Series of 2016: An Ordinance Creating the Center for Dialysis, Healthy Lifestyle, Ambulatory Surgery, Maternity Clinic and New Born Care (CHAMP)	Enabling Act of Pasig City Center for Dialysis, Healthy Lifestyle, Ambulatory Surgery, Maternity Clinic and New Born Care (CHAMP)	2016	Promote and provide globally competitive health services for newborn, children and adolescents as well as psychological and moral support to their families	Children and young people, PLHIVs, women LGU	-----	Section 3 directs, among others and specific to HIV and AIDS, the provision of treatment, counseling, care and support for PLHIVs, HIV screening test for pregnant women and walk-in patients, and free anti-retroviral drug for PLHIVs.	
QUEZON CITY							
SP 3126, S-2021: An Ordinance Providing for the Quezon City Comprehensive STI, HIV, and AIDS Prevention and Control	The Comprehensive Quezon City STI, HIV, and AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance	28 April 2022		PLHIV NGO LGU	QC STI, HIV, and AIDS Council	Reorganization of the Quezon City STI, HIV, and AIDS Council created under QC Ordinance No. SP 838, s. 1999, providing for its powers and functions, and expanding non-government and key population representatives in the Council Development of a five-year QC STI, HIV, AIDS Prevention and Control Action Plan	Charged against the appropriations for the CHO

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					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Program and Appropriating Funds Thereof						<p>Constitution of the QC STI, HIV, AIDS, Working Group</p> <p>Establishing and expanding an integrated, efficient, and functioning STI, HIV and AIDS SDN</p> <p>Renaming of the QC Social Hygiene Clinics</p> <p>Maintain a comprehensive STI, HIV, and AIDS monitoring and evaluation program</p> <p>Allocation of funds for the implementation of the Ordinance and the STI, HIV, and AIDS Prevention and Control Trust Fund</p> <p>Information, Education, Communication and Other Community- Based Interventions</p> <p>Free STI and HIV Screening and Testing</p> <p>Policy on Partner Notification and Contact Tracing</p> <p>Prevention Programs for Key Affected Populations and Vulnerable Communities</p> <p>Stigma and Discrimination Reduction</p> <p>Biomedical Interventions for Prevention and Control</p>	

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						<p>Information, Education, and Communications Campaign on STI, HIV, and AIDS Treatment, and Other Services</p> <p>Misinformation</p> <p>STI, HIV, and AIDS Treatment, Care, and Support Protection of STI, HIV and AIDS Service Providers</p> <p>Fines and Penalties for Prohibited Acts</p>	
Ordinance No. SP-2357, S-2014: An Ordinance Providing for A Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Policy on the Basis of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE)	The Quezon City Gender Fair Ordinance	28 November 2014	Elimination of all forms of protection	LGBTQ	Quezon City Pride Council	Salient elements of the Ordinance include provisions on prohibited acts of discrimination based on SOGIE; organization of the Quezon City Pride Council; fines and penalties for prohibited acts	From the 5% annual budget of the GAD
Ordinance No. SP-2210, S-2013: An Ordinance Prohibiting All Forms of	Anti-discrimination of persons perceived or suspected of	29 April 2013		Employers, employees (government or private) Any person	Public Employment Service Office, QC Tripartite Industrial	Ordinance decrees, be it in government or private offices, unlawful to discriminate against any employee or applicant based on perceived or actual HIV status; and unlawful to impose mandator HIV	

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					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
Discrimination of Workers Perceived or Suspected or Even Found to Be Positively Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Workplaces within the Jurisdiction of Quezon City	having found to be positively infected with HIV in workplaces			LGU personnel	Peace Council to assist in complaints	testing to the same. Violation of this Ordinance will result in the revocation of licenses to operate. Mandatory HIV IEC to be conducted in the workplace	
Ordinance No. SP-2180, S-2011: An Ordinance Enacting the Quezon City Children's Code of 2012	Quezon City Children's Code of 2012	5 July 2012		Children LGBT Women LGU			
Ordinance No. SP-262, S-2017: An Ordinance Establishing and Adopting An Adolescent Health and Development Program (AHDP) and Establishing the AHDP Council	Adolescent Health and Development Program (ADHP) Ordinance of Quezon City	14 August 2017	Reduce incidence of teenage pregnancy and improve well-being of adolescent and youth	Young people LGU	Adolescent Health and Development Program Council	Ordinance directs an evidence-based, participatory and youth-inclusive program; implementation of an ADHP service delivery network; establishment of teen health quarters as well as direct other health facilities to adopt the adolescent friendly healthy standards set by the Department of Health; skills upgrading of health workers and ensuring health service provision is adolescent friendly; conduct of health promotion and advocacy including training of teen educators in the community and schools with	PhP 4,982,821.00 (annual; to be sourced from the CHO budget)

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					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions	
and Appropriating Funds Therefor						the end view of improving the health seeking behavior among adolescents.	
Ordinance No. SP-2191, S-2012: An Ordinance Creating A Quezon City Protection Center For Women, Children And Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals And Transgenders (LGBTs) Who Are Victims/ Survivors Of Violence And Abuse, Adopting A Comprehensive Program Thereof And For Other Purposes	Quezon City Protection Center for Victim-Survivors of Gender-Based Violence and Abuse	1 October 2012	Address GBV, abuse and discrimination in the city and protect victim-survivors against BV and other abusive acts	Women LGBT Health personnel LGU	Special Unit under the Office of the Mayor shall see to the implementation of the ordinance	Ordinance prescribes – setting up of protection center for victim-survivors of GBV; provision of appropriate interventions (medico legal, psychological, legal, pre-test and post-test counseling for unwanted pregnancy, RTI, STI, HIV and AIDS)	Part of the annual budget of the Office of the Mayor
Ordinance No. SP. 3081, S-2021: An Ordinance Establishing the District Pride Councils in Each District of Quezon City for the	Ouezon City District Pride Council Ordinance of 2021	13 December 2021	Direct Pride Councils to be the focal groups in their respective districts for the implementation	LGBTQI+ Law enforcement BLGU	Pride Council (barangay representative, QCPD representative, CSO/PO/NGO representatives for LGBTQI+)	Pride Council to monitor complaints or violations of the Quezon City Gender Fair Ordinance; facilitate and assist victims of stigma and discrimination; maintain case documentation, system and databank for stigma and discrimination cases; recommend policies to the barangay and city governments beneficial to the LGBTQI+; recommend to the Office of the Mayor programs and activities for	Php15 million for the first year of implementation or Php2,500,000/ district (source: any available funds of

Title	Short Name	Effective Date	Purpose	Key Population/ Vulnerable Population and Constituency Affected			Budget Appropriation
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Implementation of the Various LGBTQI+ Related Policies, Programs and Projects of the Quezon City Government in the Barangays Pursuant to Ordinance No. SP 2357, S-2014 and Appropriating Funds Thereof			n of policies, programs and activities for LGBTQI+			funding and budgeting; formulate a district level comprehensive sectoral plan that takes into account gaps and issues of the sector; assist in the conduct of trainings and seminars	the QC government)
Ordinance No. SP-2999, S-2000: An Ordinance Establishing The Institutional Mechanisms For The Protection And Support Of Trafficked Persons, Pursuant To The Provisions Of Republic Act No. 9208, Otherwise Known As The "Anti-Trafficking Ni Persons Act Of	Quezon City Anti Trafficking in Persons Ordinance of 2020	7 December 2020	Protect people from threats of violence and exploitation, eliminate trafficking in persons, and mitigate pressures for involuntary migration and servitude of persons; ensure recovery,	Women Children LGU	Quezon City Council On Anti-Trafficking	Salient elements of the Ordinance include the implementation of R.A. 10364/Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act at the local level	PhP 2 million for the first year of implementation

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2003," As Amended By Republic Act No. 10364, Or The "Expanded Anti-Trafficking Ni Persons Act Of 2012," And For Other Purposes			rehabilitation and reintegration of victims				
Ordinance No. SP-3002, S-2021: An Ordinance Institutionalizing A Comprehensive Program For Persons Deprived Of Liberty (PDLs) At The Quezon City Jail Female Dormitory, Providing Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes	8 March 2021	Quezon City Jail Female Dormitory Comprehensive Program	Address the gendered needs of women PDL		Gender and Development Office	The Ordinance ordains the provision of physical health care services, in house medical services (e.g., HIV/AIDS test, pre-natal and post-natal examination), mental health care services, drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation program, education program (ALS, TESDA, college), livelihood program, aftercare and reintegration program.	To be sourced from the 5% annual GAD budget
Ordinance No. SP-2419, S-2015: An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. Sp-		1 June 2015	Establish BHMCI in every barangay for effective implementation		Barangay Health Management Council (Bgy Captain, Medical Officer/Kagawad	The Ordinance established the BHMCI and directs it to operationalize a Comprehensive Barangay Health Service Delivery Plan including a) Maternal care; b) Child Care; c) Nutrition; d) Family Planning; e) Elderly Care; f) Oral Health Care; g) Voluntary	Barangay Fund or other fund sources that the barangay can find

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2333, S-2014, Entitled: "An Ordinance Establishing Guidelines For The Creation Of A Barangay Health Management Council (BHMCI To Be Observed By Every Barangay Within the Territorial Jurisdiction Of Quezon City, For The Purpose Of Expediting The Effective Implementation Of Priority Health Programs Such As, But Not Limited To, Maternal And Child Health Care, Nutrition, Tuberculosis Prevention, Family Planning, Dengue			n of priority health programs		on Health, District Health Officer, Government organization representative, NGO representative, Private sector representative, community health workers, representative from public and private schools)	Blood Services; h) Rabies Prevention; i) Dengue Prevention; jl Tuberculosis Prevention and Control, and k) HIV Prevention; review and monitor implementation of laws related to health; recommend policies deemed necessary.	

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					Governance/ Implementing Mechanism	Salient Elements/Features/Provisions		
Prevention, Elderly Care, Oral Health Care, Voluntary Blood Service Program, And Rabies Prevention								
VISAYAS								
Cebu City (note: this section to be completed soon as copies of policies are made available.)								
Iloilo City								
Resolution Ordinance No. 2016-330: An Ordinance Amending Regulation Ordinance No. 2002-237, Otherwise Known as “An Ordinance Promulgating Policies for the Prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS, Strengthening the	The Iloilo City STI/HIV/ AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance	13 December 2016	STI/HIV/ AIDS prevention and control, regulation of entertainment establishments	Entertainers Owners and managers of entertainment establishments High risk groups LGU	ISAC to oversee the implementation of the Ordinance	Section 7, Article II mandates entertainment establishments to have a reproductive health policy for its employees Section 12, Article III mandates entertainment establishments to implement the 100% condom use policy Article IV mandates regular STI screening of entertainers and if found positive, undergo counseling at the Social Hygiene Clinic Article V directs entertainment establishments not to hire minors nor allow their entry into said establishments		Subject to availability of funds

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Iloilo STI/HIV/AIDS Council (ISAC), Its Powers and Functions and Providing Appropriation for Such Purpose”							
Resolution Ordinance No. 2018-090: An Ordinance Declaring Unlawful At and Conduct Of Discrimination Based On Sex, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Race, Color, Descent, National Or Ethnic Origin, And Religious Affiliation Or Beliefs, And Penalizing The Same	Anti-Discrimination Ordinance of Iloilo City	11 June 2018	Prevent/eliminate discrimination at play at work, education, provision of goods and services and living accommodations	LGBTQ+ Any person (natural or juridical) LGU	Anti-Discrimination Board (City Mayor, SP Committee on Women and Family Relations, Task Force on Moral Values, WCPD, City Population Officer, 2 representatives from LGBT groups, 2 representatives from religious groups	Section 3 sets forth discriminatory acts that are punishable - discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; subjecting a person to verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; and other analogous acts that limit or impede the realization of a person’s rights in the political, labor, economic, social, cultural and educational spheres	*ordinance mandates budget appropriation (no specified amount nor funding source)
Regulation Ordinance No.		28 March 2017	To provide an avenue for our	Adolescents (10-19 years old)	City Health Office	The Ordinance mandates that every Friday is “Adolescent-Friday Clinic Days” in all Health	

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2017-046: An Ordinance Institutionalizing “Friday As Adolescents Day” In All Health Centers in Iloilo City			young adolescents facing ce in issues that interaction with people trained and equipped in dealing with health d elopment program can lessen their burdens and eventually improve their well-being			Centers. Health centers are directed to devote its services for the youth/adolescents to address their concerns such as teenage pregnancy, drug related problems, health and sexual problems.	
MINDANAO							
Cagayan de Oro							
Ordinance No. 10022-2006: An Ordinance Promulgating Policies And Measures For The Prevention And	Cagayan de Oro City STI/AIDS Prevention and Control Ordinance	20 February 2006	Establish the Cagayan de Oro City Multisectoral STD/AIDS Council to be the central	Owners, managers, employees of entertainment establishments and the like	Multisectoral STD/AIDS Council	Sections 24-29 decrees the following - Creation of the Multi-sectoral STD/HIV Council as the central advisory, planning and policy making body on HIV and AIDS prevention and control as well as monitoring of cases that will inform efficacy of STD/HIV/AIDS response; mandatory STD/HIV/AIDS education with particular stress on	Php250,000 (initial amount)

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Control Of HIV/Aids/Std In Cagayan De Oro City; Creating The Cagayan De Oro City Multi-Sectoral Std/HIV Council For The Prevention And Control Of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Defining Its Functions, Providing Funds Therefor; Providing Penalty For Violation Thereof; And For Other Purposes			body in HIV and AIDS response Establish rules and regulations in addressing HIV and AIDS	Health workers, employers/employees of insurance agencies, recruitment agencies, data encoders and custodians LGU		the entertainment establishment, massage clinics, barber shops with massage services. Non-compliance will result in the non-issuance of a permit to operate; directs the Social Hygiene Clinic, the Multi-sectoral STI/HIV/AIDS Council and other accredited NGOs to conduct seminars on reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS; directs all establishments to retain at least one peer educator; compulsory regular STD screening for entertainers and others with similar occupation; medical confidentiality particularly the identity and status of PLHIVs and results of HIV/AIDS tests; accreditation of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, testing centers for STD/HIV/AIDS from the Council; disclosure of HIV status to sexual partners; forbiddance of discrimination in the workplace from pre-employment to post-employment, hiring, promotion, assignment on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status. Termination on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status is likewise unlawful; forbiddance of discrimination in schools (refuse admission or expel, discipline, segregate, deny participation, benefits or services) against students or prospective students on the basis of actual, perceived or suspected HIV status; and, declaration of May as AIDS Awareness Month.	

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Ordinance No. 13394-2018: An Ordinance Approving the Cagayan de Oro City Comprehensive Children's Welfare Code of 2018: Repealing Ordinance No. 10536-2007, and For Other Purposes	Cagayan de Oro City Comprehensive Children's Welfare Code of 2018	12 March 2018	Promote, fully enhance, and institutionalize the provision, participation, and protection of children's rights within the framework of advancing general welfare in furtherance of integrated, sustainable, and equitable development	Children (below 18 years of age); persons 18 years old and above who are unable to fully take care of themselves	CDO Council for the Welfare of Children		
Davao City							
Ordinance No. 041-02, s. 2002, EO No. 01 s. 2003		2002 2003	Established the Davao City AIDS Council	LGU NGO	Davao City AIDS Council (DCAC) (City Mayor, CHO, CSSD, DepEd, DOLE, Liga ng mga Barangay, 2 NGO reps	The Ordinance decrees the undertaking of policy development, program conceptualization, planning and monitoring; and, the conduct of IEC on STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and control.	
Executive Order No. 16, Series of 2017: An Order		24 April 2017	Reconstituted the DCAC to	DCAC NGO	DCAC	EO decrees the undertaking of policy development, program conceptualization, planning and	Operational expenses and funding to be

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Reconstituting the Davao City AIDS Council			include other agencies/ offices (e.g, GAD Division, CHR) and NGO representatives (e.g., representatives of LGBT community)			monitoring; and, the conduct of IEC on STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and control.	sourced from available government funds
Ordinance No. 0417-12, Series of 2012. An Ordinance Declaring Unlawful Acts and Conduct of Discrimination Based on Sex, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Race, Color, Descent, National or Ethnic Origin and Religious Affiliations of Beliefs and	Anti-Discrimination Ordinance of Davao City	12 December 2012	Prescribes anti-discrimination acts as unlawful and punishable	Any person (natural or juridical)	Anti-Discrimination Mediation and Council Board and its Sub-Board to receive complaints and exhaust all remedies	Section 4 specifies acts of discrimination as unlawful: discrimination in employment, education, delivery of goods or services, accommodation; verbal, non-verbal, ridicule and vilification; disallowance from entry and refusal to serve; and other analogous acts.	

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Penalizing the Same							
Ordinance No. 0292-06, Series of 2006: An Ordinance Known as the “Comprehensive Children and Family Support System in Davao City, As Amended”, Otherwise Known as “Davao City Children’s Welfare Code, As Amended”	Davao City Children's Welfare Code	23 February 2007	Protection of the rights of children		Davao City Special Office For Children's Concerns (SOCC) (regulatory, executory, coordinative, monitoring and evaluation)	<p>The Ordinance specifies circumstances that threatens the survival and development of children such as armed conflict situations, hazardous working conditions, by virtue of being a member of an Indigenous Cultural Community, extreme poverty, child trafficking, discrimination of gay and lesbian children, among others. Promoting, enabling, facilitating these circumstances are punishable and penalties imposed pursuant to relevant laws.</p> <p>Recognizing the cultural diversity of the city, the Ordinance institutionalized the Moro and Indigenous People’s Council to ensure appropriateness and cultural sensitivity in responding to the concerns of Moro and IP children.</p>	Fund to be sourced from the 5% Annual Development Fund of the General Fund Proper

