

"BAWAL
BASTOS"
LAW



REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11313



INTRODUCTION

Republic Act No. 11313, also known as the Safe Spaces Act or the Bawal Bastos Law, is a Philippine law enacted in 2019 to protect individuals from all forms of gender-based sexual harassment in public spaces, workplaces, educational institutions, and online environments. The Safe Spaces Act aims to promote safe, inclusive, and respectful environments. It also requires employers, schools, and local government units to implement preventive measures, establish reporting mechanisms, and take appropriate action against offenders.

This law aims to prevent and punish gender-based sexual harassment



WHEN DID REPUBLIC ACT BEGIN?

Republic Act No. 11313, also known as the Safe Spaces Act, was approved on April 17, 2019.

It took effect on August 3, 2019, after its publication in the Official Gazette and a newspaper of general circulation, as required by law.

WHO IMPLEMENTED THIS LAW?

The law was principally authored and sponsored by Senator Risa Hontiveros.

After being passed by both chambers of Congress, it was signed into law by former President Rodrigo Duterte on April 17, 2019.

TWO CHAMBERS OF CONGRESS

House of Representatives- is typically a legislative or parliamentary committee tasked with maintaining order, discipline, and ethical standards among members of a legislative body. - The lower chamber of Congress that makes laws and represents the people.

Senate of the Philippines- The Senate's main roles are reviewing and approving laws, confirming presidential appointments, and investigating national issues

HOW EXECUTED ?

To implement Republic Act No. 11313 (Safe Spaces Act), employers and educational institutions must establish a [CODI](#), adopt anti-sexual harassment policies, and conduct (GST). (LGUs) must pass local ordinances, post, and disseminate the law.

Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) - Looking into complaints, allegations, or violations of conduct by members. - An investigation helps determine what really happened by gathering facts, evidence, and statements from both sides.

Gender Sensitivity Training (GST)- is a program designed to educate people about gender equality, respect, and awareness of gender-related issues. It helps participants understand gender roles, stereotypes, discrimination, and gender-based violence, and promotes fair and respectful treatment of all genders. - promotes gender respect and equality. - Government Employees

Local Government Units (LGUs)- the political and administrative divisions of a country that manage local affairs and services. In the Philippines, LGUs are responsible for governing specific areas and delivering basic services to the community. - Local officials are closer to the community, so they can respond quickly to problems.

WHY WAS REPUBLIC ACT IMPLEMENTED?

- Protect individuals from sexual harassment in all environments
- Promote respect, dignity, and equality
- Provide clear penalties for offenders
- Require institutions and local governments to prevent and respond to harassment



LOCATIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT INCIDENTS

**GENDER-BASED SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN
STREETS, PUBLIC SPACES**

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN WORKPLACES

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN EDUCATIONAL OR
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS**





GENDER-BASED SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN STREETS, PUBLIC SPACES

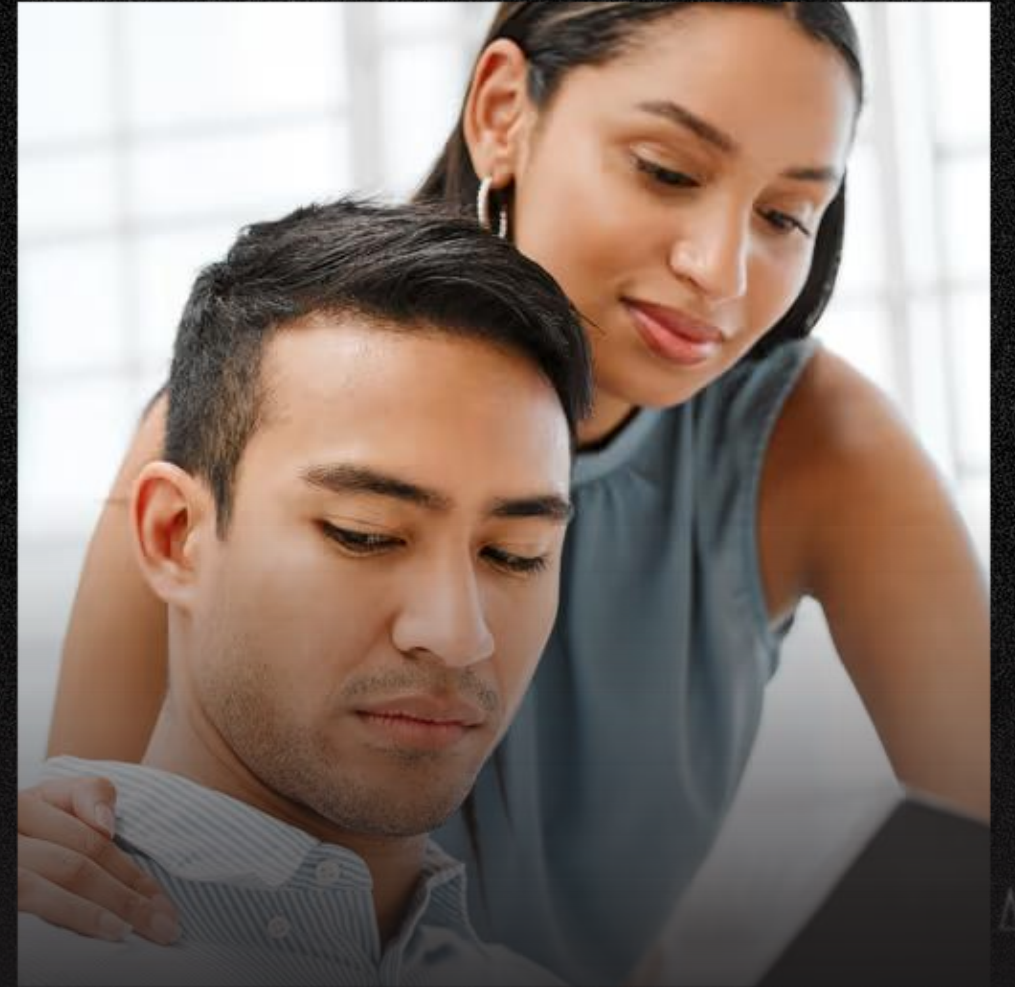
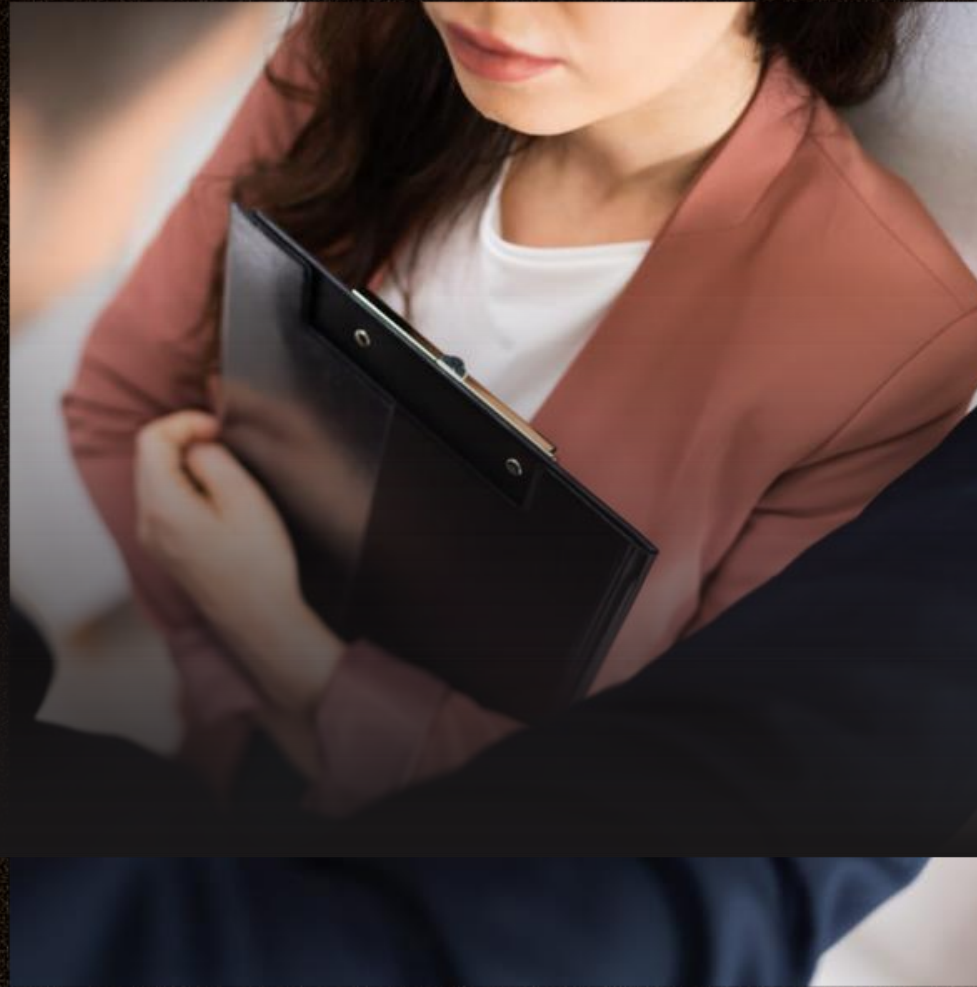
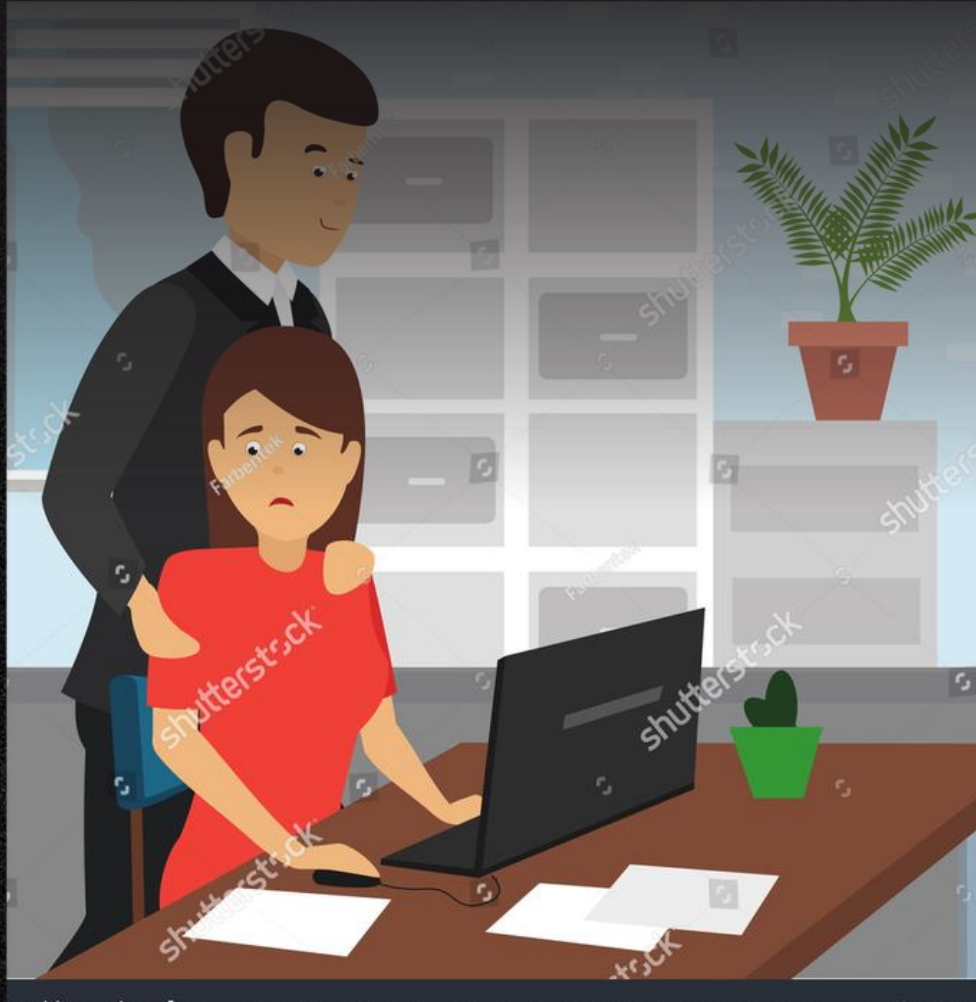
Refers to unwelcome, unwanted, and uninvited sexual actions or remarks committed in public, including catcalling, wolf-whistling, leering, sexist slurs, and unwanted physical advances.





SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN WORKPLACES

- **Quid pro quo:** When job benefits or promotions are conditioned on sexual favors.
- **Hostile environment:** Repeated sexual jokes, gestures, or comments that make the workplace uncomfortable.
- **Physical or verbal misconduct** by colleagues or supervisors, including unwanted touching or advances.



SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN EDUCATIONAL OR TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Such as a teacher, instructor, coach, or trainer against a student or trainee, or between peers. It involves requests for sexual favors or inappropriate conduct that creates a hostile, intimidating, or offensive environment.





Harassment





TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

types of sexual harassment



VERBAL HARASSMENT:

Catcalling, wolf-whistling, sexist or misogynistic remarks, homophobic/transphobic slurs.



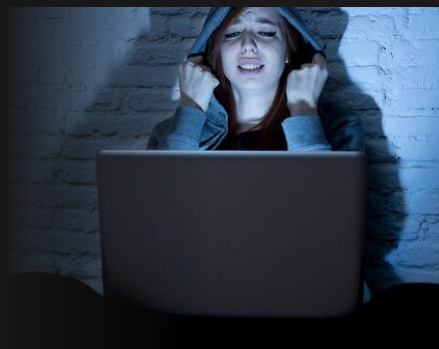
VISUAL HARASSMENT

Leering, intrusive staring, showing sexual gestures.



PHYSICAL HARASSMENT

Unwanted touching, grabbing, blocking movement.



ONLINE HARASSMENT

Cyberstalking, sending unsolicited sexual messages, sharing private images without consent, impersonation to harass.

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LOCATIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT INCIDENTS;

- **GENDER-BASED SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN STREETS, PUBLIC SPACES**
- **SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN WORKPLACES**
- **SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN EDUCATIONAL OR TRAINING INSTITUTIONS**

TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT;

- **VERBAL HARASSMENT**
- **VISUAL HARASSMENT**
- **PHYSICAL HARASSMENT**
- **ONLINE HARASSMENT**

PART I – MULTIPLE CHOICE (1–10)

1. Republic Act No. 11313 is also known as the

- a. Anti-Violence Act
- b. Anti-Bullying Act
- c. Safe Spaces Act
- d. Magna Carta for Women

1. RA 11313 is commonly referred to as the:

- a. Bawal Bastos Law
- b. Anti-Child Abuse Law
- c. Gender Equality Act
- d. Public Safety Act

1. The primary purpose of RA 11313 is to:

- a. Promote traffic safety
- b. Prevent gender-based sexual harassment in public and online spaces
- c. Regulate workplace salaries
- d. Protect intellectual property

1. RA 11313 was signed into law in what year?

- a. 2016
- b. 2017
- c. 2018
- d. 2019

PART I – MULTIPLE CHOICE (1–10)

1. The law applies to which of the following spaces?

- a. Streets and public places
- b. Workplaces
- c. Online spaces
- d. All of the above

1. Catcalling is considered a form of:

- a. Cybercrime
- b. Gender-based sexual harassment
- c. Theft
- d. Libel

1. Employers are required under RA 11313 to:

- a. Ignore complaints
- b. Create policies addressing sexual harassment
- c. Lower employee salaries
- d. Ban social media

1. Online sexual harassment includes:

- a. Posting threatening messages of a sexual nature
- b. Sharing educational content
- c. Watching movies
- d. Sending birthday greetings

PART I – MULTIPLE CHOICE (1–10)

1. Which government units are tasked to enforce the law in local communities?

- a. Barangays
- b. Schools only
- c. Private companies
- d. Hospitals only

1. The law protects:

- a. Women only
- b. Men only
- c. All genders
- d. Government employees only

PART II – TRUE OR FALSE (11–15)

WRITE TRUE IF THE STATEMENT IS CORRECT AND FALSE IF NOT.

1. RA 11313 only protects women from harassment.

1. The law covers harassment in public transportation.

1. Employers can be held liable if they fail to act on complaints.

1. Online stalking with sexual intent is punishable under RA 11313.

1. Compliments are always considered harassment under the law.

WRITE THE FULL MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING ACRONYMS.

1. CODI - _____
2. GST - _____
3. LGUs - _____
4. RA11313 - _____

WHAT ARE THE TWO CHAMBERS OF CONGRESS?

1. _____, _____

REFERENCES

[HTTPS://LAWPHIL.NET/STATUTES/REPACTS/RA2019/RA_11313_2019.HTML?UTM_SOURCE=CHATGPT.COM](https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2019/ra_11313_2019.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

[HTTPS://LDR.SENATE.GOV.PH/LEGISLATIVE%2BISSUANCES/REPUBLIC%20ACT%20NO.%2011313?UTM_SOURCE=CHATGPT.COM](https://ldr.senate.gov.ph/legislative%2Bissuances/republic%20act%20no.%2011313?utm_source=chatgpt.com)





THANK YOU