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PREVENTION DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE - SITUATION AND SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

To contribute to improving the effectiveness of domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general, within the scope of this article, we would like to present the current situation, solutions, and recommendations to strengthen public relations propaganda, dissemination, and education of laws, knowledge, and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general; organization and operation of child protection service providers; support and intervention when children are at risk of being abused or abused.

KEYWORDS

Domestic violence; child abuse; reality; solution.



1. INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is a hot topic in society today. In 63/63 provinces and cities, child abuse occurs. Some provinces and cities have had pressing incidents in public opinion: Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Ho Chi Minh City, Bac Giang, Vinh Long, Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Hanoi. The most worrisome is the acts of child abuse that occur in the children's own families¹; sexually abusing children of an incestuous nature such as a biological father sexually abusing his biological daughter, a stepfather raping his wife's stepchild for a long time; he sexually abused me.

Through data analysis of the National Telephone Exchange for Child Protection from 2015 to June 2019, children experiencing domestic violence account for a very high rate, the highest among children experiencing violence, accounting for up to 65.88%; in schools accounted for 19.09% (14.89% of which were violent teachers; 4.2% were violent friends); in the community accounted for only 15.03%. In the cases of child sexual abuse, the perpetrators of child abuse are family members, accounting for 21.3% (of which biological fathers are 5.73%; stepfathers are 5.07%, subjects are human subjects) another body is 10.5%)².

Subjects abuse children for many different reasons such as to relieve anger, jealousy, greed, economic difficulties, deadlock, stress, pathological physiological needs and there are also cases of child abuse. reasonable for reasons of subject's mental health, personal reasons, lack of family attention (divorced parents, parents working away from home, children living with grandparents, relatives, children) living in families with social problems...); use of stimulants (alcohol, beer, drugs...), access to pornographic and depraved movies; Taking advantage of trust to commit acts of child abuse³.

2. Actual situation of support and intervention when children are at risk of being abused or abused

Support and intervention work when children are at risk of being abused or abused in the past time has achieved certain results. From 2015 to the first 6 months of 2019⁴. The national telephone exchange for child protection intervened and supported 2,033 cases of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general, of which child violence was 1,011 cases (accounting for 49.7%); sexual abuse 764 cases (accounting for 37.6%); child exploitation 113 cases; abandonment, neglect, neglect of children 45 cases; Children trading 100 cases 100% of children who are sexually abused upon notification are recorded, managed, monitored and supported by the local authorities; Sexually abused children receive psychological, medical, legal, educational, training and social support.

For complicated, serious, or delayed cases, the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs shall proactively issue documents or directly guide and urge the Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs where the cases occur. case, coordinate with relevant agencies and

¹ The incident at Dong Hoa B primary school, Kim Bang district, Ha Nam had 3 children sexually abused; the incident at Vinh Phu Dong primary school, Phuoc Long district, Bac Lieu had 7 children; the case at Tam Lap primary-secondary school, Phu Giao district, Binh Duong has 13 children; the incident at An Thuong A commune primary school, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi had 9 children; a series of students from 12-14 years old at Thanh Son junior high school for ethnic minorities, Phu Tho province were sexually abused by the principal...

²Data analysis report of the National Telephone Exchange for Child Protection in 2015-2019. Department of Children. Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs.

³Data analysis report of the National Telephone Exchange for Child Protection on violence and sexual abuse of children in the period 2015-June 2019.

⁴ Before Decree No. 56/2017/ND-CP took effect on July 1, 2017, intervention and support for children experiencing violence and sexual abuse were carried out under Circular No. 23/2010/TT-BLDTBXH dated August 6, 2010 of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs stipulating the process of support and intervention for children experiencing violence and sexual abuse.

organizations to verify, take measures to support, intervene, and promptly protect the safety of victim children, and at the same time coordinate with police agencies in investigating and handle acts of child abuse. The national telephone exchange for child protection carries out the process of connecting with children or victims' families and relevant agencies and services at local and central levels; guide and monitor the planning of support and intervention according to the provisions of the Law on Children and Decree No. 56/2017/NĐ-CP to provide timely, appropriate and secure support services for children. I soon recovered and stabilized my life.

Since 2008, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism have directed and guided localities to build and deploy models of prevention and control of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general. Through the implementation of the model, people's awareness about the family, the prevention and control of domestic violence in particular and child abuse, in general, has been improved, contributing to reducing domestic violence cases in general particular and child abuse in general, especially violence related to children; The number of cultural families is improved in quality and quantity.

The Ministry of Public Security organized a training⁵ to thoroughly grasp the awareness of police officers, especially grassroots-level police, about measures to protect victims from the stage of receiving and handling reports and denunciations and the process of investigating and handling cases projects, work skills training, child-friendly investigations, victims and witnesses of domestic violence cases in particular and child abuse in general... to understand and respect children, not to Child victims are re-injured in the course of these cases.

The Ministry of Justice has organized many training conferences on the Law on Legal Aid, propagated it in the mass media, contributing to raising the awareness of society, ministries, branches, localities and people about legal aid. legal help; helping people, including children, understand their right to legal aid, and timely access to legal aid services of the State to protect their legitimate rights and interests. From January 1, 2015 to June 30, 2019, 3,987 abused children received legal aid. Legal aid to abused children is provided through legal advice, participation in legal proceedings, representation outside the proceedings and other forms of legal aid. The number of legal aid cases for children by participating in legal proceedings increases every year and accounts for a large proportion of the total number of legal aid cases for this group⁶. The majority of legal aid cases performed are of good or good quality. Legal aid centers facilitate the assignment of legal assistants and lawyers with extensive practical experience and understanding of child psychology to provide legal aid for legal aid cases children.

Some localities have paid attention to support and intervention for children: In 2018 and the first 6 months of 2019, 100% of children in cases of child rights violations, children were abused and abused. Hanoi is interested in counseling and support, psychological stability and community integration. Ho Chi Minh City sent officials to the area to directly guide the commune-level People's Committees to implement

⁵ From 2015 up to now, the Ministry of Public Security has organized 35 training courses for police forces at the commune and ward grassroots, scouts, and local police investigators with more than 3,000 turns of officers and soldiers participating. In 2019, the Ministry organized 12 training courses on skills in preventing, receiving and dealing with denunciations, information, friendly investigation skills, child sexual abuse cases, and human trafficking for forced the criminal police force in 63 provinces and cities.

⁶ In 2018, the number of legal aid cases in the form of participating in criminal proceedings for children accounted for more than 80% of the cases of legal aid in the criminal field for children and accounted for nearly 50% of the total number of cases. legal aid for children.

the support and intervention process in a timely and strict manner, ensuring the best interests of children, and at the same time send a written request to the investigating agency to provide the results of the settlement of the case for monitoring and synthesis. Many localities have issued specific mechanisms, policies and solutions suitable for dealing with violence, domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general⁷.

In addition to the achieved results, the work of supporting and intervening when children are at risk of being abused or abused still has some limitations, difficulties and obstacles such as: In many localities, handling work Information management, notification and denunciation about acts of domestic violence in particular and abuse of children in general or cases of child abuse are sometimes not timely and embarrassing due to staff lack of skills and knowledge. Professionals should advise on unsatisfactory support and intervention for abused children. The work of support and intervention for children in some localities is mainly visiting, encouraging, giving gifts and supporting money, but has not been fully implemented according to the provisions of the law on child protection.

The team of child protection officers at the commune level is part-time and changes frequently, so the effectiveness of support and intervention for abused children is not high and professional. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism shall act as the focal point for effectively implementing inter-sectoral coordination on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general following regulations⁸. Since 2017, ministries and branches have met periodically every 6 months and 1 year to evaluate the achieved results and develop tasks and solutions for the coming time, in which, the situation of child abuse and violence. Children in the family causing public anger are concerned by ministries and branches and have become an important content of the prevention and control of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general of each ministry or sector. The Ministry of Public Security acts as the focal point to closely coordinate with the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Information and Communications, the Ministry of National Defense, and judicial agencies such as the Institute of The Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union and direct local police in formulating implementation plans, mobilizing resources, building capacity, exchange information, effectively implement Project 4 on the fight against domestic violence crimes in particular and abuse of children in general and juveniles in violation of the law and domestic violence prevention and control. family in particular and child abuse in general, human trafficking in the period 2018 - 2020⁹.

Specifying the target audience of social assistance establishments, including children: Victims of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general; victims of sexual abuse; victims of trafficking; victims of forced labor; wandering children begging for food while waiting to be brought

⁷ *The Hanoi People's Committee promulgates a Plan to prevent and fight against all kinds of crimes related to child sexual abuse in the city and assigns the City Police to assume the prime responsibility for, advise and implement, monitoring the implementation; The subsidy rate for sponsors (including children) of Hanoi is higher than the central standard (Hanoi is 350,000 VND/month; Central is 270,000 VND/month). The People's Council of Quang Ninh province issued Resolution No. 91/2017/NQ-HDND dated December 13, 2017, including monthly support for sexually abused children who have to give birth and are raising children; children under 72 months old born from children who have been sexually abused (under 48 months old is 70% of base salary/child/month; from full 48 months to under 16 years old is 50% of base salary/child/month). The Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs of Ho Chi Minh City coordinated with other departments and branches to submit to the City People's Committee the "Process for coordination in support, intervention, and handling of cases of child abuse." violence, abuse and sexual abuse in Ho Chi Minh City".*

⁸ *Decision No. 21/2016/QĐ-TTg dated May 17, 2016 of the Prime Minister promulgating the Regulation on inter-sectoral coordination on domestic violence prevention and control*

⁹ *Decision No. 2468/QĐ-BCA-C41 dated May 28, 2018 of the Minister of Public Security*

back to their places of residence; those who are not subject to social protection but require social assistance, voluntarily contribute funds or have their relatives or sponsors contribute funds; other subjects according to the support program or scheme or decided by the President of the People's Committee of the province or city under central authority¹⁰.

3. About the organization and operation of child protection service providers

The organization and operation of child protection service providers have had remarkable results. Currently, there are 418 social assistance facilities nationwide, of which 195 are public and 223 are non-public (including 32 care facilities for the elderly, 73 care facilities for the disabled, 146) child care facilities, 102 general facilities, 31 mental health care facilities and 34 social work centers); including 142 specialized and non-specialized child protection service providers¹¹.

The Government has promulgated and submitted to the National Assembly for promulgation documents managing the establishment and operation of child protection service providers: Regulations on types, conditions and procedures for establishment and operation of child protection services. The activity of child protection service providers¹²; Regulations on conditions and procedures for the establishment, operation and dissolution of social assistance establishments¹³; Regulations on respite care (cases requiring respite care; forms of respite care, respite care conditions, respite care decision-making authority, monitoring and evaluation of children receiving care replacement squirrel)¹⁴; order and procedures for receiving and transferring alternative care¹⁵. Specify the target audience of social assistance facilities, including children: Victims of domestic violence; victims of sexual abuse; victims of trafficking; victims of forced labor; wandering children begging for food while waiting to be brought back to their places of residence; those who are not subject to social protection but require social assistance, voluntarily contribute funds or have their relatives or sponsors contribute funds; other subjects according to the support program or scheme or decided by the President of the People's Committee of the province or city under central authority¹⁶. Develop social assistance policies for child victims who are serviced by social assistance establishments¹⁷; Regulation of services provided by public and non-public social assistance facilities¹⁸; Regulations on standards of care and support for subjects at social assistance establishments¹⁹; Planning the network of social support establishments, including general social assistance establishments and children's social support establishments²⁰.

Capacity building for social support establishments (including content on child abuse prevention and control): The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs conducts in-service

¹⁰Article 6 Decree No. 103/2017/ND-CP.

¹¹ Appendix XI.

¹²Law on Children, Chapter IV, Section 2 (Child Protective Service Providers)

¹³Decree No. 103/2017/ND-CP dated September 12, 2017 regulating the establishment, organization, operation, dissolution and management of social assistance establishments

¹⁴Children's Law, Chapter IV, Section 3 (Respite Care)

¹⁵Section 2, Chapter 5, Decree No. 56/2017/ND-CP

¹⁶Article 6 Decree No. 103/2017/ND-CP.

¹⁷Decree No. 136/2013/ND-CP dated October 21, 2013 of the Government stipulating social assistance policies for beneficiaries of social protection.

¹⁸Decision No. 1508/QĐ-TTg dated July 27, 2016 of the Prime Minister regulating the list of public non-business services funded by the state budget in the field of state management of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs festival.

¹⁹ Circular No. 33/2017/TT-BLĐTBXH dated December 29, 2017 guiding the organizational structure, staff norms and procedures and standards for social assistance at social assistance establishments.

²⁰ Decision No. 1520/QĐ-LĐTBXH dated October 20, 2015 of the Minister of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs approving the master plan on the network of social assistance establishments for the period 2016 - 2025, which contains regulations planning social assistance establishments to take care of children with special circumstances: upgrading and expanding 35 establishments (including 10 public establishments and 25 non-public establishments); develop 30 new non-public establishments; ensure the operation of 17 social assistance establishments taking care of orphans (SOS Children's Villages).

social work training. , studying for about 3,000 goals/year; coordinate with universities to organize training of social work cadres and lecturers for colleges, vocational secondary schools, social work and social protection centers throughout the country; supporting provinces and cities to foster and improve capacity for 10,000 social workers and officials to perform professional tasks such as counseling, counseling, and assisting children in need. abused person. In the two years 2017 and 2018, there were 276 times staff working at child protection service providers equipped with the knowledge and practical skills on psychological counseling for children and intervention methods. Psychotherapy for abused children.

Service providers, based on the standards of care and support procedures, have provided specific services related to child abuse prevention and control. Currently, the whole country has provided a monthly social allowance for 48,259 children with special circumstances. Social assistance establishments that take care of children have provided monthly social allowances according to the provisions of Decree No. 136/2013/ND-CP. To ensure the lives of policy beneficiaries, 11 provinces and centrally-run cities have adjusted and expanded policy beneficiaries and raised the standard of social allowance higher than the standard specified in Clause 1 of this Article. Decree No. 136/2013/ND-CP.

However, the organization and operation of child protection service providers still have some limitations, difficulties and obstacles such as: Network of social assistance facilities providing social assistance services including assisting victims of sexual abuse; victims of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general; Trafficking victims... are lacking in quantity and weak in quality. Facilities do not meet the needs of social protection beneficiaries (including children who are victims of abuse). Funding sources to ensure the operation of public and non-public social assistance establishments are limited, unable to meet the care and support needs of the subjects. Some social support facilities have not yet diversified in terms of service types as well as connections with social welfare agencies.

4. Propaganda, dissemination and education of laws, knowledge and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general

Propaganda, dissemination and education of laws, knowledge and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse, in general, have achieved results such as Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism dissemination of policies and laws on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general, moral education and lifestyle in the family to staff in charge of cultural and physical management sports, tourism and family at all levels; agencies, organizations and individuals working in tourism, travel and hotel accommodation establishments; units and individuals organizing events on culture, art, sports and tourism; families through many forms such as integration in communication activities on family work, development of communication materials, training, and exams to learn the law on prevention and control of domestic violence in particular and domestic violence. In 10 years (2008-2018), there were 687 professional training courses on family work with the participation of 131,000 people.

The Ministry of Public Security coordinated with local police and schools to organize 26 propaganda conferences, dialogues, and question-and-answer sessions on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general, and domestic violence. in particular and child abuse in general and human trafficking for more than 20,000 times of teachers and students in the following provinces: Ha Giang, Yen Bai, Tuyen Quang, Lai Chau, Bac Kan, Dien Bien, Bac

Giang, Ha Nam, Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue, Long An...; sent dozens of leaders to directly answer interviews, participate in seminars and communicate about domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general on television channels VTV1, VTV3, ANTV, VTC14, National Assembly television..., published more than 24,000 propaganda articles about this content on newspapers, radio and television; organized more than 3,500 legal education and propaganda sessions in the community and schools on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general with more than 45,000 participants. Press agencies and media in the people's police force²¹ publish a series of news, articles, reportages, documentaries reflecting and propagating about domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general.

Besides the achieved results, the propaganda, dissemination and education of laws, knowledge and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general still have some limitations and difficulties. Difficulties and obstacles such as Forms and methods of disseminating and educating knowledge and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse, in general, are not diverse, lively, and slow to innovate. The content of dissemination of laws and policies is not rich or slow to innovate, not fully grasped and focused on practical issues related to domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general. that people and children care about. Propaganda of the law on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse, in general, is not regular, mainly taking place according to events or integration; Propaganda mainly through forums, conferences and pieces of training, but not focused on expanding communication on electronic newspapers and social networking sites to attract and involve a large number of people. Information work on cases related to domestic violence in particular and child abuse, in general, is sometimes inaccurate because it is not carefully guided, checked and edited before reporting, confusing bring, anger in public opinion.

5. SOLUTION

5.1. Solution

To promote the achieved results, overcome limitations, difficulties and obstacles in the propagation, dissemination and education of laws, knowledge and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and domestic abuse. Children in general; organization and operation of child protection service providers; for support and intervention when children are at risk of being abused or abused, the following solutions should be implemented:

Firstly, institutional and policy solutions: Continue to improve policies and laws on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general: consider and review issues related to domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general. Children, especially children's protection, children's participation, principles to ensure the implementation of human rights, children's rights are stipulated in the Constitution and the Children's Law for amendment and supplementation. contents related to child protection in the criminal justice system, criminal proceedings, civil, civil proceedings, handling of administrative violations, labor, judicial expertise, marriage and family...; develop a national action plan to prevent and combat domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general, and submit it to the Prime Minister for approval; study the possibility of developing juvenile justice legislation to form a child-friendly justice system in the best interests of children and juveniles, in line with international standards. Develop and strengthen child

²¹ *People's Public Security Newspaper, ANTV Television, Television for National Security, Security with life...*

protection systems to meet child protection requirements²², strengthen child protection capacity, promote effective inter-sectoral coordination, develop a child protection service system, and ensure the best implementation of children's rights, especially groups of rights not protected from being harmed. Violence, sexual abuse, trafficking, labor exploitation...

Second, solutions on organization and implementation: Continue to effectively implement the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, the Law on Children and documents and policies related to domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general. Completing and implementing synchronously the process of receiving and processing information, notification and denunciation of risks, acts of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general, and timely intervention in child cases suffered violence or sexual abuse; prioritizing the timely and serious settlement and handling of domestic violence cases in particular and child abuse in general; review and definitively handle the backlog of domestic violence cases in particular and child abuse in general, which have not been handled in time; ensure the exercise of children's rights during the proceedings. Promote communication, legal education, skills on violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general (especially in the family and school environment). Capacity building for officers of the justice system and system staff to provide child protection services on violence prevention and control, domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general. Strengthen coordination among ministries, sectors, localities, agencies and organizations involved in sharing, exchanging and responding to information, building and implementing relevant programs, plans and projects to the prevention and combat of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general; focus on supervision, examination and inspection of the implementation of child protection responsibilities by agencies, organizations and local authorities.

Third, the solution of resources: Increasing resources for child protection, including arranging child protection workers, allocating local budgets to establish and implement child protection activities. child protection service; establish a standing group to protect children at commune level to effectively implement the process of support and intervention for abused children according to the provisions of Decree No. Actively in international cooperation to promote child protection activities, including prevention and combat of domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general; exchange experiences; participate in studies and surveys; hosting regional and global events and conferences on child protection, domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general. Having policies to encourage organizations and individuals to participate in providing child protection services.

5.2. Request

Firstly, for Party committees: Request the Office of the Party Central Committee and the Central Committee for Propaganda and Training to strengthen the urging and supervision of the implementation of Directive No. 20/CT-TW dated November 5, 2012 of the Politburo on strengthening the Party's leadership in the care, education and protection of children in the new situation of the Party Committees at all levels, especially the development of plans and programs to implement the Directives of the provincial Party Committees. , city committees, party committees, party cadres committees, party committees directly under the central government.

²² Article 47 of the Law on Children.

Second, for the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels: the National Assembly, agencies of the National Assembly and National Assembly deputies and People's Council deputies strengthen activities to supervise the implementation of responsibilities of the National Assembly agencies, organizations and responsibilities of heads of agencies and organizations on the implementation of children's rights; the integration of children's goals and targets in the socio-economic development strategy for the 2021-2030 period, sectoral and local socio-economic development master plans and plans for the 2021-2025 period and yearly²³; the allocation of budget and human resources to implement the Law on Children and local programs, schemes and plans on children; solving pressing issues related to violence, domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general; responsibility for directing and solving children's problems of the heads of ministries, branches, organizations and localities; setting aside an appropriate percentage of the annual budget for the implementation of programs, projects and plans on children and child protection. Delegates of the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels shall "regularly and periodically contact children or their representatives; receive, transfer, monitor and supervise the settlement of agency recommendations, children-related organizations"²⁴; Every year, the People's Councils at all levels shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies in, responsible for organizing meetings, dialogues, and listening to children's opinions and aspirations on issues of concern to children"²⁵, especially for issues, cases, cases of violence, child sexual abuse.

Third, for the Supreme People's Procuracy and the Supreme People's Court: The Supreme People's Procuracy shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries and branches in, formulating guidelines for the implementation of several provisions of this Law. The Criminal Procedure Code deals with the investigation, prosecution and trial of cases of child sexual abuse. The Supreme People's Court shall guide according to its competence regulations related to the Court's decision to restrict the rights of parents and caregivers of children or temporarily separate children from their parents and caregivers. Take care of children in cases where children are abused by their parents or caregivers according to Clause 3, Article 52 of the Law on Children. Expanding the organization and operation of the Family and Juvenile Court nationwide, prioritizing capacity building for judges and people's jurors to adjudicate cases of violence and child sexual abuse.

Fourth, for localities: To strictly implement the provisions of laws, policies, programs and projects approved by the Government and the Prime Minister on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and domestic violence. harm children in general. Include children's goals and targets in the socio-economic development strategy for the 2021-2030 period, local socio-economic development master plans and plans for the 2021-2025 period and annually. Consolidate and invest in developing the provincial child protection social work service system; assigning people to do the work of child protection at the commune level. Catching the situation, providing timely information, actively directing and dealing with complicated cases of violence, domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general, which are of public interest or by competent authorities the right to provide information or request settlement. Strictly handle heads of authorities, agencies, units and

²³ Clause 5, Article 5 of the Law on Children.

²⁴ Clause 4, Article 79 of the Law on Children.

²⁵ Clause 2, Article 78 of the Law on Children.

establishments who are late, fail to fulfill their responsibilities, cover-up acts and cases of domestic violence in particular and abuse of children in general²⁶.

Fifth, it is suggested that the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations, the Vietnam Association for the Protection of Children's Rights: Strengthen supervision activities and social criticism for the construction and implementation of laws and policies on ensuring the implementation of children's rights, especially concerning child protection, preventing and strictly handling acts of violence and sexual abuse of children. Promptly criticize and condemn acts of violating the law, obstructing the implementation of children's rights, domestic violence in particular and child abuse in general; strengthen propaganda, legal education, knowledge and skills on children's rights and child protection to union members, members, families and communities through the activities of the Front Working Committee in the province. Mobilizing resources from social communities, businesses and individuals to assist children with special circumstances, poor children, and ethnic minority children residing in mountainous areas and areas with special difficulties.

The above is the current situation and solutions, recommendations to strengthen the propaganda, dissemination and education of the law, knowledge and skills on domestic violence prevention and control in particular and child abuse in general; organization and operation of child protection service providers; support and intervention when children are at risk of being abused or abused. Let me introduce some for you guys.

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