

**\*\*Title:\*\***

People of the Philippines v. Rodrigo Gutierrez y Robles (alias “Rod” and “John Lennon”)

**\*\*Facts:\*\***

On November 29, 2005, AAA, a 10-year-old girl and Grade 2 student in Baguio City, was raped by Rodrigo Gutierrez at his house. AAA recounted that while returning home for lunch at noon, Gutierrez, a known family acquaintance, took her into his room, laid her on the bed, and inserted his penis into her vagina. After the rape, Gutierrez gave AAA five pesos before letting her go.

When AAA returned to school, tardy and visibly distressed, her teacher, noticing her unusual behavior, prompted her to disclose that she had been to “Uncle Rod’s” house. Further examination by teachers revealed signs of sexual abuse, prompting a visit to Baguio General Hospital where a medical examination confirmed the abuse. AAA disclosed that Gutierrez had raped her about ten times on prior occasions, giving her a small amount of money each time.

Rodrigo Gutierrez denied being at the scene of the crime, presenting an alibi that he was at work. He acknowledged a longstanding familiarity with AAA’s family and denied the accusations. On July 4, 2007, the Regional Trial Court found Gutierrez guilty of statutory rape and sentenced him to reclusion perpetua, ordering him to pay P50,000.00 moral damages and P25,000.00 exemplary damages.

Rodrigo appealed to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the conviction on February 28, 2013. A notice of appeal was filed with the Supreme Court, which called for supplemental briefs but both parties opted out of submitting further documentation.

**\*\*Issues:\*\***

1. Whether the prosecution proved beyond reasonable doubt that the accused-appellant, Rodrigo Gutierrez, was guilty of statutory rape under Article 266-A of the Revised Penal Code.
2. Whether the testimonial and physical evidence presented were sufficient to convict Gutierrez.

**\*\*Court’s Decision:\*\***

1. **\*\*Proof Beyond Reasonable Doubt:\*\*** The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Rodrigo Gutierrez, finding that the victim’s detailed testimony was credible and consistent, clearly illustrating the statutory rape incident. AAA’s narrative of the abuse, corroborated

by medical findings and the testimonies of her teachers, was deemed sufficient to establish Gutierrez's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. **Testimonial and Physical Evidence:** The Supreme Court underscored that the victim's direct, categorical testimony provided vital presumptive proof that the accused's carnal knowledge of AAA took place as claimed. The medical reports evidenced blunt force trauma consistent with sexual penetration and supported her claims. The inherent trust and moral ascendancy Gutierrez held over the victim nullified the relevance of AAA's failure to cry for help.

Following jurisprudence in *People v. Degay* and *People v. Gambao*, the Court modified and increased the damages awards to P100,000.00 each for civil indemnity, moral damages, and exemplary damages due to the heinous nature of the crime.

**Doctrine:**

1. **Statutory Rape:** Statutory rape under Article 266-A necessitates proving the victim's age (below 12 years) and carnal knowledge regardless of consent or physical resistance. The child's testimonial clarity is paramount.
2. **Moral and Civil Indemnity:** Victims of statutory rape are entitled to increased monetary reparations reflecting the gravity of the offense as per recent jurisprudence.

**Class Notes:**

- **Statutory Rape:** Key elements include (1) the victim being under 12 years old, (2) carnal knowledge by the perpetrator, with the necessity for proving coercion, consent, or force eliminated by law.
- **Relevant Statutes:** Article 266-A and 266-B of the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines.
- **Jurisprudential Amplification:** Case law underscores the sufficiency of a minor's credible testimony for convictions and mandates enhanced indemnity for rape victims.

**Historical Background:**

The case highlights the systemic issue of child sexual abuse within familial or community trust hierarchies in the Philippines. This ruling reiterates the commitment of the judiciary to protect child victims and ensure justice through stringent application and affirmation of statutory rape laws. Moreover, it amplifies the moral and financial repercussions for perpetrators.

The case sheds light on the interpretation of child testimonies in sensitive cases and

underscores the judiciary's role in upholding children's rights and addressing social injustices through decisive legal deterrence.