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Item No.: 02
Date: 15 2024 OCT



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Provincial Capitol
Tacloban City



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PROVINCIAL LEGAL OFFICE

2nd INDORSEMENT
October 8, 2024

Respectfully returned to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Leyte, through SP Secretary, the attached Ordinance No. 2024-004 of the Sangguniang Bayan of Santa Fe, Leyte.

Issues/concerns for review/recommendation/legal opinion is/are as follows:

- Ordinance No. 2024-004 entitled: **“An on Children’s Welfare Code of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Leyte .”**

REVIEW/RECOMMENDATION/LEGAL OPINION:

This office is of the opinion that the subject Ordinance is generally in accordance to its power under Section 3 Paragraph 2, Article XV¹ of the 1987 Constitution in consonance with PD 603². Hence, recommending for the declaration of its validity.

We hope to have assisted you with this request. Please note that the opinion rendered by this Office are based on facts available and may vary or change when additional facts and documents are presented or changed. This opinion is likewise without prejudice to the opinions rendered by higher and competent authorities and/or the courts.

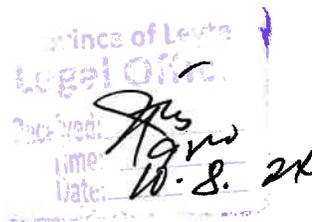

ATTY. JOSE RAYMUND A. ACOL
Asst. Provincial Legal Officer

¹ (2) *The right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development;*

² *“ The Child and Welfare Code”*

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Palo, Leyte
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN

1ST INDORSEMENT
07 October 2024



The Provincial Legal Office is respectfully requested to review and submit recommendations on the herein enclosed **MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 2024-004** of the **MUNICIPALITY** of **SANTA FE, LEYTE**, entitled: **An Ordinance on Children's Welfare Code of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Leyte.**


FLORINDA JILL'S UYVICO
Secretary to the Sanggunian



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Santa Fe

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SECRETARY

INDORSEMENT

SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN



RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of the Province of Leyte, Tacloban City, the herein attachment *Municipal Ordinance No. 2024 – 004 (Series of 2024)* of the Sangguniang Bayan, this Municipality entitled “*An Ordinance on Children’s Welfare Code of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Leyte*”, duly approved by said August Body on *May 27, 2024*, hereby recommending your appropriate favourable action.


JULIUS XERXES M. OBENQUE
Sangguniang Bayan Secretary Designate

Copy Furnished:

- *The Municipal Mayor*
- *The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office*
- *The Municipal Treasurer’s Office*
- *All in Santa Fe, Leyte*



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Sta. Fe

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SECRETARY
CERTIFICATION OF POSTING

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that copies of Municipal Ordinance of the herein attached "**Municipal Ordinance No. 2024 – 004 (Series of 2024)**" of the Sangguniang Bayan, this Municipality, entitled "***An Ordinance on Children's Welfare Code of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Leyte***", duly approved and/or enacted by said August Body on **May 27, 2024**, has been posted in at least three (3) conspicuous places in the municipality. One copy was posted at the bulletin board at the lobby of the municipal hall, one at the HRMO and one at the Municipal Gymnasium.

ISSUED this **04th** day of **June 2024** at Santa Fe, Leyte.


JULIUS XERXES M. OBENQUE
Sangguniang Bayan Secretary Designate



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Leyte
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

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Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Santa Fe

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN



MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 2024 – 004
Series of 2024

AN ORDINANCE ON CHILDREN’S WELFARE CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, LEYTE

AUTHOR: HON. AGNES A. CHUCA

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HON. LARRY S. ARUTA

HON. ALVIN D. PETILLA

HON. NESTOR F. ESMERO

HON. GENY R. ESMERO

HON. JERALD LORENZ NARGA

HON. EDGARDO R. SALCEDA

WHEREAS, the Children’s Welfare Code of the Municipality of Santa Fe shall be enacted under Municipal Ordinance No. 2024-004, series of 2024.

WHEREAS, there is a need to enact the Code to be more effective and relevant in prompting the development, welfare, and protection of the rights of children with the emerging realities and challenges that affect them;

WHEREAS, before the enactment of the Code, necessary reviews thru committee hearings and public hearings was conducted;

Now, therefore, be it resolved to enact:

ARTICLE I

TITLE, SCOPE, POLICIES, DEFINITION, DUTIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Section 1. Title – this Ordinance shall be known as the “CHILDREN’S WELFARE CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, LEYTE”.

Section 2. Declaration of Policy and Principle – the Municipality of Santa Fe recognizes the role of children and youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall instill in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their participation in public and civic affairs.

It also acknowledges that children have rights as provided in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other laws.

The Municipal Government of Santa Fe recognizes the significance of effectively promoting, fully enhancing, and institutionalizing the survival, development, participation, and protection of the rights of children, most especially those in the locality, within the framework of advancing general welfare in pursuit of integrated, sustainable and equitable development.

It believes in the holistic protection and development of all children through strong partnerships between and among government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, serving with the highest degree of professionalism and competence in an atmosphere of unity, solidarity, and teamwork.

Section 3. Purpose – This code was enacted for the following purposes:

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Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Santa Fe

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

Continuation: Municipal Ordinance No. 2024-004
Dated May 27, 2024

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- A. To ensure the protection of children against all forms of abuse and exploitation;
- B. To advocate for children's rights and promote their welfare and development;
- C. To ensure that children's right is given priority attention both in government and civil society;
- D. To improve the quality of life of children of Santa Fe and enable them to fully develop their potential, and participate in community life and nation-building.

Section 4. Legal Basis – the enactment of the Children's Code and its revision are based on the following legal mandates:

- 1987 Philippine Constitution
 - a. Section 3 Paragraph 2, Article XV of the 1987 Constitution states the right of children to assistance including proper care and nutrition and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development.
 - b. Section 12 Article II of the 1987 Constitution states the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution. It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of the parents in the rearing of the youth from civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the government.
 - c. Section 13, Article II of the 1987 Constitution recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in the public and civic affairs.
- 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Administrative Order #7, Series of 2008 (DSWD) Guidelines in the Conduct of Diversion for Children in Conflict with the Law
- DOLE Department Order # 149-2016, Guidelines in Assessing and Determining Hazardous Work in The Employment of Persons Below 18 Years of Age
- Municipal Ordinance No. 2018-4A, An Ordinance Regulating the Manufacture, Distribution, Sale, and Use of Firecrackers in the Municipality of Santa Fe, Providing Penalty for Violation thereof, and for other purposes
- Municipal Ordinance No. 2018-06, An Ordinance Prohibiting the Use, Sale, Distribution, and Advertisement of Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products, and Electronic Cigarettes, in certain places, imposing penalties for violations thereof and providing funds thereof, to install health consciousness and for other purposes.
- Presidential Decree #603. The Child and Welfare Code
- Republic Act 7610 – "An act providing for strong deterrence and special protection against child abuse, exploitation, and discrimination, and for other purposes", otherwise known as Special Protection of Children against Child Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination.

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SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

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- Republic Act 7658 – “An act prohibiting the employment of children below 15 years of age in public and private undertakings”.
- Republic Act 7877 – “Anti-sexual Harassment Act of 1995
- Republic Act 8049 – “Anti Hazing Law of 1995
- Republic Act 8353 – “Anti-rape Act of 1997
- Republic Act 8505 – “Rape Victim Assistance & Protection Act of 1998
- Republic Act 11861 – “Expanded Solo Parents Welfare Act”
- Republic Act No. 10410 – “An Act Recognizing the Age from Zero (0) To Eight (8) Years as The First Crucial Stage of Educational Development and Strengthening the Early Childhood Care and Development System, Appropriating Funds Therefor and For Other Purposes
- Republic Act 9165 – Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act
- Republic Act No. 10364 - An Act Expanding Republic Act No. 9208, Entitled “An Act To Institute Policies To Eliminate Trafficking In Persons Especially Women And Children, Establishing The Necessary Institutional Mechanisms For The Protection And Support Of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties For Its Violations And For Other Purposes”
- Republic Act 9211 – Regulating the use and Distribution of Tobacco Products
- Republic Act No. 9231 - An Act Providing for The Elimination of The Worst Forms of Child Labor and Affording Stronger Protection for The Working Child, Amending for This Purpose Republic Act No. 7610, As Amended, Otherwise Known as the “Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act”
- Republic Act 9262 - Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004
- Republic Act No. 10630 - An Act Strengthening The Juvenile Justice System in The Philippines, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9344, Otherwise Known As The "Juvenile Justice And Welfare Act Of 2006" And Appropriating Funds Therefor
- Republic Act 9775 – An act Defining Crimes of Child Pornography Prescribing Penalties therefore and for other purposes.
- Republic Act No. 10175 - An Act Defining Cybercrime, Providing for The Prevention, Investigation, Suppression and The Imposition of Penalties Therefor and Other Purposes
 - a. 2008 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 - b. RA 7277 Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities (1991)
 - c. RA 101665 – An act to Propagate Foster Care & to Provide Funds thereof
 - d. Doctrine of Parents Patrea Latin for Father of our Country or simply understood as the “State as the Guardian of the People”, is a doctrine referring to the inherent power of the state as the ultimate guardian of all people under a disability, especially children whose care is only entrusted to their parents or guardian as well as those who may be considered as underprivileged, incompetents and the underdogs. It is the power of the state to make a reasonable decision on the part of the person who is unable to make one for himself.

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Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Santa Fe

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

Continuation: Municipal Ordinance No. 2024-004
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- RA 10627 – “An act providing the safety of children aboard motorcycles, known as the “Children’s Safety on Motorcycle Act of 2015”.
- RA 10821 – “An act mandating the provision of emergency relief and protection for children before, during and after the disaster and other emergencies”, also known as Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act.
- RA 11036 – An Act Establishing a national mental health policy to enhance the delivery of integrated mental health services, promote and protecting the rights of persons, utilizing psychiatric, neurologic, and psychosocial service, otherwise known as the Mental Health Law”
- RA 11037 – Masustansyang Pagkain Para sa Batang Pilipino – An Act Institutionalizing a National Feeding Program for Undernourished Children in Public Day Care, Kindergarten and Elementary Schools to Combat Hunger and Undernutrition Among Filipino Children
- RA 11148 – “Kalusugan at Nutrition ng Mag-Nanay Act” An act scaling up the National and Local Health and Nutrition Programs through a strengthening integrated strategy for maternal, neonatal, and child health and nutrition in the first one thousand (1000) days of life.
- RA 11188 – “An act providing special protection to children in situations of armed conflict from all forms of abuse, violence, neglect, cruelty, discrimination, and other conditions prejudicial to their development, taking into consideration their gender, cultural, ethnic and religious background, also known as the “Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Act”
- RA 11648 - “An act providing for stronger Protection Against Rape and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Increasing the age for Determining the Commission of Statutory Rape, amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 3815, as mandated, also known as the Revised Penal Code, RA 8353 also known as “The Anti Rape Law” of 1997, and RA 7610, as amended, also known as “The Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act”
- RA 11767 – “An act Promoting the Rights and Providing Greater Protection to Deserted or Abandoned Children with unknown Parents Amending for this purpose Article 276 and 277 of the Revised Penal Code and Special Laws, recognizing their Status as Natural Born Citizen of the Philippines, Providing Penalties Against Acts Inimical to their Welfare and for Other Purposes”
- Municipal Ordinance 2022-08 Series of 2022 - “An Ordinance Prohibiting Minors from Loitering and Roaming Outside their Residence at Late Hours from 10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m., within the Jurisdiction of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Leyte and Providing Penalties on Violations thereof”.

Section 5. All other existing ordinances and pertinent provisions of laws protecting children, as well as related executive orders, rules, and regulations or parts thereof which are considered with the principles and policies laid down in this code are hereby adopted and incorporated.

Section 6. All proceedings to be conducted in the best interests of the child – Proceedings before any authority should be conducted in the best interest of the child. All doubts in the implementation and interpretation of the provision of this code, including its implementing rules and regulations, shall be resolved taking into consideration the best interest of the child.

Section 7. Participation of the Child. – a child has the right to participate in all proceedings and to express himself/herself freely. Participation of children in program and policy formulation and implementation related to children’s concerns shall be ensured by the Municipal Government of Santa Fe.

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Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Santa Fe

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Section 8. Duties and Responsibilities of the Municipal Government of Santa Fe – by section 3 paragraph 2 of Article XV of the Philippine Constitution, the state must defend the right of children to assistance including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of negligence, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other condition prejudicial to their development. Under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) to which the Philippines is a signatory, the municipality shall:

- a) Undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the UNCRC. With regards to economic, social, and cultural rights, the municipality shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of its available resources and where needed within the framework of the international corporation;
- b) Ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival, development, and protection of the rights of the child.
- c) Take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures to protect children from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment, or exploitation including sexual abuse, while in the care of parents/legal guardian/s who has the care of the child;
- d) Assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her views, the right to express views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being herein given due weight under his or her age and maturity;
- e) Render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities, and services for the care of children.

Section 9. Definition of Terms – the following terms used in this ordinance are defined as follows;

Alternative Child Care – refers to the provision of planned substitute parental care by a child-caring or child-placing agency to a child who is orphaned, abandoned, foundling, neglected, or surrendered. This may include foster care, kinship care, family-like care, and residential care. Alternative child care will also be provided to abused and exploited children, children with disabilities, children living with HIV/AIDS, victims of trafficking, physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, offline and online sexual exploitation, children at risk, children in conflict with the law and children in situations of emergency or crisis and armed conflicts as defined in RA 11642;

Anti-social related Activities – are those that act against poverty, chastity, and persons which include, but not limited to:

- a) Petty crimes such as snatching, shoplifting, misinterpretations
- b) Using and pushing prohibited drugs and other habit-forming substances, selling illegal or lewd reading materials;
- c) Pimping for sexual perversions by doing or participating in obscene shows or performances;
- d) Gambling in any form;
- e) Rape and incest; and
- f) Any other circumstances which are defined under other existing laws.

Certificate of Foundling – a certificate concerning a deserted or abandoned infant or a child found with parent, guardians, or relatives being unknown or a child committed in an orphanage or charitable or similar institution with unknown facts of birth and parentage which is recorded in the Registrar of Foundling;

CEPC – an acronym for Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children which aims to protect the fundamental rights of children before, during, and after disaster and other emergencies when children are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances that affect their survival and normal development;

Child/Children – shall refer to persons aged below eighteen (18) years or those over but not able to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition;

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Child Abuse – refers to the maltreatment, whether chronic or not, of the child which includes any of the following;

1. Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse, and emotional maltreatment;
2. Any act by deeds or words which debases or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human;
3. Unreasonable deprivation of his or her basic needs for survival such as food and shelter or
4. Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of his or her growth and development or his/her permanent incapacity or death;

Child-Caring Agency – refers to a duly registered, licensed, and accredited agency by the Department of Social Welfare & Development (DSWD), that provides twenty-four (24) Hour residential Care service for abandoned, foundling, orphaned, neglected, voluntarily committed, or involuntarily committed children and other children in need of alternative child care.

Child Labor – refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him/her to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his/her health and safety or physical, mental, or psychosocial development as defined in the Department of Labor and Employment, Department Order 65-04, otherwise known as Rules and Regulation Implementing Republic Act No. 9231 amending Republic Act No. 7610 as amended;

Child Placing Agency – refers to a government or a private non-profit or charitable agency, duly registered, licensed, and accredited by the DSWD to provide comprehensive child welfare services including receiving and processing petitions for adoption and foster care evaluating the prospective adoptive parents (PAP/s) or foster parents, preparing the child case study report and home study report and provide post-placement services. The Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) and accredited NGOs and faith-based Organizations (FBOs) are considered child-placing agencies.

- a. **Child at Risk (CAR)** – refers to children who are vulnerable to and at risk of behaving in a way that can harm themselves or others, or vulnerable and at risk of being pushed and exploited to come into conflict with the law because of personal, family and social circumstances, such as, but limited to, the following: Being abused by any person through sexual, physical, psychological, mental, economic or any other means, and the parents or guardians refuse, are unwilling, or unable to protect the child;
- b. Being exploited sexually or economically;
- c. Being abandoned or neglected, and after diligent search and inquiry, the parents or guardians, cannot be found;
- d. Coming from a dysfunctional or broken family or being without a parent or guardian;
- e. Being out of school;
- f. Being a street child;
- g. Being a member of a gang;
- h. Living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse; and
- i. Living in situations of armed conflict

CAR also includes those children who violate the Ordinances enacted by the Municipal Government, concerning juvenile status offenses enumerated in Section 57 – A of Republic Act No. 9344 as amended by the Republic Act No. 10630 such as, but not limited to:

1. Curfew violations;
2. Truancy;
3. Parental Disobedience;
4. Anti-smoking and anti-drinking laws.

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Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Santa Fe

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As well as those concerning light offenses and misdemeanors against public order or safety such as, but not limited to:

1. Disorderly conduct;
2. Public Scandal;
3. Harassment;
4. Drunkenness;
5. Public intoxication;
6. Criminal nuisance;
7. Vandalism;
8. Gambling;
9. Mendicancy;
10. Littering;
11. Public urination; and
12. Trespassing

Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) – is a youth offender who is over fifteen (15) years but under eighteen (18) years of age and acting with discernment at the time of the commission of the offense as provided under Republic Act 9344;

Children with Disability – are those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others;

CICL - an acronym for Children in Conflict with the Law – refers to a child who is alleged as, accused of, or adjudged as having committed an offense under Philippine laws.

Community Reintegration Programs - shall refer to the programs established for rehabilitation and prepare the child for reintegration into the community.

Comprehensive Children's Support System on Child Abuse, Exploitation, and Discrimination – refers to the coordinated programs of services facilities to protect children against: Child prostitution and other sexual abuse; Child trafficking, Obscene publications and indecent shows; other acts of abuse; and Circumstances which threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children or as prescribed by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Corporal Punishment – refers to a kind of punishment or penalty imposed for an alleged or actual offense, which is carried out or inflicted for discipline, training, or control by a teacher, school administrator, an adult, or any other child who has been given or as assumed authority or responsibility for punishment or discipline.

Daycare – is the provision of substitute parental care and stimulating activities for the total development of children zero to five (0-5) years old when their parents are unable to take care of them during the day because of work or some other situation.

Day Care Center – is a facility where daycare services are provided by an accredited daycare worker, particularly for children in the three to five (3-5) years age bracket.

Development Rights – pertains to the access of the child to education opportunities, access to relevant information, play, leisure, cultural activities, and the right to freedom of thought and religion.

Disabled Persons – are those suffering from the restriction of different abilities, as the result of mental, physical, or sensory impairment to perform an activity in a manner within the range considered normal for a human being as defined in Republic Act No. 7277 otherwise known as An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self-Development and Self-Reliance of Disabled Person and their Integration;

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Discrimination Against Children – refers to an act of exclusion, distinction, restriction, or preference that is based on any ground such as age, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, language, religion, political, or other status or condition, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons on equal footing, of all rights and freedom.

Diversion – shall refer to an alternative child-appropriate process of determining a juvenile’s responsibility for an alleged offense as well as in determining the measures if any to be undertaken by the juvenile and other persons without resorting to formal court jurisdiction.

Diversion Programs – shall refers to programs that juvenile is required to undergo after they are found responsible for an offense without the child being made to undergo formal court litigation.

Early Childhood – is defined as the period of a child’s life from conception to age six (6).

ECCD – Acronym for Early Childhood Care and Development – is the holistic development of children including physical, cognitive, language, social, and emotional development of children from conception to age six (6).

Finder – refers to a person of legal age who discovered a deserted or abandoned child. Provided that if the actual finder is a minor, his or her parent or legal guardian shall assist in making the report of the circumstances. Provided further that if the infant/child is relinquished to a haven provider, the head of the haven provider shall be the finder.

Foster Care – refers to the provision of planned temporary substitute parental care to a child by a foster parent as defined in Republic Act No. 10165;

Foundling – refers to a deserted or abandoned child infant or person with unknown facts of birth and parentage. This shall also include those who have been duly registered as a foundling during his or her infancy/childhood but have reached the age of majority without benefiting from adoption procedures upon the passage of the Act, provided that only cases of foundlings found within the premises of the Philippine Embassies, Consulates, offices and the territories abroad shall be covered by the Act. Foundling shall also be used interchangeably with a person with no known parents.

Gambling – any game, scheme regardless of whether winning thereat is dependent upon chance or skill or both wherein wagers consisting of money, articles of value or representative of value are at stake or made as defined in Executive Order No. 13, series of 2017.

Guardian – refers to any person who exercises substitute parental authority regardless of whether or not such parental authority over a child is bestowed by a court as defined in Department of Labor and Employment Order 65-04, otherwise known as Rules and Regulations Implementing Republic Act No. 9231 amending Republic Act No. 7610 as amended;

Hazing – an initiation rite being conducted as a prerequisite for admission as a member in a fraternity, sorority, or organization by placing the recruited neophyte or applicant in an embarrassing or humiliating situation such as forcing him/her to do menial unlikely and other similar tasks or activities or otherwise subjecting him/her to physical or psychological suffering or injury;

Junk Foods – are foodstuffs that are processed with artificial flavors, coloring, and preservatives that have been found to contain carcinogenic elements harmful to the body or those sold beyond their expiry periods and foodstuffs that are deep-fried;

“Katarungan Pambarangay” – shall refer to SEC 408 – 422 of the Local Government Code of 1991 which is commonly known as the Katarungang Pambarangay Law.

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Local/Municipal Social Welfare Development Officer (L/MSWDO) – refers to a person who is duly licensed Social Worker and appointed by the local chief executive to head the Municipal Social Welfare Development Office which serves as the frontline of the Local Government Unit (LGU) in the delivery of Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services. If possible, the L/MSWDO may designate a senior registered social worker to manage cases of adoption, foster care, and other alternative childcare programs.

Loitering – staying in a particular place or commercial establishments like food chains, malls, etc. more than the usual or regular time needed to stay in such places during school hours.

Mendicant – refers to any person who has no visible and legal means of support or unlawful employment and who is physically able to work but neglects to apply himself to some lawful calling and instead uses begging as a means of living.

- a. **Habitual Mendicant** – refers to a mendicant who has been fined or otherwise made liable under this Ordinance for two or more times;
- b. **Exploited Minor Mendicant** – refers to an infant or below 18 years of age who is used in begging or one who accompanies a habitual vagrant or beggar.

Mental Health – includes the emotional, psychological, and social well-being of a person. It affects how we think, feel, and act. Mental Health is very important at every stage of life from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

Narcotics – a drug that causes insensibility or stupor which is subject or regulatory restrictions.

National Authority for Child Care (NACC) – refers to the one-stop quasi-judicial agency on domestic and alternative child care, attached to the DSWD, and acts as the Central Authority for all alternative child care programs including domestic and intercountry adoption. It is composed of a Council and a Secretariat headed by an Executive Director.

Organization, Fraternity, Sorority, Gang Association – shall be defined as an organization that engages in hazing as initiation rites which inflict physical, psychological/mental, harm to its members or others as a condition for acceptance in such an organization;

Participation Rights – pertains to the child's freedom to express oneself in matters affecting his/her life as part of preparation for becoming a responsible citizen.

Protection Rights – pertain to the right to be free and protected from any forms of child abuse, exploitation, and discrimination.

Psychotropic Drug – any drug capable of affecting the mind, emotions, and behavior.

Regional Alternative Child Care (RACCO) – refers to the Regional Offices of the NACC created from the Adoption Resources and Referral Unit (ARRU) of the DSWD Field Offices. They are tasked to ensure a well-functioning system of recipients of local applications to adopt or to foster local petitioners for CDCLAA and adoption, and other requests regarding alternative placement and the well-being of children.

Rehabilitation - is an integrated approach to physical, social, cultural, spiritual, educational, and vocational measures that create conditions, for the individual, to attain the highest possible level of functional ability as defined in Republic Act No. 7277 otherwise known as An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self-Development and Self Reliance of Disabled Person and their Integration.

Relinquishment – refers to the act of placing an infant 30 days old and younger to a haven provided by the parent or finder.

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Residential Care Facilities (RCF) – refers to government facilities that provide 24-hour residential group care to children temporarily whose needs cannot at the time be adequately met by their biological parents and other alternative childcare family arrangements;

Safe Haven – refers to a person, non-government, or government facility charged with the custody of an infant or a child.

Scheduled School Hours – refers to the time when elementary and high school pupils and students are supposed to be inside school premises;

Special Concerns – are circumstances that gravely threaten or engager the survival and normal development of children but are not limited to the following:

- a. Being in a community where there is armed conflict or being affected by armed conflict-related activities;
- b. Working under conditions hazardous to life, safety, and morals which unduly interfere with their normal development;
- c. Living in or fending for themselves in the streets without the care of parents and guardians or any adult supervision needed for their welfare;
- d. Being a member of an indigenous cultural community and/or hiring under conditions of extreme poverty or in an area that is underdeveloped and/or lacks or has inadequate access to basic services needed for a good quality of life;
- e. Being a victim of a man-made or natural disaster calamity;
- f. Circumstances analogous to those above stated which endanger the life, safety, or normal development of children.

Survival Rights – pertains to the rights of children to adequate living standards and access to basic Health Services and Social Security.

Especially Abled Children – children with disabilities or children with special needs are children with either congenital or acquired after birth.

Violence Against Children – is defined as physical maltreatment, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, or commercial and other forms of exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development, or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. [This is according to Violence Against Children World Report on Violence and Health (2002)].

Vulnerable Children – belong to families, households, groups, or communities who are at risk of being abused, hurt, injured, or neglected due to economic, socio-political, cultural or religious, gender, or physiological-related reasons. Specifically, they refer to children with disabilities, children who belong to certain indigenous communities or tribal groups, children of poor families, some girl children, working children, children in conflict with the law, and children in humanitarian or disaster settings.

ARTICLE II
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATION OF THE CHILD

Section 1. Rights of the Child

- a. Every child shall be entitled to the rights herein set forth without distinction as to the legitimacy, sex, social status, religion, political antecedents, and other factors.
- b. Every child shall ensure the child’s inherent right to life and to the needs that are most basic to the existence, the right to a name and a nationality, the right to identify, and those dealing with parental and governmental duties and obligations, adequate and decent standard of living, access to basic health care and medical services, social security and rehabilitation.

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1. "Developmental Rights" – refers to the rights of the child to education to develop her or his personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent. These also include participation in cultural activities, access to appropriate and relevant information, and opportunities for rest, play, and leisure. The following are the development rights:
 - a. Every child has the right to a well-rounded development of her or his personality to the end that she or he may become a happy, useful, and active member of society specifically;
 - 1) The gifted child shall be given the opportunity and encouragement to develop her or his special talents;
 - 2) The emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted child shall be treated with sympathy and understanding, and shall be entitled to treatment and competent care;
 - 3) The physical and mentally disabled child shall be given treatment, education, and care required by her or his particular condition;
 - b. Every child has the right to be brought up in an atmosphere of morality and decency for the enrichment and strengthening of her or his particular condition;
 - c. Every child has the right to grow up as a free individual in an atmosphere of peace, understanding, tolerance, and universal sisterhood/ brotherhood, and with the determination to succeed.
 - d. Every child has the right to education. Primary Education must be compulsory and higher education must be available and accessible to all based on capacity by every appropriate means. The education of the child shall be directed to:
 - 1) The development of the child's personality, talents, mental and physical capacity;
 - 2) The preparation of the child for responsible adult life in a free society;
 - 3) The development of respect for the child's parents, her or his cultural identity, language and values, and the cultural background and values of others;
 - 4) The development of respect for the natural environment.
 - e. Every child has the right to full opportunities for safe and wholesome recreation and activities, individual as well as social, for the wholesome use of her or his leisure hours.
 - f. Every child has the right to live in a community and a society that can offer her or him an environment free from pernicious influence and conducive to the promotion of her or his health and the cultivation of her or his desirable traits and attributes.

2. "Protection Rights"

These cover those rights protecting the child from all forms of abuse and discrimination which include the following:

- a. Protection of the child from all forms of physical and mental abuse;
- b. Rights of the child to be protected from injury, neglect and maltreatment;
- c. Protection from exploitation, sexual and economic abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography;
- d. Protection from sale, trafficking, and abduction;
- e. Right to necessary treatment and reintegration of abuse or exploitation;
- f. Right to periodic assessment if placed under care, protection or treatment;
- g. Right of protection in situation of armed conflict;
- h. Right of Children in conflict with law;
- i. Right of freedom from torture, death penalty, life imprisonment, and deprivation of liberty;
- j. Right to protection from child labor;
- k. Right to be protected from the use of narcotics, and psychotropic drugs, and from being involved in their production and distribution;



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- l. Right of children with disabilities to fully enjoy their basic human rights and reach their full potential within a caring and protective environment, and live a life with dignity and free from discrimination, ostracism, exclusion, shame and actively participating in the community; and
 - m. All other rights granted to him by law, ordinance, regulation, or international treaty by his being a child.
3. "Participation rights" refers to the child's rights to participate in matters that affect him or her most by providing all appropriate venues where he or she can express his or her opinions freely and to have these opinions taken into account, involvement in decision-making and a consultative process, freedom of association and peaceful assembly. The following are the participation rights:
- a. Every child has the right to be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting him or her, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.
 - b. Every child has the right to freedom of statement which shall include the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds;
 - c. Every child has the right to freedom of statement which shall include the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds;
 - d. Every child has the right to privacy and shall be protected against unlawful interference with such privacy, family, home, or correspondence and to unlawful attacks against his or her honor and reputation.
4. "Survival Rights" – include the child's right to life and the needs that are most basic to existence, such as nutrition, shelter, adequate living standards, and access to medical services. The following are the survival rights:
- a. Every child has the right to be born well, endowed with the dignity and worth of a human being from the moment of his or her conception;
 - b. Every child has the right to a wholesome family life that will provide him or her with love, care and understanding, guidance and counseling, and moral and material security. The dependent or abandoned child shall be provided with the nearest substitute of a home;
 - c. Every child has the right to a balanced diet, adequate clothing, sufficient shelter, proper medical attention, and all the basic physical requirements of a healthy and vigorous life.

Section 2. Responsibilities of the Child – every child, regardless of the circumstances of birth, sex, religion, social status, political antecedents, and other factors shall:

- A. Strive to lead an upright and virtuous life by the tenets of his or her religion, the teaching of his or her elders and mentors, and the bidding of a clean conscience;
- B. Love, respect and obey his or her parents, and cooperate with them in the strengthening of the family;
- C. Extend to his or her brothers and sisters love, thoughtfulness, and helpfulness, and endeavor with them to keep the family harmonious and united;
- D. Exert his or her utmost to develop his or her potentialities for service, particularly by undergoing a formal education suited to his or her abilities, so that he or she may become an asset to himself or herself and society;
- E. Respect not only his or her elders but also the customs and traditions of his or her people, the memory of his or her people's heroes, the duly constituted authorities, the laws of the country, and the principles and institutions of democracy;
- F. Actively Participate in civic affairs and in the promotion of the general welfare, recognizing that it is the youth who will eventually be called upon to discharge the responsibility of leadership in shaping the nation's future, and
- G. Help in observance of individual human rights, the strengthening of freedom everywhere, the fostering of cooperation among nations in the pursuit of their common aspiration for unity and prosperity, and the furtherance of world peace.

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**ARTICLE III
ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF VARIOUS SECTORS**

Section 1. The Family – The family is the central unit responsible for the primary socialization of children which is important in the prevention of children’s rights violations. Governmental and social efforts to preserve the integrity of the family, including the extended family, should be pursued.

Section 2. Primary rights of Parents – The family has the primary responsibility of nurturing and protecting children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values, and norms of their society shall begin in the family. The parents shall have the right to the company of their children and, in relation to all other persons or institutions dealing with children’s development, the primary right and obligation for their upbringing.

Section 3. Rights under the family code – Parents shall continue to exercise the rights mentioned in Articles 209 to 237 of the family code over the person and property of their children.

Section 4. Right to Discipline Children – Parents have the right to discipline their children as may be necessary for the information of their good character, provided it does not fall under the prohibited acts mentioned in this code. Parents may require their children to obedience to just and reasonable rules, suggestions, and admonitions.

Section 5. General Duties of Parents – parents shall have the following general duties towards their children:

- a. To give them affection, companionship, and understanding;
- b. To extend to them the benefits of moral guidance, self-discipline, and religious instruction;
- c. To supervise their activities, including their recreation;
- d. To inculcate in them the value of industry, thrift, and self-reliance;
- e. To provide their sustenance and education
- f. To stimulate their interest in civic affairs, teach them the duties of citizenship, and develop their commitment to their country;
- g. To advise them properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being;
- h. To always set a good example;
- i. To provide them with adequate support, as defined in Articles 194 of the Family Code; and
- j. To administer their property, if any, according to their best interests, subject to the provision of Articles 225 to 227 of the family code.

Section 6. Separation of Children from their Families – Every effort shall be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their families owing to force majeure or in their own best interests, arrangements shall be made for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in children’s upbringing in their cultural milieu.

Extended families, relatives, and community institutions shall be given support to help meet the special needs of orphaned, displaced, and abandoned children. Efforts must be made to ensure that no child is treated as an outcast of society.

Section 7. Role of Women – Women in their various roles play a critical role in the well-being of children. Efforts for the enhancement of women’s status and their roles in development must begin with girl children. The enhancement of the status of women and their equal access to education, training, credit, reproductive health, and other extension services constitute a valuable contribution to a nation’s social and economic development. To achieve that and to prepare women for their various roles, equal opportunity shall be provided for the girl children for them to benefit from health, nutrition, education, and other basic services for their growth.

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Section 8. Role of Fathers – Fathers play a vital role in their children’s lives. Policies and legislation shall be enacted and programs shall be designed and implemented for the inclusion of their critical role. Fathers shall be equally responsible for the rearing and nurturing of the children in the home and be their role models.

Equal opportunity shall be provided to the boy children for them to benefit from health, nutrition, education, and other basic services for their full growth.

Section 9. Role of Educational Institutions – Educational institutions shall work together with parents, community organizations, and agencies concerned with the activities of children and youth. Educational institutions shall incorporate into their curriculum a subject on the rights and responsibilities of children, subject to guidelines set by the Department of Education (DepEd) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Section 10. Role of Mass Media – The mass media shall be aware of their extensive social role and responsibility, as well as their influence in communications relating to children. They should use their power to protect the rights of children by relaying consistent messages through a balanced approach. Special attention should be given to effective anti-drug awareness campaigns, anti-sexual abuse, and delinquency prevention. It must also encourage impartial and factual information dissemination.

Section 11. Role of the Business Sector – The business sector shall partner with the Municipal Government to provide summer job training for new high school graduates with intentions to pursue a college degree. This program shall allow the students an insight on the value aiming money and help them prepare for their future. This summer job training shall be for two months after graduation with a monthly transportation and meal allowance.

Section 12. Role of Judicial Institutions – In the administration of justice, courts, prosecutors and other actors shall ensure that the rights of the children are protected at all times. They shall conduct programs and activities geared towards enhancing children’s rights.

Section 13. Role of Sangguniang Barangays – The Sangguniang Barangays shall come up with comprehensive programs for children and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation.

Section 14. Role of Barangay Councils for the Welfare of Children – These councils shall formulate comprehensive programs for children and be the primary body to oversee the implementation of such programs.

Section 15. Role of Sangguniang Kabataan – The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as established under the Local Government Code shall, in addition to its powers and functions, shall actively involve itself in the formulation and implementation of prevention and protection programs in the community. It shall coordinate with the local councils for the welfare of children for its purpose. It is encouraged that the SK shall devote at least 50% of its annual budget to prevention programs for the youth.

ARTICLE IV
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

I. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN

Section 1. Comprehensive Program for Children – The Municipality and its Barangays shall, within one (1) year from the effectivity of this code and every three years thereafter, formulate a comprehensive program for children covering at least three (3) years. Such program shall include prevention; protection as well as rehabilitation program for children and shall emphasize the prevention of children’s rights violations to include prevention of child abuse, juvenile delinquency, drug addiction, and other children’s problems.

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Section 2. Community Approach – The community approach shall be given special attention in the comprehensive program for children. This involves addressing community-wide issues and improving the overall environment of the neighborhood to prevent violations of children’s rights through the mobilization of human resources within the community. Volunteerism among members of the community to assist in the implementation of the programs shall be encouraged. Community-based services and programs which respond to the special needs, problems, interests, and concerns of young persons and which offer appropriate counseling and guidance to children and their families should be developed or strengthened where they exist.

Section 3. Process in Formulating Comprehensive Children’s Programs - The process in coming up with Comprehensive Children’s Programs is participatory and consultative. The Municipal Council for the Protection of Children shall convene and call on all sectors concerned, particularly child-focused institutions, NGOs, People’s Organizations, youth Organizations, children’s concerns like the Department of Social Welfare & Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of Education (DepEd) to participate in the planning process.

Section 4. Periodic Review and Assessment of the Comprehensive Children’s Program – The Comprehensive Children’s Programs shall be reviewed and assessed yearly by the Municipality in coordination with the Local Council for the Protection of Children. The programs shall be reviewed by the Municipal Council for the Protection of Children as to their efficiency in preventing children’s rights violations based on the indicators identified in the program. The programs may be modified accordingly.

II. PROGRAMS TO PREVENT CHILDREN’S RIGHT VIOLATIONS

Section 5. Prevention Programs – Prevention Programs which shall be an important component of the Comprehensive Children’s Program to be implemented by the Municipality through the Municipal Council for the Protection of Children, schools, youth organizations, and other concerned agencies. These programs shall consist of three levels:

- A. Primary Prevention – general measures to promote social justice and equal opportunity that tackle perceived root causes of children’s rights violations such as poverty and other forms of marginalization;
- B. Secondary Prevention – measures to assist children who are identified as being more particularly at risk such as those whose parents are themselves in special difficulty or are not caring appropriately for them;
- C. Tertiary Prevention – schemes to avoid and prevent children’s rights violations from happening again.

In all three levels of prevention, official intervention should be pursued primarily in the overall interests of the young person and guided by fairness and equity.

III. COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (CEPC)

The Philippines is prone to disasters calamities, and other emergencies that cause massive destruction to and/or loss of lives, properties, infrastructures, and crops among others, leaving millions of Filipinos critically affected. During these situations, children are the most vulnerable and at higher risk of disease and death, and worst affected by food insecurity, disrupted schooling, homelessness, and separation from families.

Given the vulnerability of children to natural and human-induced emergencies, RA 10821, otherwise known as the “Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act” was enacted to protect the fundamental rights of children before, during, and after disasters and other emergencies when children are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances that affect their survival and normal development.

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The Municipality of Santa Fe in compliance with RA 10821, shall formulate its Local Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children (CEPC) that abides with the humanitarian standards in handling disaster and other emergencies for the protection of children, pregnant and lactating mothers. The standards and protocols provided for Local CEPC shall be implemented immediately after the declaration of a National or Local State of Calamity or the occurrence of any other emergency.

These and other components as provided under DILG MC No. 2018-196 (Guidelines on the Localization of CEPC) shall be adopted and contextualized in the Local CEPC:

1. Establishment of evacuation centers that are safe, inclusive, child-friendly, gender-sensitive, and responsive to the needs of children in emergencies;
2. Establishments of children and women-friendly transitional shelters and a referral mechanism for orphaned, unaccompanied and separated children;
3. Assurance for immediate delivery of necessities and services to affected children;
4. Stronger measures to ensure the safety and security of affected children;
5. Delivery of Health Services, medical care, and nutritional Services;
6. Plan of Action for prompt resumption of educational services for children;
7. Establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces;
8. Promotion of Children's Rights;
9. Others, as provided under DILG MC # 2018-196 (Guidelines on the Localization of CEPC of RA 10821)

ARTICLE V
PROTECTION MEASURES FOR MINORS

SECTION 1. CURFEW ON MINORS – For the protection of minors, and as provided under Santa Fe Municipal Ordinance No. 2022-08 (An Ordinance Prohibiting Minors for Loitering and Roaming Outside their Residence at Late Hours in the Evening from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM within Jurisdiction of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Leyte and Providing Penalties on Violations) they are prohibited from loitering in public places or moving outside their residence between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m. Should there be a necessity for them to be outside their residence during curfew hours, they should be accompanied by their parent/s responsible elders, or guardians.

Offenders found to be under the influence of liquor or illegal drugs and/or causing harm, alarm, and scandal to himself or others shall be temporarily held under the custody of the Barangay UNTIL the child offender is sober, calms down, and ready to be sent home. The matter shall be referred to MADAC and concerned parent/s or guardians of the minor shall be immediately summoned before the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) for orientation and counseling.

The same parent/s or guardian shall be prosecuted for violation of the pertinent provision of the Parental Responsibility under Article 220 of EO # 209, as amended, otherwise known as The Family Code of the Philippines.

For purposes of re-enforcing this particular provision, or when the situation necessitates its implementation, the Municipal Mayor may issue an executive order.

SECTION 2. LOITERING DURING SCHOOL HOURS – Students or school children are banned from loitering in public places outside their school grounds/campuses during their scheduled school hours unless they are accompanied by their parents/legal guardian or are attending an official school function or activity. Students and/or school children who will be caught loitering in public places outside their school grounds/campuses during scheduled school hours shall be sanctioned as follows:

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- a. Counseling by the school's guidance counselor
- b. Concerned parent or guardian shall be notified by the teacher-in-charge and shall be persecuted under pertinent provisions of the Family Code of the Philippines.
- c. Concerned schools of students found loitering shall be immediately notified by the apprehending officers for its information and appropriate action.
- d. Commercial establishments that offer and promote vices such as but not limited to video arcades, bars, amusement centers, and gambling places to school children during scheduled school hours shall be subjected to closure/revocation of business permits and confiscation of their gadgets, equipment, machines and other paraphernalia.
- e. Operators and owners of entertainment centers (Internet Café) shall post at the entrance of the shop and hall a warning sign which shall read as follows:

“STUDENTS ARE NOT ALLOWED INSIDE THIS CENTER FROM 7:30 AM TO 6:00 PM, EXCEPT DURING HOLIDAYS”

SECTION 3. FRATERNITIES AND GANGS – No person shall force, coerce, bully or deceive any juvenile into joining any organization, fraternity, sorority, gang or association involved in unlawful activities or any deviant activities such as but not limited to vandalism, violence and sexual perversion. Any person who shall force, coerce, or deceive any minor, juvenile into joining any organization, fraternity/sorority or gang within the campus or outside the school grounds shall be sanctioned with one (1) month of community service or twelve (12) months imprisonment or both without prejudice to his/her prosecution under Republic Act No. 11053 or Anti-Hazing Act of 2018.

SECTION 4. MINORS ARE BANNED FROM BUYING AND DOING ERRANDS FOR ANY PERSON TO PURCHASE VOLATILES SUBSTANCE SUCH AS RUGBY (TOLUENE) AND OTHER SIMILAR SUBSTANCE DEFINED AND ENUMERATED UNDER SECTION 1 OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1619 AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS, CIGARETTES, VAPES AND SOLVENTS.

- a. Any person who sells or allows the selling of rugby (toluene) and other similar habit-inducing solvents to minors shall be penalized under Section 3 of Presidential Decree No. 1619 and closure the establishment selling the aforementioned substances to minors and revocation of its business permit;
- b. Likewise, any person, store or grocery that sells or allows the selling of liquors to minors shall be subject to revocation of its business permits.
- c. On the other hand, the person selling cigarettes, vapes and other tabaco products to minors shall also be penalized in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1619.
- d. No person is allowed to send minors on errands to purchase cigarettes, vapes, and other tabaco products, beer, liquor and other alcoholic beverages, rugby, solvents, and other similar products to minors.

It shall be unlawful for all stores and storeowners and other business establishments operating within the municipality to sell cigarette and liquors to minors. Storeowners shall be required to post a warning sign in their places of business which shall read as follows: **ANG TINDAHANG ITO AY HINDI NAGBEBENTA NG ALAK AT/O SIGARILYO SA MGA MENOR DE EDAD.** Failure to post the warning sign shall be grounds for the cancellation of business permit.

SECTION 5. MINORS ARE BANNED TO ENTER, WATCH, WITNESS, PLACE BETS AND ENGAGE IN ANY FORMS OF GAMBLING.

- a. Any person, owners and/or organizers of gambling/betting places such as cockfighting arena, “Tong-its”, any other card games and majhong places, lotto and Small-Town lottery (STL), e-sabong betting stations and the likes shall ensure that no minors are allowed to enter, watch, witness, or place any bets in the said betting stations;

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- b. Any person establishments who allow minor/s to enter, watch, witness, or place any bets and engage in any form of gambling shall be penalized by revocation of their permits without prejudice to their prosecuted under Presidential Decree No. 1602 as amended by Republic Act No. 9257 (as amended by Executive Order No. 13, S -2017)
- c. Establishments authorized to operate lottery as lotto and other games such as bingo and off-track horse racing betting stations are prohibited from accepting bets from minors. Violators shall be punished by closure of establishments plus revocation of its business permit.

SECTION 6. PROHIBITION ON MOTORCYCLE, TRICYCLE AND PEDICAB

- A. DRIVING A TWO (2)-WHEELED MOTORCYCLES WITH A CHILD ON BOARD – The LGU and PNP as deputized by the LTO to effectively implement the provisions of RA 10666 and its IRR shall prohibit any person to drive a two (2)-wheeled motorcycle with a child on board on public roads where there is heavy volume of vehicles, there is a high density of fast-moving vehicles or where a speed limit or more than 60/kph is imposed, unless:
 - 1. The child passenger can comfortably reach his/her feet on the standard foot peg of the motorcycle;
 - 2. The child's arm can reach around and grasp the waist of the motorcycle rider;
 - 3. The child is wearing a standard protective helmet referred to under Republic Act No. 10054, otherwise known as the "Motorcycle Helmet Act of 2009", and other protective gears as required by law; and
 - 4. In case of emergency where the child to be transported requires immediate medical attention.

The above acts which are likewise punishable in RA 7610 or the child Abuse Act, RA 7658 on Child Labor, The Revised Penal Code, or other pertinent national laws shall be penalized by imprisonment of one (1) year and a fine of not more than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00). However, if these violations are likewise penalized by a national law, the penalty imposed in such national law shall be followed.

- B. OVERLOADING TRICYCLES AND PEDICAB UTILIZED AS SCHOOL SERVICE FOR CHILDREN. As a child's welfare and safety are the primary objectives of this Ordinance, it is hereby prohibited the overloading of children passengers in tricycles and pedicabs or utilized as school service for children. This practice endangers the lives of the students, driver, as well as ordinary passersby;
- C. PROHIBITING MINORS ON BOARD MOTORCYCLES WITHOUT PROTECTION GEARS AND ON BOARD IN FRONT, SIDE WHEEL OR ON TOP OF THE TRICYCLES.
 - 1. Minors are not allowed to board motorcycles without proper safety gears, such as helmets, and the likes;
 - 2. Minors are also not allowed to occupy the front, side car extension, or on top of the side care of tricycles.

D. PENALTIES.

The said prohibited acts shall be penalized accordingly under regulations set forth by Republic Act 10666, or the Children's Safety on Motorcycles Act of 2015 as follows:

Under SEC. 6 of RA 10666 Penalties – Any person who operates a motorcycle in violation of Section 4 of this Act shall be fined with an amount of three thousand pesos (P3,000.00) for the first offense; five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) for the second offenses. Moreover, for the third offense, the driver's license of the offender shall be suspended for a period of one (1) month. Violation of these provisions beyond the third time shall result to automatic revocation of the offender's driver's license.

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(Sec. 8 RA 10666) Qualifying Circumstances – If, in violations of the provisions of this act, death shall have resulted or serious or less serious injuries shall have been inflicted upon the child or any other person a penalty of one (1) year imprisonment shall be imposed upon the motorcycle rider or operator of the motorcycle involved without prejudice to the penalties provided under Republic Act No. 3815, otherwise known as “The Revised Penal Code of the Philippines”, as amended.

SECTION 7. PRESCRIBING GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS ON THE OPERATION AND SERVICES OF GAMING AND INTERNET CAFÉS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE FOR OTHER PURPOSE

A. PROHIBITED ACTS FOR STUDENTS OF MINOR AGE

1. Enter the establishments wearing school uniforms except those doing research/school works in internet cafes or computer rentals shops during vacant/free school hours. In situation wherein school children are required to participate in on-line classes or ordered by the DepEd and have no access to internet in their homes they may be permitted to do so in internet cafes during the period of online classes;
2. Enter the premise during school hours except students doing research/school works in internet cafes or computer rental shop during vacant period. Computer gaming shop are strictly prohibited from allowing the entry of students during school hours;
3. Enter the premise without identification cards (ID) and class schedule duly issued by the Registrar’s Office
4. For both students and out-of-school of minor age, entering the premise from 5pm and beyond 7:00 o’clock PM is prohibited, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

B. PENALTIES

1. In addition to the administrative penalty of cancellation or revocation of the Mayor’s Permit issued under this Ordinance, a fine of not less than Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) but not more than Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) or imprisonment for a period of not less than one (1) month and one (1) day but not more than six (6) months shall be imposed upon the owner, manager and/or person in charge of the establishment found violating the provision of this Ordinance.
2. If the offender is corporation or partnership, the penalty above prescribe shall be imposed upon the President and/or the General Manager or the Managing Partner, as the case may be, of the erring entity;

SECTION 8. PROHIBITING MINORS TO RENT AND DRIVE MOTORCYCLES AND TRICYCLES

A. PROHIBITED ACTS

- a. No minors are allowed to rent or drive motorcycles and other motor vehicles in the jurisdiction of the Municipality;
- b. All tricycle owners and operators shall not allow any minors to rent or drive tricycle.

B. PENALTIES FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF TRICYCLE AND TRISIKAD (Tri-Bike):

FIRST OFFENSE – Mandatory counseling and a fine of two thousand Pesos (P2,000.00) or community service of twenty-four (24) hours.

SUCCEEDING OFFENSES – Cancellation of Business Permit and impounding of tricycle.

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SECTION 9. PROHIBITING CHILDREN FROM SKATEBOARDING, WADE BOARDING, USING ROLLER BLADES, SKATES, BIKE, E-BIKE AND ANY OTHER SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE WITH WHEELS ALONG MAJOR THOROUGHFARES.

A. PROHIBITED ACTS

- a. Skateboarding, wade boarding, use of roller blades, skating, biking, e-bike and use of two-wheeled gadgets is strictly prohibited in all major thoroughfares within the jurisdiction of Santa Fe;
- b. Parents of minors caught violating this Act by tolerating/encouraging the act of their child shall be held responsible.

B. PENALTIES

1. FOR ADULT OFFENDER

- Php500.00 – for first offense
- Php1,000.00 – for second offense
- Php2,000.00 – thirds and final offense or imprisonment of not less than two (2) months or both, upon the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10. PROHIBITING MENDICANCY

A. PROHIBITED ACTS

1. Any parent or person are prohibited to allow their children or any minor to beg, whether for money or for food, in houses, at the public plaza, in terminals, in restaurants, along the roads, or any other public or private places;
2. Begging and soliciting of cash in public places, streets, buildings and offices, as well as in any business or commercial establishments by any mendicants are not allowed;
3. Any infant or child 8 years and under found begging or is being utilized for purposes of begging shall be considered as neglected child and shall be placed into the custody of the Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office.
4. Any minor over 8 years old and under found begging or is utilized for purposes of begging shall be placed to mandatory counseling and endorse to their parents/guardians. If no parents/guardians, they shall be placed in the MSWDO to be placed under the custody for a house parent until such time that he/she will be endorsed to an institution for minors.
5. Any person not otherwise covered in the preceding paragraphs who is found begging and is physically or mentally incapable of gainful occupation shall be provided the integrated network of appropriate services of assistance by the MSWDO and MHO.

B. PENALTIES

1. Any adult person found begging shall undergo mandatory counseling and shall render community service of eight (8) hours;
2. Parents or guardians of minors who allow or encourage minors to be mendicants shall be penalized under Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1563 or the Anti-Mendicancy Law;
3. Any person who abets mendicancy by giving alms directly to mendicant, exploited infants and minors on public and private places, public roads, sidewalk, parks, restaurants, theaters markets, bridges, and other similar places shall be meted a penalty of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00);
4. Any individual exploiting a disabled person to beg will also meted a penalty of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) and three (3) months imprisonment or both.

SECTION 11. PROHIBITING THE SELLING OF JUNK FOODS INSIDE SCHOOL PREMISES.

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A. PROHIBITED ACTS.

- (1) School canteen owners and operators are strictly prohibited from selling junk foods to students;
- (2) Junk foods as provided in DepEd Order No. 7 series of 2007 as strengthened by DepEd Order No. 13, Series of 2017 are hereby enumerated as:
 - a. Any product containing caffeine;
 - b. Any processed fruit/vegetables juice with added sugar of more than 20 grams or 4 teaspoon per serving;
 - c. Any jelly, slushies made of artificial flavorings;
 - d. Any ice cream/ice drops/ice candies, cakes and slices, donuts, sweet biscuit and pantries, and other sweet bakery products;
 - e. All types of candies including chocolate, hard/chewy candies, chewing gums, marshmallows, lollipops, yema etc.;
 - f. Instant noodles;
 - g. All types of heavily salted snacks such as chips;
 - h. Chicharon;
 - i. Chicken skin;
 - j. Bacon
 - k. Deep-fried processed food including fish balls, kikiams, etc.;
 - l. Fruits canned in heavy syrup;
 - m. Sweetened fruit or vegetables.

B. School canteens are encouraged instead to sell food that are nutritious, fresh (unprocessed) as alternative. These include: porridge (arrozcaldo), oatmeal, noodles with fresh natural ingredients, fresh fruits, buko juice, among others.

C. PENALTIES FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF CANTEEN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND SARI-SARI STORE:

FIRST OFFENSE – Mandatory counseling and a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00)

SUCCEEDING OFFENSE – Cancellation of Business Permits

SECTION 12. PROHIBITING THE SELLING OF FIRECRACKERS TO MINORS

A. PROHIBITED ACTS

1. SELLING FIRECRACKERS TO MINORS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED - It is hereby mandated under Municipal Ordinance No. 2018-4A that within the Municipality of Santa Fe, the sale, possession, use, disposal and distribution of firecrackers and pyrotechnic devices is prohibited in such a manner that only community fireworks display are allowed on occasions and that:
 - a. No individual or any person, sari-sari store, mini groceries, supermarkets, flea markets, department stores and all similar establishments is allowed to sell to the public, especially minors.
 - b. Any individual, person sari-sari stores, mini groceries, supermarkets, flea markets, department store owners, proprietors, operators and managers respectively found selling these regulated firecrackers to minors shall be upon apprehension, his/her Mayor's and Business Permits and License to sell and operate his/her said establishment shall be immediately suspended, cancelled and or revoked.

Other individual or person considerable liable:

- a. Any parents, juridical guardians or those exercising substitute parental authority shall be imposed the penalty herein provided, whenever, their minor children are found to be in possession, use and/or disposal of the firecrackers and pyrotechnic devices no matter how their children and/or ward took physical possession of the same, if such physical possession took place in their place of residence and its premises;

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b. The school administrator, principal or teacher who exercise special parental custody over minor children so long as these pupils remain in their protective and supervisory custody in school when they commit such tortuous acts or omission.

B. PENALTIES – OWNERS OF THE STORES SELLING FIRECRACKERS VIOLATING THIS PROVISION SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING SANCTIONS:

- a. Fine of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P2,500.00) and/or imprisonment;
- b. Confiscation of their stocks;
- c. Automatic cancellation of his/her permit granted by the Municipal Government;
- d. If the offender is juridical entity, the imposable penalty shall be imposed to its President, Chief of Operations Officer and/or General Manager or Operator;
- e. Parents or Guardians of minors, who violated the above provisions shall be penalized One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00).

SECTION 13. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TOURISM

A. PROHIBITED ACTS

The Municipal Government shall ensure that children and women are protected from dangers of sexual abuse and exploitation as an effect of tourism.

- 1. Tourism related or oriented establishments are prohibited to engage in any sex tourism or prostitutions;
- 2. Hotels, Inns, Pension Houses, Resort, Beach Houses will not allow any minors to check in without parent's consent;
- 3. Hotels, inns, pension houses, resort houses shall not allow any minors accompanied by person not in any way related to him/her.

B. INTERVENTION

Mandatory counseling of minor together with his/her parents and appropriate intervention.

C. PENALTIES FOR EMPLOYERS AND/OR OWNERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

FIRST OFFENSE: Mandatory counseling and a fine of Three Thousand Pesos (P3,000.00)

SUCCEEDING OFFENSES: Cancellation of Business Permit.

SECTION 14. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM DISCRIMINATION

The 1987 Philippine Constitution institutes democratic principles in the government and society. It explicitly declares full equality of all in the eyes of the law and the benefits of liberty and freedom and the subsequent social and economic progress. The Constitutional provisions prohibited discrimination on the bases of race, religion, gender, and physical condition.

A. PROHIBITED ACTS

Individual, private entity, government and non-government organization or institutions are mandated not to resort to exclusion, distinction, restriction, or preference which is based on any ground such as age, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, being inflicted by AIDS, being Pregnant, being a child in conflict with the law, being a child with disability or other status or condition, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons on an equal footing, of all rights and freedom.

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B. PENALTIES

FIRST OFFENSE – Mandatory counseling

SECOND OFFENSE – Mandatory counseling and a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00)

THIRD OFFENSE – Mandatory counseling and a fine of Three Thousand Pesos (P3,000.00)

SECTION 15. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A. PROHIBITED ACT

The use of corporal punishment, which include emotional, degrading and humiliating punishment on children, shall be prohibited in the home, early childhood care and development facilities and day care centers, schools and other educational institutions, child caring centers, religious institutions, health care centers and facilities, community centers, sports centers, government units, and in other places where there are children.

Parents, yayas, house helpers and caregivers, foster parents, guardians, relatives who have custody of the child, or other person legally responsible for the child including those exercising special or substitute parental authority, school teachers, personnel and officers of both public and private academic and vocational institutions, employers and supervisors, service providers, nuns, priests, pastors and other members of religious congregations or churches, or any other person under whose care the child has been entrusted to and who inflicts corporal punishment on the child shall be liable in accordance with existing laws.

It includes physical, humiliating or degrading punishment, including but not limited to the following:

1. Blows such as, but not limited to beating, kicking, hitting, slapping, or slashing of any part of the child's body, with or without the use of an instrument such as but not limited to a cane, broom stick, whip or belt;
2. Striking of a child's face or head, such being declared as a "no contact zone";
3. Pulling hair, shaking, twisting joint, cutting or piercing skin, dragging, pushing or throwing of a child;
4. Forcing a child to perform physically painful or damaging acts such as, but not limited to, holding a weight or weights for an extended period of kneeling on stones, salt, pebbles, or other objects;
5. Deprivation of a child's physical needs as a form of punishments;
6. Deliberate exposure to fire, ice water, smoke, sunlight, rain, pepper, alcohol, or forcing the child to swallow substance, dangerous chemicals, and other materials that can cause discomfort or threaten the child's health, safety and sense of security such as, but not limited to insecticides, excrement or urine;
7. Tying up a child;
8. Confinement, imprisonment or depriving the liberty of a child;
9. Verbal abuse or assaults, including intimidation or threat of bodily harm, swearing or cursing, ridiculing or denigrating the child;
10. Forcing a child to swear a sign, to undress or disrobe, or put on anything that will make a child look or feel foolish, which belittle or humiliates the child in front of others;
11. Permanent confiscation of personal property of pupils, students or learners, except when such pieces of property pose a danger to the child or to others; and
12. Other analogous acts.

To properly address this issue, children especially those that experienced corporal punishment, must be encourage to express their sentiments through a feedback mechanism (e.g. suggestion box/ expression of grievance box) if they are afraid to tell their story in person or if they are afraid from the person who inflicted the castigation on them.

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B. PENALTIES

FIRST OFFENSE – Mandatory Counseling

SECOND OFFENSE – Mandatory Counseling and a fine of One Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P1,500.00)

THIRD OFFENSE – Mandatory Counseling and a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00)

SECTION 16. NO CONTEST PROVISION

Any person or entity cited for violation of the prevention of this ordinance who does not wish to contest the apprehension may opt to pay the minimum fine herein prescribed prior to the institution of formal charges.

SECTION 17. PROCEDURE IN RESCUING A CHILD AT RISK

If the child is a Child at Risk and committed violation of any provision of this Ordinance, the responding officer shall immediately rescue the child and shall undertake the following:

- a. Give the child a friendly advice or "payo" or a simple warning not to repeat the act/s she he has committed;
- b. Immediately notify the parents or guardians for their proper intervention in the treatment of the child;
- c. Immediately transfer the physical custody of the child directly to the barangay of residence for proper disposition;
- d. If the child is a resident of another municipality or city, turnover the CAR to the MSWDO of the place where the offense was committed;
- e. Whenever a case is referred to the Barangay or the MSWDO and documents need to be submitted, the Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) Officer shall submit the records of the case in a sealed envelope with the "CAR CASE" written conspicuously on the upper right-hand corner of the face of the envelope with appropriate receipts for the documents;

In all cases, the responding officer shall take down the facts of the case in his/her tickler and shall report the incident to the WCPD Officer who shall enter the incident in the Pink Blotter or Mandatory Registry.

All police personnel, barangay tanods and school officials are hereby authorized to apprehend violators of any of the provisions stated in this article. All apprehended violators shall be turn over to the local police unit for proper documentation and handling.

ARTICLE VI
SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

SECTION 1. SURVIVAL RIGHTS

Every child shall be entitled to the following "Survival Rights" without distinction or discrimination:

- a. The right to be born well, endowed with the dignity and worth of a human being from the moment of his or her conception;
- b. The right to a wholesome family life that will provide him or her with love, care, and moral maternity security. The dependent or abandoned child shall be provided with the nearest substitute of a home;
- c. The right to a balanced diet, adequate clothing, sufficient shelter, proper medical attention, and all the basic physical requirements of a healthy and vigorous life.

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SECTION 2. EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM FRAMEWORKS

The Local Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall ensure, up to the maximum extent possible, the survival and development of the child. The program on the survival and development shall include the following:

1. BIRTH REGISTRATION

- a. The Municipality establishes a system that will ensure the registration of births in the Municipality. Every child must be registered immediately at birth to guarantee the right to a name and identity.
- b. The barangay, through their Midwives and Barangay Health Workers, shall assist and ensure that every child shall be registered, within one (1) month after the child's birth.
- c. To avoid further incident of unregistered births, the Civil Registry Office of the Municipality of Santa Fe shall conduct community outreach program or any activity at least once a year to all barangays to inform, monitor and register all unregistered births of every child;
- d. Considering the economic status of most indigenous people (Ips) their children shall be exempted from birth registration fees.

2. BASIC IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

- a. Through the collective efforts of the Municipal Nutrition Council and Municipal Health Office, they will conduct the necessary programs and activities such as computerized data-banking, group charting, house to house interviews and the likes, in order to monitor and make sure that all children below 6 years of age are properly immunized and health records are well-kept and organized for future health reference of the child;
- b. Growth and nutritional monitoring with nutritional feeding and supervision of nutritional intake through community visitations of Barangay Nutrition Council (BNC) and Barangay Health Workers (BHW);
- c. Material and network of surrogate parents-teacher who will provide intellectual and mental stimulation to children, as well as supervised wholesome recreation, with a balanced program of supervised play, mentally-stimulating activities, and group activities with peers;
- d. Working closely with non-government organization (NGOs) and private institutions which can provide or serve as a sanctuary for abused, neglected or exploited children which will take in children in urgent need of protection due to a situation which endangers the child or which has exposed the child to cruelty and abuse;
- e. Reproductive Health Care Center for pregnant mothers for prenatal and neonatal care and, in the proper case, for delivery of the infant under conditions which will remove or minimize the risk to the mother and child.

SECTION 3. PROMOTION OF THE MOTHER-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Through a Strengthened Integrated Strategy of Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health Nutrition in the First One Thousand (1000) Days of life – Pursuant to Republic Act No. 11148, otherwise known as the "Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act" and its IRR, the Municipal Government shall implement these laws to:

1. Provide comprehensive, sustainable multi-sectoral strategies and approaches to address the health and nutrition problems of newborns, infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent females, as well as multi-factorial issues that negatively affect the development of newborns, infants and young children, and long-term plans of the government to end hunger, improve health and nutrition and reduce malnutrition;
2. Provide a policy environment conducive a nutrition improvement;



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3. Provide evidenced-based nutrition specific interventions and actions, which integrate responsive care giving and early stimulation in a safe and protective environment over the first one thousand (1000) days of life as recommended by the UNICEF & WHO, as well as nutrition sensitive mechanism, strategies, programs and approaches in implementing programs and projects to improve nutritional status and to eradicate malnutrition and hunger;
4. Strengthen the roles of the Municipal Health Officer (MHO), the Local Nutrition Council (LNC) and other government agency tasked to implement nutrition programs for the first 1000 days of life;
5. Institutionalize and scale up nutrition in the first 1000 days of life in the local plan on nutrition;
6. Ensure the meaningful, active and sustained participation, partnership and cooperation of LNC-member agencies, other NGAs, LGUs CSOs and the private sector in an integrated and holistic manner for the promotion of the health and nutritional well-being of the population prioritizing in areas with high incidence and magnitude of poverty, Geographically isolated and Disadvantage Areas (GIDA) and in hazard and conflict zones;
7. Strengthen the enforcement of EO# 51, series of 1986, otherwise known as the National Code of Breast Milk Substitutes, Breast Milk Supplements and other related Products or the Milk Code, Republic Act No. 100028 otherwise known as the "Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009", to protect promote and support optimal infant and young child feeding and maternity protection, and in consultation with the stakeholders in the private and public sectors, considering the new recommendations from the WHA Resolution No. 69.9 to end the inappropriate promotion of food for infants and young children;
8. Strengthen the implementation of other nutrition related laws, programs and policies, and guidelines including multi-sectoral integration, inclusivity, gender equality, and promotion of UNRC; and
9. Strengthen family community support systems with the active engagement of parents, LGUs, the NGAs, CSOs and other stakeholders.

The program shall include services and interventions provided at the different life stages based on the Nurturing Care Framework. LGUs, NGAs, CSOs concerned, and other stakeholders shall work together to ensure the delivery of these services and interventions.

The Municipal Government supports its material and child health care program, which caters to the health of the mothers, as it will affect the child in the womb during pregnancy, so that the mother will bear a healthy baby. This program shall be under the administration and supervision of the Municipal Health Office, as follows:

- a. Consistent campaigns are conducted on the regular consultation of pregnant mothers;
- b. Pregnant women get at least four (4) complete pre-natal and neonatal check-ups;
- c. Pregnant and lactating mothers are given sufficient doses of Vitamin A and iron;
- d. Pregnant women who are at risk get emergency obstetric medical care;
- e. All births are attended by trained personnel;
- f. Child delivery shall be assisted by midwife. Report to the Municipal Health Office any presence of untrained "hilot" and continuously discourage child delivery;
- g. Day Care Centers with adequate facilities shall be established in every Barangay. A Barangay-level network of assistance form the adults of the barangays for the total development and protection of children shall assist the social workers and Day Care Center Teachers in implementing the programs for the children.

SECTION 4. PROMOTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROGRAM

The Municipality shall implement a new born screening program to ensure that every newborn has access to new born screening for certain inheritable condition that can result to mental-handicap, serious health complications or death if left undetected and untreated in conformity with the provisions of Republic Act No. 9288 or the New Born Screening Act of 2004. The program on newborn screening shall include the following:

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- a. All children born in public and private lying-in clinics, public and private hospitals and homes must undergo newborn screening test within the first forty-eight (48) hours after birth, but not later than three (3) days from the complete delivery of the newborn;
- b. The administration of the New Born Screening Test to babies whose parents are indigent residents of the Municipality and born at the any lying-ins and health centers of the Municipality shall be given for free, upon presentation of a Family Access Card/ 4Ps card or a Certification from the Local Social Welfare & Development Office of their indigency;
- c. All children of Santa Fe residents who are born outside of the Municipality must also undergo a newborn screening test;
- d. Any health practitioner in the Municipality of Santa Fe who delivers and assists in the delivery for a new born shall, prior to delivery, inform the parents or legal guardian of the newborn of the availability, nature and benefits of newborn screening;
- e. The Municipal Health Office (MHO) shall conduct continuing information, education, re-education and training program for health personnel on the rationale, benefits, procedures of newborn screening;
- f. Any parents or legal guardian who refuse to subject their newborn to a screening on a valid or religious grounds and beliefs shall acknowledge in writing their understanding that refusal for testing will prevent early detection of the child's disability that may manifest on the onset of the developmental age of the child. A copy of this refusal documentation shall be made part of the newborn's medical records and said refusal shall be indicated in the national newborn screening database;
- g. The Municipal Government thru the Municipal Health Office shall appropriate funds to be spent in the program of the newborn screening.

SECTION 5. CHILD-FRIENDLY HOSPITALS/CLINICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE

All Hospital/clinics in Santa Fe shall set-up child-friendly units to include rooming-in facilities and pediatric-appropriate mechanisms and gadgets affordable to families.

Hospitals, clinics and other health related institutions providing health treatments shall within forty-eight (48) hours from knowledge of any case of child maltreatment, abuse or exploitation, submit a report in writing to the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (MSWD) and the Women and Children's Protection Desk of the Santa Fe Police Station. These agencies are required to conduct an investigation and appropriate action necessary to protect the child from maltreatment, abuse and exploitation.

SECTION 6. INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF) PRACTICE

In support the "Bright Child" Program pursuant to Executive Order 286 and in actively implements its programs, the Municipality of Santa Fe hereby strengthens every health service provider in its implementation for the Infant and Young Child Feeding practices covering the whole health sector, whether government or private, including professional groups and private sectors. Every health services provider shall implement the following objectives of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF):

- a. To improve the survival of infants (aged 0-11 months) and young children (1 year up to 3 years old) by improving their national status, growth and development through optimal feeding during early initiation of breast feeding, exclusively breast feeding for six (6) months, and extended breast feeding up to two (2) years and beyond;
- b. That all infants are given timely, adequate and safe complementary foods, micronutrient supplementation, implementation and salt iodization and food fortification;
- c. To strengthen and support health service providers in providing support system to make all means necessary available to mothers who breast feed their young under difficult circumstances such as but not limited to natural human-induced calamities, mothers with malnourished infants with low birth weight, mothers with transmittable diseases such as HIV and others;

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- d. To advocate continued training for promoting, protecting, support and improving infant and young feeding in all aspects of human life;
- e. Salt iodization implementation of Republic Act No. 8172, otherwise known as "An Act Promoting the Salt Iodization Nationwide". This program on Nutrition shall be under the administration and supervision of the Municipal Health Office;
- f. All salt manufacturers and stores selling salts shall ensure that they are selling iodized salt;
- g. Conduct salt testing in household and food establishments.

SECTION 7. PROTECTION, RIGHTS AND PROGRAMS FOR FOUNDLING

The Municipal Government of Santa Fe recognize the rights of the foundling that he/she must live a normal life and that alternative protection and assistance shall be afforded to every child who is abandoned, surrendered or neglected.

8.1 Safe Haven for Foundling – To ensure that foundlings in the Municipality are safe and protected, foundlings or infant thirty (3) days or younger may be relinquished or entrusted to the following person or entities as "Safe Haven Provider":

- a. A licensed child caring agency;
- b. A licensed Child-placing agency;
- c. A church: Provided, that, for the purpose of this section, a church and other place known/recognized shall be defined as a place devoted to religious worship held with regularity;
- d. Department of Health (DOH) accredited health facilities, including hospitals, infirmaries, municipal health office, birthing homes, rural health units, lying-ins clinics and Barangay health stations;
- e. Local/Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office (LMSWDO); and
- f. DSWD managed residential care facilities and LGU-managed residential care facilities, if any.

8.2 Any parents who relinquished or entrusted said infant to any of the above-mentioned safe haven shall be exempted from criminal liability. Provided, that such relinquish/entrustment did not result in gross negligence or death of the infant.

8.3 Duties and Responsibilities of the Safe Haven Provider – The safe haven provider shall:

- a. Act appropriately to provide care to the infant;
- b. Act as temporary custodian of the infant;
- c. Inform the parent that they may, but is not required to answer questions regarding the identity and medical history of the infant;
- d. Confirm, if practicable, that the parent wishes to permanently relinquish parental rights and release the infant for adoption; and
- e. Within forty-eight (48) hours from the time of relinquishment of the child by the birth parent/s to the safe haven or from the report of a finder that a foundling was discovered, as applicable, inform the National Authority for Child Care (NACC) or Regional Alternative Child Care Office (RACCO) that a child has been relinquished in its custody, including all information surrounding the identity and circumstances of abandonment of the child. The safe haven provider may use the fastest means available in reporting the case and in sending a written report.

8.4 Status of Infants Relinquished under the Safe Haven Provisions – Infants relinquished under the safe haven provisions of the RA 11767 shall be considered foundlings. Provided, that facts of birth and percentage could not be ascertained.

8.5 Immunity for the Safe Haven Provider – A safe haven that receives an infant pursuant to the RA 11767 shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission done in maintaining the custody of the infant: Provided, that the safe haven providers acts in good faith without gross negligence.

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8.6 Duties and responsibilities of the finder – The finder shall:

- a. Immediately report within forty-eight (48) hours, the discovery of the foundling to either the L/MSWDO, or Punong Barangay concerned or police station or any other safe haven provider where the foundling was discovered. Provided, that in the event that the foundling is found in a different barangay from the residence of the finder, both Punong Barangays shall be informed. The finder may use the fastest means available in reporting the case. Provided, further that if the foundling was relinquished to a safe haven provider, the Head of the safe haven provider shall, within forty-eight (48) hours, report the circumstances of the foundling to the L/MSWDO, or Punong Barangay or Police Station;
- b. Execute an affidavit attesting to the facts of the case of the foundling; and
- c. Cooperate in any way possible with the proper authorities in the conduct of a proactive and diligent search and inquiry to establish the identity of a foundling.

8.7 In case the finder/s apply/ies to become foster parent/s of the foundling, the NACC, through the RACCO, or L/SWDO, or a child-placing agency shall be assessed in accordance to the provisions under Republic Act 10165, as amended.

8.8 Duties and responsibilities of the MSWDO, Barangay Official, Community Police Assistance Center (COMPAC) or Municipal Police Station and DOH Accredited Health Facilities in the Municipality:

a. Barangay Officials:

1. Take custody of the foundling until referral to the MSWDO, conduct a search and inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the foundling within twenty-four (24) hours;
 2. Report and refer the case of the foundling to the MSWDO who shall within forty-eight (48) hours submit an initial report to the NACC through the RACCO regarding the presence of a foundling within their jurisdiction. The barangay officials may use the fastest means available in reporting and referring the case;
 3. Ensure and/or follow-up with the finder on the execution of an affidavit;
 4. Issue a blotter report on the result of the search and inquiry and endorse the same to the MSWDO; and
 5. Submit a Quarterly report to the L/MSWDO with a summary of cases of foundlings reported to their office on or before the 5th day of the succeeding month.
- b. COMPAC/Police Station

1. Upon receipt of the report of the finder regarding of foundling, conduct a search and inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the foundling within twenty-four (24) hours;
2. Report and refer the cases of the foundling to the L/MSWDO who shall within forty-eight (48) hours, submit an initial report to the NACC through the RACCO regarding the presence of a foundling within their jurisdiction. The COMPAC/Police Station may use the fastest means available in reporting and referring the case;
3. Assist the barangay officials and the L/MSWDO in the conduct of search and inquiry on the circumstances of the foundling;
4. Issue a blotter report on the result of the search and inquiry and endorse the same to the barangay officials and/or L/MSWDO
5. Issue a certification on the circumstances surrounding the foundling's discovery, and the results of the search and inquiry conducted; and
6. Submit a Quarterly report to the MSWDO with a summary of cases of foundlings reported to their office on or before the 5th day of succeeding month.



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c. MSWDO

1. Within twenty-four (24) hours from receipt of the report from the finder, barangay officials or COMPAC/Police Stations, submit an initial report to the NACC through the RACCO regarding the presence of a foundling within the jurisdiction. The L/MSWDO may use the fastest means available in reporting and referring the case;
 2. Coordinate with the NACC through the RACCO and facilitate provision of appropriate care and services in the line with the foundling's needs and best interests, including but not limited to placement to licensed foster parent or, if a foster parent is not available, referral to the nearest safe haven provider, consistent with the existing laws;
 3. Within fifteen (15) working days, prepare a comprehensive and exhaustive report on the foundling describing the manner which the foundling was found, when and where the foundling was found, who is the finder, and efforts done including television, radio or print media or tri-media or social media to locate the biological parents of the foundling and submit the report to the NACC through the RACCO;
 4. Coordinate and facilitate the provision to foundlings of appropriate government care and services, including but not limited to assistance in registration, facilitation of documents for adoption, education, legal and police protection, proper nourishment, medical care for survival and development and admission to a safe and secure child care center in their respective local government units; and
 5. Submit Quarterly Report to the NACC through the RACCO with a summary of cases of foundlings reported to their office on or before the 5th day of the succeeding month.
- d. DOH Accredited Health Facilities – Within twenty-four (24) hours, report and refer the foundling to the MSWDO, residential care facilities and/or registered, licensed and accredited child caring agency/child-placing agencies together with the medical report on the foundling.

e. Child-Caring/Child-Placing Agency

1. Within twenty-four (24) hours from receipt of the foundling, report to the L/MSWDO regarding the admission of the foundling in their facility. The child-caring/child-placing agency may use the fastest means available in reporting the case;
2. Provide appropriate care and services in the line with the foundling's needs and best interest, including but not limited to placement to licensed foster parent with existing laws;
3. Within fifteen (15) working days, prepare a comprehensive and exhaustive report on the foundling describing the manner which the foundling was found, when and where the foundling was found, who is the finder, and efforts done including television, radio or print media or tri-media or social media to locate the biological parents of the foundling and submit the report to the NACC through the RACCO;
4. Coordinate and facilitate the provision to foundlings of appropriate government care and services, including but not limited to assistance in registration, facilitation of documents for adoption, education, legal and police protection, proper nourishment, medical care for survival and development and admission to a safe and secure child care center in their respective local government units; and
5. Submit Quarterly Report to the NACC through the RACCO with a summary of cases of foundlings reported to their office on or before the 5th day of the succeeding month.

8.9 Provided, that whoever receive the initial report on the foundling, refer the foundling to a health/medical facility for immediate medical care that the foundling may require.

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8.10 Violations and Penalties – The following penalties, adopted from Article V Section 26 of the IRR of RA 11767, shall be imposed:

- (a) The penalty of imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than six (6) years shall be imposed on any person who falsifies or is involved in the falsification of the registration of the supposed foundling, including the documents required thereof: Provided, That a public officer found to have been involved in such act of falsification shall be punished by the penalty next higher degree;
- (b) The penalty of imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than five (5) years shall be imposed on the finder, the concerned staff of child-caring and child-placing facilities, safe haven providers, police officers, municipal and barangay officer, local health employees, hospital staff and any other concerned person who refuses, delays or obstructs the conduct of search and inquiry into the facts of birth and parentage of the foundling;
- (c) A fine from Five Hundred Thousand pesos (P500,000.00) to One Million Pesos (P1,000,000.00) shall be imposed on a safe haven provider that does not report within forty-eight hours that an infant was relinquished within his premises;
- (d) Without prejudice to criminal liability under the other laws, a fine ranging from one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) to Five Millions Pesos (P5,000,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than three (3) months but not more than two (2) years, or both shall be imposed on any person who falsifies or is involved in the falsification of the registration of the supposed foundling, including the documents required therefor, to facilitate the crime of kidnapping or trafficking in persons: Provided, That a public officer found to have been involved in such act of falsification shall be punished by the penalty next higher in degree and shall be perpetually disqualified from office.

The penalties under this section are without prejudice to the other liabilities arising from existing civil, administrative, and criminal laws for the same act of violation.

SECTION 8. DEVELOPMENTAL RIGHTS

These refer to the rights of the child to education to develop his or her personality, talents, mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent, including participation in cultural activities, access to appropriate and relevant information, and opportunities for rest, play, and leisure. The following are developmental rights:

- A. The right to a well-rounded development of his or her personality to the end that he or she may become a happy, useful, and active member of society;
- B. Right to grow up as a free individual in an atmosphere of peace, understanding, tolerance, and universal brotherhood/ sisterhood, and within the determination to contribute her or his share in the building of a better world;
- C. The gifted child shall be given the opportunity and encouragement to develop his or her special talents;
- D. The emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted child shall be treated with sympathy and understanding, and shall be entitled to treatment and competent care;
- E. The physically or mentally disabled child shall be given treatment, education, and care, required by his or her particular condition;
- F. The right to education, primary education must be compulsory and higher education must be available and accessible to all the basis if capacity by every appropriate means. The education of the child shall be directed to:
 1. The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent;
 2. The preparation of the child for responsible adult life in a free society;
 3. The development of respect for the child's parents, her or his cultural identity language, and values, and the cultural background and values of others;
 4. The development of respect for the natural environment;

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- G. The right to full opportunities for safe and wholesome recreational activities for the wholesome use of their individual and social leisure hours;
- H. The right to live in a community and a society that can offer her or him an environment free from pernicious influence and conducive to the promotion of her or his health and the cultivation of their desirable traits and attributes.

SECTION 9. EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Municipality shall carry out provisions of Republic Act No. 8980 otherwise known as Early Childhood Care and Development Program which refers to the full range of health, nutrition, early education, psycho-social and other services that provide for the holistic needs of children, particularly referring to persons from conception to age six.

- a. Day Care Services Program – the Municipality shall support the Day Care Service Program which is a community program to be implemented by the barangay, through the Day Care Services.
- b. Barangay Day Care Centers
 - 1. The Municipal Government shall establish and maintain Day Care Centers in every Barangay that will cater to the nutritional needs, social and mental development of all children from ages 2-4 years old,
 - 2. The ratio of children/teacher per session, if possible, must be:
 - i. Three (3) year old: Ten (10) children/teacher
 - ii. Four (4) year old: Twelve (12) children/teacher
 - 3. Day Care Facilities in the Barangay must not be used for other purpose/s other than what is intended;
 - 4. The Municipal Government shall insure that all Day Care Centers and Day Care Workers shall pass the accreditation set by the DSWD and ECCD.
- C. Standards for Day Care, other ECCD Centers and Service Providers
 - 1. The Municipality recognize the significant role of the Day Care Services and other Early Childhood Education – Early Childhood Care and Development of Childre’s well-being in the locality;
 - 2. The Municipality adopts and support the implementation of DSWD Administrative Order No. 29 Series of 2004. The Administrative Order provides for the accreditation Standards of Day Care, other ECCD Centers and Service Providers (For Children Aged 2-6 years) to ensure the effective and quality delivery of Day Care Service and other ECE-ECCD programs in the Municipality;
 - 3. The children are the ultimate beneficiary of the standards for Day Care and other ECCD Centers and its Service Provides. Thus, these shall ensure that children from birth to six (6) receive consistently high – quality care and education so that they can develop their fullest potentials;
 - 4. The Municipality shall pay the Monthly allowance/honorarium of the Barangay Day Care Workers with community counterpart in accredited public Day Care Centers. Provided, that the Day Care Curriculum shall be developed and strengthened based on the principles of early childhood care and development. Provided, however, that the program shall be under the direct supervision of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office in coordination with the Department of Education.

SECTION 10. VOLUNTEERS

The Municipality and barangays may call upon private volunteers, who are responsible members of the community and utilize them to assist in children’s care, to provide consultative service for medical, educational and other children’s need, and to conduct free tutorial sessions

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- a. The Municipality of Santa Fe Council for the Protection of Children (MCPC) and the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) shall organize volunteers to conduct free tutorial sessions for identified beneficiaries on basic subjects such as English and Math;
- b. The session will depend on the schedule agreed upon by the MCPC and the volunteers;
- c. Children coming from the indigent families will be given priority in this program;
- d. Every barangay shall include this program in their BCPCs Annual Work and Financial Plan.

SECTION 11. RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

- a. Establishment of recreational facilities in every barangay
 1. Every barangay in the municipality, shall allocate space for recreational facilities appropriate for children;
 2. Recreational facilities shall include but not limited to play grounds, sports facilities appropriate for children;
- b. Conduct of Year – Round Cultural and Sports Program for Children.
 1. A year – round cultural program appropriate to age groups shall be designed with due respect to cultural diversity;
 2. Programs and activities shall include but not limited to:
 - i. Free summer Performing and Visual Arts Summer Workshop
 - ii. Free Sports Clinic every Summer
 - iii. Other activities as may be approved by the MCPC.
 3. Indigenous games shall be encouraged in various athletic and sports programs of Municipality;
 4. Every Barangay Shall ensure that at least 10% SK or youth Development Fund shall be allocated.

SECTION 12. LOCAL CHILDREN'S ARTS AND LITERATURE

In support of the socio-cultural development of children, the Municipality shall initiate programs promoting arts, history, and literature among children thru:

- a. Extension of assistance to the Brigada Pagbasa annual/continuing project of the DepEd, either thru funding of the activities or provision of books, for the reading activity thru the Santa Fe Municipal Library;
- b. Organizing of young artist who have talents or potential in music, painting and other forms of arts;

SECTION 13. FAMILY AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT

- a. Spiritual and moral upliftment of children shall be the responsibility of the parents, schools, teachers, different churches and religious groups in the Municipality;
- b. Every Family shall remind their children to heed the ethical and moral teachings of their church, attend actively and get involved in their respective religious church activities such as Mass, Prayer service, catechism, worship, bible studies, retreats, seminars, family day, prayer meeting, and the like to ensure a strong family relationship and God-fearing.
- c. Religious education of children in all public and private school is a legitimate concern of the church to which the students belong. All churches may offer religious instructions in public and private elementary and secondary schools subject to the requirements of the Constitution and existing laws.

SECTION 14. FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Municipality through the Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office (MSWDO) shall support the implementation and sustain a Comprehensive Family and Community Support Program for Children.

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To ensure the implementation of this section, it shall take appropriate measures to support the program of Family and Community Support Program, which shall include courses on child health and rearing practices, responsible parenthood, parent effectiveness, pre-marriage counseling, social self-development, drug abuse prevention and control.

This shall also include courses and services in community organization such social preparation on disasters and calamities, and social welfare structure development among others.

SECTION 15. PROTECTION AGAINST BULLYING

- a. **Anti-bullying Policies** – The municipal Government of Santa Fe shall ensure that all public and private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools shall adopt policies to address the existence of bullying in their respective institutions. Such policies shall be regularly updated and at a minimum shall include provisions on prohibited acts, prevention and intervention programs, mechanisms and procedures.
- b. **Prevention Programs to Address Bullying** – The Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall ensure that all public and private school shall adopt bullying prevention programs pursuant to RA 10627 anent thereto these programs shall be acceptable to all students regardless of level of risk or vulnerability to bullying. Said programs shall also be comprehensive, multi-faceted and shall involve all education stakeholders and personnel.
- c. **Intervention Programs to Address Bullying** – The Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall ensure that there shall be an intervention program to promote the continuity of comprehensive anti-bullying policies. Pursuant to RA 10627, intervention refers to a series of activities which are designed to address the following:
 - 1. Issues that influence the students to commit bullying;
 - 2. Factors that make a student target of bullying; and
 - 3. Effects of bullying

Intervention may include programs, such as counseling, life skill training education, and other activities that will enhance the psychological, emotional, and psycho-social well-being of both the victims and the students committing bullying.

- d. **Child Protection Committee as Anti-bullying Committee** – for the implementation of this section on anti-bullying, the Child Protection Committee (CPC) established by DepEd order No. 40 s. 2012, pursuant to RA 10627, shall also be the committee that will handle bullying cases in the public and private schools.

The committee, as provided in DepEd Order #40 s. 2012, shall be composed of the following

- 1. School Head/Administrator – Chairperson
- 2. Guidance Counselor – Vice-Chairperson
- 3. Representative of the Teachers as designated by the Faculty Club
- 4. Representative of the Parents as designated by the PTA
- 5. Representative of the students, except for kindergarten as designated by the Supreme Student Council
- 6. Representative from the community as designated by the Punong Barangay preferably a member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC). For private schools a representative from the community provided in the preceding number shall be optional.

In addition to their duties and responsibility provided by DepEd order #40 s. 2012 the CPC shall perform the following tasks:

- a) Conduct awareness & raising programs with school stakeholders in preventing and addressing bullying;
- b) Ensure that the anti-bullying policy adopted by the school is implemented;
- c) Monitor all cases or incidentals related to bullying reported or referred by the teacher, guidance counselor or coordinator or any person designated to handle prevention and intervention measures; and

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- d) Make the necessary referrals to appropriate agencies, offices or persons as may be required by the circumstances.
- e. Jurisdiction in handling Bullying incidents in schools – Pursuant to RA 10627, otherwise known as the Anti-Bullying and other acts under IRR shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dept. of Education or the Private School and shall not be brought for amicable settlement before the Barangay subject to existing laws, rules and regulations. Complaint for acts covered by other laws shall be referred to the appropriate authorities.

SECTION 16. PROGRAMS FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED CHILDREN/CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Children with special needs-just like all others-need good and adequate nutrition, attention, care and love; good and appropriate education and good role models and support services. The Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall initiate and strengthen the programs that give focus and priority to the various needs of children with disabilities. The Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office shall likewise make a periodic comprehensive survey on the differently-abled children in the Municipality and shall implement programs for them that is child-focused and appropriate for children with special needs. The Local Chief Executive may further strengthen the government's support and ensure the strict implementation of the programs through Executive Order.

SECTION 17. PROGRAM TO PROMOTE THE IMPORTANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN

Pursuant to RA 11036 and its IRR, the Municipality of Santa Fe commits itself to promote the well-being of people by ensuring that:

- a. Mental Health is valued, promoted and protected;
- b. Mental Health conditions are treated and prevented;
- c. Timely, affordable, high quality and culturally-appropriate mental health care is made available to public;
- d. Mental Health Service are free from coercion and accountable to the service users; and
- e. Persons affected by mental health conditions are able to exercise the full range of human rights, and participate fully in society and at work, free from stigmatization and discriminate.

The Municipal Government of Santa Fe aims to:

- 1. Strengthen effective leadership and governance for mental health by among others, formulating, developing, and implementing local policies, strategies, programs and regulation relating to Mental Health;
- 2. Develop and establish a comprehensive, integrated, effective, and efficient local health care system responsive to the psychiatric, neurologic and psychosocial health needs; and
- 3. Strengthen information systems, evidence and research for mental health;
- 4. Integrate strategies promoting mental health in educational institutions, work place, and in communities;
- 5. Establish a Mental Health Advisory Board with well-defined duties and functions;
- 6. Upgrade the Rural Health Units to establish Mental Health Facilities or establish community counseling centers in barangays where mental health cases may be initially evaluated for proper referral.

SECTION 18. COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (CEPC) – PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER DISASTER.

The Philippines is prone to disasters and calamities, and other emergency situations that cause massive destruction to and/or loss of lives, properties, infrastructures and crops among others, leaving millions of Filipinos critically affected. During these situations, children are the most vulnerable and at higher risk to diseases and deaths, and worst affected by food insecurity, disrupted schooling, homelessness and separation from families.

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Given the vulnerability of children to natural and human-induced emergency situations, RA 10821, otherwise known as the "Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act" was enacted to protect the fundamental rights of children before, during and after disasters and other emergency situations when children are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances that affects their survival and normal development.

The Municipality of Santa Fe in compliance to RA 10821, shall formulate its Local Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children (CEPC) that abide with the humanitarian standards in handling disasters and other emergency situations for the protection of children, pregnant and lactating mothers. The standards and protocol provided for Local CEPC shall be implemented immediately after the declaration of national or local state of calamity or occurrence of any other emergency situation.

The Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall adopt policies and programs for children before, during and after disaster which are as follows but not limited to:

- a. Establishment of evacuation centers;
- b. Establishment of transitional shelter for orphaned, separated and unaccompanied children, which must include gender-specific emergency latrines, bathing cubicles and hand-washing facilities specifically designated for children;
- c. Assurance for immediate delivery of basic necessities and services, with priority given to specific health and nutrition needs of pregnant women, lactating mothers, newborn babies, children under five years old and other children with disabilities;
- d. Enforcement of stronger measures to ensure the safety and security of affected children or prevent child trafficking, child labor and other forms of exploitation. Children will also be given priority during the evacuation because of a disaster or other emergency situations;
- e. Delivery of health, medical and nutrition services;
- f. Creation of a plan of action to bring affected children back to school;
- g. Establishment of child-friendly spaces defined by the laws as "spaces where communities create nurturing environments for children to engage in free and structure play, recreation, leisure and learning activities;
- h. Promotion of children's rights by teaching both children and emergency responders what to remember during disaster situations.

ARTICLE VII
PARTICIPATION RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN IN DECISION – MAKING PROCESSES.

Article 12 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child states that children have the right to participate in decision-making processes that may be relevant to their lives and to influence decision taken in their regard – within the family, the school or community. It shall be the responsibilities of adults especially that in the local governance to provide opportunities and venue for children to express their views or ideas on matters concerning their development and welfare. In this regard, the local government offices involve in policy formulation is mandated to ensure that the children sector are properly represented during deliberations and formulation of policies relevant to children's development and welfare.

SECTION 2. STATE OF THE CHILDREN'S REPORT

As embodied in Article 12 paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Children's Congress or the State of the Children's Report shall be an avenue for children to be heard and be assessed of all children-related policies and programs done by the Municipality. Every NGO concerned with children shall be instrumental in process of the preparation and evaluation of the Convention. It shall be held every November during the celebration of Children's Month.

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SECTION 3. INSTALLATION OF MECHANISM FOR PARTICIPATION IN POLICY AND PROGRAM FORMULATION IN SANTA FE.

- a. It is important to consult and provide avenue for the expression of views relevant to Santa Fe Local Government Policies. It is therefore proper that children between seven to twelve (7-12) years old and thirteen to eighteen (13-18) years old are convened through their representative in a once-a-year basis, during the Santa Fe Children's Convention, specifically during the Children's Month every November of every year;
- b. NGO concerned with these groups of children shall be part of the process in both preparation and evaluation of the Children's Convention;
- c. The Sangguniang Bayan shall also include in the people's hour during hearings a portion where children could express views on matters affecting them;
- d. A child representative shall be included in the representation of the Santa Fe Council for the Protection of Children, as well as the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children;
- e. Participation of Children in Activities that harness their potential and gifted talents. Parents are encouraged to allow their children to join and participate in school activities, Municipal Programs, scouting, school organization, sports of interest, competition in Arts, Sciences, and other Social and Cultural activities that will develop their well-being.

SECTION 4. DESIGNATING EVERY MONTH OF NOVEMBER AS SANTA FE CHILDREN'S MONTH

- A. Republic Act No. 10651, An Act declaring November of every year as National Children's Month is hereby adopted. This declaration commemorates the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989;
- B. The Municipality, through the Municipality of Santa Fe Council for the Protection of Children (MCPC), shall organize a yearly "Santa Fe Children's Convention" during the Children's Month;
- C. The MCPC shall plan and coordinate the conduct of child-focused activities for the Children's Month and observe it with programs highlighting the rights, role and responsibilities of children.

SECTION 5. ESTABLISHING OF CHILDREN ORGANIZATIONS

The MCPC shall organize children's or young organization in coordination with other concerned agencies. This Council will facilitate the organization, strengthening and monitoring of the functionality of children's organization and encourage children's participation in the Municipality and Barangay level in matters that affect their rights and welfare.

- a) The purpose of encouraging the growth of Children's Organization is to:
 1. Provide platform to voice their concerns and influence public policies;
 2. Allow representative of children in the legislative and policy – making bodies;
 3. Create a venue for their social, mental and spiritual growth.

SECTION 6. CREATING OF YOUNG LEADERS OF SANTA FE

- A. The Municipal government shall create the Young Leaders of Santa Fe, a program which allows children leaders or respective schools, to act as the Municipal Officials, such as Mayor, Vice-Mayor, Councilors, for a week to enhance their leadership skills and provide opportunities for them to experience public service;
- B. This program shall be supervised by the Office of the Mayor and SK Federation President, SB Committee on Children & Women in coordination with the Elementary, Junior High School and Senior High School of Santa Fe, Human Resource & Management Office, various local and national department heads together with partner NGOs and civic group;
- C. The program shall provide for leadership training, seminars and programs.

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ARTICLE VIII
REHABILITATION AND SUPPORT SYSTEM

SECTION 1. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ASSISTING PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTHS

Monitoring and Evaluation is essential for program and goal setting towards children welfare. This shall be the basis of fund allocation and further improvement of a particular program. Programs for early childhood stage and youth are as follows:

- a. The Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall endeavor to utilize and avail of alternative education program sponsored by the Bureau of Alternative Learning System of the Department of Education (DepEd). Likewise, it shall pursue tie-ups and partnership with other private institutions that can and are willing to provide trainings, scholarship grants and other programs for the well-being of the out-of-school youths of Santa Fe, including livelihood programs that will help them secure part-time employment or allow them to venture into part-time businesses which can help them sustain their education on their own;
- b. Subject to existing national laws governing education, labor and employment, the Municipal Government of Santa Fe shall endeavor to constitute laws and precepts that will allow flexibility to working out-of-school youth (OSY) and provide a "work and study" environment conducive to the continuance of their education;
- c. Conduct of a yearly census to monitor the decrease or increase of the number of out-of-school youths (OSYs) in the communities, and shall serves as data-base to determine appropriate programs that would help them out;
- d. The Municipal Government shall establish, and maintain a facility that serves as halfway house (e.g. "Adolecent Hub") for out-of-school youths and street children. The Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office shall, likewise, make a periodic comprehensive survey on the out-of-school children and street children in the Municipality and shall implement programs that are child-focused and appropriate for them.

SECTION 2. INSTITUTIONALIZING THE LOCAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (LCPC)

The Municipality shall maintain the Local Council for the Protection of Children and coordinate with the barangays in creation and organizing of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) at the barangay level. This is in keeping with the mandate of the LGU to coordinate the formulation, implementation and enforcement of all policies, programs, and projects relative to the survival, development and protection of children of the Municipal Council.

The Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) shall ensure the effective implementation of the Philippine Government commitment to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, World Declaration on the Survival, Development and Protection of Children, and the Child 21 Framework which integrates the right of each child in the planning of programs and intervention for them.

It shall plan and implement programs and services for children by virtue of the LGU's power and authority to plan and implement local socio-economic development plans, policies and programs.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND FUNCTION OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CHILDREN

- A. Members of the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) shall include the following agencies/units or offices, and other agencies it deems important depending on the current specific situation/problems of the locality:

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a. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (MCPC)

The MCPC shall be composed of:

Chairperson : Municipal Mayor
Vice-Chairperson : Sangguniang Bayan Member (Chairperson of the Committee on Family or Committee on Children)

Members:

- a. Municipal Administrator
- b. Municipal Planning & Development Officer
- c. Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer
- d. Municipal Health Officer
- e. Municipal Nutrition Officer
- f. Municipal Budget Officer
- g. Municipal Public Employment Service Officer
- h. Municipal Disaster Risk & Reduction and Management Officer
- i. Municipal Agriculture Officer
- j. Municipal LIGA ng mga Barangay President
- k. Municipal SK Federation President
- l. Child Representative (Child 12-15 years old)
There will be an election of Child representatives of all barangays to be the child representative of the Municipal Council on the Protection of Children (MCPC)
- m. DILG Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
- n. DepEd Division Superintendent/District Supervisor or CPC Coordinator
- o. Municipal Chief of Police
- p. At least one (1) CSO representative
- q. Parents Representative
- r. Others

Function:

The MCPC shall have the following functions:

- Formulate, develop, coordinate, monitor and review all local policies (to include BCPC prepared and issued policies), ordinance, plans, programs and activities which shall promote the best interest and rights of children and ensure mainstreaming in the local development agenda;
- Prepare an Annual Work and Financial Plan consistent with its functions as provided herein and in local EO creating it;
- Establish, maintain and update database a disaggregated database or local information system on all children within the municipality and shall include the information gathered by the BCPC;
- Conduct of advocacy activities on the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children including the development of information, education and advocacy materials;
- Conduct capability-building activities for all stakeholders on children including in the barangay level
- Provide assistance to children in need of special protection;
- Document good practice/s on children;
- Coordinate and consult with other LCPCs, LGUs and other regional and national authorities with respect to policies and PPAs on children;
- Organize the necessary documents needed by IMFT; and
- Conduct the Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit (CFLGA), through the LCPC Inter-Agency Monitoring Task Force (IMFT) annually



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b) Technical Working Group (TWG)

The TWG shall act as the legwork of the Council in the Data-gathering, monitoring, evaluation and coordination of programs of various related agencies and to the Members of the Council. It shall be headed by a Program Coordinator to be identified by the Council with the approval of the Chairman.

c) Internal Rules and Regulation of the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC)

The Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) shall adopt its own Internal Rules of Procedures and Regulations to serve as guidelines for the Members in the discharge of their official function such as the organization's structure, parliamentary procedure, order of meeting and quorums, discipline and such other rules the Council may adopt subject to the review of the Municipal Council.

d) Operational Budget

Republic Act No. 9344, as amended by Republic Act No. 10630, otherwise known as the "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act", in turn reiterates the mandate of local government units (LGUs) to establish their respective LCPC and to allocate at least 1% of their internal revenue allotment (IRA) for its strengthening. An operational budget for the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC),

An Operational Budget for the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) shall be allocated from the one percent (1%) of the National Tax Allotment as mandated by Republic Act No. 9344, as amended by Republic Act No. 10630, otherwise known as the "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act"

e) Secretariat Support shall be provided by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office or any appropriate office. The secretariat shall be responsible of the documentation or proceedings of meetings and preparation of the reports and other necessary documents as needed by the council.

SECTION 4. THE BARANGAY AND THE BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (BCPC)

a. BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN BCPC

The BCPC shall be composed of:

Chairperson : Punong Barangay
Vice-Chairperson : Barangay Kagawad sitting as Chair of the Committee in Women and Family

Members:

- a. Barangay Violence Against Women Desk Person/Officer
- b. Barangay Day Care/Child Development Worker
- c. Barangay Midwife
- d. Barangay Health Worker
- e. Barangay Nutrition Scholar
- f. Chief Tanod
- g. SK Chairperson
- a. Child Representative (Child 12-15 years old)
There will be an election of Child representatives of all barangays to be the child representative of the Municipal Council on the Protection of Children (MCPC)
- h. DepEd Principal/Teacher-in-Charge or the Child Protection Committee (CPC) Coordinator
Parent Representative
Others



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b. Function

The BCPC shall perform the following functions:

- Establish and maintain an updated and disaggregated database on children within the barangay;
- Prepare an Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP) consistent with its functions as provided herein in the Barangay EO creating it;
- Make recommendations to the Barangay on policies and PPAs relative to the promotion of the rights and welfare of children for inclusion in the comprehensive and annual development plan of the Barangay;
- Perform Functions related to its mandate as provided by national laws and policies concerning the protection, intervention, assistance, and other interference necessary to promote the rights and needs of children-in-conflict with the law, children-at-risk, and children in need of special protection
- Document the barangays PPAs and accomplishments on children;
- Coordinate its efforts with the concerned barangay officials as well as the higher level LGU exercising jurisdiction over it;
- Conduct of advocacy activities on the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children including the development of information, education and advocacy materials; and
- Organize the necessary document needed by the concerned IMFT.

SECTION 5. REFORMATION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

Children who are involved in anti-social or related activities shall be registered in a reform program that shall assist in rebuilding themselves and reintegration into the mainstream of society. Those programs shall include the following:

A. Monitoring of Suspended Cases of Children and Appropriate Assistance

Application for suspension of sentence of children involved in anti-social activities shall be done by the Santa Fe Municipal Council for the Protection of Children. A special team from said office shall monitor closely the cases involving children to adequately enforce suspension of sentences.

Appropriate and responsive rehabilitation program shall be afforded to them under the core of the Santa Fe Municipal Council for the Protection of Children. The framework of assistance shall be designed by the said Council in close coordination with NGOs and professionals with special interests in children's rehabilitation;

B. Appointment of Women and Children's Desk Officer and Child Friendly Police Procedures.

Each Police Precinct in the Municipality shall have a Women and Children's Desk Officer to handle cases involving children. Child Friendly Police Procedures shall be implemented as contained in the Police Handbook on the Management of Cases of Children in especially difficult circumstances. Each PNP element shall be provided a copy of the said handbook;

SECTION 6. OTHER REHABILITATION, SUPPORT AND DIVERSION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW.

The Municipality shall create a Youth Home that will serve as a venue for counseling, educating, and other diversion programs for children who are in conflict of the law. The Municipality will adopt the Life Skills Intervention Toolkit for Children at Riks (CAR) and Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) co-developed by A Child's Trust is Ours to Nurture (ACTION) Inc., The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC), under the auspices of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as an intervention activity that the CAR and CICL will undergo as part of their diversion program.

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SECTION 7. ESTABLISHING THE "BAHAY PAG-ASA" FOR CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

The Municipality of Santa Fe appreciates the worth of children at risk and rebuilds the lives of children in conflict with the law. Thus, the Municipality commits to being a Child-Friendly Municipality by ensuring that BAHAY PAG-ASA will be established. It shall be tasked to provide the following:

- a. To provide a facility that will cater to children at risk and children in conflict with the law;
- b. Offers interventions for the children in terms of legal assistance, referrals to appropriate institutions, social service counseling and psychological evaluation, temporary custody and shelter, values formation and character-building session, Balik Aral Program, employment, capability building and recreational activities, educational programs, Parent and Effectiveness Seminar;
- c. Provide proper case management by social workers to all the children serves;
- d. Provide livelihood skills training especially for older boys. Reinforcing and strengthening the programs and activities of the DSWD and Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC).

**ARTICLE IX
DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR CHILDREN**

SECTION 1. THE SANTA FE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR CHILDREN (LDPC)

The Local Development Plan for Children will be formulated through the collaborative involvements of major stakeholders in the Municipality, from the Municipal Government to sectoral representative, non-government organizations and the youth with the vision of Santa Fe as a Child-Friendly Municipality. This Local Development Plan for Children shall serve as a guiding instrument for further development of the code based on the varying needs and institutions of children's condition in the Municipality of Santa Fe.

SECTION 2. INVESTMENT PLAN FOR CHILDREN

The Investment Plan for Children shall be indicative of its source funding. Concerned agencies shall source out funding either from the local, national, or private funds so as to maintain sustainability for children's programs. Every year stakeholders shall undergo workshops and seminars to update the development plan with their corresponding funding need.

**ARTICLE X
FINAL PROVISION**

SECTION 1. BUDGETARY APPROPRIATION

Appropriation of Children's Program – The Sangguniang Bayan shall appropriate 1% or more, of their annual budget as their LCPC/MCPC fund for the implementation of children's programs.

The Municipality shall allocate funds necessary for the implementation of this code, drafting and publication of the IRR, training and orientation of stakeholders, and promotion of this Code to the general public.

SECTION 2. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

If, for any reason or reasons, any part or provision of this code shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

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SECTION 3. APPLICABILITY CLAUSE

All other matters relating to the impositions or regulations provided in this Code shall be governed by the pertinent provisions of existing laws and other ordinances. This Code shall apply to all the people within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality of Santa Fe particularly all Sangguniang Barangays and to all persons, who may be subject to the provisions of this Code.

SECTION 4. REPEALING CLAUSE

All ordinances, resolutions, executive orders and other issuances which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Code are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE

This Code shall take effect fifteen (15) days after completion of its publication and posting in at least three (3) conspicuous places in the Municipality of Santa Fe, in the LGU Social Media account if any.

ENACTED: This 27th day of May 2024 during the 20th Regular Session of the 12th Sangguniang Bayan at the Sangguniang Bayan Session Hall, Santa Fe, Leyte.

Let copies of this Ordinance be furnished to the Office of the Municipal Mayor Hon. Amparo H. Monteza, to the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office of this LGU, and to all others concerned for their guidance and appropriate action.

This ordinance is approved unanimously.

ATTESTED/APPROVED:


HON. AMIEL P. ENAGE
SB Member

HON. EDGARDO R. SALCEDA
SB Member


HON. RODEL L. AJETO
SB Member


HON. RICARDO D. FAJARDO
SB Member


HON. ALVIN D. PETILLA
SB Member


HON. LARRY S. ARUTA
SB Member


HON. GENY R. ESMERO
SB Member

HON. NESTOR F. ESMERO
Liga Pres. / SB Member


HON. AGNES A. CHUCA
SB Member


HON. JERALD LORENZ NARGA
SK Federation President



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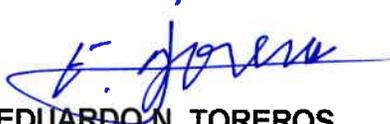
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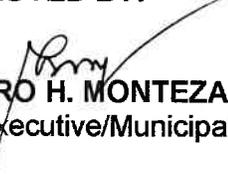
I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance.


JULIUS XERXES M. OBENQUE
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan Designate

ATTESTED BY:


HON. EDUARDO N. TOREROS
Municipal Vice-Mayor
Presiding Officer

APPROVED BY:


HON. AMPARO H. MONTEZA
Local Chief Executive/Municipal Mayor

Date of Approval: _____



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Leyte
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

PUBLIC HEARING

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 2024 - 004

AN ORDINANCE ON CHILDREN'S WELFARE CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, LEYTE

Authored by : HON. AGNES ARUTA CHUCA
Chairman, Committee on Health and Sanitation
Date : March 8, 2024
Venue : Municipal Gymnasium, Santa Fe, Leyte

I. Registration

II. Prayer

III. Singing of the Philippine National Anthem

IV. Acknowledgement of participants and distribution of copies of the Ordinance.

Moderators: Committee Members - Hon. Amiel P. Enage and Hon. Alvin D. Petilla.

V. Welcome Message by the Author, Hon. Agnes Aruta Chuca - Committee Chairperson, Committee on Health and Sanitation

Maupay nga kulop ha aton ngatanan, damo nga salamat han iyo pagbaton o pagtambong hini nga amon patawag. Mahitungod ini hit atun kabataan nga kinahanglan maproteksyonan, matagan hin pagtagad an ira mga katungod ngan "kaupayan han ira kinabuhi". Para ine mapa dig on, nagkaada hin pitad an Sangguniang Bayan nga pinangungunahan ni Vice Mayor Eduardo Toreros nga magpasa hin balaodnon pinaagi han akon Sponsorship kome Chairman han Committee on Social Services, Women, Children, and Family para magin legal o may basehan an pagpatuman hini nga balaodnon.

VI. Public Hearing Proper

Hon. Agnes A. Chuca explained to the body every provision of the ordinance.

Open Forum:

Mrs. Elsa Garcia - Maupay kay matatagan na hin proteksyon ngan pagtagad adton kabataan labi na adton mga pobrehanon, waray mga kag anak ngan ginraraogdaog.

Kagawad Jumadio - Maupay kay upod dinhi it Curfew for Minors nga ordinansa.

Interpellation on Section:

Mrs. Rhea Fornillos - Ma suggest unta ako nga matauran hin internet iton library para magamit hit kabataan kon nag reresearch hira.

Kagawad Jennifer Planillo - Damo it kabataan nga nag iinistambay dida ha 7eleven nagpipinangaro ngan nagsisinamok hit mga customers, maupay ini kay masasaway na ini hira ngan madadara ha DSWD.

Kagawad Velmar Velasco - Kinahanglan gihapon malibot unta an mga police ngadto ha kabarangayan para maalarma an mga kabataan nga sige it paglinakat.

Mr. Francis Louis Bedua (MSWDO) - Ha dire maiha nga panahon magkaka ada na kita hin "Bahay Pag-asa" nga bubutangan hit mga kabataan nga waray urukyan ngan iba pa nga nagpapasaway para madisiplina ini hira.



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Hon. Marites Petilla - May ada didi ha amon barangay biktima hin rapc nga bata han iya stepfather, hinaut unta matagan hin hustisya ito nga bata.

Kagawad Joel Alicante - Didi liwat ha amon mga kabataan biktima hin child abuse ngan child labor.

Hon. Agnes A. Chuca - Tatalinguhaon ko nga ma approve ine dayun dinhi ha Sangguniang Bayan ngan dayon maipasa ha Sangguniang Panlalawigan para maipatuman o maimplementar ini dayon para matagan hin penalidad an makakatalapas.

Mr. Francis Louis Bedua (MSWDO) - Nagpapasalamat ako ha Sangguniang Bayan pinaagi kan Hon. Agnes Chuca - committee chair han Committee on Social Services, Women, Children, and Family nga gintagan nira hin importansya an pagpasa hini nga balaod para maproteksyonan an kabataan.

Hon. Agnes A. Chuca - Kinahanglan an kada barangay kumuha dinhi ha barangay hin kopya para may ada basehan han iyo implementasyon, igpaskin nala niyo ha iyo barangay hall. Kon waray na concerns dinhi naton tatapuson ini nga aktibidad. Damo nga salamat han iyo paghatag hin oras pag atender hini nga public consultation. Hinaut unta nga magin ,alinampuson ini nga atun tinguha para han kaupayan han aton mga kabataan, pagburublig kita para hin mainuswagon nga Santa Fe.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing.

HON. AGNES ARUTA CHUCA

Chairperson, Committee on Social Services, Women, Children, and Family



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE
PROVINCE OF LEYTE

Title of Meeting: PUBLIC HEARING

AGENDA:

CHILDREN'S WELFARE CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA FE, LEYTE

Committee: Committee on Social Services, Women, Children, and Family

Date: March 8, 2024

Venue: SB Office

Time: 1:00 PM

ATTENDANCE

	NAME	OFFICE	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	JENNIFER P. CHUCA	BLGU KATIPUNAN	SANGGANG PANANGALAN member	[Signature]
2.	LIDA M. MABAIT	BLGU Katipunan	Presy. Secrefary	[Signature]
3.	CABILTE, SAMUE C. JT	BLGU BACULANAD	BRGY KAGAWAD	[Signature]
4.	NEL CENIT C. QUILA	BRGY. MUNGROSA	SK CHAIRMAN	[Signature]
5.	Dominic M. Callada	BRGY. MUNGROSA	BRGY. KAGAWAD	[Signature]
6.	CECILIA C. MODESTO	BLGU Badiangay	Brgy. Kagawad	[Signature]
7.	HON. VIMAR C. VELASCO	BLGU SAN JUAN	BRGY. KAGAWAD	[Signature]
8.	Kent Elmer Jacinto	BLGU SAN JUAN	SK CHAIRMAN	[Signature]
9.	Rio Jay B. Natulla	BLGU BACULANAD	SK CHAIRMAN	[Signature]
10.	Elsa P. Petilla	BLGU BACULANAD	BRGY. Kagawad	[Signature]
11.	PENNS RAMESES S. BARDILLON	PNP	INSP/PEPUTY	[Signature]
12.	PAT MARE BLANQUE AMOR P. MONTENA	ASST. WEAP P/CO	ASST. WEAP P/CO	[Signature]
13.	EUSA G. TORPE	DupEd	Principal III	[Signature]
14.	ANNEL P. ENAGE	SB	SB-MEMBER	[Signature]
15.	ALVIN D. PETILLA	SB	SB Member	[Signature]
16.	EVA C. ALABER	Brgy. Kagawad	BLGU SAN ROAN	[Signature]
17.	NIDA P. GUIBRO	BLGU CATIGAY	BRGU. KAGAWAD	[Signature]
18.	JOEL M. GAPICO	SK CHAIRPERSON	San Miguel	[Signature]
19.	NICO P. CAYOBIT	SK CHAIRPERSON	Badiangay	[Signature]
20.	DIANA C. MACHINA	BRGY. KAGAWAD	San Miguel	[Signature]
21.	ALIAN D. BALEYOS	Brgy. Kagawad	Gapas	[Signature]
22.	NEHE S. MONTILLA	Brgy. Kagawad	Pilit	[Signature]
23.	MARILOU A. SAMPALA	Brgy. KAGAWAD	PILIT	[Signature]
24.	RHEA M. FORNILLAS	T-III/Guidance Designat.	T-III /Guidance Designate	[Signature]
25.	PAMELA C. MARON	STA-PC NKS	T-1 /CPP Coordinator	[Signature]
26.	ROMANUS O. FERNANDEZ	STA-TE GRAND-KANO SKC	T-II /CPP Coordinator	[Signature]
27.	DEJUS KEIT C. VILLAS	SK CHAIRPERSON	ZONE 2	[Signature]



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
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	NAME	OFFICE	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
28	Princess Ann M. Sudeña	BRGY. CUTAY	SK CHAIRPERSON	
29	EVELYN L. MORON	BRGY. SAN ISIDRO	KAGAWAD	
✓ 30	SALVADOR C. PANACHOS	BRGY. CUTAY	KAGAWAD	
31	Angelica P. Alano	Brgy. Victoria	Kagawad	
32	SALVADOR C. PANACHOS	BRGY. CUTAY	KAGAWAD	
33	JODEL C. OLATA	BRGY. BULOD	SK CHAIRMAN	
34	HARRA MAI N. MONTILLA	BRGY. BULOD	BENA PRESIDENT	
35	BIGL CARLOS B. SABELA	BRGY. GAPAS	SK CHAIRPERSON	
36	HARDEL ANNE G. LAGO	BRGY. ZONE 2	BRGY. KAGAWAD	
37	YOLANDA V. PETILLA	BACULUNTO	P. BRGY.	
38	MARITES P. PETILLA	SAN JUAN	P. BRGY.	
39	Adarne, Maria Rita V	SB	Immersion	
40	Margareth C. Bacul	SB	Immersion	
41	MARISA P. DAOG	OVM	JO	
42	Maria Elma C. Trigueros	OVM	Casual	
43	Jordyn M. Gyerta	SB	Casual	
44	ANGE, MARK	SB	JO	
45	ANTONIO PADINA R.	SB	STAFF	
46	ELMA T. REDERSEN	MBO	AAW	
47	CHRISTOPHER B. TOMBU	MBO	STAFF	
48	ALLS MARK JOSE V	MBO	IMERSION	
49	Linda Horca			
50	AMBROCIO ENRICO JR.	ACCOUNTING OFFICE	SPS	