



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Batangas  
CITY OF TANAUAN



**Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod**

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 24<sup>th</sup> REGULAR SESSION OF THE  
SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF THE CITY OF TANAUAN, BATANGAS  
HELD AT BARANGAY MARIA PAZ, THIS CITY,  
ON DECEMBER 9, 2013

**PRESENT:**

HON. ATTY. JHOANNA C. CORONA	City Vice Mayor and Presiding Officer
Hon. Herman G. Trinidad,	Member,
Hon. BGen. Benedicto C. Corona (Ret.),	Member,
Hon. Dr. Marissa M. Tabing,	Member,
Hon. Atty. Gileen V. Canobas	Member,
Hon. Atty. Epimaco R. Magpantay,	Member,
Hon. Marcial V. Goguanco Jr.,	Member,
Hon. Joseph M. Castillo,	Member,
Hon. Marcelo Eric O. Manglo,	Member,
Hon. Simeon M. Platon,	Member, and
Hon. Angel V. Atienza,	Member.

**ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS:**

Hon. Polmark L. Fajardo, Member, (ABC President).

**ABSENT:**

None.

Res. No. 13-212. – APPROVING CITY ORDINANCE NO. 2013-15

WHEREAS, the City Government of Tanauan envision to be a Child Friendly City with healthy, well educated and protected children, who are free from all forms of violence in a community which molds them into God-centered, goal and value-oriented, participative prime movers of society;

WHEREAS, it adheres with the State's policy mandated under the Philippine Constitution that recognizes the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution. The equal protection of the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the Government;

WHEREAS, it soundly adopts the State's recognition of the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being, and inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs;

NOW, THEREFORE, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Women and Family and on motion of Councilor Marissa M. Tabing, seconded by Councilor Atty. Epimaco





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R. Magpantay, Be It Unanimously Resolved, to approve, as the following ordinance is hereby approved:

### CITY ORDINANCE NO. 2013-15

#### AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE CHILDREN WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT CODE IN THE CITY OF TANAUAN

*Introduced by: Councilor Atty. Gileen V. Canobas*

#### ARTICLE I TITLE, POLICY, PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

*Section 1. Title.* - This ordinance shall be known as:

#### AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE CHILDREN WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT CODE IN THE CITY OF TANAUAN

*Section 2. Declaration of Policy and Principles of the Local Government of Tanauan City.* The State 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 public and civic affairs.

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

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the local government of Tanauan City that the rights of children to their survival, protection, participation and development must be given high priority; it will work for the respect for the role of the family in providing for children and will support the efforts of parents, other child care and development workers, NGOs and communities to nurture and care for children, from infancy including the earliest stages of childhood to adolescence.

The City of Tanauan believes in a holistic protection and development of all children through a strong partnership 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. Purposes.* This Code is enacted with the following purposes:

- 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 rights are given priority attention both in government and civil society; and



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- d. To improve the quality of life of children in Tanauan City enabling them to fully develop their potentials and participate in community life and nation building.

### ***Section 4. All Proceedings to be conducted in the Best Interest 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 provisions of this Code, including its implementing rules and regulations, shall be resolved taking into consideration the best interest of the child.

***Section 5. Participation of the Child.*** All proceedings before any authority shall be conducted in a manner which allows children to participate and to express themselves freely. Participation of children in program and policy formulation and implementation related with children's concerns shall be ensured by the City Government of Tanauan.

***Section 6. Duties and Responsibilities of the State.*** In accordance with Section 3 paragraph 2 of Article XV of the Philippine Constitution, it is the duty of the State to defend 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.

In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) to which the Philippines is a State Party, the State shall:

1. Undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the UNCRC. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, the State shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation;
2. Ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival, development, protection and participation rights of the child;
3. 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 parent/s, legal guardian/s or any other person/s who has the care of the child;
4. Assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with his or her age and maturity;



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5. 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 7. Definition of Terms.** The following terms used in this Ordinance shall be defined as follows:

a. Anti-Social Related Activities are those acts against property, chastity and person which include but not limited to the following:

1. Petty crimes such as snatching, shoplifting, misrepresentation;
2. Using and pushing prohibited drugs, selling illegal or lewd reading materials;
3. Pimping for young and old prostitutes and sexual perversions;
4. Gambling of any form;
5. Rape and incest; and
6. Any other circumstances as defined in the existing laws.

b. Child abuse refers to the maltreatment, whether habitual 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, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being;
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 in his or her permanent incapacity or death.

c. Child Prostitution refers to any act, transaction, scheme or design involving the use of a child by any person, for sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct in exchange for money, profit or any other consideration.

d. Children refers to persons below eighteen (18) years of age or those over but are unable 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;

e. City Council for the Welfare of Children refers to the office which shall be created by the local government of Tanauan City responsible for the implementation of this Ordinance.



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f. Comprehensive Children's Support System Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination refers to the coordinated program of services and facilities to protect children against:

1. Child prostitution and other sexual abuse;
2. Child trafficking;
3. Obscene publications and indecent shows;(both in print,tri-media and internet social media)
4. Other acts of abuse;
5. Circumstances which threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children or as prescribed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

g. Comprehensive Support System for the Development of Children also refers to the coordinated program of services and facilities outlined in Sec. 3 of RA 6972 and as prescribed by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

h. Day Care is the provision of substitute parental care and stimulating activities for the total development of children zero to five (0-4) years old when their parents are unable to take care of them during part of the day because of work and some other situation.

i. Day Care Center is a facility where day care services are provided by an accredited day care worker particularly for children in the three-to-five (3-4)-year age bracket.

j. Development Rights pertain to the access of a child to educational opportunities, access to relevant information, play, leisure, cultural activities and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

k. Forced Labor and Slavery refer to the extraction of work or services from any person by means of enticement, violence, intimidation or threat, use of force or coercion, including deprivation of freedom, abuse of authority or moral ascendancy, debt-bondage or deception;

l. Gangsterism is a system of any organized group of criminals and/or delinquents whose activities include drug trafficking, petty crimes, burglary, murder, and other violation of the rules and regulations of the city;

m. Participation Rights includes the child's freedom to express oneself in matters affecting his/her life as part of preparation for responsible parenthood and to freedom of association;

n. Pornography refers to any representation, through publication, exhibition, cinematography, indecent shows, information technology, or by whatever means, of a person engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activity or any representation of the sexual parts of a person for primarily sexual purposes;



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o. Protection Rights covers those which guard children against all forms of child abuse, exploitation and discrimination in the major areas where a child is considered in extremely difficult circumstances;

p. Special Concerns are circumstances, which gravely threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children including but not limited to the following:

1. Being in a community where there is armed conflict or being affected by armed conflict-related activities;
2. Working under conditions hazardous to life, safety and morals which unduly interfere with their normal development;
3. Living in or fending for themselves in the streets of urban or rural areas without the care of parents or a guardian or any adult supervision needed for their welfare;
4. Being children of indigenous peoples and/or living under conditions of extreme poverty or in an area which is underdeveloped and/or lacks or has inadequate access to basic services needed for a good quality of life;
5. Being a victim of a human-made or natural disaster or calamity; or
6. Analogous circumstances which endanger the life, safety or normal development of children.

q. Specially abled children, children with disabilities or children with special needs are children with either physical or mental infirmities whether congenital or acquired after birth.

r. Survival Rights deals with the provision in relation to parental and governmental duties and liabilities, adequate living standard and access to basic health and health services and social security.

s. Primary Health Care as defined by the World Health Organization in 1978 is essential health care; based on practical, scientifically sound, and socially acceptable method and technology; universally accessible to all in the community through their full participation; at an affordable cost; and geared toward self-reliance and self-determination.

t. Nutrition Program is a package of services which aims to improve the nutrition knowledge, attitude and practices of families to increase demand for adequate nutrition and safe food. It includes assessment of nutritional status, home, school and community food production, micronutrient supplementation, nutrition education, livelihood assistance, national and child



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health and nutrition services, food assistance, growth monitoring and infant and young child feeding.

### ARTICLE II RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CHILD

#### *Section 8. Rights of the Child.*

a. Every child shall be entitled to the rights herein set forth without distinction as to legitimacy, sex, social status, religion, political antecedents, and other factors.

b. Every child shall possess the following rights which are classified into survival, development, protection and participation rights:

I. Survival rights ensures the child's inherent right to life and to the needs that are most basic to existence, the rights to a name and to a nationality, the right to identity 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. The following are the survival rights:

1. 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;
2. 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;
3. 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.

II. Development rights refer to the rights of a 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:

1. 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:



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- i. The gifted child shall be given the opportunity and encouragement to develop her or his special talents;
  - ii. The emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted child shall be treated with sympathy and understanding, and shall be entitled to treatment and competent care;
  - iii. The physically or mentally disabled child shall be given treatment, education and care required by her or his particular condition;
2. Every child has the right to be brought up in an atmosphere of morality and rectitude for the enrichment and the strengthening of her or his character;
  3. 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 contribute her or his share in the building of a better world;
  4. Every child has the right to education. Primary education must be compulsory and higher education must be available and accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means. The education of the child shall be directed to:
    - i. The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent;
    - ii. The preparation of the child for responsible adult life in a free society;
    - iii. 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;
    - iv. The development of respect for the natural environment.
  5. 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.
  6. Every child has the right to live in a community and a society that can offer her or him an environment free from pernicious influences and conducive to the promotion of her or his health and the cultivation of her or his desirable traits and attributes.
- III. Protection rights covers those rights protecting the child from all forms of abuses and discrimination such as protection from cruelty, torture, arbitrary separation from family, abuses in the justice and penal system, involvement in armed conflict, child labor, drug abuse, sexual abuse, and exploitation.
- IV. 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,





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involvement in decision-making and a consultative process, freedom of association and peaceful assembly. The following are the participation rights:

1. 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;
2. Every child has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance;
3. Every child has the right to freedom of statement. This right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds;
4. Every child has the right to express his or her opinions freely and to have these opinions taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting him or her;
5. Every child has a 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.

**Section 9. 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 in accordance with 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, in order that he or she may become an asset to himself or herself and to 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



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- g. Help in the 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.

### ARTICLE III

#### ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF VARIOUS SECTORS

**Section 10. 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 11. Primary Right 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 to provide for their upbringing.

**Section 12. 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 13. Right to Discipline Children.** Parents have the right to discipline their children as may be necessary for the formation of their good character, provided it does not fall under the prohibited acts mentioned in this Code. Parents may require from their children obedience to just and reasonable rules, suggestions and admonitions.

**Section 14. General Duties of Parents.** Parents shall have the following general duties toward 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 stimulate their interest in civic affairs, teach them the duties of citizenship, and develop their commitment to their country;
- f. To advise them properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being;
- g. To always set a good example;
- h. To provide them with adequate support, as defined in Article 194 of the Family Code; and,
- i. To administer their property, if any, according to their best interest, subject to the provisions of Article 225 to 227 of the Family Code.



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**Section 15. 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 interest, 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 own 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 16. 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 the health, nutrition, education and other basic services for their full growth.

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**Section 17. 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 in the rearing and nurturing of the children in the home and be their role models. Equal opportunity shall be provided the boy children for them to benefit from the health, nutrition, education and other basic services for their full growth.

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**Section 18. 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 and shall ensure child-sensitive teachers and administrators, subject to guidelines set by the Department of Education (DEPED) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

**Section 19. Role of the 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 and delinquency prevention.

**Section 20. Role of Judicial Institutions.** In the administration of justice, courts, prosecutors and other actors shall ensure that the rights of children are protected and promoted at all times. They shall conduct programs and activities geared towards enhancing children's rights.



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**Section 21. Role of the Local Government Unit.** The local government unit (LGU) shall come up with a comprehensive program for children and allocate appropriate budget for its implementation.

**Section 22. Role of the City Council for the Welfare of Children.** This council shall, in addition to its existing duties and functions, coordinate with and assist their corresponding LGUs in coming up with a comprehensive program for children and be the primary body to oversee the implementation of such program.

**Section 23. Role of the Sangguniang Kabataan.** The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as established under the Local Government Code shall, in addition to its powers and functions, actively involve itself in the formulation and implementation of prevention and protection programs in the community. It shall coordinate with the City Council for the Welfare of Children for this 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

#### A. Comprehensive Program for Children

**Section 24. Comprehensive Program for Children.** The city shall, within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Code and every three (3) years thereafter, formulate a comprehensive program for children covering at least a three-year period. Such program shall include prevention, protection as well as rehabilitation programs for children, and shall emphasize prevention of children's rights violations to include prevention of child abuse, juvenile delinquency, gangsterism, drug addiction, and other children's problems.

**Section 25. The 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 in order to prevent violations of children's rights through 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 26. Capability Building Program for Children.** The city shall develop capability building programs to encourage children's participation in community affairs and enhance their development.



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**Section 27. Process in Formulating a Comprehensive Children's Program.** The process in coming up with a Comprehensive Children's Program shall be participatory and consultative. The LGU in coordination with the City Council for the Welfare of Children, shall call on all sectors concerned, particularly child-focused institutions, NGOs, people's organizations, youth organizations, children's councils, educational institutions and government agencies involved with children's concerns like the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of Education (Dep Ed) to participate in the planning process. The LGU should see to it that the children and youth themselves participate in the formulation, development and implementation of these programs, particularly in the identification of needs.

**Section 28. Periodic Review and Assessment of the Comprehensive Children's Program.** The Comprehensive Children's Program shall be reviewed and assessed yearly as to their effectivity in preventing children's rights violations based on the indicators identified in the program by the LGU in coordination with the City Council for the Welfare of Children. The programs may be modified accordingly.

### B. Programs to Prevent Children's Rights Violations

**Section 29. Prevention Programs.** Prevention programs which shall be an important component of the Comprehensive Children's Program shall be implemented by the LGU through the City Council for the Welfare 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 which 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 interest of the young person and guided by fairness and equity.

### C. Other Proactive Programs

#### 1. Parenting Orientation Courses

**Section 30. Parenting Orientation Courses.** Parenting Orientation shall be integrated into the curriculum of all high schools in Tanauan subject to Dep Ed rules and regulations.



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Marriage license applicants shall be required to participate in a Parenting Orientation Course I with Gender and Child Sensitivity, among other requirements, prior to the issuance of a marriage license by the Office of the Local Civil Registrar. This course becomes an integral part of existing family planning seminars or reproductive health courses. The City Council for the Welfare of Children in close coordination with the City Health Office and the Office of the Local Civil Registrar shall update the design of the family planning seminar in consonance with this Ordinance.

As a follow-up to the Parenting Orientation Course I, parents/guardians shall also be required to participate in a Parents Effectiveness Service(PES), during the school year a child is enrolled in either a public or private day care center in Tanauan.

Such course may also be incorporated in Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) activities for the school year in the elementary and high school levels.

Implementing guidelines for this provision shall be formulated by the City Council for the Welfare of Children in coordination with the Office of the Local Civil Registrar within one year from the effectivity of this Code.

The City Council for the Welfare of Children and the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development shall initiate the designing of modules for these courses in close coordination with Dep Ed and NGOs with child-focused programs.

### 2. Health Care

**Section 31. Primary Health Care.** The Local Government of Tanauan shall implement primary health care and nutrition programs for children in coordination with the City Health Office and the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development.

**Section 32. Promotion of Primary Health Care Programs.** The barangay health centers shall implement the primary health care program. Each barangay health center shall designate a barangay child health officer to monitor children's health in the barangay level, with a salary commensurate to the task assigned. To further ensure the implementation of this Section, the city government of Tanauan shall take appropriate measures:

- a. To combat disease and malnutrition within the framework of primary health care through, inter alia, application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;
- b. To establish a comprehensive Parents Orientation Development Program which includes gender-responsive courses on reproductive health. Health and child-rearing practices in the context of the Filipino psychology and culture;



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- c. To monitor the full implementation of the Milk Code of the Philippines and advocate for the prosecution of milk firms which violate such code;
- d. To conduct massive information and education on breastfeeding, utilizing existing reference materials for effective breastfeeding education program. Integrating information on breastfeeding shall be an integral part of all school curricula.

**Section 33. Child and Gender Sensitivity Training for Health Workers.** All city and barangay health workers shall be required to attend training courses on child and gender sensitivity to be conducted by organizations duly accredited by the City Council for the Welfare of Children.

**Section 34. Child-and-Family-Friendly Hospitals and Clinics in Tanauan City.** All hospitals and Clinics in the City of Tanauan shall set up child-friendly units to include rooming-in facilities and pediatric-appropriate mechanisms and gadgets. They shall also not deny husbands/partners inside the delivery room during delivery of their wives/partners.

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**Section 35. Program for Children with Special Needs.** The City Government of Tanauan shall make a periodic child-focused and child-specific comprehensive survey on children with disabilities in the city as basis for a more systematic coordination of services (health, nutrition and education) for children with special needs.

**Section 36. Educators' and Health Professionals' Training for the Special Program on Children with Special Needs.** A training program for educators and health professionals handling children with disabilities and special needs shall form part of the priority of the city government of Tanauan.

*Sum...*  
**3. Under Six Program and Establishment of Day Care Centers**

**Section 37. Under Six Program Framework.** The City Government of Tanauan shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child. The program on survival and development shall include the following:

- a. Monitoring of accurate and prompt registration of births and the completion of the immunization series for prevention of tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and such other diseases for which vaccines have been developed for administration to children up to six (6) years of age;
- b. The barangay officials and their barangay-level support systems, may call upon law enforcement agencies when there is an abused, neglected and exploited child who needs to be rescued from an unbearable home situation;



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- c. A 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 eliminate or minimize risks to mother and child: Provided, that high-risk mothers shall be referred to the proper tertiary or secondary care service personnel or facility and children who are at risk from any condition or illness will be brought thereto for care: Provided further, that hilots (traditional birth attendants) and barangay health workers are provided the needed basic training for normal delivery and are trained to recognize high-risk pregnancies which should be referred to competent obstetrical and pediatric medical care;
- d. A barangay level network of assistance from among the adults of the community for the total development and protection of children;
- e. Unstructured combined with structured learning exercises for children under early childhood education shall be instituted in the day care centers respecting the participation rights of the child;
- f. A pool of trained day care or child development workers with an appropriate honorarium (salary) commensurate to the tasks assigned to them.

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**Section 38. Population-Based Day Care Center Setting Up.** Pursuant to Republic Act 6972 or the Barangay-Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act, day care centers shall be set up in every barangay in the City of Tanauan. The number of such centers shall depend on the population level of the children and how depressed the barangay is as determined by the respective City Council for the Welfare of Children in coordination with the City Social Welfare and Development.

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**Section 39. Importance of Day Care Service.** Day care service addresses the needs in the crucial stages of a child's growth. By the age of four (4), a child's brain has already grown to 90 percent of its adult weight and much of the way he/she envisions and interacts with the world has been shaped. Thus, the child's formative years and the care that he/she gets during this period would significantly affect his/her learning capacity, personal and social interaction well into adulthood.

While parents have the primary responsibility to provide for their children's physical, emotional, psychological, mental and social needs, day care service aims to supplement proper care and home environment for children. Specifically, the Day Care Center aims to help the child:

- a. Become physically fit through proper care and nutrition;
- b. Develop self-confidence, self-statement and self-discipline;
- c. Relate well with others;
- d. Develop mental, intellectual, verbal and psychomotor skills;





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- e. Develop strong spiritual, socio-cultural and nationalistic values as well as positive attitudes towards the family, community and society in general;
- f. Be protected from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty and exploitation.

### **Section 40. Setting Up of Day Care Centers by Community-Based Organizations.**

Community-based organizations can help mobilize resources to complement the efforts of the LGU in establishing day care centers in their communities. In this way, more children needing attention can be reached.

### **Section 41. Day Care Worker and Support Group.**

a. The local government unit/barangay shall pay for the day care worker's (DCW) allowance and salary. The Office of the City Mayor Special Projects Unit or the CSWD shall provide continuing technical assistance to the center.

b. A Community Volunteer Parents Group shall be organized to be an effective support group to the center. The volunteer group shall help mobilize resources for the improvement of the center, acquisition of more learning materials and play equipment, and other support activities.

## 4. Recreational, Cultural and Spiritual Enhancement Programs

**Section 42. Barangay-Level Recreational and Cultural Facilities and Program.** A barangay-level program for the revival of indigenous games and recreation shall be installed. Research and documentation of indigenous games and pastimes shall be undertaken by the City Council for Culture and the Arts. Every barangay in the city shall allocate space for recreational facilities appropriate for different age groups. A year-round cultural program appropriate for different age groups shall be designed with due respect to cultural diversity. Indigenous games shall be encouraged in various athletic and sports programs of the local government unit of Tanauan.

**Section 43. Local Children's Literature.** In support of the thrust for the socio-cultural development of children in the City of Tanauan, the city shall invest in the promotion and production of local literature for children and other relevant educational materials. It shall allocate appropriate funds for the purchase/production of literature and other relevant educational materials.

**Section 44. Spiritual Enhancement Activities.** Pursuant to the thrust of the City of Tanauan to provide an atmosphere of rectitude for its children, the city shall provide activities aimed to develop the psycho-social and spiritual development of children.

**Section 45. Other Child-Friendly Facilities.** The Local Government of Tanauan in partnership with incentives NGOs and civic organizations is also encouraged to put up and



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maintain other child-friendly facilities such as but not limited to libraries, museums, parks and playgrounds.

### 5. Children's Month and Children's Day Celebration

**Section 46. October as Children's Month.** In keeping with the mandate of Presidential Proclamation No. 267 signed on Sept. 30, 1993 declaring the month of October as national children's month, the City Council for the Welfare of Children shall conduct child-focused activities for the month promoting the rights and responsibilities of Filipino children as well as the obligations of the people and institutions responsible in ensuring the well-being Filipino of children.

**Section 47. October 17 of Every Year, as National Children's Day.** Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 74 dated October 16, 1992 declaring the 17th day of October every year as National Children's Day to honor Filipino children and to emphasize the importance of their role within the family and within society, the City Council for the Welfare of Children is mandated to observe Children's Day with activities highlighting the rights, roles and responsibilities of children.

### D. Children's Home Program

**Section 48. Establishment and Rationale of the Children's Home Program.** Tanauan City recognizes the special need for protection, assistance and development of children in consonance with the spirit and letter of the Constitutional provisions and Republic Act No. 7610 mandating the protection against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination. The city shall establish a Children's Home or support any existing center offering similar services. Services of the Children's Home shall not be limited to abused children but shall equally cater to other vulnerable sectors of society.

**Section 49. Objectives of the Children's Home.** The Children's Home shall have the following objectives:

- a. To provide temporary shelter and basic services to abused children;
- b. To network with non-government organizations and government agencies for the provision of the needed medical, psycho-social and legal services necessary in restoring/building the self-esteem of its clients;
- c. To encourage and build the capacities of abused children to come into the open and pursue cases in court whenever they are ready;
- d. To provide life skills and livelihood training to abused children while in the center to enable them to be productive and as a form of therapy;
- e. To provide livelihood assistance and placement to abused children who are ready to be reintegrated with their families and communities;



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- f. To link up with city and barangay government entities mandated to formulate and enforce legislation aimed at the protection of children for policy reforms and enforcement of laws.

**Section 50. Organizational Structure, Management and Operations of the Center.** In case the city establishes its own Children's Home, the following organizational structure, management and operations shall be followed and maintained:

- a. The City Council for the Welfare of Children will formulate the organizational structure of the Children's Home depending on the need for its services;
- b. The member agencies of the City Council for the Welfare of Children and other national agencies and NGOs which have pledged support for the Children's Home will sign a Memorandum of Agreement for their commitment of service and/or resources to ensure the sustainability of the Children's Home' services;
- c. The Children's Home will be under the supervision of the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development or any appropriate office;
- d. The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development and the City Council for the Welfare of Children, in coordination with the LGU concerned, shall issue the necessary rules, policies, regulations and guidelines for the effective implementation of the programs of the center.

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### **Section 51. Budget Allocation for the Children's Home Operations and Maintenance.**

The City Government of Tanauan shall provide support for the construction, maintenance and continued operations of the Children's Home by appropriating specific funds which shall form part of the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development's annual appropriation.

## ARTICLE 5 SPECIAL CONCERNS

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### A. Prohibited Acts

**Section 52. Prohibited Acts.** In addition to all acts defined and penalized under Republic Act 7610 on Child Abuse and Exploitation, Republic Act 7658 on Child Labor and other pertinent laws, the following acts shall likewise be punishable:

- a. Illegal Recruitment - Any person who recruits other persons for work shall be required to register with and secure a permit from the Office of the Punong Barangay in the place of recruitment with an undertaking not to recruit children.

There is a presumption of illegal recruitment when a person is found together with three or more minors not his/her relatives at any exit point for the purpose of transporting the minors to another place without any permit from the Punong Barangay.



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- b. Trafficking of Children – the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring, or receipt of children within or across national boundaries for the purpose of exploitation which includes prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs, among others;
- c. Peonage of Children - Offering a child or the services of a child as payment for a debt or in exchange for a favor;
- d. Pre-arrangement for Marriage - Pre-arrangement (buya) made by parents or guardians to marry off their children. One manifestation of prearrangement may be when two (2) families meet to seriously talk about the marriage of their children to each other;
- e. Discrimination of Girl Children – Discrimination of girl children by prohibiting and depriving them of formal education and other learning opportunities;
- f. Discrimination of Illegitimate Children -- For schools to discriminate illegitimate children as follows but not limited to the following:
- i. Refusal to accept enrollment of illegitimate children in the school by reason of one's illegitimacy;
  - ii. Requiring the marriage contract of parents as a requirement for enrolment of the child;
- g. Discriminatory school rules and regulations against pregnancy– For schools to have discriminatory rules and regulations against children who get pregnant which will cause their non-continuance in school and graduation;
- h. Physical and Degrading Forms of Punishment - Subjecting the child to physical and degrading forms of punishment such as, but not limited to the following:
1. Ordering or directing a child to kneel on salt;
  2. Placing a child inside a sack and/or hanging him/her;
  3. Shaving the head of a child;
  4. Harsh whipping of the child with the tail of a stingray (pagi), stick, belt and other similar objects;
  5. Stripping the child of his/her clothes;
  6. Locking up the child in a cabinet or aparador or any closed structure;
  7. Tying up the child or otherwise detaining him/her;
  8. Throwing objects such as but not limited to erasers, chalk, and notebooks at the child;
  9. Pulling the hair of the child;
  10. Making the child stand under the heat of the sun;
  11. Exposing the child to be bitten by ants;



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12. Subjecting the child to extreme embarrassment and ridicule;
- i. Pushing/Enticing Minors to Live-In Arrangements - It shall be unlawful for parents to entice, encourage and/or push their children to live together with any person as husband and wife in exchange for money or any other consideration;
  - j. Sexual Exploitation of Minors - Sexual exploitation of children by any person, foreigner or otherwise, shall be prohibited. Consorting with children not related by affinity or consanguinity, with public display of lascivious conduct shall be considered prima facie evidence of sexual exploitation;
  - k. Publishing, Entry, Selling and Distribution of Pornographic Materials - The City Council for the Welfare of Children/local law enforcers shall monitor and prevent the entry of pornographic materials. It shall be unlawful for any person to publish, sell and distribute such materials;
  - l. Selling Liquor, Cigarettes, Rugby and Other Addicting Substances to a Child - It shall be unlawful for any person to sell liquor, cigarette, rugby or any addicting substance to a child.
  - m. Smoking in Enclosed Places and Public Conveyances - Smoking in any enclosed place or public conveyance shall be prohibited. 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 there under. Acts or omissions not falling under said laws shall be administratively penalized by a fine of not more than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00).

### B. Control on Exposure to New Technology

*Section 53. Control on Children's Exposure to Commercial Video Games.* Commercial establishments renting out electronic video games to children during school days from 7:00 o'clock in the morning to 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon, and beyond 7:00 o'clock in the evening, shall be subjected to suspension of business permit for fifteen (15) days during the first offense and, one (1) month suspension of the same for the second offense. Confiscation of video game equipment and cancellation of the business permit of said establishments shall constitute the penalty for the third offense. This provision shall amend the Administrative Code of the City of Tanauan, and other relative laws in the city, regulating the operation of video game sets in the city. (and other relative laws in the city).

*Section 54. Control on Children's Exposure to Internet Cafés.* Internet cafes catering to children except college students during school days from 7:00 o'clock in the morning to 5:00 in the afternoon and beyond 7:00 in the evening shall be subjected to suspension of business permit for fifteen (15) days during the first offense and, one (1) month suspension of the same for the



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second offense. Confiscation of computer units and cancellation of the business permit of said establishments shall constitute the penalty for the third offense. Provided, that children who avail of the services of these internet cafes during the aforementioned time of the day for research and completion of school assignment purposes shall be accompanied by a parent or guardian. This provision shall amend the Administrative Code of the City of Tanauan, and other relative laws in the city, regulating the operation of internet cafés of the City.

### C. Children in Situations of Armed Conflict

**Section 55. Protection for Children.** Children in situations of armed conflict shall be considered victims and shall be afforded full protection in accordance with the provisions of R.A. 7610 or the Anti-Child Abuse Act.

### D. Children of Indigenous Peoples

**Section 56. Rights of Children of Indigenous Peoples.** In addition to the rights guaranteed to children under this Code and existing laws, children of indigenous peoples shall be entitled to protection, survival and development consistent with the customs and traditions of their respective communities. Children of indigenous peoples shall not be subjected to any form of discrimination.

### E. Juveniles

Every child alleged or accused of having infringed the penal law is entitled to the rights of a juvenile in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare System Act (RA 9344).

## ARTICLE 6 IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS

### A. City Council for the Welfare of Children

**Section 57. Creation of the City Council for the Welfare of Children.** The City shall create a council for children known as the City Council for the Welfare of Children (CCWC) and coordinate with barangays in the creation and organization of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) at the barangay level. This is in keeping with the mandate of the CCWC to coordinate the formulation, implementation and enforcement of all policies, programs, and projects relative to the survival, development and protection of children of the City Councils.

The CCWC shall ensure the effective implementation of the Philippine Government's 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.



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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 58. Composition and Functions of the City Council for the Welfare of Children (CCWC).*

- a. Members of the CCWC shall include the following agencies/units or offices, and other agencies it deems important depending on the current specific situation/problems of the locality:
- 1) The City Mayor;
  - 2) The Chairperson of the Sangguniang Panlungsod Committee on Women, Men, Children, and Family Affairs;
  - 3) The City Planning and Development Coordinator;
  - 4) The City Social Welfare and Development Officer;
  - 5) The City Health Officer;
  - 6) The City Schools Division Superintendent;
  - 7) The City Prosecutor or the City Public Attorney's Office;
  - 8) The President of the City Federation of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK);
  - 9) Two (2) People's Council representatives;
  - 10) One (1) child representative;
  - 11) The President of the City Association of Barangay Councils (ABC);
  - 12) A member of the Local Finance Committee;
  - 13) A representative of the City Local Government Operations Officer of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG);
  - 14) A representative of the Philippine National Police City Command.
- b. The CCWC shall have the following functions:
- 1) To formulate the city plan of action for children, incorporating projects and programs needing assistance submitted by their constituent barangays; and ensure the integration of these plans into the City Development Plan;
  - 2) To review and integrate the city programs and projects needing assistance into the City Comprehensive Program for Children;
  - 3) To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the barangay and city plans and programs;
  - 4) To submit quarterly status reports on the implementation of the City Comprehensive Program for Children through the City Development Council (CDC);
  - 5) To recommend policies and programs to the CDC;
  - 6) To provide the necessary technical assistance to the city and barangay councils if called for;
  - 7) To advocate for the passage of relevant child and youth protective ordinances;



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- 8) To advocate for increased support and resource allocation for children's programs and projects from city government and secure resources for the same from other sources;
- 9) To provide technical assistance to the community-based frontline workers through the conduct of capability building and human resource development activities;
- 10) To prepare contingency measures to protect children and their families in crisis brought about by the natural and human-made calamities; and
- 11) To identify and recommend programs and services to be contracted for implementation by NGOs and other entities in the implementation of this Code.

Secretariat support shall be provided by the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development or any appropriate office. The secretariat shall be responsible for the documentation of proceedings of meetings and preparation of the reports and other necessary documents as needed by the Council.

### **Section 59. Creation of Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC).**

The Barangay Council shall create a Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), the composition of which shall be determined by the former depending on the needs and circumstances in the area. The BCPC shall have the following functions:

- a. To foster education of every child in the barangay;
- b. To ensure that every child in the barangay acquires at least an elementary education;
- c. To encourage the proper performance of the duties of parents and provide learning opportunities on the adequate rearing of children and on positive parent-child relationships;
- d. To report all cases of child abuse to the proper authorities;
- e. To protect and assist abandoned, maltreated and abused children and facilitate their cases filed against child abusers;
- f. To prevent child labor in their area and to protect working children from abuse and exploitation;
- g. To take steps to prevent juvenile delinquency and to assist children with behavioral problems so that they can get expert advice;
- h. To adopt measures to promote the health and nutrition of children;
- i. To promote the opening and maintenance of playgrounds and day care centers and other services that are necessary for child and youth welfare;
- j. To secure the cooperation of organizations devoted to the welfare of children and coordinate their activities;
- k. To promote wholesome entertainment in the community especially in movie houses;
- l. To assist parents whenever necessary in securing expert guidance counseling from the proper governmental or private welfare agencies;
- m. To advocate for the passage of child-friendly barangay ordinances in response to child-related issues and concerns;





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- n. To prepare the barangay plans of action for children which address the needs of children in the community and ensure their integration into the Barangay Development Plan and implementation by the barangay ; and
- o. To submit quarterly barangay accomplishment reports on the implementation of the plan to the CCWC.

**Section 60. Internal Rules of the City Council for the Welfare of Children.** The CCWC shall adopt its own internal rules of procedures and regulations to serve as guidelines for the members in the discharge of their official functions such as the organization's structure, parliamentary procedure, order of meeting and quorums, discipline and such other rules the council may adopt.

### B. Desk for Children's Concerns

**Section 61. Creation of a Desk for Children's Concerns.** There shall be created a Desk for Children's Concerns under the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development.

**Section 62. Functions of the Desk for Children's Concerns.** The Desk for Children's Concerns shall:

- a. Act as secretariat for the CCWC;
- b. Oversee and coordinate the implementation of this Code; and
- c. Be in charge of the day-to-day operations of CCWC.

**Section 63. Consultations with the Desk for Children's Concerns.** The Desk for Children's Concerns shall be consulted by the City Government and other bodies whenever they are considering proposals to change or repeal existing legislation or to introduce new legislation likely to affect children's lives.

**Section 64. Reporting to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.** The Desk for Children's Concerns shall be consulted over the reporting obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Concerned government agencies in the city are required to consult the Desk for Children's Concerns in the process of drafting their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to give due consideration to their comments.

**Section 65. Child Impact Statements.** Local government units are required to prepare "child impact statements" indicating the likely repercussions of proposed legislation or policy on children and submit these to the Desk for Children's Concerns.

**Section 66. Mandatory Consultations.** Prior to the implementation of any national project by any and all national government agencies, bureaus, or offices affecting children, the support of the City Mayor and the Sangguniang Panlungsod shall be obtained with the Desk for Children's Concerns.



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### C. Children's Council

**Section 67. Composition of the City Children's Council.** There shall be created a City Children's Council which shall be composed of barangay- and school-based children's organizations whose representatives shall be determined by the children-members.

**Section 68. Functions of the City Children's Council.**

- a. To identify problems of children that need to be addressed by the CCWC;
- b. To formulate and consolidate plans and projects responsive to their identified needs;
- c. To initiate programs or activities that will benefit children through seminars, training, skills development and community outreach;
- d. To set forth rules and regulations within the organizations;
- e. To discuss issues and concerns and information from the Barangay Council for Children (BCC);
- f. To receive and examine reports written or made by the BCC.

### D. Implementing Rules and Regulations

**Section 69. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of this Code shall be drafted by the CCWC within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Code.

## ARTICLE 7

### REMEDIAL MEASURES AND PENAL PROVISIONS

**Section 70. Persons Who May File a Complaint.** Complaints on unlawful acts committed against children as enumerated herein may be filed by the following:

- a. Offended party;
- b. Parents or guardians;
- c. Ascendant or collateral relative within the third degree of consanguinity;
- d. Officer, social worker or representative of a licensed child-caring institution;
- e. Officer or social worker of the Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- f. Punong Barangay; or
- g. At least three (3) concerned responsible citizens residing in the community where the violation occurred.

**Section 71. Protective Custody of the Child.** The offended party shall be immediately placed under the protective custody of the Department of Social Welfare and Development through the City Social Welfare and Development Officer pursuant to Executive Order No. 56, series of 1986. In the regular performance of this function, the officer of the Department of Social Welfare and Development shall be free from any administrative, civil or criminal liability. Custody proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 603.



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**Section 72. Confidentiality.** At the instance of the offended party, his/her name may be withheld from the public until the court acquires jurisdiction over the case. It shall be unlawful for any editor, publisher, and reporter or columnist in case of printed materials, announcer or producer in case of television and radio broadcasting, producer and director of the film in case of the movie industry, to cause undue and sensationalized publicity of any case of violation of this Act which results in the moral degradation and suffering of the offended party.

**Section 73. Reporting.** A person who learns of facts or circumstances that give rise to the belief that a child has suffered abuse may report the same, either orally or in writing, to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (national office), the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development, to the law enforcement agency or to the BCPC concerned.

**Section 74. Mandatory Reporting.** The head of any public or private hospital, medical clinic and similar institution, as well as the attending physicians and nurses, shall report, either orally or in writing, to the above-mentioned department or agency the examination and/or treatment of a child who appears to have suffered abuse within forty-eight (48) hours from the knowledge of the same.

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**Section 75. Duty of Government Workers to Report.** It shall be the duty of all teachers and administrators in public schools, probation officers, government lawyers, law enforcement officers, barangay officials, and correction officers and other government officials and employees whose work involves dealing with children to report of possible child abuse to the authorities mentioned in the preceding sections.

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**Section 76. Failure to Report.** Any individual mentioned in Sections 76-78 of this Code who possesses knowledge of a possible child abuse and fails to report the case to the proper authorities shall be punishable under R.A. 7610.

**Section 77. Immunity for Reporting.** Any person who, acting in good faith, reports a case of child abuse shall be free from any civil or administrative liability arising there from. There shall be a presumption that any such person acted in good faith.

**Section 78. Penalties.** For offenses punishable under R.A. 7610, R.A. 7658, the Revised Penal Code or any other law as well as this Code, the offended party and/or any party so authorized shall file a complaint under the national law, and the penalty in such national law shall be imposed.

### ARTICLE 8 BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS

**Section 79. Appropriations for Children's Programs.** The City Government of Tanauan shall appropriate funds as part of their annual budget for the implementation of children's programs. It 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



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the general public. Initial funding in the amount of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) shall be allocated for the implementation of this Code.

### ARTICLE 9

#### SEPARABILITY/APPLICABILITY/REPEALING/DECLARATION OF INTENT TO CONFORM WITH LAW/EFFECTIVITY CLAUSES

**Section 80. Separability Clause.** If, for any reason or reasons, any part or provision of this Code shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

**Section 81. 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 City of Tanauan, and to all persons, who may be subject to the provisions of this Code.

**Section 82. 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 83. Declaration of Intent to Conform with Law.** This Ordinance is subject to national law, rules and regulations governing its subject matter.

**Section 84. Effectivity Clause.** This Code shall take effect thirty (30) days after completion of its publication in a newspaper of general circulation within its jurisdiction and posting in at least three (3) conspicuous places in the City of Tanauan.

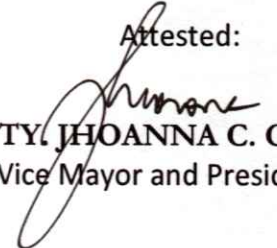
ENACTED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of December 2013 at the City of Tanauan.

Certified Correct:

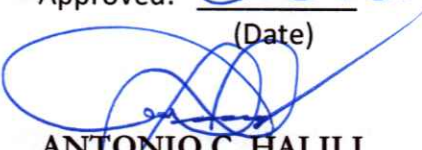
  
REGINA M. AALA

Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlungsod

Attested:

  
ATTY. JOHANNA C. CORONA  
City Vice Mayor and Presiding Officer

Approved: Dec 20 2013  
(Date)

  
ANTONIO C. HALILI  
City Mayor