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Annex M-5.1

Tadian Municipal Code for Children



Republic of the Philippines
Mountain Province
TADIAN
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 03, s. 2006

TADIAN CHILDREN'S CODE

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Bayan of the Municipality of Tadian, Mountain Province, THAT:

ARTICLE I

TITLE, POLICY, SCOPE AND PURPOSES

- Section 1. TITLE.** This ordinance shall be known as “**Tadian Children’s Code**”.
- Section 2. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE AND POLICY.** It is hereby declared that Tadian, Mountain Province is a Child Friendly Municipality. As such, it is the policy of the Municipal Government that the rights of the child for survival, protection, participation and development must be given priority.
- Section 3. SCOPE OF APPLICATION.** This code shall apply to this municipality and all its barangays.
- Section 4. 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 ensure that children’s rights are given priority attention both in government and civil society;
 - c. To advocate for children’s rights and responsibilities and promote their welfare and development;
 - d. To improve the quality of life of children in Tadian enabling them to fully develop their potentials and actively participate in community life and nation building;
- Section 5. DEFINITION OF TERMS-** The following terms used in this Ordinance shall be defined as follows:
- a. “Child” refers to persons below eighteen (18) years of age and those 18 years old and over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or

protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of physical or mental disability or condition;

- b. “Child Abuse” refers to the psychological, physical and emotional maltreatment of the child which, whether habitual or not, such as neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and other forms of abuse.
- c. “Child Friendly” refers to the set of actions everyone needs to do to demonstrate sincere and earnest belief, respect for and compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Their rights could be grouped into four broad categories namely; the survival, development, protection and participation rights.
- d. “Child-Friendly School System (CFSS)”. The partnership of the school, families and the community comprises the CFSS. CFSS is defined in terms of five traits as follows:
 - 1. Proactively inclusive. This recognizes the right to education for all
 - 2. Implements curricular program using child-centered, effective teaching-learning practices that responds to needed life skills and other psychosocial needs.
 - 3. Healthy, safe for, and protective of, children’s emotional, psychological, and physical well-being.
 - 4. Gender-responsive
 - 5. Actively engaged with, and enabling of, student, family, and community participation in all aspect of school policy, management and support to school children.
- e. “Child Labor” refers to the employment of children below fifteen (15) years of age except:
 - 1. When a child works directly under the sole responsibility of his parents or legal guardian and where only members of the employer’s family are employed: provided, however, that his employment neither endangers his life, safety, health and morals, no impairs his normal development: Provided, further, that his parent or legal guardian shall provide the said minor child with the prescribed primary and/or secondary education; or
 - 2. Where a child’s employment or participation in public entertainment or information through cinema, theater, radio or television is essential: Provided, the employment contract is

concluded by the child's parents or legal guardian, with the express agreement of the child concerned, if possible, and approval of the Department of Labor and Employment: and Provided, that the following requirements in all instances are strictly complied with:

- (a) The employer shall ensure the protection, health, safety, morals and normal development of the child;
- (b) The employer institute measures to prevent the child's exploitation or discrimination taking into account the system and level of remuneration and the duration and arrangement of working time; and
- (c) The employer shall formulate and implement, subject to the approval and supervision of competent authorities, a continuing program for training and skills acquisition of the child.

In the above exceptional cases where any such child may be employed, the employer shall first secure, before engaging child, a work permit from the Department of Labor and Employment, which shall ensure observance of the above requirements.

- f. "Culturally Relevant activities" refers to activities show-casing the Igorot culture such as but not limited to ethnic folk dance, drama, music.
- g. "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 (3-5) year age bracket.
- h. "Food Vendors" shall refer to all stores, canteens, ambulant vendors/peddlers and business establishments that sell and serve food.
- i. "Junk Food" refers to all food with monosodium glutamate (MSG), salty, too sweet and has no nutritional value.
- j. "Lang-ay" refers to the indigenous breastfeeding practice wherein the baby is breastfed by another breastfeeding mother meantime that the mother of the baby could not express milk or is at work.

- k. "Og-ogbo or ob-obbo" refers to the indigenous practice of sharing work on a rotation basis.
- l. "Pre-school Education Age" refers to the age from birth up to six years of age (0-6) and known to be the critical phase of the child's psychomotor development. It is the phase when ninety percent (90%) of the human brain is developed. It is therefore the phase when activities for developmental stimulation for children must be provided, the Early Childhood Care and Development Program.
- m. "Sapit" is the indigenous procedure of case resolution usually mediated by the elders, where contending parties are given chances to present their positions, and, decisions are grounded on the preservation of community cohesiveness and unity.
- n. "Te-e or Tengao" refers to the indigenous practice involving caregivers in a neighborhood taking turns in child caring where one is assigned to attend to the children while the others go to work.
- o. "Waswas" refers to the indigenous practice of delegating a person to go house-to-house to inform the community about a certain issue or concern.

ARTICLE II

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CHILD

- Section 6. Rights of the Child.** Every child shall be entitled to the following rights without distinction as to legitimacy, sex, social status, religion and other factors: viz:
- 6.1. Survival Rights which include the child's inherent right to life and to the needs that are most basic to existence, the right to a name and 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.**
 - 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 conception; 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;

- b. Every child has the right to a home that provides adequate and descent standard of living with nutritious food, potable water, adequate clothing and sanitary environment;
- c. Every child has the right to proper medical care, and the basic physical requirement of a healthy and vigorous life; and
- d. Every child should be properly registered at the Municipal Civil Registrar.

6.2. Development Rights which include the access of the child to educational opportunities, rest and leisure, privacy and the right to enjoy one's culture and religion.

- a. Every child has the right to a well-rounded development of his personality to the end that he may become happy, useful, productive and active member of society specifically:
 - 1. The gifted child shall be given the opportunity and encouragement to develop his personal 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 physically or mentally disabled child shall be given treatment, education and care required by his particular condition;
- b. Every child has the right to be brought up in an atmosphere of morality and rectitude for the enrichment and strengthening of his character;
- 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 contribute his share in the building of a better community;
- d. Every child has the right to education, viz:
 - 1. Early education program such as day care service and kindergarten must be available, accessible and compulsory to all barangays
 - 2. Kinder classes shall be institutionalized in all elementary schools
 - 3. Elementary education must be free and compulsory; and
 - 4. High school education must be available, accessible, free, and compulsory.

- e. The education of the child must 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 in the child for his parents, cultural identity, language and values, and the cultural background and values of others;
 - 4. The development of respect for the natural environment.
- f. 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 his other leisure hours;
- g. Every child has the right to live in a community and society that can offer him an environment free from pernicious influences and conducive to the promotion of his health and the cultivation of his desirable traits and attributes.
- h. Every child has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance.

6.3. Protection Rights which encompasses the rights of the child to be protected and guarded against all forms of abuse and neglect, commercial exploitation, discrimination and to be safe from emergency or especially difficult circumstances. It further includes the child's rights to legal assistance and adequate judicial processes.

- a. A protected child is a safe child. Every barangay should establish strong partnership between and among families, schools, barangay officials and the community for the protection of children;
- b. Every family should be molded as the key unit of the community that is responsible for the care and protection of every child; and
- c. 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.
- d. The right to be free and protected from circumstances, which gravely threaten or endanger their survival and normal development, which include, but are 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 health, safety and morals, which unduly interfere with their normal development or working without provision for their education;
3. Living under conditions of extreme poverty or in an area, which is underdeveloped and/or lack or has inadequate access to basic services needed for a good quality of life;
4. Being with family members or guardians having psychological problems grave enough for them to commit incest, siblings rape, acts of lasciviousness and other forms of physical and mental abuse;
5. Being a victim of man-made or natural disaster or calamity;
6. Being a victim of an illegal transnational organization or child trafficking
7. Circumstances analogous to those above stated, which endanger the life, safety or normal development of children.

6.4. Participation Rights refer to the child's rights to participate in matters that affect him or her most by providing all appropriate venues where he can express his opinions freely and to have these opinions taken into account, involvement in decision-making and 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, 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 responsible statement. The right shall include freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds;
- c. Every child has the right to express his opinions freely and to have these opinions taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting him;

Section 7. Responsibilities of the Child- Every child, regardless of the circumstances of birth, sex, religion, social status and other factors shall:

- a. Strive to lead an upright and virtuous life in accordance with the tenets of his religion, the teaching of his elders, parents and mentors, and the bidding of a clean conscience;

- b. Love, respect and obey his or her parents, be industrious and cooperate with them in the strengthening of the family;
- c. Extend to his brothers and sisters love, thoughtfulness, and helpfulness, and endeavor with them to keep the family harmonious and united;
- d. Exert his utmost capability 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 to society;
- e. Respect not only his elders but also the customs and traditions of his or her people, the memory of his 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 nations' future, and
- 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

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARENTS

Section 8. Rights of Parents. Parents shall have the primary right and obligation to provide for the upbringing and shall continue to exercise their rights as provided for in the Family Code over the person and property of their children.

Section 9. Rights 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 10. Duties of Parents. Parents shall have the following duties toward their children:

- a. To give them affection, companionship and understanding;
- b. To give 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 by the Family Code; and
- i. To administer their property if any, according to their best interest, subject to the provisions of the Family Code.

ARTICLE IV

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF INSTITUTION and/or COMMUNITY (Schools, Church, Government, Police, Civil/NGOs)

Section 11. Duties of Institution and/or Community. The Institution and/or Community shall have the following duties towards children: viz

- a. Provide protection measures such as ordinances and support structures.
- b. Provide basic needs such as shelter, food and education.
- c. To accept, reintegrate and mold Children In Conflict with the Law (CICL) to the community.
- d. To ensure wholesome recreation.
- e. To inculcate the good cultural values such as “Inayan” and others.
- f. To help in the discipline of all children in the community.

- g. To recognize good performance and achievement of children.
- h. To provide venue for the continuous learning and cultural activities such as ethnic dances, songs, etc.
- i. To provide a peaceful, friendly and healthy environment.
- j. To provide venue for the participation of children in decision-making.

Section 12. Rights of institution and/or Community. The Institution and/or Community shall have the following rights towards children: viz

- a. To have discipline, good culturally molded and good performing children.
- b. To have cooperative institution and community oriented parents.
- c. To have healthy and orderly community.
- d. To have good policies, rules and regulations.
- e. To impose laws, rules and regulations without discrimination.

ARTICLE V

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Section 13. Birth Registration Program. The Municipal Government through the Office of the Municipal Civil registrar shall formulate a strategy to register all children in the municipality. All children shall be properly registered on time and with out discrimination.

Section 14. Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Program. All Children shall be accorded with proper health, nutrition and sanitation programs and services.

14.1. Health Facilities. The Municipal and Barangay Government shall ensure the accessibility of health services in all barangays. Every barangay shall establish a barangay health station / center and every far sitio shall be provided with health and nutrition post to cater to the health services in every community.

- 14.2. Health Personnel.** The Municipal Government shall ensure to capacitate all health personnel to carry out their functions effectively and efficiently.

All incoming volunteer and/or appointed Barangay health Workers (BHW) shall undergo the DOH Basic Training Course for BHWs to be administered by the Municipal Health Office or any accredited government agency or NGO and had at least volunteered as BHW for one (1) year before swearing into office and officially function as BHW.

The Municipal Government through the Municipal health Board and Municipal Sanggunian shall formulate a policy to cover the tenure of existing, trained and efficient BHWs. Functional BHWs shall not be removed from office due to political reasons only.

- 14.3. Primary Health Care Program.** The Municipal Government shall coordinate with/or assist the Barangay Governments to implement and sustain the Primary Health Care Program to primarily cater to children. To further ensure the implementation of this section, it shall implement appropriate measures to support the program on health under the framework of primary health and preventive care.

- a. **SAFE MOTHERHOOD PROGRAM.** The Municipal Government shall continue to implement and support its **SAFE MOTHERHOOD Program**, which shall cater to the health of mother and the unborn child.

This Local Government Unit through the Municipal Health Office shall conduct trainings to mothers and shall promote immunization for women of child bearing age and iron and Vitamin A supplementation for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. It shall also conduct functional literacy classes for women.

As front liners in the implementation of the safe motherhood program, the Municipal Health Workers as well as the Barangay Health Workers shall be trained on essential obstetrics, home-based monitoring of mothers and infants, a hygienic deliveries and other necessary trainings.

The indigenous practice of “**og-ogbo**” shall be promoted to unburden full-term pregnant and post partum mothers. For this purpose, the BHWs are mandated to organize mothers or advocate with existing women’s organization in each and every community.

- b. **Family Planning Program.** The Municipal Government shall continuously implement and support the family planning program. The Municipal Government through the Municipal Health Office shall formulate a strategy to effectively implement the program.
- c. **Breast Feeding Program.** The Municipal and Barangay Governments shall promote exclusive and sustained breastfeeding for the first six (6) months of a child's life, to prevent malnutrition, illness and death.

It shall further endeavor to advocate the "**Lang-ay**" to ensure continuous breast milk for the babies of working mothers or in the mean time new mother could not express milk. There shall be a continuing information, education and re-education drive to be spearheaded by the Municipal Health Office with the assistance of other government agencies, professional and non-governmental organizations which can be done during pre-natal and post-natal visits and during functional literacy classes.

- d. **Immunization Program.** The immunization program shall be compulsory to all qualified children. Appropriate penalty for erring parents shall be accordingly legislated by the Municipal and Barangay Government. The immunization program shall include BCG, inoculation against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and oral poliomyelitis, protection against measles and immunization against rubella.

Compulsory immunization against HEPA-B for infants and children below 8 years old. The Municipal government shall prioritize programs on immunization against hepa-B for infants and children below eight (8) years old wherein 1st dose shall be given within 24 hours of birth to prevent mother to child transmission of hepatitis.

The Municipal Government through the Municipal Health Office shall formulate an effective strategy to implement the immunization program.

The practice of "**waswas**" as an effective means of information dissemination shall be done by the BHWs prior to every immunization days.

- 14.4. Nutrition Program.** The Municipality shall formulate and implement an effective municipal nutrition program. The Municipal Government shall establish and sustain a growth and nutritional monitoring with nutritional feeding and supervision of nutritional intake of children at home and in school, and its monitoring and evaluation system. Further,

the Municipal and Barangay governments shall especially allocate funds for the celebration of the nutrition month, Araw ng Sangkap Pinoy and other initiatives for the promotion of proper nutrition.

- a. **Staff / Office in Charge:** The Municipal Government shall create and fund a position of Municipal Nutrition Officer to carry out the nutrition program of the municipality. In the absence of a Municipal Nutrition Officer, the Municipal Health Office shall take charge in the implementation of the municipal nutrition program or whoever is designated by the Chief of Executive.
- b. **Provision for the Strict Implementation of the Asin Law in the Municipality.** The Municipal Government shall ensure the strict implementation of R.A. 8172, otherwise known as “ An Act Promoting Salt Iodization Nationwide”.

The Municipal and Barangay Government through the Municipal Nutrition Officer / Office in Charge shall formulate a strategy in the effective implementation of the Asin Law in the municipality and its monitoring and evaluation system.

- c. **Regulation of the Sale of Junk Foods in the Municipality.**

All stores, vendors and food establishments are prohibited from selling junk foods to children in the municipality of Tadian

- d. **Regulation of Food Vendors in Schools, Day care Centers Institutions and any Food Establishments Catering to Children**

1. All food vendors within the vicinity of all school campuses, day care centers, other institutions and food establishments catering to children within the municipality shall be subjected to safety and sanitation standards.
2. The sale of junk foods within the vicinity of school campuses, day care centers and other institutions catering to children are strictly prohibited.

- e. **Monitoring System for Proper Nutrition, Sanitation and Sale of Junk Foods**

It shall be the function of the Municipal Health Office in coordination with BHW's and concerned authorities to regularly monitor all stores,

vendors, food establishments, schools and other institutions, conduct proper food-handling courses to food vendors to ensure safe and sanitary food commodities they sell and implement regulation on the sale of junk foods.

- 14.5. Dental Health Program.** The Municipal Government shall continuously implement and support the dental health program. The Dental services such as preventive services and curative treatments shall be made accessible and available to all children and pregnant mothers. There shall be a regular conduct of the program to all elementary and high schools whether public or private and at the community levels to cover all the desired clients.

The Municipal Government through the Municipal health Office shall formulate an effective strategy to implement the program.

- 14.6. Environmental Sanitation Program.** The Municipal Government shall continuously implement the municipal sanitation program, viz:

- a. **Sanitary Toilet Construction.** Sanitary toilet construction shall be compulsory in every household, schools, day care centers, health centers, barangay halls and other public buildings and facilities.

The Municipal Sanggunian in coordination with the Municipal Health Office must come up to an effective policy to implement the same with its monitoring and evaluation system.

- b. **Domestic Water Supply.** The Municipal and Barangay Government shall ensure the availability of potable water supply in every household. All service centers such as day care centers, health stations, schools and others shall be connected with water system and provided with continuous water supply.

- c. **Waste Management.** The Municipal and Barangay Government shall implement and support an effective waste management system in every level such as household, community and municipal level. Continuous education, monitoring and evaluation system must be set-up.

- 14.7. Health Care Financing Program.** The Municipal Government through the Municipal Health Office must come up and institutionalize a health care financing program to augment the capability of the local government to make health services more accessible to the people. It shall foster community and people's ownership, management and accountability. The program must also in the form of cooperative that

enhances community empowerment and participation that expand health insurance coverage to every family member.

- 14.8.** The municipal government shall ensure the allocation of fund for Philippine Health Insurance Corporation PHIC for qualified indigent members.

Section 15. Early Childhood Care and Development Program. The Municipal Government shall ensure to the maximum extent possible survival and development of the child. The Early Childhood Care and Development Program coupled with Parents Effectiveness Service Program on child survival and development shall include the following, among others:

- 15.1. Child Minding Service Program.** This Local Government in cooperation with its barangays shall develop, implement and sustain a Child Minding Center, whenever needed, in work places such as schools, public markets and government offices where

parents work during the day. The Child Minding Service caters to children from 0 to 3 years old and shall be operated by a team of trained caregivers and medical staff.

Funds for the implementation and sustenance of the Child Minding Service program shall be borne out from the contributions of parents augmented by the municipal and barangay government.

The indigenous practice of “**te-e**” is recognized as an effective means of childcare in the communities. The barangays are encouraged to promote this practice in the absence of a child-minding center, provided that mothers involved will be given orientation on early childhood care, development and enhancement and the revised day care manual.

- 15.2. Day Care Service Program.** Day care service shall be compulsory in every barangay. Barangays with far sitios shall ensure the coverage of the program. Permanent and standard day care centers shall be constructed and established in every barangay to serve qualified day care children with 3-5 years old.

All Day Care Workers (DCW) shall be accorded with sufficient trainings to be conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO). No trained and effective DCWs shall be removed from office due to political reasons only. The Municipal Sanggunian with the MSWDO shall formulate a policy to cover the security of tenure of DCWs. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development shall

conduct periodic monitoring of the Day Care Centers and extend technical assistance to Day Care Workers.

The BCPC shall endeavor to convince parents to enroll their children in the program. The program shall include but not limited to the following:

- a) Growth and nutritional monitoring;
- b) Care of children of working parents during the day, e.g. child minding centers;
- c) Materials and networks of surrogate mother-caregivers who will provide intellectual and mental stimulation to children;
- d) A center for neglected children during part of the day;
- e) A support system and network of assistance from the members of the barangay for the total development and protection of children.

The Day Care Service Program shall be implemented by the barangay. It may call upon private volunteers who should be native members of the community to assist in the care of children and provide referral service for medical, educational and other needs of the children. The BCPC shall screen volunteers and submit a list of recommendee to the Barangay Council for final selection.

Parents of Day Care children shall be actively organized in every day care center, to provide venue for learning opportunities in parenting complementary to the learning experiences of their children in the day care centers, and as a strong support group to child development and protection programs.

Funds for the establishment and maintenance and operation of the barangay day care centers shall be sourced from the Annual Budget of the barangay and may be augmented by the municipal government.

A monthly allowance of a minimum of P1, 000 shall be paid to every day care worker in accredited Day Care Centers of which fund shall be sourced from the Barangay Budget and may be augmented by the Municipal Government and parents or other funding sources.

Section 16. Education Program. The municipal and barangay government shall ensure the availability and accessibility of education program and

facilities to all children. Access to education and its participation shall be compulsory. The Municipal school board, MCWC and BCPCs shall formulate a policy to ensure the full coverage and participation of children to basic education.

- a. **Kindergarten** must be established, available, accessible and compulsory to all barangays to augment the day care centers in the preparatory of preschool children to formal education.
- b. **Elementary Education** must be free and compulsory, and;
- c. **High school education** must be available, accessible, free and compulsory.
- d. **Special Education Program (SPED)**. There shall be established special education center in public schools whenever and wherever necessary to enable the differently –able children, fast and slow learners to access quality education and develop the fullest. The municipal and barangay government in coordination with the DepEd. for the continuous and effective implementation of the program.

Section 17. Child and Youth Welfare Program. The Municipal Government shall strengthen and support a Comprehensive Child and Youth Welfare Development Program that shall include the services such as peer group service, community based services for street children, out of school youth, delinquent youth, and services for children in especially difficult circumstances, and others.

- a. **Children in Labor.** The Municipal and Barangay Government shall endeavor to eliminate and sustain campaign against child labor. Data on these children shall be continuously updated for proper action on the issue.
- b. **Differently-Abled Children.** There shall be established definite and clear program for differently-abled children and disabled parents. The MSWDO shall develop an effective program for their development and economic upliftment. There shall be a continuous updated data of this sector for better program implementation.

Section 18. Parental Welfare Program. The Municipal Government shall recognize the role of parents in the formation of the society as well as the child, hence it shall support a Women Welfare and Development Program which shall include courses such as self-enhancement skills development, maternal and child care, skills training for employment and livelihood support, among others.

Section 19. Program for the Protection, Rehabilitation, Education, Self-Development and Self-Reliant of Disabled Children and Children with Special Needs and Their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and for Other Purposes. The MSWDO in coordination with the MCWC shall formulate plans and programs for the protection, rehabilitation, education, self-development and self-reliance of disabled children and children with special needs and their integration into the mainstream of society and for other purposes. The provisions of the Accessibility Law or BP Blg. 44 shall be followed in the issuance of building permits and in the preparation of the plans and specifications of public and commercial buildings.

Section 20. Training Program for Educators, Health Professionals, and Other Service Providers. There must be provided continuous trainings of the different service providers to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the child friendly movement in the municipality.

Section 21. Parenting Orientation Program. The existing parenting orientation program of the Municipal Government shall be strengthened and sustained. Marriage License applicants shall be required to participate to a Parenting Orientation Course or Pre-Marriage Counseling Seminar, among other requirements, prior to the issuance of marriage license by the Local Civil Registrar. This course shall become an integral part of existing Family Planning Seminar in close coordination with the Municipal Health Office and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office.

The Municipal Government through the MHO and the MSWDO shall prepare a module to the said course where course outline shall be properly define to include among others the child friendly goals.

ARTICLE VI

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Section 22. On Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination. Children shall be protected against all forms of abuse, prostitution, child trafficking, obscene publications and indecent shows and other acts of abuse; and circumstances, which endanger child survival and normal development. The provisions of R.A. 7610, as amended shall be strictly implemented.

Section 23. Recognition of the Indigenous Procedures in Cases Involving Children and Protection of Offenders against Excessive Penalties and Degrading Punishments.

- 23.1.** The indigenous procedure of “*sapit*’ is hereby recognized and encouraged as an alternative to formal proceedings in resolving cases involving children. Provided, that “*mensapit* “ or the handlers of the proceedings shall include women especially if the victim is a girl. Provided, further, that children subject for “*sapit*’ are not accused of rape, or are not habitually in conflict with the law. Formal proceedings shall be resorted to only if the said indigenous procedures fail to resolve a case. The Municipal and Barangay Government through the MCWC and BCPC shall provide venues for the “*mensapit* “ to understand and internalize child protection laws.
- 23.2.** Child offenders of light offenses may be required to do community service in the form of labor provided the same shall be supervised by a competent and responsible adult and provided further that such penalty should not exceed eight hours a day and the number of days to be determined by the BCPC. Provided, finally, that the form of labor is not hazardous to children’s health and safety and does not interfere with the child’s time for school.
- 23.3** Verbal abuse; excessive whipping and caning, boxing, slapping and all unaccepted forms of physical punishment done by parents or any member of the family and competent authorities in schools, community, dap-ays etc. is hereby prohibited and violators shall be dealt with criminal as well as administrative penalties provided by law.

Section 24. Special Protection of Children Below 15 Years of Age.

- 24.1.** No children below 15 years of age shall be employed as provided for in R.A. 7610 and R.A.7658 and other pertinent laws.

Section 25. Sanctions for Establishment or Enterprises that Promote, Facilitate, or Conduct Activities Constituting Child Prostitution and Other Sexual Abuse, Child Trafficking, Obscene Publications and Indecent Shows. All establishment or enterprises caught promoting or facilitating child prostitution and sexual abuse, child trafficking, obscene publications and indecent shows, and other acts of abuse shall be immediately closed and fined an amount of Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) with their authority or license to operate permanently canceled, without prejudice to the owner, manager and other personnel thereof for being prosecuted under R.A. 7610, as amended, otherwise known as “*An Act Providing for Stronger*

Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties for its Violation, and Other Purposes.”

Section 26. Curfew on Minors. Children below eighteen (18) years of age are prohibited from loitering around or sleeping in public places from 9:00 o'clock in the evening until 4:00 o'clock in the morning of the following day unless they are in the company of their parents or guardians.

Children caught violating this provision shall be immediately turned over to the custody of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and shall be released only after having attended with their respective parents or guardians to a one (1) day seminar on the duties and responsibilities of children and parents conducted by the “Mensapit”, provided, that this provision shall not be imposed during the presence of children in public places during such time are allowed or encouraged.

The Philippine National Police and barangay officials shall spearhead the implementation of this section.

Section 27. Child Friendly Buildings and Community Infrastructures. In the approval of the proposed buildings and community infrastructures, the office of the Municipal Engineer (authority in building permits) shall ensure the inclusion of accessibility of disabled persons and child friendly facilities therein. And to avoid any accidents, the proposed buildings and infrastructures must observe the following specifications:

- a. Balusters in staircases must be placed in a manner that their distance from each other would not exceed five (5) inches to avoid children from accidentally falling through.
- b. In case of buildings having more than one story, railings or balusters acting as horizontal or vertical barriers must be likewise be spaced in a manner that their distance from each other must not exceed five (5) inches and said railings or balusters must have a height of not less than 4 feet.
- c. Lavatories, urinals, etc. exclusively for children's use must be installed in the proposed plans of commercial buildings to accommodate the personal necessities of children entering the said buildings.
- d. Pathways must not be slippery and when steps are constructed, the heights should not be more than eight inches in height; and railings

must be installed in pathways constructed in precipices, cliffs and hazardous areas.

- e. All public buildings must be provided with access of disabled individuals.

Section 28. Establishment of Children's Park. There shall be established Children's Park by the Municipal LGU, and the barangays shall also endeavor to establish the same.

Section 29. Participation of Children in Decision-Making Process.

The interest and welfare of children in the family, school, community or other organization or institution shall be heard. Every child has the right to express his opinions freely in so far as such opinion is not contrary to law, morals, good customs, public safety and public policy, and to have that opinion be taken into account in all matters of procedures affecting the child. It shall be the responsibility of the adults to provide opportunities for children to express their views, organize among themselves, obtain information, and make ideas or information known regardless of tribe, sex, and religious belief.

Each family shall encourage its children to express their views especially on matters that affect their survival and development. These healthy discussions shall be made on a family day where all the members of the family devote their time together.

Each school shall also endeavor to maintain the PTCA hour, homeroom PTCA for both pupils/students and the teachers to discuss matters and come up with sound solutions and pieces of advises. Aside from this, each school shall endeavor to establish a school paper where students and pupils can develop their skills in journalism.

The Municipal and Barangay Government shall promote the participation rights of children through the recognition of the role of the *dap-ay* as a venue where children can participate freely in meetings and that their views shall be heard and considered.

Section 30. Convention of Children to Promote Their Participation Rights. It is important to consult and provide venue for children to showcase their skills, opinions and suggestions. As a fulfillment of proclamation nos. 74 and 267 the Municipal Government shall set aside the 17th day of October of each year as a Municipal Children's Day and October of each year as Children's Month. There shall also be conducted yearly youth camp and/or youth congress where youth from the whole

municipality shall participate. Goal and purpose of youth congress or youth camp shall be properly guided by the concern authorities.

ARTICLE VII

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Section 31. Community Support System. There shall be established a comprehensive community support system for the survival and development, protection, security and participation of children in the municipality. The community support system and structures shall be the Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children, the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, among others.

Section 32. Institutionalization of the Annual search for Child Friendly Barangays. There shall be an annual search for child-friendly barangays. The Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children (MCWC) shall spearhead the search for child friendly barangays making use of existing guidelines developed by the national government and Provincial Council for the Welfare of Children for the annual search. Result of the annual search shall be awarded during celebration of children's day.

Section 33. State of the Children's Address. There shall be delivered state of the children's address during children's day celebration. The MCWC shall endeavor to implement this section.

Section 34. Family and Community Welfare Support System. The Municipal Government shall implement and sustain a Family and Community Welfare Support System for children. To further ensure the implementation of this section, it shall take appropriate measures to support the program on family and community under a family and community welfare and development framework.

The comprehensive Family and Community Welfare Development Program shall include courses and services on reproductive health, child health and child rearing practices, parent effectiveness, pre-marriage and marriage counseling, responsible parenthood, among others, in the context of Filipino psychology. This shall further include courses and services in community organizing such as social preparation, community volunteer resource development, and social welfare structure development, among others. The following programs shall form part of this Comprehensive Family and Community Welfare Program, which this government shall zealously support.

Section 35. Provision of Support System to the pre-School Education Program for Early Education Program Initiated by the People's and Non-Government Organizations. The Municipal Government shall provide for a support system to the pre-school education program for early childhood care and development initiated by the People's Organization and Non-Government Organizations by significantly responding to the gaps of government service in providing for a pre-school education program having an alternative curriculum which is developmentally appropriate and culturally relevant to the poor communities; encouragement of accreditation, materials, technical assistance such as enrichment trainings for facilitators; and monitoring activities for community based Early Child Care and Development Program (ECCD) as an alternative approach for the continuing basic problem of poor children.

Section 36. Provisions of Funds for the Children's Welfare as one of the Basis of the Sangguniang Bayan's Review of Barangay Budget. To ensure that barangays shall give priority to the Welfare of Children in their respective barangays, the Sangguniang Bayan shall review the barangay budgets and give strict attention to the allocation of funds for programs, projects and services for the welfare of children, which should be not less than 5% of the 20% Barangay Development Fund.

Section 37. Municipal and Barangay Level Recreational and Cultural Facilities and programs. A municipal and barangay level program for the revival of indigenous games reflective of the cultural diversity of the municipality shall be institutionalized. Indigenous games shall be introduced during the municipal and barangay fiestas and to be participated by the children and youth.

Section 38. Local Children's Literature. In support to the socio-cultural development of children of Tadian, Mountain Province, the Municipal Government shall invest in the production of local literature for children and other relevant materials. The barangay government shall also be encouraged to invest in such projects.

Section 39. Integration of Convention of Rights of Children in the School Curriculum. As part of the advocacy, information and education campaign of the government on the survival and development, protection and security and participation rights of children, the Convention on the Rights of Children shall be integrated as part of

school curriculum of schools in this municipality, both public and private at all levels.

ARTICLE VIII

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS

Section 40. Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children (MCWC). This Local Government with the Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children shall be tasked to over see the implementation of this code.

40.1. Composition of the Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children.

The membership of the MCWC shall be composed of the following:

Chairman: Municipal Mayor
Co-Chairman: To be selected from the duly constituted members of the MCWC
Vice Chairman: To be selected from the duly constituted members of the MCWC

Members:

1. Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
2. Municipal Health Officer
3. Municipal Agriculturist
4. Municipal Social Welfare Development Officer
5. Municipal Budget Officer
6. Municipal Accountant
7. Municipal Civil Registrar
8. Women's and Children's Desk Officer, PNP
9. District Supervisor
10. Three (3) Non-Government Organizations Representatives/ People's Organization Representatives (CPFI, SMA Parish Priest, Tadian Driver's Association and Storekeepers' representative to be identified among themselves)
11. SK Municipal Federation President
12. ABC President
13. SB Chairman, Committee on women, Family and Social Services
14. Municipal Local Government Operations Officer (MLGOO)
15. PTCA Municipal Federation President
16. TESDA / DOLE Representative (Peso)
17. Secondary School Principals or Representative
18. Student Government Representative
19. MTC Representative

20. Student Government Representative (High School and College)
21. Municipal Treasury Office
22. Community Training and Employment Coordinator
23. Representative from the Day Care Workers
24. Senior Citizens Federation President/Rep.
25. Private Secretary of the Municipal Mayor
26. Others whose functions are needed

SECRETARIAT: To be selected by the duly constituted members of the MCWC

The official organization of the MCWC shall be done in an Executive Order.

40.2. Powers and Functions of the MCWC

1. Formulate plans, programs and policies for children that are gender-fair, culturally relevant and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of children from 0 to below 18 years of age.
2. Prepare AWWP for children and recommend appropriations to the Sanggunian;
3. Provide coordinative linkages with other agencies and institutions in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of plans for children;
4. Provide technical assistance and recommend financial support to the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children;
5. Establish and maintain database on children in the municipality;
6. Foster education of every child;
7. Advocate for the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds, day care centers and other facilities necessary for child and youth development;
8. Recommend local legislations promoting child survival, protection, participation and development, especially on the quality of television shows, media prints and coverage, which are detrimental to children and with appropriate funding support;
9. Assist children in need of special protection and refer cases filed against child abusers to proper agencies/institutions;
10. Conduct capability building programs to enhance knowledge and skills in handling children's cases and program;
11. Monitor the implementation of the Municipal Plan and Code for Children and make recommendations and report to proper authorities.
12. Others that may be necessary

Section 41. The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, Its Composition and Functions.

There shall be a created Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) in every barangay in the municipality. The Punong Barangays are hereby mandated to spearhead the creation and strengthening of the said council with the support of the Department of Interior and Local Government, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, MCWC and other concerned government and non-government agencies in the area.

The BCPC shall implement and oversee the child-friendly movement in the barangays.

41.1. Composition of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children.

The membership of the BCPC shall be composed as follows;

1. **Chairperson:** Punong Barangay
2. **Co-Chairman:** To be selected from the duly constituted members of the BCPC
3. **Members:** All Brgy. Kagawads
Day Care Worker
Midwife / BHW
Dep Ed Principal / TIC / Teacher (elem. & high sch.)
Chief Tanod
At least two Active Members of Lupon
SK Chairman / Youth Representative
PTA Representative (Both Elem. & High school)
At least two (2) NGO / PO Representative
Student Government Representative
Pupil Government Representative
4. **Secretary:** Barangay Secretary or shall be elected from among the BCPC members

The official composition of the BCPC shall be done in a barangay resolution to be passed by the Sangguniang Barangay.

41.2. Powers and Functions Of the BCPC.

1. Prepare Barangay Plan of Action for Children and implement the same.
2. Foster the education of every child in the barangay.
3. Encourage the proper performance of the duties of parents, and provide learning opportunities on the adequate rearing of children and on positive parent-child relationship.

4. Protect and assist abandoned, maltreated and abused children and monitor cases filed against child abusers and report the same.
5. Take steps to prevent juvenile delinquency and assist parents and children with behavioral problems so that they can get expert advice. Assist parents whenever necessary in securing expert guidance counseling from the proper government or private agencies.
6. Establish and sustain day care centers and other services that are necessary for child and youth welfare.
7. Work for the passage by the barangay sanggunian of child friendly ordinances.
8. Assist parents of children with behavioral problems.
9. Adopt measures for the promotion of health and nutrition of children.
10. Coordinate the activities of organizations devoted to the welfare of children and secure their cooperation towards children welfare in the barangay.
11. Promote wholesome entertainment in the community especially in home videos and the like.
12. Submit quarterly barangay accomplishment report to the Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children on the implementation of the Barangay Plan for Children.
13. Submit quarterly accomplishment report to MCPC.
14. Maintain data bank on children and post monitoring indicators for monitoring purposes.

Section 42. Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) –
Cases of incidents involving children, the office of the MSWDO shall be the prime office to intervene.

ARTICLE IX

REMEDIAL MEASURES AND PENAL PROVISIONS

Section 43. 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 Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, to the law enforcement agency or to any member of the BCPC.

Section 44. Mandatory Reporting – The attending physicians and nurses, shall report, either orally or in writing to the above-mentioned offices or

persons any possible child abuse cases who appears within forty-eight (48) hours from the knowledge of the same.

Section 45. Duty of Government Workers to Report – It shall be the duty of all teachers and administrators in all schools, law enforcement officers, barangay officials, 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.

Section 46. Mandatory posting – There shall be mandatory posting of all ordinances covering minor or children in all stores and commercial establishments within the municipality.

Section 47. Failure Report – Any individual mentioned in Section 39 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 48. Immunity for Reporting – any person, who is acting in good faith, reports a case of a 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 49. Penalties – The penalty for any violation of this Code, which is not penalized elsewhere in other sections of this Code or in a national law, shall be imprisoned for a maximum of six (6) months and/or a fine ranging from 500.00 to 1,000.00 pesos.

For cases resolved through the indigenous procedures, fines and penalties should not exceed those provided herein and by national laws. However, wherever applicable, any amicable settlement should include provision for the mandatory rehabilitation of victim or offender.

For offenses punishable under national laws, the offended party so authorized shall file a complaint under the national law; the penalty in such national law shall be imposed.

ARTICLE X FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 50. FUNDING. For effective and efficient implementation of the Code;

Municipal Government. The Municipal Government shall regularly appropriate funds not less than five percent (5%) of its annual 20% development fund, which is exclusive of the appropriation intended for the Municipal Health Office and the

Special Education Fund and without limitation to an additional in any supplemental budget.

- a. **Barangay Government.** The Barangay government likewise is mandated to appropriate not less than 5% of annual 20% development fund of its budget.

Section 51. SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSE – Provisions of existing municipal ordinances covering children or minors shall be a suppletory to this code, which shall carry the sanctions provided thereof; viz

a. Municipal Ordinance No. 6, s. 1998 –(Regulating the operation of commercial computer games in the municipality of Tadian)

a.1. Section II – It shall be unlawful for any operators or proprietors of any commercial games during school days from Mondays to Fridays within the municipality of Tadian;

a.2. Section III – Violation of Section II hereof is punishable as follows:

First Offense ----- P 100.00

Second Offense ----- P 200.00

Third Offense ----- P 300.00

b. Municipal Ordinance No. 9, s. 1993 – (Imposing penalties to storeowners caught serving liquor and/or intoxicating beverage/s to students and/or minors)

b.1. Section II - It shall be unlawful for any storeowners within the municipality of Tadian to serve liquor or any intoxicating beverage/s to students and/or minors.

b.2. Section III – Violation of Section II hereof is punishable as follows:

First Offense ----- P 200.00

Second Offense ----- P 400.00

Third Offense -----P 600.00

c. Municipal Ordinance No. 8, s. 1993 – (Imposing penalties to student and/or minors under the influence of liquor)

c.1. Section II – It shall be unlawful for students and/or minors to be under the influence of liquor or any intoxicating beverage/ within the territorial jurisdiction of Tadian.

c.2. Section III – Violation of Section II hereof is punishable as follows:

First Offense -----P 100.00

Second Offense -----P 200.00

Third Offense -----P 300.00

d. Municipal Ordinance No. 1-a s. 1990 – (Regulating the commercial use of audio-visual amusement appliance/s in the municipality of Tadian)

d.1. Section 2 - Commercial use of audio-visual amusement appliance/s in the municipality of Tadian is prohibited except from 6:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. during Fridays, Saturdays and on the eve of legal Philippine Holidays.

d.2. Section 3 – Violation of Section 2 hereof is hereby penalized as follows:

First Offense ----- P100.00 fine to the operator/owner of the audio-visual amusement appliance/s

Second Offense --- P 200.00

Third Offense ----- P 500.00

e. Municipal Ordinance No. 1, s. 1999 – (Prescribing penalties to owners/ operators of billiard halls in the municipality of Tadian to permit minors from playing pool/billiard related games in their establishments)

Explanatory Note : WHEREAS, there is a felt need to impose penalties to owners/operators of pool billiard halls in the Municipality of Tadian caught permitting minors from playing pool/billiard games in their establishments.

e.1. Section I – Definition of Terms

Minor – a person below 18 years old, who has not yet acquired all civil rights.

Billiards – a game played with hard balls on a rectangular table covered with baize, and having raised cushioned edges; a long, tapering stick called a cue) is used to hit and move the balls.

Pool --- any of billiard related games played with object, numbered chip and cue is used to hit moved the chips in a table pockets.

Pool/Billiard Hall – business establishment commercially operating pool/billiard related games.

Operators – refers to the owner/proprietor of pool/billiard related games establishment.

e.2. Section II - It shall be unlawful for any owner/operator of Pool/Billiard halls in the Municipality of Tadian caught permitting minors from playing pool/billiard.

e.3. Section III – Violation of Section II of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

First Offense ----- P 500.00

Second Offense ---- P 1,000.00

Third Offense-----P 1,500.00 and/or closure of bus.

f. Municipal Ordinance No. 2, s. 1999 – (Prescribing penalties to minors in the municipality of Tadian caught playing pool/billiard related games)

f.1. Section I – Definition of Terms

Minor – a person below 18 years old, who has not yet acquired all civil rights.

Billiards – a game played with hard balls on a rectangular table covered with baize, and having raised cushioned edges; a long, tapering stick (called a cue) is used to hit and move the balls.

Pool --- any of billiard related games played with object, numbered chip and cue is used to hit moved the chips in a table pockets.

Pool/Billiard Hall – business establishment commercially operating pool/billiard related games.

f.2. Section II – It shall be unlawful to any minors in the municipality of Tadian caught playing pool/billiard related games in any of the commercial establishments.

f.3. Section III – Violation of Section II of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

First Offense ----- P100.00

Second Offense -----P 150.00

- g. Municipal Ordinance No. 3, s. 1999 – (Promoting the availability and use of iodized salt in the municipality of Tadian)

Explanatory Note: WHEREAS, there is a need to prevent iodine deficiency disorders among the populace of Tadian especially the children and women. Thus, the need for nutritional fortification of food such as iodination of salt

- g.1. Section I – This ordinance shall require storeowners/food outlets/supplier or retailer to make available iodized salt to households/and food consumers.

- g.2. Section II – Definition of terms

Iodized Salt – food grade salt fortified with potassium iodated, iodine or iodide.

Iodine deficiency disorder – a broad spectrum of deficiencies resulting from lack of iodine in the diet which leads to the reduction of intellectual and physical capacity affecting everyone who is iodine deficient and may manifest as goiter, mental retardation, physical and mental defects, and cretinism.

Fortification of Food – the addition of nutrients to processed food at levels above the natural state.

- g.3. Section III – Implementation

- a. The municipal local government unit through the office of the MHO/Municipal Nutritionist shall:
- Continue on its information drive on the use of iodized salt.
 - Continue monitoring in coordination with the Municipal Health and Nutrition Council the availability of iodized salt.

- h. Municipal Ordinance No. 1, s. 2001 – (Imposing compulsory basic immunization for infants within the municipality of Tadian)

PD 996 – decree providing compulsory immunization against tuberculoses, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella and hepa B

- h.1. Section 4 – Source of Vaccines

- a. The vaccines are provided by the Department of Health as per Presidential Decree No. 996.
- b. In case the Department of Health can not provide for Hepatitis B Vaccine, parents of infants shall shoulder cost of vaccine.
- c. The Local Government Unit shall cause the purchase/procurement of Hepatitis B vaccine and if possible give it at a subsidized cost to indigent families upon recommendation of the Local Health Board.

h.2. Section 5 – Violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

First Offense – require parents/guardians to attend caregiver’s class on immunization.

Second Offense – fine of P30.00 and attendance to caregiver’s class on Immunization

Third and succeeding Offenses – fine of P50.00 for every violation.

i. Municipal Ordinance No. 2. s, 2001 – (Regulating the sale of rugby, vulca seal, thinner and other kinds of commercial solvent to minor consumers/buyers within the municipality of Tadian)

i.1. Section II – It shall be unlawful to any storeowner/supplier within the municipality to sell such items to minors without the necessary prescription from the authorized user.

i.2. Section III – Violation of Section II of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

First Offense ----- P 500.00

Second Offense ----- P 1,000.00

Third Offense ----- P 1,500.00 and/or closure of business establishment

Section 52. 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 with in the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality of Tadian and all persons who may be subject to the provisions of this Code.

Section 53. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. If for any reasons, any part or provision of this Code shall be invalid or unconstitutional, other parts or provisions hereof are not affected and shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Section 54. REPEALING CLAUSE. All ordinances, Executive Orders, resolutions and other Local Memoranda or Rules inconsistent with the provisions of this code are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 55. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE. This code shall take effect after its posting for one (1) month in all barangay halls, all schools and such other conspicuous places; and the conduct of at least one municipal information dissemination meeting to all direct implementors.

CARRIED. Adopted this 28th Day of August 2006.

Sgd.
FEBE SALLY
Mun. Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer

Sgd.
OSCAR DULAYCAN
SB Member

Sgd.
LOUIE BUNED
SB Member

Sgd.
ROGELIO YAPES
SB Member

Sgd.
JOHNSON BALAOAS
SB Member

Sgd.
JOSE PASAN SR.
SB Member

Sgd.
VICTORINO CUYANGOAN
SB Member

Sgd.
DAVE DANGLOSE
SB Member

ATTESTED:

Sgd.
JOSE P. GUINAT
SB Secretary

APPROVED:

Sgd.
CONSTITO S. MASWENG
Municipal Mayor