



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Eastern Samar
MUNICIPALITY OF GUIUAN



-OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN-

12th SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

Ordinance No. 032, Series of 2025

AN ORDINANCE

ENACTING THE REVISED CHILDREN'S CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GUIUAN,
EASTERN SAMAR, PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHTS, WELFARE, PROTECTION, AND
DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL COUNCIL FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Sponsor: Committee on Women and Family Welfare,
Social Welfare and Community Development
(Chairman: Hon. Mary Charmaine G. Villar)

WHEREAS, Article XV Section 3 (2) of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that, **"The State shall 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"**;

WHEREAS, Presidential Decree No. 603 the **Child and Youth Welfare Code** recognize the child as one of the most important assets of the nation and not a mere creature of the State. With this principle, every effort should be exerted to promote the children's welfare and enhance their opportunities for a useful and happy life cultivating their individual traits and aptitudes;

WHEREAS, the Convention on the Rights of the Child cited the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance;

WHEREAS, the Municipal Council of Guiuan, on May 16, 2017, enacted Ordinance No. 06-2017 otherwise known as the Children's Code of the Municipality of Guiuan embodying the aspirations and policies of the Municipality for its young constituents;

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the Children's Code of the Municipality be revised to be attuned to the ever-dynamic needs and general welfare of the youth.

ARTICLE I

TITLE, POLICY, PRINCIPLE, AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

SECTION 1. Title. – This ordinance shall be known as the **"Revised Children's Code of the Municipality of Guiuan."**

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy and Principles. – It is hereby declared the policy of Municipality of Guiuan to develop a community that is safe, peaceful, progressive, sustainable, and anchored on respect for the rights of all citizens, foremost among which are children.

The Municipality of Guiuan recognizes the inherent rights of the child as enshrined in the 1987 Philippine Constitution, other existing laws, and international instruments. It is committed to adhere to the following core principles in all its endeavors for the survival, development, protection, and participation of children in the municipality.

- a. *Non-Discrimination.* – Government shall ensure that all children are able to enjoy their rights irrespective of their or their parent's or legal guardian's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, nationality, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth, or other status.
- b. *Best Interests of the Child.* – All decisions and actions of governments through their courts of law, administrative authorities, legislative bodies and both public and private social organizations must be done with the best interests of child as paramount consideration.
- c. *Right to Life, Survival, and Development.* – Every child has the inherent right to life, survival, and development that includes the physical, mental, emotional, social, and cultural aspects of the child's well-being.
- d. *Respect for Views of the Child.* – Children have the right to be heard and participate on all matters that affect them. The child's views shall be given due weight in accordance with age and maturity.

SECTION 3. Legal Basis. – This Code is based and anchored on the following laws and international instruments referred to in Annex A hereof;

SECTION 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Code, the following terms shall mean:

- a. *Abandoned child* – refers to a child who has no proper parental care or guardianship, or whose parents have deserted him/her for a period of at least three (3) continuous months, which includes a foundling;
- b. *Adoption* – refers to the socio-legal process of providing a permanent family to a child whose parents had voluntarily given up their parental rights, permanently transferring all rights and responsibilities, along with filiation, making the child a legitimate child of the adoptive parents (N);
- c. *Best Interest of the Child* – refers to the totality of the circumstances and conditions which are most congenial to the survival, protection, and feelings of security of the child and most encouraging to the child's physical, psychological, and emotional development. It also means the least detrimental available alternative for safeguarding the growth and development of the child;
- d. *Children* – as defined under Republic Act No. 7610, As Amended refers to a person 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. *Child Abuse* – as defined in the same law, 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 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 growth and development or in his permanent incapacity or death.

f. *Child At Risk* – refers to a child who is vulnerable to, and at risk of, committing criminal offenses because of personal, family, and social circumstances, such as but not limited to the following:

- (1) Being abused by any person through sexual, physical, psychological, mental, economic, or any other means and the parents or the guardian refuse, are unwilling, or unable to provide protection for the child;
- (2) Being exploited including sexually or economically;
- (3) Being abandoned or neglected, and after diligent search and inquiry, the parent or guardian cannot be found;
- (4) Coming from a dysfunctional or broken family;
- (5) Being out of school;
- (6) Being a member of a gang;
- (7) Living in a community with a high level of criminality or drug abuse; and
- (8) Living in situations of armed conflict.

g. *Child Labor* – refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects the child to any form of exploitation or is harmful to the child's health and safety or physical, mental, or psychosocial development.

h. *Child Trafficking* – refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring, or receipt of children with or without their consent, within or across national borders for the purpose of exploitation which includes at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of children or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude, removal or sale of organs, and engagement in armed activities.

i. *Children In Conflict with Law (CICL)* – children who are alleged as, accused of, or adjudicated as, having committed an offense under Philippine laws.

j. *Children with Disabilities* – refers to children who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others.

k. *Circumstances which gravely threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children* 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 life, safety and normal 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 basic services needed for a good quality of life;
 - (4) Being a member of an indigenous cultural community 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 man-made or natural disaster or calamity; or
 - (6) Circumstances analogous to those above stated which endanger the life, safety, or normal development of children.
- l. *Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)* – refers to non-State actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power, such as nongovernment organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, networks, coalitions, and labor unions, which are organized based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations (N).
- m. *Comprehensive Program 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;
 - (4) Other acts of abuses; and
 - (5) Circumstances which threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children.
- n. *Court-appointed special advocates/guardians ad-litem* – refers to a person appointed by the court to protect the best interests of the child where a case is pending involving a child who is a victim of, accused of, or a witness to a crime, or a child who is a witness in non-criminal proceedings.
- o. *Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)-System* – refers to the full range of health, nutrition, early education, and social services programs that provide for the basic holistic needs of young children from zero (0) to age four (4), to promote their optimum growth and development. These programs include:
- (1) Center-based programs, such as the day care service established under Republic Act No. 6972, public and private pre-schools, kindergarten or school-based programs, community or church-based early childhood education programs initiated by non-government organizations or people's organizations, workplace-related childcare and education programs, child-minding centers, health centers and stations; and
 - (2) Home-based programs, such as the neighbourhood-based play groups, family

childcare programs, parent education and home visiting programs.

- p. *Family and Community Support System* – refers to the various formal and alternative means of providing parents with information, skills, and support systems to assist them in their roles as their children's primary caregivers and educators;
- q. *First One Thousand (1,000) Days of Life* – refers to the period of a child's life, spanning the nine (9) months in the womb starting from conception to the first twenty-four (24) months of life, which is considered to be the critical window of opportunity to promote health and development and prevent malnutrition and its life-long consequences (N);
- r. *Foundling* – refers to a deserted or abandoned child of unknown parentage and whose date or circumstances of birth on Philippine territory are unknown and undocumented. This shall also include those with the above circumstances of birth during their infancy and/or childhood and have reached the age of majority without benefiting from adoption procedures (N).
- s. *Gender Equality* – refers to the principle asserting the equality of men and women and their right to enjoy equal conditions realizing their full human potentials to contribute to and benefit from results of development, and with the State recognizing that all human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights.
- t. *Inter-Generational Responsibility* – refers to the principle of holding the natural resources in trust for future generations such that every generation has a responsibility to the next to preserve the rhythm and harmony of nature for the full enjoyment of a balanced and healthful economy.
- u. *Neglected Child* – refers to a child whose basic needs have been deliberately unattended or inadequately attended within a period of three (3) continuous months. Neglect may occur in two (2) ways:
 - (1) There is physical neglect when the child is malnourished, ill-clad and without proper shelter. A child is unattended when left by himself or herself without proper provisions and/or without proper supervisions.
 - (2) There is emotional neglect when the child is maltreated, raped, seduced, exploited, overworked, or made to work under conditions not conducive to good health; or is made to beg in the streets or public places; or when children are in moral danger or exposed to gambling, prostitution, and other vices.
- v. *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 activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a person for primarily sexual purposes.
- w. *Pornographic Games* – refers to those games that reveal audio, visual or other forms of pornography.
- x. *Prostitution* – refers to any act, transaction, scheme, or design involving the use of a person by another, for sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct in exchange for money, profit, or any other consideration.
- y. *Sexual Exploitation* – refers to participation by a child in prostitution or the production of pornographic materials as a result of being subjected to a threat, deception, coercion, abduction, force, abuse of authority, debt bondage, and fraud or through

abuse of the child's vulnerability.

z. *Municipal Government* – refers to the Local Government of Guiuan

SECTION 5. Rules of Construction. – Any provision of this Code which may be ambiguous or vague shall be reasonably construed in a manner that gives effect to the purpose for which this Code or the specific provision has been enacted and in accordance with the best interests of the child;

SECTION 6. Rights of Children. – All children shall be entitled to the rights herein set forth irrespective of their or their parent's or legal guardian's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, nationality, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth, or other status:

(a) *Survival and Development Rights.* – These are rights to the resources, skills, and contributions necessary for the survival and full development of children. These rights require not only the existence of the means to fulfill the rights but also access to them. They also address the needs of child refugees, children with disabilities and children of minority or indigenous groups.

(1) The inherent right to life, and the State, as *parents patriae*, as well as the Municipality, has an obligation to ensure the survival and development of every child;

(2) The right to have a name and nationality;

(3) The right to have their identities preserved by being registered upon birth;

(4) The right to live with, and be cared for by their parents and if the parents are separated, to stay in contact with both parents: *Provided, that these will be to the best interest of the child;*

(5) The right to family reunification. Families whose members live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact or get back together as a family;

(6) The right to parental care taking into consideration the best interests of the child;

(7) The right to the care, assistance, and protection particularly if their parents or guardians fail or are unable to provide them with their fundamental needs for growth, development and improvement;

(8) For the abandoned and neglected children, the right to a review of the appropriateness of services being extended by the government to determine if these are based on their best interests;

(9) The right to affordable and quality health care that shall be assured through the provision of, or access to, safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment and information to help them stay healthy;

(10) For underprivileged children, the right to be given the necessary assistance by the government directly or through their parents in order for them to live dignified lives;

(11) The right to a standard of living that is able to meet their physical and mental needs;

- (12) For minority and indigenous children, the right to learn about, and practice their own culture, language and religion;
- (13) The right to a well-rounded development of their personality to the end that they may become happy, useful, and active members of society. Gifted children shall be given opportunity and encouragement to develop their special talents. Emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted children shall be treated with sympathy and understanding and shall be entitled to treatment and competent care. The physically or mentally challenged shall be given the treatment, education and care required by their particular condition so that they may enjoy a full and decent life and achieve the greatest degree of self-reliance and social integration possible.
- (14) 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;
- (15) The right to be brought up in an atmosphere of morality and rectitude for the enrichment and the strengthening of their character;
- (16) The right to full opportunities for safe and wholesome recreation and activities, individual as well as social, for the wholesome use of their leisure hours;
- (17) The right to live in a community and a society that can offer them an environment free from pernicious influences and conducive to the promotion of their health and the cultivation of their desirable traits and attributes;
- (18) The right to an efficient and honest government that will deepen their faith in democracy and inspire them with the morality of the constituted authorities both in their public and private lives; and
- (19) The right to grow up as free individuals in an atmosphere of peace, understanding, tolerance, and universal unity, and with the determination to contribute their share in the building of a better world.

(b) Protection Rights. – These rights include:

- (1) The right to privacy to protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families and their homes;
- (2) The right to be protected from all forms of abuse, mental or physical violence, neglect, exploitation, improper influences, hazards, and other conditions or circumstances prejudicial to their physical, mental, emotional, social and moral development;
- (3) The right not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks to their honor and reputation;
- (4) The right to be protected from work that threatens their health, education and development, especially from the worst forms of child labor;
- (5) The right to be protected from the use of harmful drugs and from being used in the drug trade;

- (6) For children in conflict with the law, the right to treatment which promotes their sense of dignity and worth, takes the children's age into account and aims their reintegration into society;
 - (7) For refugee children, the right to special protection prescribed under existing laws and international instruments; and
 - (8) The right to be protected in times of war and situations of armed conflict.
- (c) *Participation Rights.* – Children are entitled to the freedom to express opinions and to have a say in matters affecting their social, economic, religious, cultural, and political life. Participation rights include:
- (1) The right to express their views and opinions on all matters that affect them and that their opinion should be given due weight considering their age and maturity;
 - (2) Freedom of expression, except if it will violate or jeopardize the rights or reputation of others or for the protection of national security, public order, public health or morals;
 - (3) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to proper guidance by their parents or legal guardian;
 - (4) The right to have access to, and share information; and
 - (5) The right to meet with others and to join or form associations;

SECTION 7. Responsibilities of Children. – All children, regardless of the circumstances of their birth, sex, religion, social status, political antecedents, and other factors shall:

- (a) Strive to lead upright and virtuous lives in accordance with the tenets of their religion, the teachings of their elders and mentors, and the biddings of a clean conscience;
- (b) Love, respect and obey their parents, and cooperate with them in the strengthening of the family;
- (c) Extend help, love and thoughtfulness to their brothers and sisters;
- (d) Exert their utmost to develop their potentials for service, particularly by undergoing a formal education suited to their abilities, in order that they may become assets to themselves, their families and society;
- (e) Respect not only their elders but also the customs and traditions of our people, the memory of our heroes, the duly constituted authorities, the laws of our country, and the principles and institutions of democracy;
- (f) Participate actively in civic affairs and in promotion of the general welfare, always bearing in mind that they will eventually be called upon to discharge the responsibility of leadership in shaping the nation's 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 aspirations for programs and prosperity, and the furtherance of world peace.

ARTICLE II
SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

SECTION 8. Strengthened Integrated Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health Care

“Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay.” – The Municipal Government, in partnership with national government agencies and civil society organizations, shall develop a comprehensive and sustainable strategy for the first one thousand (1,000) days of life to address the health, nutrition, and developmental concerns affecting infants, young children, adolescent females, and pregnant and lactating women.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 11148, otherwise known as the Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act, the Municipal Government shall ensure the integration of maternal, neonatal, child health, and nutrition programs in the local nutrition action plans and investment plans for health. It shall operationalize the latest national plan on nutrition, integrating the short-, medium-, and long-term plans of the government in response to the global call to eradicate hunger, improve nutrition, and prevent and manage malnutrition as one (1) of the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SECTION 9. Birth Registration. – The Municipal Government shall establish a system to ensure the one hundred percent (100%) registration of births in the Municipality of Guian to guarantee the right of the child to identity.

Pursuant to Republic Act 11909, the Municipal Government adheres to the permanent validity of the Live Birth, Death, and Marriage as issued, signed, certified or authenticated by the Philippine Statistics Authority and National Statistics Office and the Local Civil Registries (N).

SECTION 10. Care and Development of Children. – The care and development of children shall be a primordial concern of the Municipality of Guian. The Municipal Government shall establish a comprehensive system for the care and development of all children that shall include programs on health, nutrition, early education, and social services to promote their optimum growth and development.

These programs shall include the following:

Strengthened Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) System. – Pursuant to Republic Act No. 10410, otherwise known as the Early Years Act of 2013, the Municipal Government shall:

- (a) Implement center-based programs such as child development centers, public and private preschools, kindergarten or school-based programs, elementary and high schools, community- or church-based education programs initiated by non-government organizations or people’s organizations, workplace-related childcare and education programs, child-minding centers, and health centers and stations;
- (b) Establish a comprehensive parent orientation and development program which includes gender-responsive courses on reproductive health, child health, and child-rearing practices within the context of Filipino psychology;
- (c) Monitor the full implementation of the Milk Code of the Philippines and advocate for the prosecution of violators thereof;
- (d) Conduct massive information and education campaigns on breastfeeding;
- (e) Ensure the completion of children’s immunization against diseases for which vaccines

have been developed;

(f) Implement the pertinent provisions of the ECCD Law on children's health and nutrition; and

(g) Assist national government agencies in the implementation of the Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act, including the establishment of feeding programs to address undernutrition among children, such as supplemental feeding for day care children, school-based feeding programs, milk feeding programs, micronutrient supplementation, gulayan sa paaralan, health examinations, vaccination, and deworming, among others.

SECTION 11. Integrated Health Service for Children with Disabilities. – An integrated health service for children with disabilities shall, as far as practicable, be established by the municipal government which shall include, but not limited to:

- (a) Prevention of disability through immunization, nutrition, environmental protection and preservation, and genetic counseling;
- (b) Early detection of disability and timely intervention to arrest disabling condition; and
- (c) Medical / Developmental treatment and rehabilitation.

SECTION 12. Child-friendly Hospitals. – The Municipal Government shall ensure that all hospitals in the city have child-friendly policies, services, and facilities such as but not limited to rooming-in facilities and pediatric mechanisms, equipment, tools, and gadgets.

SECTION 13. Nutrition Program. – The Municipal Government shall promote good nutrition for all children and towards this end, shall establish and implement the following:

- (a) Community-based and school feeding program for children;
- (b) Nutrition education program for parents which shall include the promotion of the use of iodized salt in every household;
- (c) Breastfeeding program for nursing mothers to ensure that infants are exclusively breastfed up to six (6) months;
- (d) Provision of adequate nutritious food and access to clean drinking water for all children; and
- (e) Regulation of food in public and private elementary and high schools to ensure that only nutritious food and beverage are sold to children in these schools.

SECTION 14. Access to Quality Basic Education. – The Municipal Government recognizes the right of every child to education and shall endeavor to exert all efforts to fulfill this right by ensuring that children in the city have access to quality public basic education.

Pursuant to Republic Act 10533, teaching materials and assessment for kindergarten and the first 3 years of elementary shall be done in the native language of the learners (N).

SECTION 15. Tutorial Program. The Municipal Government shall develop and institutionalize a Tutorial Program for children in public elementary and high schools. Said program shall be devised based on the general need of some children for additional instructions in order for them to cope and have a better grasp and understanding of what is being taught in school.

SECTION 16. Educational Assistance Program. – The municipal government shall establish or strengthen existing programs that provide educational assistance to children in public kindergarten, elementary and high schools. This may include, but not limited to scholarship grants, loans, subsidies, and work for education programs.

SECTION 17. Safety of Children in Schools. – All private and public schools in the municipality shall develop their respective disaster risk reduction and management plans. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office shall coordinate with the officials of these schools in order to capacitate them in this respect.

The Municipal Government shall ensure that food being sold to students in schools and within a one hundred (100)-meter radius from these schools are safe for consumption. It shall also ensure that cigarettes, alcohol, and other banned substances are not sold to children. Coordination and consultations with school authorities and periodic inspections in coordination with said school officials and the Philippine National Police, shall be conducted in this respect by the relevant departments of the municipal government.

School buildings shall also be regularly inspected by the Municipal Engineer's Office to ensure their structural integrity and that they are not constructed in a fault or other dangerous areas as well as to ensure their compliance to relevant laws on the construction of such structures.

SECTION 18. Safety and Access to Transportation, Schools, Malls, Recreational Facilities and Other Similar Structures of Children with Disabilities. – The special needs of children with disabilities on safety in, and access to, transportation, schools, malls, recreational facilities, and such other similar structures shall be given prime importance by the municipal government. The Municipal Engineer's Office and other concerned departments of the municipal government shall conduct periodic inspections and assessments on the transportation system and structures in the municipality in order to ensure the attainment of this objective.

SECTION 19. Children's Safety on Motorized Vehicles. – The Municipal Government shall pursue a proactive and preventive approach in ensuring the safety of children by regulating the operation of motorcycles and other motorized vehicles along roads and highways.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 10666, otherwise known as the Children's Safety on Motorcycles Act of 2015, the Municipal Government shall ensure that no person shall drive a two-wheeled motorcycle with a child on board on public roads where there is heavy traffic volume, high density of fast-moving vehicles, or where a speed limit of more than sixty (60) kilometers per hour is imposed.

A child may be allowed to ride on a motorcycle only if:

The child can comfortably reach the foot pegs of the motorcycle;

The child's arms can reach around and grasp the waist of the driver; and

The child is wearing a standard protective helmet.

An exception is made if the child being transported requires immediate medical attention.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 11229, otherwise known as the Child Safety in Motor Vehicles Act, the Municipal Government shall ensure the use of age-appropriate and quality child restraint systems in motor vehicles. It shall also prohibit children twelve (12) years old and below from sitting in the front seat of a moving vehicle and from being left unattended or unaccompanied by an adult in a motor vehicle.

SECTION 20. Clean and Healthy Environment. – The Municipal Government shall ensure the implementation of the law banning smoking in public places and conveyances and other laws intended to promote and protect the health of the citizenry. It shall also ensure the judicious disposition, utilization, management, renewal, and conservation of the natural resources of the municipality for the full enjoyment of children and the generations yet unborn consistent with the principle of inter-generational responsibility and the precautionary principle, especially in dealing with toxic chemicals. Towards this end, it shall:

- (a) Create an urban garden in every barangay and public school in the city;
- (b) Regulate the use of non-biodegradable materials in schools and business establishments; and
- (c) Prohibit the purchase, use and improper disposition or storage of mercury, lead, and other toxic substances in all private and public elementary and high schools.

SECTION 21. Leisure, Play, and Culture. – The Municipal Government shall provide appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activities of children. In pursuit thereof, it shall endeavor to:

- (a) Invest in the production of local literature or other relevant materials for children;
- (b) Ensure that every barangay has a playground, park, or other recreational facility for children; and
- (c) Recognize children who are gifted in sports or the performing arts and provide access to resources for the further development of their talents.

SECTION 22. Consideration of Needs of Children in Local Plans. – The municipal government shall consider the special needs of children in the formulation, planning, and implementation of local plans such as but not limited to the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and Local Climate Change Action Plan.

ARTICLE III PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

SECTION 23. Integrated Quick Response System to Child Abuse, Trafficking, and Exploitation. – The municipal government shall establish an integrated quick response system that will provide a mechanism for immediate, appropriate, and holistic response to cases involving child abuse, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child pornography, child prostitution and child labor. The system shall be child-friendly and have gender-sensitive procedures that prevent re-victimization. It shall also include protocols in providing immediate response to child abuse, trafficking, and exploitation cases and systems for the documentation and monitoring the status of actions taken on cases of child abuse, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child pornography, child prostitution and child labor.

SECTION 24. Municipality of Guiuan Child Protection Network. – A Municipality of Guiuan Child Protection Network (MGCP Network) shall be established by the municipal government in order to synergize efforts of all concerned sectors and stakeholders in the protection of children in the municipality. It shall be multi-sectoral group consisting of key government agencies, civil society organizations, faith-based groups, non-government organizations, schools, and other stakeholders. An accreditation system shall be formulated for organizations other than government agencies.

SECTION 25. Children's Desk. – The municipal government shall coordinate with the Philippine National Police to ensure that all police stations in the municipality have children's protection desks manned twenty-four (24) hours a day and seven (7) days a week with child and youth relations officers who are trained to handle cases involving children.

SECTION 26. Social Welfare Officer for Children. – The municipal government shall as far as practicable, ensure that each barangay shall have at least one (1) social welfare officer for children.

SECTION 27. Legal Protection of Children. – The municipal government shall coordinate and cooperate with the local courts in creating and maintaining an environment that will allow children to give reliable and competent evidence, minimize trauma to children, encourage them to testify in legal proceedings and facilitate the dispensation of justice to victims of child abuse, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child pornography, child prostitution and child labor. In pursuit thereof, it shall endeavor to:

- (a) Train all members of the Katarungang Pambarangay on children's rights and child protection to ensure a child-sensitive barangay justice-system;
- (b) Support the establishment of child-friendly courtroom facilities in all family courts in the city;
- (c) Establish a program for training and utilizing court-appointed special administrator's/guardians *ad litem* to uphold and protect the best interests of the child in case where the child is a witness, victim or accused in a criminal case, as well as a witness in non-criminal proceedings; and
- (d) Provide access to free interpretation services for speech and/or hearing-impaired children who are witnesses, victims, or accused in a criminal case or witnesses in non-criminal proceedings. Such services shall be extended to the child whenever said child is present at any stage of the proceedings, regardless of whether the child is on the witness stand or not.

SECTION 28. Child Protection Unit (CPU). – The Rural Health Unit shall establish a child-friendly unit using a multi-disciplinary approach and networking in providing comprehensive medical and psycho-social services to abused children and their families to prevent further abuse and to initiate the process of healing. It shall provide training for its medical and other key professionals in the recognition and management of abused children.

SECTION 29. Child Protection Policy. – All government offices in the municipality shall be encouraged to formulate a child protection policy that's sets standards of conduct and behavior for all its officials and employees to ensure that the rights of children are promoted and protected. The municipal government shall coordinate with the Department of Education Division Office in Eastern Samar to ensure that the Child Protection Policy issued by the Department of Education is implemented in all public elementary and high schools in the city.

SECTION 30. Street Children. – Rescue operations undertaken by the municipal government to take street children away from the streets shall be conducted in accordance with pertinent laws on the protection of children and in a manner that takes into consideration their rights and dignity. Such rescue operations shall be governed by the primary objective of helping street children change through transformations, reformation, and rehabilitation processes that will equip them with the proper values, skills, training, or education in order to become productive and responsible citizens in the future. Every effort shall be exerted by the

municipal government to reconcile street children who are separated from their families unless this shall not be to the best interests of the children concerned.

Barangay Officials, shall, henceforth, be mandated to monitor street children in their respective barangays and as far as practicable, maintain a record of the number, sex, and estimated ages of the street children. This record shall be updated on a quarterly basis.

SECTION 31. Involuntary Commitment of an Abandoned or Neglected Child. – The Social Services Department shall, whenever appropriate, file a petition for involuntary commitment of an abandoned or neglected child in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 603 (PD 603).

SECTION 32. Foundling Children. – In the promotion of the rights and protection of children with unknown facts of birth and parentage. The Municipal Government as mandated by Republic Act 11767 conducts regular and synchronized data collection pursuant to Data Privacy Act. Foundlings are entitled to government programs and services such as registration, adoption, education, protection, medical care, and others.

SECTION 33. Domestic Administrative Adoption and Alternative Childcare. – Pursuant to Republic Act 11642, the Municipal Government through Social Services Department is tasked with the duty to assist in the search for the biological parents to be adopted, obtain consent, and conduct case study.

SECTION 34. Protection to Victims of Child Trafficking. – Pursuant to Section 17 of Republic Act No. 9208, the Municipal Government shall ensure, through proper coordination with concerned offices and agencies, that victims of child trafficking shall not be penalized for crimes directly related to the acts of trafficking as enumerated in said law or in obedience to the order made by the trafficker in relation thereto.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 11862 Human trafficking, among others, includes recruitment for sex tourism, recruitment for organ removal and recruitment of a child in armed activities abroad;

SECTION 35. Stronger Protection Against Rape and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. – Republic Act 11648 promotes for stronger protection against rape and sexual exploitation and abuse, increasing the age for determining the commission of statutory rape amending the Revised Penal Code and Republic Act 8353 by raising the age of sexual consent from twelve (12) to sixteen (16) years of age. Any form of sexual relations with a person under 16 years old is considered rape.

The Municipal Government shall monitor one's company of a minor 16 years of age or under or 10 years or more in a private or public place, hotel, motel beer joint and others.

SECTION 36. Protection Against Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children (OSAEC) and Anti-Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials (CSAEM). – The vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, emotional, psychological, and social well-being is being recognized.

The Municipal Government shall provide special protections to children from all forms of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation especially those committed with the use of information and communications technology (ICT), provide sanctions for their commission and carry out programs for the prevention, deterrence and intervention in all situations of online sexual abuse and exploitation of children in the digital and non-digital production, distribution or possession of child sexual abuse or exploitation material.

SECTION 37. Children in Emergency or Disaster Situations. – The Municipal Government

shall, as far as practicable, ensure that children shall be given first priority in the delivery of services in emergency or disaster situations. All efforts shall be extended to ensure that children are not separated from their parents or families. In case of separation, the reunification of children with their parents or families shall be given utmost priority and immediate action. The Municipal Government, through the MDRRMO, shall also ensure that all evacuation centers in the municipality have child-friendly spaces.

SECTION 38. Safe Spaces or Bawal Bastos Law. – The Municipal Government shall ensure that no all forms of gender-based sexual harassment committed in public places, education or training institutions, workplace and even online.

SECTION 39. Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). – In compliance with Republic Act No. 9344 measures shall be adopted by the Municipal Government to ensure that the rights of CICLs are upheld and protected at all levels in the local government in compliance with the provisions.

Pursuant to Republic Act 10630, the Municipal Government shall formulate a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Welfare System for Children at Risk and in Conflict with the Law Intervention Program that shall contain a detailed strategy of the Municipal Government to realize the objectives of juvenile intervention and delinquency prevention from the Barangay to the municipal level.

SECTION 40. Crimes or Offenses Committed with the Aid of Children. – The Municipal Government shall establish a system to ensure that all crimes or offenses allegedly committed by children are thoroughly and immediately investigated to determine whether children are being used by adults to aid in the commission thereof, and that the necessary criminal charges are filed against the responsible adults. If the child is fifteen (15) years old or younger, the criminal complaint filed against the adult shall clearly indicate that the crime or offense was committed with the aid of the child to ensure that this situation shall be appreciated as an aggravating circumstance that will increase the penalty for the crime, when appropriate, in accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 20 of the Revised Penal Code.

SECTION 41. Separate Homes for Boys and Girls. – It shall be ensured by the Municipal Government that boys and girls who are placed in the custody shall be housed in separate facilities that provide the necessary services appropriate to their needs to promote their welfare and development.

SECTION 42. Child Labor and Working Children. – The Municipal Government shall ensure the no employment of persons below 15 years of age as a domestic worker and ensures that working children are given minimum wage and all benefits such as rest periods, health and safety, social benefits, leave credits and others;

SECTION 43. Cancellation of Business Permits/Licenses and Closure of Establishments Engaged in the Worst Forms of Child Labor. – The Business Permit and Licensing Office (BPLO) shall initiate proceedings for the permanent cancellation and revocation of the business permit/license of establishments if they are found to have engaged children in prostitution or obscene or lewd shows or where the violation of any provision of Republic Act No 7610, as amended, resulted in the death, insanity or serious physical injury of a child in such establishment. Coordination shall be done by the Municipal Government with the Department of Labor and Employment for the immediate and permanent closure of such establishments, as provided by law;

SECTION 44. Regulation of Internet Cafes and Similar Establishments. – The Municipal Government shall monitor and regulate the establishment and operation of internet cafes, “piso-wifi”, and similar establishments located within its jurisdictions in order to prevent

violations of the provisions of Republic Act No. 9775. The business permit/license of establishments found to be violating any of the provisions of said law shall be cancelled and revoked permanently.

SECTION 45. Regulation of Playing of Video Games and Other Similar Equipment. – All minors, particularly school children, shall be prohibited to play video games, machines and other similar equipment or gadgets in amusement centers, malls, and other similar establishments in the municipality during school hours on weekdays, except during holidays and when the school year has ended. Owners of such establishments shall also ensure that video games being played by children shall not be pornographic and ultra-violent. The sale and distribution of ultra-violent and pornographic video games, machines, and other similar pieces of equipment to minors shall also be prohibited. The Municipal Government shall meet with the operators of such establishments in order to come up with the pertinent guidelines to implement this provision.

SECTION 46. Prohibition of the Practice of Child Marriage. – The Municipal Government shall prohibit child marriages, abolishing the traditional and cultural practices that are tantamount to child abuse. System of reporting cases of child marriages shall be established, Same as well the provision of basic interventions for the rescue, recovery' rehabilitation and support of victims of child marriages and their offspring.

SECTION 47. Children in Situations of Armed Conflict. – The Municipal Government shall promote the rights of all children involved in, affected by, or displaced by armed conflict, giving them special protection from all forms of abuse and violence and prohibits the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts.

SECTION 48. Confidentiality of Information. – Municipal Government and Barangay Officials and employees shall ensure the confidentiality of any and all information on all cases of child abuse, exploitation, and discrimination in order to protect the victims and their families.

ARTICLE IV PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN

SECTION 49. In Decision-Making. – Children in the family, school, community, institution, or an organization shall be heard without any form of discrimination. Every child has the right to express his or her opinion freely and to have that opinion taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting the child. It shall be the responsibility of adults to provide opportunities for children to express their views, obtain information and make their ideas known.

SECTION 50. In Local Policy-Making and Implementation. – The Municipal Government shall provide mechanisms to institute the consultation and participation of children in all actions and decisions of the Municipal Government that will affect them. Particularly, it shall:

- (a) Ensure that children participate in the formulation of the city's local development plan for children;
- (b) Include at least one (1) child advocate for the protection of children in the municipality and barangay councils for the protection of children; and
- (c) Ensure that the Sangguniang Kabataan design and implement programs, projects, and activities to encourage child participation especially those aged 15 to below 18.

SECTION 51. Establishment and Strengthening of Children's Groups. – Leadership development among children and the formation of children's groups or associations shall be

encouraged and given importance by the municipal government. It shall, as far as practicable, make available technical assistance, funding, and other forms of support to these endeavors.

SECTION 52. Annual Summit for Children. – There shall be an annual summit for children in the Municipality of Guiuan every November in celebration of Children's Month which shall be planned and conducted with the participation of children. The summit shall, among others, be a forum to discuss the present state of children in the city and other issues affecting them so that appropriate measures may be formulated to address these.

SECTION 53. National Youth Day. – In observance of the International Youth Day, August 12 of every year is hereby declared as National Youth Day, the Municipal Government to support youth organizations and youth-serving organizations in promoting avenues towards development and attainment of youth of their full potential as partners in nation building.

ARTICLE V

CHILDREN AND THE FAMILY

SECTION 54. Primary Role of the Family. – The family shall be the central unit responsible for the survival, development, protection, and participation of children in the municipality. The Municipality Government shall exert all efforts to preserve the integrity of all families in the municipality.

SECTION 55. Primary Role of Parents. – Parents shall be primarily responsible for the nurturing, protection and disciplining of their children from infancy to adolescence in accordance with law. It shall be their primary obligation to provide for all the needs of their children and to inculcate in them the proper values necessary for the formation of their good character. In pursuit of these, parents shall have the following duties to their children:

- (a) To give them affection, companionship and understanding;
- (b) To extend to them the benefits of moral guidance, self-discipline and religious instructions; send their children to schools offering pre-elementary and basic education;
- (c) To supervise their activities, including their recreation;
- (d) To inculcate in them the value of industry, thrift and self-reliance;
- (e) To stimulate them 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;
- (i) To administer their property or properties, if any, according to their best interests, subject to the provisions of Articles 225 to 227 of the Family Code;
- (j) To send them to schools in order for them to be provided basic education; and

- (k) To ensure that they are able to access all health services provided by the government; and
- (l) To give their newborn child a name and have said child registered in the Office of the Municipal Registrar;

SECTION 56. Family and Community Support Program. – In order to enhance the capacity of parents or legal guardians to raise their children in a healthy, loving, and nurturing environment and in a manner that is consistent with the normal growth and development of a child, parent education shall be incorporated into the following:

- (a) Pre-marriage counselling seminars provided by the municipality;
- (b) Establishment and implementation of the parent effectiveness service program to strengthen parental involvement in their children's development and pursuant to Republic Act 11908;
- (c) Orientation for parents or legal guardians in public and private child development centers, elementary and secondary schools, including but not limited to, values formation, seminar on the rights of the child, and responsible parenthood;
- (d) Social welfare programs and services of the municipality;
- (e) Ensures implementation and provision of support services to Solo Parents in the performance of their parental role;
- (f) Development and integration of primary mental health services into the basic health services pursuant to Republic Act 11036.

Parent education shall include a reinforcement and expansion of existing training and capability building programs targeted at parents. These programs shall incorporate, when appropriate, training modules on children's rights, positive non-violent discipline, child abuse, juvenile justice, character development, and values formation.

ARTICLE VI THE LOCAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

SECTION 57. The Local Council for the Protection of Children. – The Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) created under Municipal Ordinance No. 06 S-2017, Section 35, enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan of Guiuan on 16 May 2017 on its Regular Session and approved by the Municipal Mayor on 16 May 2017, hereinafter referred to as the council, shall have the same membership and duties and responsibilities as provided under said Ordinance.

The creation of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children was also mandated in the Municipal Ordinance No. 06 S-2017, Section 36.

SECTION 58. Members of the LCPC Secretariat. – The Municipal Mayor shall appoint representatives from the Planning and Development Office, and Social Services Department to serve as members of the Secretariat of the council.

SECTION 59. Committees and Sub-Committees. – The council may organize committees or sub-committees to facilitate the performance of its functions. It may also call upon other departments or offices of the municipal government and other agencies for necessary assistance and support.

SECTION 60. Meetings. – The Council and its Committees shall hold regular meetings at least once every quarter or as often as may be necessary in order to hasten the facilitation of their mandated tasks.

SECTION 61. Quorum. – A majority of all the members of the Council, its Committees or sub-committees shall constitute a quorum. Said bodies shall not transact business without a quorum. An approval of the majority of the members present during meetings shall be required for the adoption of policies, proposals, programs, projects, activities or decisions.

SECTION 62. Local Development Plan for Children. – Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Code, the Council shall formulate the Municipality of Guian Development Plan for Children (MGDPC).

It shall be comprehensive, integrative, sustainable and be governed by multi- sectoral and inter-agency collaboration between the municipality and national governments, among service providers, families, and communities, and among the public and private sectors, non-government organizations, professional associations, and academic institutions. Systems, programs, projects, activities, and services that provide for the basic holistic needs of children for survival and development, protection and participation shall be necessary components of the Plan to promote the optimum growth and development of children.

The LDPC shall also promote the inclusion of children with special needs, provide for reasonable accommodation and accessible environments for children with disabilities and advocate respect for cultural and linguistic diversity.

SECTION 63. Resource Development. – The council shall establish a resource development system that shall enhance the funding support and human resource base for the implementation of this code, including public-private partnerships and' collaboration with international and local donor organizations

SECTION 64. Annual State of the Municipality's Children Report. – An Annual State of the Municipality's Children Report shall be prepared by the council that shall contain, at a minimum, an assessment of the LDPC, an accounting of all funds allocated by the different departments and offices of the Municipal Government for programs, projects and activities for children and future courses of action.

ARTICLE VII ROLES OF SECTORS

SECTION 65. The Barangay. – The Barangay shall ensure the enjoyment of the right of every child to live in a society that offers or guarantees safety, health, good moral environment and facilities for wholesome growth and development to children. In this respect, it shall be the responsibility of the community to:

- (a) Bring about a healthy environment necessary to the normal growth of children and the enhancement of their physical, mental and spiritual well-being;
- (b) Help institutions of learning, whether public or private, achieve the fundamental objectives of education;
- (c) Organize or encourage movements and activities for the furtherance of the interests of children;
- (d) Promote the establishment and maintenance of adequately equipped playgrounds, and other recreational facilities;

- (e) Support parent education programs by encouraging its members to attend and actively participate therein; Assist the Municipal Government in addressing issues relating to CICLs and design and implement preventive programs; and
- (f) Cooperate with public and private child welfare agencies in providing care, training, and protection to destitute, abandoned, neglected, abused, disabled children and children-at-risk.

SECTION 66. Educational Institutions. – Educational Institutions shall work together with parents, community organizations and agencies concerned with the activities for children. It is the responsibility of the school administrations to design and provide guidelines for the protection of children within their school premises. The city government shall coordinate with school officials to ensure that schools in the Municipality have adequate classrooms and instructional materials and facilities.

It shall also be the responsibility of school officials to ensure that the school environment is free from hazards to the health and safety of students and that there are adequate safety measures for any and all emergencies. Schools shall provide adequate dental and medical services to their students while they are in school.

School officials shall also endeavor to establish mechanisms that would help in the early detection, prevention a solution to abuses committed against children.

SECTION 67. The Media. – The Municipal Government shall partner with the media to inform and educate the general public on issues affecting children. Strategic partnerships with media establishments shall be undertaken for social marketing, alternative education and mass information and dissemination.

SECTION 68. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and People's Organizations (POs). They shall be partners of the Municipal Government in promoting the welfare of children particularly along prevention, protection, rehabilitation and re-integration programs and services through involvement in advocacy and social mobilization, capacity-building, data collection and management and the conduct of research and policy studies on children.

SECTION 69. The Philippine National Police. – The Philippine National Police shall ensure police visibility in places frequented by children especially in the evening to provide protection and immediate assistance in cases of harmful situations. Police Officers and force multipliers (Barangay Officials and Tanods) shall escort minors found loitering in public places beyond ten o'clock in the evening to their proper domicile, to ensure their safety. They should also advice their parents and/or guardians to limit the time they allow their children to stay outside their homes to until 10:00 o'clock in the evening, or when necessary.

SECTION 70. Hospitals and Other Health Facilities. – All hospitals and other health facilities as private physicians providing treatment for any case of maltreated or abused child shall within 48 hours from knowledge of the case report in writing to the Provincial Fiscal, or to the LCPC or to the nearest office of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

SECTION 71. Office of the Civil Registrar. – The Office of the Civil Registrar shall ensure the immediate registration of newborn children through regular coordination with the barangay health workers, midwives, hospitals, clinics, and other health facilities. It shall also issue foundling certificates for abandoned children in coordination with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office.

PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

SECTION 72. Promotion of the Code and other Relevant and Related Laws and International Instruments. – The Municipal Government shall conduct a periodic information dissemination campaign in order to promote understanding of this Code, and other relevant and related laws on children. This shall be undertaken in schools, offices, churches, and other relevant public spaces. Information, education, and communication materials shall be produced in English and Filipino to facilitate a better understanding of their contents.

SECTION 73. Promoting Awareness of Their Rights. - The Municipal Government shall coordinate with school officials and authorities in order that a discussion of the rights of children as enshrined in existing laws and other international instruments as well as other relevant and related information shall be integrated in the curriculum of all public and private elementary and high schools in the city. The same shall be done in other youth training activities as may be appropriate.

SECTION 74. Promoting Children's Rights Among Law Enforcers. – The Municipal Government, through the Social Services Department, shall devise a special course for law enforcers on children's rights, with special focus on child-friendly procedures in the handling of children. It shall request the Chief of Police of Guiuan to make this course compulsory and mandatory to all police officers assigned in the municipality.

SECTION 75. Promoting Children's Rights Among Government Service Providers. – Capacity building efforts focused on understanding children at various life stages, addressing age-specific concerns and issues, and promoting and protecting children's rights shall be spearheaded by the government for all government service providers in the municipality. Capability-building programs shall likewise focus on total child development and the exploration of culture and community-appropriate child development practices. Competency development shall be instituted through comprehensive and ladderized capability-building programs for service providers at different levels.

SECTION 76. Children's Month and Children's Day Celebrations. – The Municipality shall celebrate National Children's Month every November and National Children's Day on the 20th of November every year (Senate Bill No. 2543, 14th Congress of Republic of the Philippines) by conducting child-focused activities promoting the rights and responsibilities of children.

ARTICLE IX FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 77. Annual Investment Plan. – All departments and offices of the Municipal Government, including the barangays, shall formulate an annual investment plan for programs, projects, and activities on children.

SECTION 78. Penalties and sanctions. – Violations of any provision of this code shall be penalized and sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of applicable administrative, civil service, special and other appropriate laws. Where specific penalties and/or sanctions are provided in this Code, the same shall be applied without prejudice to the imposition of other penalties as may be provided in other laws.

SECTION 79. Separability Clause. – If any part or provision of this Code is held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions thereof which are not affected shall remain valid and continue to remain in force and effect.

SECTION 80. Repealing Clause. – All ordinances, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Code, are hereby amended or repealed accordingly.

SECTION 81. Effectivity Clause. – This Code shall take effect upon approval and compliance with the mandatory posting and publication requirements prescribed under Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code.

ENACTED BY THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF GUIUAN, EASTERN SAMAR, in its 15th Regular Session held on October 08, 2025.

HON. KINNA MAE G. KWAN
SB Member

HON. FLORIANO G. BAGRO, JR.
SB Member

HON. FRANCIS ALDOUS B. SISON
SB Member

HON. JOSUE P. SISON
SB Member

HON. ROGELIO O. CABLAO
SB Member

HON. CARLITO S. ABRUGAR, JR.
SB Member

HON. DOMINADOR G. CHUA, JR
SB Member

HON. ANTONIA R. CABLAO
SB Member

HON. MARY CHARMAINE G. VILLAR
SB Member
President – Liga ng mga Barangay

HON. ULDRICK FRANZDALE C. SOMORAY
SB Member
President – SK Federation

I certify to the correctness of the foregoing Ordinance which was duly enacted by the Sanggunian during its 15th Regular Session held on October 08, 2025:

RECTITO A. MELQUIADES
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

Attested by:

HON. VERONICA C. RAMIREZ
Municipal Vice-Mayor & Presiding Officer

Approved:
HON. ANNALIZA P. GONZALES – KWAN
Municipal Mayor