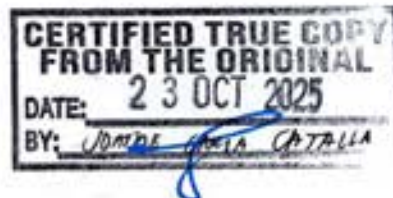




Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
CITY OF BACOOR
Office of the Mayor



10 January 2024

HON. JUANITO VICTOR C. REMULLA

Provincial Governor
Province of Cavite
Cavite Provincial Capitol Building
Trece Martires, Cavite

Dear Gov. Remulla,

Good day!

In compliance with Art. 59 (b) (1) Rule XII of Administrative Order 270, Series of 1992, this is to respectfully submit the attached Executive Order issued by the undersigned, for your review and appropriate action, to wit:

EO NO.	DATE	TITLE
14-2024	10 January 2024	AN ORDER ADOPTING THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF CITY ORDINANCE NO. 171-2021, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION CODE OF THE CITY OF BACOOR, CAVITE, AS AMENDED BY CITY ORDINANCE NO. 231-2022"

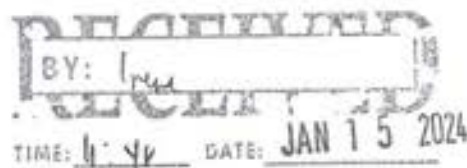
Thank you.

Very truly yours,


STRIKE B. REVILLA
City Mayor



PROVINCE OF CAVITE
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR
(046) 819-2311



Office of the Mayor **Strike**
Strike B. Revilla



SBR20240174





EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 14 - 2024
Series of 2024

**AN ORDER ADOPTING THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF CITY ORDINANCE NO. 171-2021, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS CHILD
DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION CODE OF THE CITY OF BACOOR,
CAVITE, AS AMENDED BY CITY ORDINANCE NO. 231-2022**

WHEREAS, Section 16 of R.A. No. 7160 provides that every local government unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare including the promotion of safety of its constituents and provision of adequate transportation facilities;

WHEREAS, the Sangguniang Panlungsod enacted and passed City Ordinance No. 171-2021, otherwise known as the "Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor" as Amended by City Ordinance No. 231-2022, which aims to facilitate the compliance of various stakeholders to the mandate of protecting and promoting the rights of children;

WHEREAS, the City Government of Bacoor recognizes the need to issue an Implementing Rules and Regulations pertinent to the above-mentioned Ordinance;

WHEREAS, the Office of the City Mayor of Bacoor, in coordination with the concerned city government offices, issued the above-mentioned Implementing Rules and Regulations that shall govern the "Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, STRIKE B. REVILLA, City Mayor of Bacoor, Cavite, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order for the adoption and implementation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended, herein attached.

Section 1. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).

Attached herein is the Implementing Rules and Regulations of City Ordinance No. 171-2021, as amended by CO No. 231-2022, which shall form part of this Executive Order. This shall be known as the "Implementing Rules and Regulations for the "Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended".

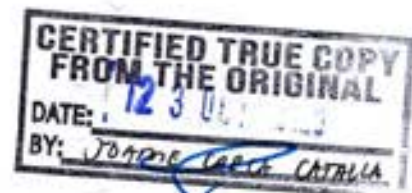
All affected offices and departments are hereby ordered to adopt the said implementing rules and regulations and be guided accordingly.





Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
CITY OF BACOOR

Office of the Mayor



Strict compliance and observance of all city government officials and employees to this IRR is hereby ordered.

Section 2. Repealing Clause.

All previously issued orders and directives inconsistent with any provision found herein shall be deemed repealed, revoked or amended accordingly.

Section 3. Separability Clause.

In the event that any provision found herein shall be judicially or administratively declared illegal or infirm, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

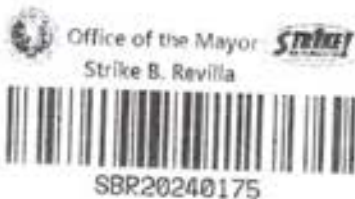
Section 4. Effectivity Clause.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately upon its signing and remain in full force and effect until repealed, revoked or amended accordingly.

SO ORDERED.

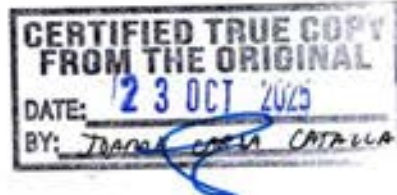
DONE this 10th day of January 2024 in the City of Bacoor, Province of Cavite.


STRIKE B. REVILLA
City Mayor



E.O. No. 14 - 2024
Page 2 of 2_{pg}





**IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
CITY ORDINANCE NO. 171-2021, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE CHILD
DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION CODE OF THE CITY OF BACOR, CAVITE,
AS AMENDED BY CITY ORDINANCE NO. 231-2022**

**RULE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 1. TITLE.

This shall be known and cited as the "Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as Amended by City Ordinance No. 231-2022".

Section 2. PURPOSE.

These Rules and Regulations are hereby promulgated to prescribe the procedures and guidelines for effectively implementing the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended, to facilitate compliance and achieve the objectives thereof.

Section 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

The City Government of Bacoor defends 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.

Section 4. COVERAGE.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all persons concerned affected by the implementation and enforcement of the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended.

Section 5. RULES ON INTERPRETATION.

The following rules shall be observed in the interpretation of this IRR:

1. Words used in the singular also include the plural. The reverse is also true;
2. Words used in the present tense shall also include the past tense. The reverse is also true;
3. The words "must", "shall", "will" and "may not," as used in this IRR, are mandatory;



4. The word "may" is permissive, while "should" is advisory and not mandatory or required;
5. When used with numbers, "up to X", "not more than X" and "a maximum of X" all include X;
6. Words or phrases not defined herein shall be interpreted in the context it was used in this IRR and in consideration of the reason why the Sangguniang Panlungsod used the said terms;
7. In interpreting words and phrases not defined herein, the meaning of the said term as popularly understood at the time this IRR was approved shall be used;
8. Any word, phrase, or term not enumerated above but used in this IRR shall be interpreted by considering the context in which it was used, its meaning as popularly understood, or its definition in either the Black's Law Dictionary or in the 2022 edition of Merriam-Webster Dictionary; and
9. Unless otherwise specified, any reference to the male gender in any provision of this IRR shall also include the female gender and vice versa.

Section 6. CONSTRUCTION.

These Implementing Rules and Regulations shall be liberally construed to carry out the policies embodied herein. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this IRR shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the protection of children and shall be construed to achieve the purposes for which this IRR was adopted.

This Implementing Rules and Regulations shall interfere with, abrogate, and annul any other ordinance, rule, order, memorandum, or guideline prevailing in the City of Bacoor prior to its approval that is inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance. Where any provision of this IRR imposes restrictions different from those imposed under other provisions of this IRR, the provision that is more restrictive or that imposes higher standards shall be controlled.

Section 7. DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS.

The rudimentary requirements of procedural and administrative due process shall be strictly observed prior to imposing any of the penalties specified hereunder. Thus, the City Mayor, the City Social Welfare and Development Officer, and all other city employees under them shall ensure that persons against whom the said penalties are intended to be imposed shall be:

1. Notified in writing of the acts committed or not vomited that constitute a violation of this IRR;
2. Given at least 24 hours from receipt of the notice within which to comply with the particular provision of the IRR that was allegedly violated;
3. Exempted from facing criminal prosecution after the suspected offender voluntarily pays the corresponding fine for the offense allegedly committed and
4. Allowed to defend himself in a proper court of law before the imposition of



any fine in case the suspected offender chooses to challenge the allegations against him.

Section 8. IMPLEMENTING OFFICES.

The Office of the City Mayor, in coordination with the City Social Welfare and Development Office, shall be the lead implementing agency for the implementation of this IRR. As may be directed by the City Mayor, other city government departments, units, or offices shall assist in effectively implementing this IRR.

RULE II DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 9. DEFINITION OF TERMS.

The following terms as used in this Implementing Rules and Regulations shall be understood to mean as follows:

1. "Barangay Council for the Protection of Children" is a council comprised of various barangay officials and selected barangay residents organized at the barangay level responsible for responding to the needs of children in their barangay and promoting/protecting the welfare of children. It is subordinate to the City Council for the Protection of Children.
2. "Bullying" is any severe or repeated use by one or more students of a written, verbal, or electronic expression, or a physical act or gesture, or any combination thereof, directed at another student that has the effect of actually causing or placing the latter in reasonable fear of physical or emotional harm or damage to his property; creating a hostile environment at school for the other student; infringing on the rights of the other student at school; or materially and substantially disrupting the education process or the orderly operation of a school; such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Any unwanted physical contact between the bully and the victim, like punching, pushing, shoving, kicking, stopping, tickling, headlocks, inflicting school pranks, teasing, fighting, and the use of available objects as weapons;
 - b. Any act that causes damage to a victim's psyche and/or emotional well-being;
 - c. Any slanderous statement or accusation that causes the victim undue emotional distress, like directing foul language or profanity at the target, name-calling, tormenting, and commenting negatively on the victim's looks, clothes, and body, and
 - d. Cyberbullying is any bullying done through technology or any electronic means.



3. "Children" refers to persons below eighteen (18) years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination because of a physical, mental, or psychological disability or condition;
4. "Child abuse" refers to the maltreatment, whether chronic or not, of the child, which includes any of the following:
 - a. Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse, and emotional maltreatment;
 - b. Any act by deeds or words which debases degrades, or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being, such as but not limited to engaging in mendicancy, prostitution, or sidewalk vending;
 - c. Unreasonable deprivation of his basic needs for survival, such as food, clothing, and shelter, or
 - d. Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of his growth and development or his permanent incapacity or death.
5. "Child at Risk" – a child who is vulnerable to, and at the risk of, committing criminal offenses because of personal, family, and social circumstances.
6. "Circumstances which gravely threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children" include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Being in a community where there is armed conflict or being affected by armed conflict-related activities;
 - b. Working under conditions hazardous to life, safety, and/or health that unduly interfere with their normal development;
 - c. 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;
 - d. Being a member of an indigenous cultural community and/or living under conditions of extreme poverty or in an area that is underdeveloped, unsafe, and/or lacks or has inadequate access to basic services needed for a good quality of life;
 - e. Being a victim of a man-made or natural disaster or calamity or
 - f. Circumstances analogous to those above stated that endanger the life, safety, or normal development of children.
7. "CITY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN" is a council organized at the city level that serves as the umbrella organization for all children's concerns and is comprised of various city government officials whose duties are directly co-related to the protection and/or development of children. The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children is subordinate to the CCPC and shall implement/comply with the latter's various policy directives.





the offender for the purpose of shaming, hurting, or embarrassing the victim], **"fraping"** [the unauthorized use by the bully of the offender's social media account and the unauthorized posting thereon of messages, pictures, memes, or videos that expose the offender to public ridicule, scorn, or bashing. It may also include the creation of a fake social media or email account under the name of the victim either to fool the victim or people who know the victim or to expose the victim to public ridicule, scorn, or bashing] or **"trolling"** [the intentional targeting of the victim by the offender with the malicious intent of causing the victim harm through the sending of offensive messages to the victim or through the spread of offensive messages against the victim over the internet], and **other forms of physical, emotional, psychological, or sexual abuse;**

- b. "Child trafficking" refers to the recruitment, obtaining, hiring, providing, offering, transportation, transfer, maintaining, harboring, or receipt of persons with or without the victim's consent or knowledge, within or across national borders by means of threat, or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation which includes at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, adoption, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation or when the adoption is induced by any form of consideration for exploitative purposes shall also be considered as 'trafficking in persons' even if it does not involve any of the means set forth in the preceding paragraph."

- c. Obscene publications such as but not limited to age-inappropriate novels, magazines, comics, articles, and indecent shows. A publication is considered "obscene" if - taking the publication as a whole - tends to deprave or corrupt a significant number of persons who are likely, having regard to relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it. Indecent shows refer to public exhibitions on stage, television, computers, tablets, or cellular phones that tend to offend generally accepted standards of morality or good taste, such as but not limited to [a] pornographic films, [b] lewd dance performances, fashion shows, or plays where the performers are naked, or [c] other public exhibitions where vulgar, discriminatory, or demeaning language directed against a person, race, or religion is being made.
- d. Other acts of abuse; and



- e. Circumstances that threaten or endanger the survival and normal development of children.
10. "Day Care" is the provision of substitute parental care and stimulating activities for the total development of children zero to five (0-5) years old when their parents are unable to take care of them during part of the day because of work and other justifiable reason.
 11. "Day Care Center" is a facility where an accredited daycare worker, particularly for children in the three-to-five (3-5) year age bracket, provides daycare services.
 12. "Diversion" shall refer to an alternative child-appropriate process of determining a juvenile's responsibility for an alleged offense, as well as in determining the measures, if any, to be undertaken by the juvenile and other persons without resorting to formal court adjudication.
 13. "Diversion Programs" shall refer to programs juveniles are required to undergo after being found responsible for an offense without the child being made to undergo formal court litigation.
 14. "Community Reintegration Programs" shall refer to the programs established to rehabilitate and prepare the child for reintegration into the community.
 15. "Katarungang Pambarangay" shall refer to Section 408-422 of the Local Government Code of 1991, commonly known as the "Katarungang Pambarangay Law."
 16. "Specially-abled Children," "Children with Disabilities," and "Children with Special Needs" are children with either physical or mental infirmities, whether congenital or acquired after birth.

RULE III RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CHILD

Section 10. RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

Every child residing in the City of Bacoor shall be entitled to the rights herein set forth without distinction as to legitimacy, filiation, gender, sexual preference, economic or social status, religion, political antecedence, and other factors. Every child residing in the City of Bacoor shall possess the following rights, which are classified into survival, development, protection, and participation rights.

Section 11. SURVIVAL RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.





Survival rights ensure the child's inherent right to life and to the needs that are most basic to existence, such as but not limited to the following:

1. The right to be born well, endowed with the dignity and worth of a human being from the moment of his or her conception.
2. The right to a wholesome family life that will provide him or her with love, care, understanding, guidance and counseling, and moral and material security.
3. In the case of dependent or abandoned children, the right to be provided with the nearest substitute of a home by the city government and
4. The right to a balanced diet, adequate clothing, sufficient shelter, proper medical attention, and all the basic physical requirements of a healthy and vigorous life.

Section 12. DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

"Development Rights" refer to the rights of a child to education, and to develop her or his personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent. These include participation in cultural activities, access to appropriate and relevant information, and opportunities for rest, play, and leisure. The following are the development rights of every child residing in the City of Bacoor:

1. The right to a well-grounded development of her or his personality to the end that she or he may become a happy, useful, and active member of society specifically:
 - a. The specially-abled child shall be given the opportunity and encouragement by the City of Bacoor to develop his special talents by being given access to special schools or activities tailored to hone his/her talents to be developed or established by the city government or by the private sector under the regulatory powers of the State;
 - b. The emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted child shall be treated with sympathy and understanding and shall be entitled to treatment and competent care to be provided by the City of Bacoor or by private entities under the supervision of the City Social Welfare and Development Office by the City Health Office, or by the appropriate national agency;
 - c. The physically or mentally disabled child shall be given treatment, education, and care required by her or by his particular condition to be provided by the City of Bacoor or by private entities under the supervision of the Department of Education, City Social Welfare and Development Office, by the City Health Office, or by any other appropriate national agency;
 - d. The right to be brought up in an atmosphere of morality and rectitude for the enrichment and the strengthening of her or his character;



- e. The right to grow up as a free individual in an atmosphere of peace, understanding, tolerance, and universal sisterhood/brotherhood, and with the determination to contribute her or his share in the building of a better world.
2. Every child residing in the City of Bacoor has the right to compulsory primary education and readily accessible higher education.
3. Every child residing in the City of Bacoor has the right to full opportunities for safe and wholesome recreational activities.
4. Every child residing in the City of Bacoor has the right to live in a community that can offer her or him an environment free from pernicious influences and conducive to promoting her or his health and cultivating her or his desirable traits and attributes.

Section 13. PROTECTION RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

"Protection Rights" are those rights protecting the child from all forms of abuse and discrimination, such as protection from cruelty, torture, arbitrary separation from family, abuses in the justice and penal system, involvement in armed conflict, child labor, drug abuse, and exploitation. Every child residing in the City of Bacoor has the following protection rights:

1. Demand the opportunity to be heard in any quasi-judicial and/or administrative proceedings affecting him or her in the barangay where he/she resides or in the school that he/she attends;
2. Demand that he/she be accompanied by his/her parents or guardians, or to be represented by a counsel of his own choosing in any quasi-judicial and/or administrative proceedings affecting him or her in the barangay where he/she resides or in the school that he/she attends. PROVIDED that if the child cannot afford to pay for the services of counsel, does not know an attorney, or does not know how to engage the services of a counsel - the City Social Welfare and Development Office shall provide counsel to protect the child at the expense of the city government;
3. Demand to be taken into custody by the City Social Welfare and Development Office or by the Philippine National Police where his/her safety or well-being requires such custody. PROVIDED that if the child is incapable of making such a demand, or is being prevented from making such a demand, or does not know how to make such a demand - the City Social Welfare and Development Office is hereby empowered to take custody of the child even without any request from the child or from his/her parents/guardians. PROVIDED further that the said office may only exercise the power herein granted to the CSWDO if its Head has reasonable basis to believe that the child is in danger or might be in danger;



4. Free medical treatment or checkup when he/she becomes a victim of abuse and to demand that the cost of such treatment be paid by the person/s who subjected him/her to such abuse upon order of a court of law;
5. Demand that his/her cellphone, gadgets, and other personal effects not be opened or accessed without his/her written consent and in the presence of his/her guardian/s or parent/s;
6. Right against self-incrimination;
7. Right to refuse to give teachers and other adults access to his/her cellphone or other gadgets that may result in the violation of his/her right against self-incrimination;
8. Right against being subjected to cruel and unusual punishment or to punishments that would diminish his/her dignity or that would humiliate him/her;
9. Right to question the teachings of his/her elders and teachers respectfully and
10. Any other right or privilege granted to him/her by law, ordinance, regulation, department orders of national agencies, or international treaty by virtue of his/her being a child.

Section 14. PARTICIPATION RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

"Participation rights" refer to the child's right to participate in matters that affect him/her most by providing all appropriate venues where he/she can express his/her opinions freely and have these opinions taken into account, involvement in decision-making and a consultative process, freedom of association and peaceful assembly either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body in a manner consistent with pertinent laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, department orders of national agencies or treaties.

1. Every child has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance;
2. Every child has the right to freedom of speech. This right shall include seeking, receiving, and imparting information and ideas. As such, all private and public high schools in the City of Bacoor shall be required to organize student publications within their schools subject to the pertinent provisions of Republic Act No. 7079 (the Campus Journalism Act of 1991) and debate clubs subject to the Asian parliamentary rules of debate and/or the British parliamentary rules of debate;



3. Every child has the right to express his or her opinions freely and to have these opinions taken into account in any matter of procedure affecting him or her and
4. Every child has the right to privacy and shall be protected against unlawful interference with such privacy, family, home, or correspondence, including the use of his/her cell phone and other gadgets before, after, or in between classes and against unlawful attacks against his or her honor and reputation.

Section 15. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHILD.

Every child, regardless of the circumstances of birth, sex, religion, social status, political antecedents, and other factors, shall:

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

RULE IV ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF VARIOUS SECTORS

Section 16. THE FAMILY.

The family is the central unit responsible for the primary socialization of children, which is important in preventing children's rights violations. The City Government shall fund and implement such projects, plans, and programs that will preserve the integrity of





the family, including the extended family. Such projects, plans, and programs shall be included in the city government's annual and supplemental budgets.

Section 17. PRIMARY RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

The family is primarily responsible for nurturing and protecting children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values, and norms of their society shall begin in the family. The parents shall have the right to the company of their children and, in relation to all other persons or institutions dealing with children's development, the primary right and obligation to provide for their upbringing.

Section 18. RIGHT TO DISCIPLINE CHILDREN.

Parents have the right to discipline their minor children as may be necessary to form their good character, provided it does not fall under the prohibited acts mentioned in this IRR. Parents may require obedience from their minor children to just and reasonable rules, suggestions, and admonitions.

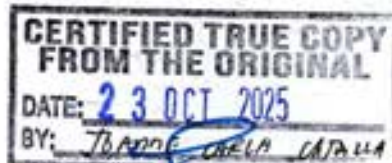
Section 19. FREE COUNSELING OF PARENTS ON EFFECTIVE WAYS OF DISCIPLINING A CHILD.

The City Social Welfare and Development Office shall develop a program that will give free counseling to parents on effective ways of disciplining a child. The said program shall be developed in conjunction with parenting experts, child psychologists, educators, and other experts in the fields of child development, child abuse, and juvenile delinquency. The said program shall be developed within one (1) year following the date of effectivity of this Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended, and shall be submitted to the City Child Protection Council for approval.

Section 20. GENERAL DUTIES OF PARENTS.

Parents shall have the following general duties toward their children:

1. To give them affection, companionship, and understanding;
2. To extend to them the benefits of moral guidance, self-discipline, and religious instruction;
3. To supervise their activities, including their recreation;
4. To inculcate in them the value of industry, thrift and self-reliance;
5. To stimulate their interest in civic affairs, teach them the duties of citizenship, and develop their commitment to their country;
6. To advise them properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being;
7. To always set a good example;



8. To provide them with adequate support, as defined in Article 194 of the Family Code;
9. To administer their property, if any, according to their best interest, subject to the provisions of Articles 225 to 227 of the Family Code; and
10. Such other duties would redound to the strengthening of the family and the physical, emotional, mental, and moral well-being of the child.

Section 21. SEPARATION OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES.

Every effort shall be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their families owing to force majeure or in their own best interest, the City Social Welfare and Development Office and the other departments and units of the city government shall make the necessary arrangements for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in children upbringing in their own cultural milieu.

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

Section 22. ROLE OF WOMEN.

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

Section 23. ROLE OF FATHERS.

Fathers play a vital role in their children's lives. Policies and legislation shall be enacted, and programs shall be designed to include their critical role. Fathers shall be equally responsible for the rearing and nurturing the children in the home and be their role models. Equal opportunity shall be provided to the children of the male gender for them to benefit from health, nutrition, and other basic services for their full growth.

Section 24. ROLE OF SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN.

The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as established under the Local Government Code of 1991 and pursuant to the relevant provisions of Republic Act No. 10742 (the "SK Reform Act of 2015") shall, in addition to its powers and functions actively involve itself in the formulation and implementation of prevention and protection programs in the



community. It shall coordinate with the barangay councils for the welfare of children for this purpose.

The SK shall devote at least 50% of its annual budget to address the following issues:

1. Equitable access to quality education (such as free Wi-Fi access for students studying at home, library on Wheels, free mentorship programs for out-of-school youth, and the like);
2. Environmental protection (such as the implementation of the "Waste Segregation from Source policy," the prevention of littering or smoke belching in public, the education of the youth on the importance of the environment to their future, and the like);
3. Climate change adaptation (such as the installation of solar panels on residential rooftops or the barangay hall, the planting of trees, and other similar projects aimed at minimizing the carbon footprint of the barangay);
4. Disaster risk reduction resiliency (such as the printing of direction guides on the barangay disaster risk reduction plan of the barangay, the training of the youth on disaster preparedness, and the like);
5. Youth employment and livelihood (such as partnering with the Public Employment Services Office to find jobs for the youth or with the City Livelihood and Development Unit to provide livelihood training for the youth in their barangay);
6. Health promotion and drug abuse prevention;
7. Gender sensitivity (such as the holding of forums on gender sensitivity, educating barangay residents on gender insensitive behavior, discouraging the holding of activities in the barangay that expose LGBTQ community members to public ridicule or stereotyping, and the like);
8. Sports development, which shall include playing traditional Filipino games such as taguan, luksong tinik, patintero, and the like;
9. Capability building with emphasis on leadership training through the holding of online training seminars in partnership with prestigious business groups (such as the Makati Business Club and the like) or educational institutions (such as the Development Academy of the Philippines) and other analogous programs; and
10. Other programs that directly impact children's protection and development.

Section 25. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE CITY SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE.

Aside from the duties and responsibilities reposed upon the CSWDO by law, ordinance, and various government regulations, the said Office shall also perform the following duties:

1. Defend children from any form of abuse by filing the necessary legal action against any person or institution that violates the rights of the child as embodied in Sections 10 to 14 of these Rules, in other city ordinances, and in various pertinent laws and regulations;





2. File the necessary legal action in a court of law to restrain any person or institution from performing any activity that hinders the development of children, endangers a child, or imperils the values and morals of children, including the temporary engagement of a lawyer for the sole purpose of defending the rights of a child accused of committing a crime if the city or national government cannot provide competent legal representation for the said child;
3. Administer, manage, and supervise any and all facilities owned by the city government designed to protect or rehabilitate children at risk or children in conflict with the law;
4. Propose such plans and programs to the Sangguniang Panlungsod as may be needed to promote the welfare of the child;
5. Visit any home, office, establishment, or office where the rights of children are being violated and undertake the appropriate actions to stop such violations and protect children;
6. Ask for assistance from police or barangay authorities to enforce the rights of a child or to protect a child from abuse and
7. Such other duties would redound to the benefit and protection of any child residing in, working at, passing through, or visiting the City of Bacoor.

Section 26. ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (CCPC) AND THE BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (BCPC).

The City Council for the Protection of Children shall have the following duties and functions:

1. Formulate plans, programs, and policies for children that are gender-fair, culturally relevant, and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of children up to eighteen (18) years old;
2. Serve as the primary agency to coordinate with and assist the City Government in the adoption of Juvenile Intervention Programs;
3. Prepare an Annual Work and Financial Plan for children and recommend appropriation to the Sangguniang Panlungsod equivalent to 1% of the Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) of the City;
4. Coordinate with other agencies and institutions in the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of plans for children and Juvenile Intervention and Diversion Programs in the community;
5. Provide technical assistance and recommend financial support to Barangay Councils for the protection of children;
6. Promote the education of every child within the City;



7. Advocate for the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds, daycare centers, and other facilities necessary for child and youth developments within the City;
8. Advocate and recommend local legislation promoting child survival, protection, participation, and development, especially on the quality of television and media print and coverage, which are detrimental to children;
9. Conduct capability-building programs to enhance knowledge and skills in handling concerns relating to children;
10. Document barangay best practices relating to children and juvenile intervention and prevention;
11. Protect and assist children in need of special protection and manage cases filed against child abusers in coordination with the proper agencies/institutions;
12. Monitor situation reports on children and prepare quarterly updates, including implementing various children development programs, and recommend to the Sangguniang Panlungsod for consideration and application and
13. Perform such other functions as other related laws or ordinances may be authorized, especially on matters of child and parent education, health, and entertainment.

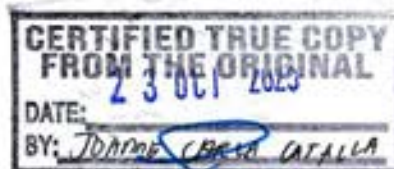
The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children shall have the following duties and functions:

1. Implement the various policy directives set forth by the CCPC, the City Mayor, or the Sangguniang Panlungsod;
2. Provide effective and sufficient provisions on the basic social needs of children and of the youth residing within the barangay, which shall include projects and programs for children and youth welfare and
3. Implement the various applicable provisions of this IRR, other ordinances, and national laws pertaining to child development and protection within the territorial jurisdiction of the barangay.

RULE V PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Section 27. THE BATANG BACOOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The Batang Bacoor Development Plan (the "Plan") is the comprehensive program of the City of Bacoor for the development of every child residing in the City. It was developed based on the belief that raising a child takes an entire community. The various projects and programs embodied herein shall be funded annually by the city government and shall be continuing in nature such that they shall be implemented and funded every year unless the same are amended, revised, discontinued, or revoked by the Sangguniang Panlungsod as recommended by the City Council for the Protection of Children.



Section 28. VARIOUS PROGRAMS UNDER THE BATANG BACOOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

In addition to programs mandated to be implemented by the city government pursuant to various orders of the DSWD, the following programs shall be annually funded by the city government pursuant to the Batang Bacoor Development Program and shall be implemented in coordination with the DepEd, the DSWD, and other government agencies concerned:

1. The "Batang Masaya Program";
2. The "Sen. Raul Roco Campus Journalism Cup"; and
3. The "Bacoor Inter-Schools Debate Championships."

Section 29. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.

The City Social Welfare and Development Office, in consultation with the City Council for the Protection of Children, identified the projects and programs appearing hereunder. As such, the said projects and programs shall be enforced and implemented by all city and barangay officials and employees required to do so under the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended.

Section 30. THE BATANG MASAYA PROGRAM.

The Batang Masaya Program aims to achieve the following:

1. Promote physical activity among children by encouraging them to play traditional Filipino games within their neighborhoods in places especially devoted by the barangay for such activities;
2. Enhance the sense of identity of children by familiarizing them with Filipino culture through the learning of traditional games;
3. Improving the sense of community in various barangays by (a) requiring parents, barangay officials, and other sectors of the community to join hands in providing a safe play environment for children and (b) encouraging adults to take part in playing traditional games;
4. Weaning children away from the clutches of criminality by providing them with fun yet inexpensive outlets for their youthful exuberance and
5. Provide sports activities that barangays can implement annually at minimal cost to the city government compared to mainstream sports such as basketball and volleyball while teaching positive values.

All barangays in the City of Bacoor must provide areas within their respective territorial jurisdictions where the said traditional games can be played safely. Members of the community shall be encouraged by the Punong Barangay to act as umpires, coaches, or safety officers on a rotating basis while playing the said games.



The CSWDO shall formulate the guidelines for holding an inter-barangay Batang Masaya Championships that shall be open for all children aged six to twelve. Only traditional games such as taguan, tumbang preso, luksong baka, patintero, and the like shall be played in the said games, and each barangay shall be represented by their respective teams who shall be chosen based on criteria agreed upon by a five-member Council of Elders appointed by the Punong Barangay of each barangay. The said competition shall be held every Saturday of October in observance of National Children's Day, which is held every 17th day of October.

The administrators of public and private schools are likewise mandated to provide places within the premises of their respective schools where traditional Filipino games can be played safely. Physical education classes for elementary students shall include instructions on how to play the various traditional Filipino games such as patintero, habulan, taguan, tumbang preso, and the like in coordination with the CSWDO and the DepEd.

The prizes to be won by the competing teams shall consist of a cash award, which shall be used by the barangay council concerned for beautifying or improving their barangay, and individual cash prizes for the members of the winning teams. Such prizes shall be taken from the funds available from the city government.

Each barangay participating in the said competitions shall be prohibited from spending lavishly on uniforms, streamers, or prizes to not teach the participants the evils of materialism at such an early age. Moreover, the Punong Barangay must stress to the participants that they are participating in the competition to benefit their community and not just for the sake of winning.

Any act of cheating done with the knowledge or participation of any barangay official or employee or by any government employee in the conduct of the said games or competition shall be considered an act of dishonesty punishable with the appropriate disciplinary action pursuant to pertinent civil service rules.

Section 31. THE SEN. RAUL ROCO CAMPUS JOURNALISM CUP PROGRAM.

Named after the late principal author of Republic Act No. 7079 (the Campus Journalism Act of 1991), who was also a campus journalist during his younger days, the Sen. Raul Roco Campus Journalism Cup shall provide a venue where budding campus journalists in all private and public elementary and high schools will learn the rudiments of journalism and enhance their ability not only to express themselves but to also voice out the concerns of their contemporaries with particular emphasis on editorial writing. This program shall complement the existing journalism-related curriculum of the DepEd and shall make it mandatory for private schools to adopt journalism classes in their school curriculum. The City Government shall provide financial assistance to all public schools that have an existing journalism curriculum and shall finance the annual holding of the said Cup. The DepEd (Bacoor City Division), the CSWDO, and the Office of the City Mayor shall formulate the implementing guidelines for the said competition.



Section 32. THE BACOR CITY INTER-SCHOOLS DEBATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Bacor City Inter-Schools Debate Championships shall be an annual competition open to all private and public high schools. The city government shall fund the said competition. The owners and/or administrators of all schools operating within the City of Bacor shall be required to actively support the said competition by opening debate clubs within their respective schools. The DepEd shall make it mandatory for all schools operating within the City of Bacor to adopt debating clubs in their respective institutions to achieve the following:

1. Improve the communication and reasoning skills of students;
2. Teach the youth how to disagree with each other without resorting to violence;
3. Train the youth to be more up-to-date with local and international current events;
4. Bridge the communication gap separating students of public schools and private schools;
5. Train the youth on how to become effective communicators and public speakers and
6. Train the participants on how to become critical thinkers.

Section 33. THE COMMUNITY APPROACH.

The CSWDO shall promote community involvement in addressing community-wide issues and improving the overall environment of the neighborhood to prevent violation of children's rights through the mobilization of human resources within the community. Volunteerism among members of the community to assist in the implementation of the programs shall be encouraged. Community-based services and programs that respond to young persons' special needs, problems, interests, and concerns and offer appropriate counseling and guidance to children and their families should be developed or strengthened where they exist.

Section 34. PERIODIC ASSESSMENT OF THE BATANG BACOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

The Batang Bacor Development Program shall be reviewed and assessed yearly by the City Government of Bacor in coordination with the local councils for the welfare of children. The programs shall be reviewed by the City Council for the welfare of children as to their effectiveness in preventing children's rights violations based on the indicators identified in the programs and may be modified accordingly.

Section 35. PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

Prevention programs shall be an important component of the Batang Bacor Development Program, which will be implemented primarily by the CSWDO through the



local councils of children, schools, youth organizations, and other concerned agencies. These programs shall consist of three levels:

1. Primary prevention- general measures to promote social justice and equal opportunity that tackle perceived root causes of children's rights violations, such as poverty and other forms of marginalization;
2. Secondary prevention - measures to assist children who are identified as being more particularly at risk, such as those whose parents are in special difficulty or are not caring appropriately for them;
3. Tertiary prevention - schemes to avoid and prevent children's rights violations from happening again. In all three levels of prevention, official intervention should be pursued primarily in the overall interest of the young person and guided by fairness and equity.

Section 36. OTHER PROACTIVE PROGRAMS.

1. Primary Health Core. - The City Government of Bacoor shall implement primary health care and nutrition programs for children in coordination with the City Health Office and the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development.
2. 36.2. Promotion of Primary Health Care Programs. - The barangay health centers shall implement the primary health care programs. Each barangay center shall designate a barangay child health officer to monitor children's health at the barangay level, with a salary commensurate to the task assigned. To further ensure the implementation of this section, the City Government of Bacoor shall take the following measures:
 - a. To combat disease and malnutrition within the framework of primary health care through the application of readily available technology, health and nutrition education, and the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollutants;
 - b. To establish a comprehensive Parents Orientations Development Program which includes gender-responsive courses on reproductive health, child help, and child-rearing practices in the context of Filipino psychology;
 - c. To monitor the full implementation of the Milk Code of the Philippines and advocate for the prosecution of milk firms that violate such code;
 - d. To conduct massive information and education on breastfeeding utilizing existing reference materials for effective breastfeeding education programs. Integrating information on breastfeeding shall be an integral part of all school curriculums and
 - e. To require all commercial and industrial establishments to construct breastfeeding rooms in their respective premises.



3. Child and Gender Sensitivity Training for Health Workers. - All City and barangay health workers shall be required to attend training courses on child and gender sensitivity to be conducted by organizations duly accredited by the City Council for the Welfare of Children. Failure to attend such training seminars shall be considered an act of insubordination that is punishable with the appropriate disciplinary action.
4. Child-and Family-Friendly Hospitals in Bacoor City. - All hospitals in the City of Bacoor shall set up child-friendly units to include rooming-in facilities and pediatric-appropriate mechanisms and gadgets. They shall also not deny husbands/partners inside the delivery room during the delivery of their wives-partners. Newly-born children shall be discharged from hospitals even if their parents have not paid their hospital bills in full by requiring such parents or guardians to execute duly notarized promissory notes.
5. Program for Children with Special Needs. - The City Government of Bacoor shall conduct a periodic child-focused and child-specific comprehensive survey on children with disabilities in the City as a basis for more systematic coordination of services (health, nutrition, and education) for children's special needs. The said survey shall be conducted by the CSWDO twice a year in coordination with the Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Office of the City of Bacoor. The said offices shall submit the survey results to the Office of the City Mayor, the City Council, and the DSWD.
6. Educators and Health Professionals Training for the Special Programs with Children with Special Needs. - A training program for educators and health professionals handling children with disabilities and special needs shall be undertaken by the CSWDO every year in cooperation with the private sector and the DepEd. Attendance in the said training programs shall be mandatory, and failure to attend the same without just cause shall be considered a violation of this Section.

Section 37. THE UNDER SIX PROGRAM.

The City of Bacoor shall implement a program for the benefit of children aged six years old and below subject to the following:

1. The Under Six Program Framework. - The City Government of Bacoor shall ensure the child's survival and development to the maximum extent possible. The program on survival and development shall include the following:
 - a. Monitoring of registration of births and the completion of the immunization series for the prevention of tuberculosis, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, and other diseases for which





vaccines have been developed for administration to children up to six (6) years of age;

- b. The barangay officials and their barangay-level support systems may call upon law enforcement agencies when there is an abused, neglected, and exploited child who needs to be rescued from an unbearable home situation;
- c. A Reproductive Health Care Center for pregnant mothers for prenatal and neonatal care and, in the proper case, for delivery of the infant under conditions that will eliminate or minimize risk to mother and child, provided that high-risk mothers shall be referred to the proper tertiary or secondary care service personnel or facility and children who are at risk from any condition or illness will be brought thereto for care; Provided further that, hilots (traditional birth attendants) and barangay health workers are provided the needed basic training for normal delivery and are trained to recognize high-risk pregnancies which should be referred to competent obstetrical and pediatric medical care;
- d. A barangay-level network of assistance from among the adults of the community for the total development and protection of children;
- e. Unstructured combined with structured learning exercises for children under early childhood education shall be instituted in the daycare centers respecting the participation rights of the child and
- f. A pool of trained daycare or child development workers with an upgraded salary scheme commensurate to their assigned tasks based on the mandated pay scales as determined by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

Section 38. SETTING UP OF POPULATION-BASED DAY CARE CENTERS.

Pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 10410 (the Early Years Act of 2013), daycare centers shall be set up in every barangay in the City of Bacoor. The curriculum and programs to be implemented in the said centers shall comply with the provisions of RA 10410 and its implementing guidelines. The number of such centers shall depend on the population level of the children and how depressed the barangay is as determined by the CSWDO. Funding for the construction of the said centers shall be taken from the available funds of the barangay concerned or that of the city government. The City Engineer is hereby mandated to design and construct the said centers based on the recommendations of the City Health Office, the CSWDO, and the City Mayor.

Section 39. IMPORTANCE OF DAY CARE SERVICE.



Daycare service addresses the needs in the crucial stages of a child's growth. By the age of five (5), a child's brain has already grown to 90 percent of its adult weight, and much of how he/she envisions and interacts with the world has been shaped. Thus, the child's formative years and the care he/she gets during this period would significantly affect his/her learning capacity and personal and social interaction well into adulthood.

While parents have the primary responsibility to provide for their children's physical, emotional, psychological, mental, and social needs, daycare services aim to supplement the inability of some parents to provide their children with the proper care and home environment.

Specifically, the Day Care Center aims to help the child:

- a. Become physically fit through proper care and nutrition;
- b. Develop self-confidence, self-statement, and self-discipline;
- c. Relate well with others;
- d. Developmental, intellectual, verbal, and psychomotor skills;
- e. Develop strong spiritual, socio-cultural, and nationalistic values as well as positive attitudes towards the family, community, and society in general; and
- f. Be protected from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, and exploitation.

Section 40. SETTING UP OF DAY CARE CENTERS BY COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS.

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

Section 41. DAY CARE WORKER AND SUPPORT GROUP.

The City/barangay shall pay for the daycare workers' (DCW) allowance and salary. The DSWD shall provide continuing technical assistance to the center. A Community Volunteer Parents Group shall be organized to be an effective support group for the center. The volunteer group shall help mobilize resources for the improvements of the center, acquisition of more learning materials and play equipment, and other support activities.

Section 42. LOCAL CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

In support of the thrust for the socio-cultural development of children in the City of Bacoor, the City government shall invest in promoting and producing local literature for children and other relevant educational materials.





The CSWDO, in coordination with the Department of Education and the City Tourism and Cultural Affairs Department, shall provide printed or audiovisual educational and learning materials highlighting local literature that are appropriate for daycare children. The CSWDO may also partner with publishing companies that offer similar learning materials.

Section 43. OTHER CHILD-FRIENDLY FACILITIES.

The City of Bacoor's partnership with NGOs and civic organizations is also encouraged to put up and maintain other child-friendly facilities such as but not limited to libraries, museums, parks, and playgrounds.

Section 44. MANDATORY CELEBRATION OF NOVEMBER AS NATIONAL CHILDREN'S MONTH.

The month of November of every year is hereby mandated to be observed and celebrated as National Children's Month pursuant to Republic Act No. 10661, which was signed into law on 25 May 2015. The CSWDO, in coordination with the DepEd and other stakeholders, shall prepare programs in celebration of National Children's Month and shall conduct child-focused activities for the month, promoting the rights and responsibilities of Filipino children as well as the obligations of the people and institutions responsible in ensuring the well-being Filipino children.

Section 45. ESTABLISHMENT AND RATIONALE OF THE RESIDENTIAL AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES.

Residential and Rehabilitation Facilities (RRF) in strategic places within the City of Bacoor are hereby established pursuant to the relevant provisions of the 1987 Constitution, Republic Act No. 7610, and Republic Act 8505. The administration and operation of the CIC shall be the primary responsibility of the CSWDO in cooperation with the CHO. The services of the center shall not be limited to abused children but shall equally cater to the other vulnerable sectors of society, particularly women. The CSWDO shall identify the ideal location where the CIC should be constructed as well as take an active role in the design and construction of the said facility pursuant to relevant guidelines of the DSWD.

Section 46. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESIDENTIAL AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES.

The Residential and Rehabilitation Facilities (RRF) shall have the following objectives:

1. To provide temporary shelter and basic services to abused children and women;



2. To network with non-government organizations and government agencies for the provision of the needed medical, psycho-social, and legal services necessary in restoring/building the self-esteem of its clients;
3. To encourage and build the capacities of abused children and women to come into the open and pursue cases in court whenever they are ready;
4. To provide life skills and livelihood training to abused children and women while in the center to enable them to be productive and as a form of therapy;
5. To provide livelihood assistance and placement to abused children and women who are ready to be reintegrated with their families and communities;
6. To conduct a City-wide education and advocacy program aimed at raising public awareness of the evils of child abuse and domestic violence and massive information dissemination of the rights of children and women;
7. To link up with various national and local government entities mandated to formulate and enforce legislation aimed at the protection of children and women for policy reforms and enforcement of laws and
8. Perform other functions that contribute to developing and protecting children and women.

Section 47. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONS OF THE RRF.

1. The City Council for the Welfare of Children will formulate the organizational structure of the center depending on the need for its services;
2. The member agencies of the City Council for the Welfare of Children and other national agencies and NGOs that have pledged support for the center will sign a Memorandum of Agreement for their commitment of service and/or resources to ensure the sustainability of the center's services;
3. The RRF will be under the supervision of the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development;
4. The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development and the City Council for the Welfare of Children shall issue the necessary rules, policies, regulations, and guidelines to implement the RRF programs effectively.

Section 48. BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE RESIDENTIAL AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES (RRF) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.

The City government of Bacoor shall provide support for the construction, maintenance, and continued operations of the Residential and Rehabilitation Facilities (RRF) by appropriating specific funds, which shall form part of the office of the CSWDO's annual appropriation. Disbursement of the said budget shall be in accordance with the existing government accounting and auditing rules and regulations.





Article VI
SPECIAL CONCERNS

Section 49. MANDATORY PROGRAMS TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT, CHILD TRAFFICKING.

The following mandatory programs shall be implemented by the CSWDO, the CCPC, and the Office of the City Mayor in all schools in the City of Bacoor to ensure the protection of school children from abuse, sexual harassment, and/or child trafficking:

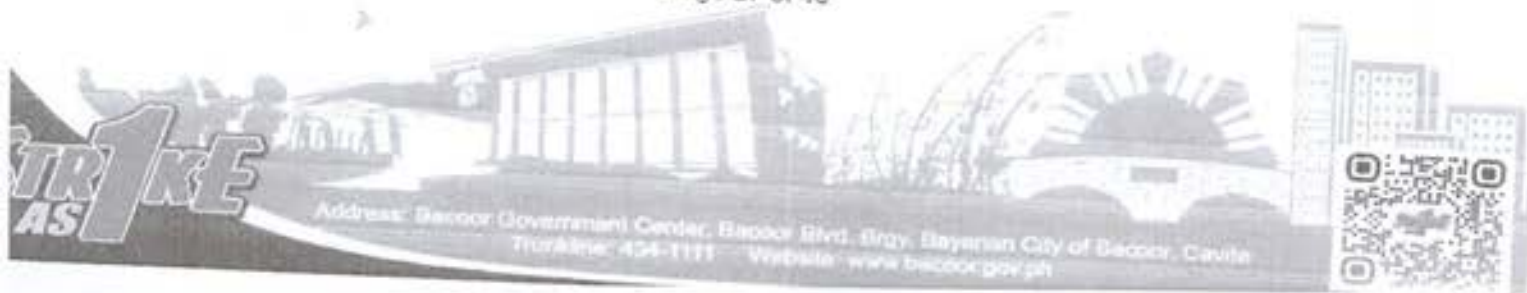
1. **Child Rights Posters:** the City Information Office, in coordination with the CSWDO, the CCPC, and civil society organizations advocating child protection and development, shall formulate/design a poster effectively explaining to school children the meaning of abuse, sexual harassment, and/or child trafficking and how they can protect themselves against perpetrators of those acts. The said poster design, once approved by the CCPC, shall be printed at the expense of the city government and shall be posted in all classrooms, canteens, and bathrooms in all private and public schools in the city. The said poster design must also indicate in very simple terms how a child subjected to abuse, sexual harassment, and/or child trafficking can anonymously call a hotline to be maintained by the CSWDO. The removal of the said posters without the authority of the CCPC and the refusal of a school administration to comply with this provision shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance.
2. **Child Rights Hotline:** the CSWDO shall establish, operate, and maintain a Child Rights Hotline (to be known as a "Bantay Batang Bacoor Hotline") that children subjected to abuse, sexual harassment, and/or child trafficking can call to report the criminal acts that were done or are being done against them. The said hotline shall be operated by city government personnel or by volunteers whom the CSWDO has trained to handle crises involving children. The right to privacy of children and of the persons mentioned in the said complaints shall be protected by the CSWDO.
3. **Mandatory Classroom Seminars on Abuse, Sexual Harassment, and Child Trafficking in All Schools in the City of Bacoor:** the CCPC, in coordination with the DepEd and the owners of all private schools in the City of Bacoor, shall conduct mandatory classroom seminars on how children can recognize abuse, sexual harassment, and/or child trafficking, how they can protect themselves against the said criminal acts, and what to do in case they were victims of the said acts. Not more than 30 schoolchildren shall attend the said seminars, and they shall be conducted with the knowledge of the parents/guardians of the children. A separate seminar on the same topic to be attended by the parents/guardians of each class shall also be held by the CCPC. The holding of the said seminars shall be a continuing project of the CCPC and may be done on





any school day in a manner that is least disruptive to the academic training of the school children.

4. **Mandatory Creation of Child Protection Committees in All Schools in the City of Bacoor.** The Principal, Administrator, President, or Owner of all schools located and operating within the City of Bacoor must create a Child Protection Committee.
 - a. **Composition of the Child Protection Committee.** Each Committee shall be comprised of the school's guidance counselor or if the school has no guidance counselor, any teacher in the said school who has undergone training with the CCPC on handling and investigating child abuse cases as Chairperson. Each committee shall have four members. Two of the said members shall be the President and Vice President of the Parents-Teachers Association of the said school, both of whom should not be employees of the same school where they will serve as committee members. In case one of the said members is disqualified, the PTA shall choose who among its officers shall become a member of the Committee. The other two committee members shall be a representative of the City Social Welfare and Development Office, who must be either a lawyer or any other person who has undergone training on how to handle and investigate child abuse cases, and the school principal.
 - b. **Appointment of Committee Members/Commencement of Duties.** The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the City Mayor not later than thirty calendar days after the start of each school year upon the recommendation of the CCPC. The said Committees shall commence exercising their duties immediately upon their appointment. They shall remain members of the Committee for one year unless they are reappointed, resigned, or are removed from the said Committee by the City Mayor for just cause.
 - c. **Duties and Functions of the Child Protection Committee.** The Committee shall have the following duties and functions:
 - i. Implement the provisions of the Code that apply to the school where the Committee operates.
 - ii. Automatically convene without need of any request whenever instances of child abuse or sexual harassment are committed in the school.
 - iii. Recommend measures that the CCPC approved to the school Principal, Administrator, President, or Owner intended to prevent child abuse or sexual harassment.





- iv. Report to the CCPC or the City Mayor what the Committee's recommendations are and, in case the recommendations are not being implemented, report such non-implementation to the CCPC or to the City Mayor for appropriate action by the latter.
- v. Assist the CCPC, the Office of the City Prosecutor, or the police in investigating cases of child abuse and/or sexual harassment committed against a child enrolled in the school where the Committee operates and
- vi. Perform such other duties and functions analogous to the foregoing.

Section 50. Prohibited Acts.

In addition to all acts defined and penalized under Republic Act 7610 on Child Abuse and Exploitation, Republic Act No. 7658 on Child Labor, and other pertinent laws, the following acts shall likewise be punishable:

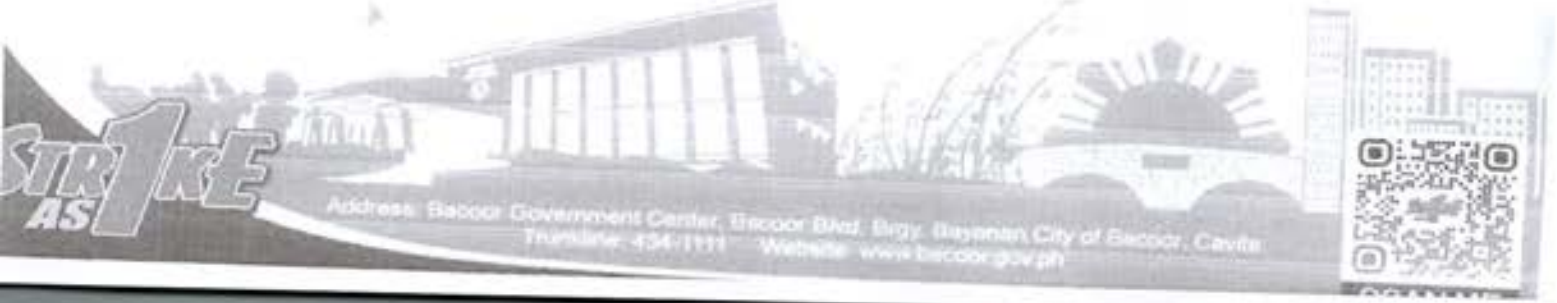
1. **Illegal Recruitment** - Any person who recruits other persons for work shall be required to register with and secure a permit from the Office of the Barangay Captain in the place of recruitment with an undertaking not to recruit children. There is a presumption of illegal trafficking when a person is found together with three or more minors, not his/her relatives, at the pier or port of exit or various transport terminals, including airports, to transport the minors to another place without any written permit from the CSWDO duly signed by the parents or guardians of the children.
2. **Peonage of Children** - Offering a child or the services of a child as payment for a debt or in exchange for a favor, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Working in agricultural industries like rice and corn plantations or farms or
 - b. Working as house helpers.
3. **Pre-arrangement for marriage** - Pre-arrangement made by parents or guardians to marry off their children or wards. One manifestation of pre-arrangement may be when two (2) families meet to seriously talk about the marriage of their children to each other;
4. **Using Girls as Commodities in Benefit Dances** - Organizers of benefit dances, persons facilitating or anchoring such benefit dances shall be penalized under this section if they use children as dancing partners for payment or fee to the organizers;
5. **Discrimination of Girl Children** - Discrimination of girl children by prohibiting and depriving them of formal education;

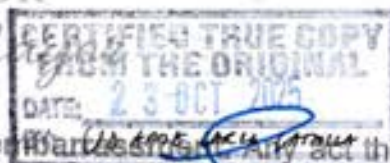


6. **Discrimination of illegitimate Children** - for schools to discriminate against illegitimate children as follows but not limited to the following:
 - a. Refusal to accept enrollment of illegitimate children in the school because of one's illegitimacy;
 - b. Requiring the marriage contract of parents as a requirement for enrollment of the child;
7. **Expulsion because of Pregnancy** - For schools to impose a penalty of expulsion against a child who has complied with all academic requirements because of her pregnancy;
8. **Refusal to Graduate/Attend Graduation Rites because of Pregnancy** - for schools to refuse a child to graduate or to participate in graduation rites despite having complied with or is willing to comply with all academic requirements because of pregnancy;
9. **Refusal to Issue Clearances because of Pregnancy** - For schools to refuse to issue clearances to a child because of pregnancy;
10. **Physical and Degrading Forms of Punishment** - Subjecting the child to physical and degrading forms of punishment such as, not limited to the following:
 - a. Ordering or directing a child to kneel on salt;
 - b. Whipping
 - c. Stripping the child of his/her clothes;
 - d. Locking up the child
 - e. Tying up the child or otherwise detaining him/her;
 - f. Throwing objects at the child;
 - g. Disciplinary spanking regardless of the severity of the physical force exerted, the tools used, or the reasons why such spanking was done;
 - h. Subjecting the child to any form of cruel or unusual punishment that subjects the child to ridicule, harassment, or embarrassment;
 - i. Detaining a child inside any room or restricting his movements by any physical means. PROVIDED that prohibiting a child from leaving his home due to the lateness of the hour, to preserve his safety, or as a way of disciplining him shall not prohibited; and
 - j. Any act that diminishes the child's self-esteem by instilling shame, guilt, loss of trust, or a sense of abandonment.
11. **Pushing/Enticing Minors to Live-in Arrangements** - it shall be unlawful for parents to entice, encourage, and/or push their children to live together with any person as husband and wife in exchange for money or any other consideration;



12. **Sexual Exploitation of Minors** - Sexual exploitation of children by any person, foreigner or otherwise, shall be prohibited. Consorting with children not related by affinity or consanguinity, with the public display of lascivious conduct shall be considered prima facie evidence of sexual exploitation;
13. **Entry, Selling, and Distribution of Pornographic Materials** - The local councils for the welfare of children/local law enforcers shall monitor and prevent the entry of pornographic materials. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell and distribute such materials;
14. **Selling Liquor, Cigarettes, Rugby, and other Addicting Substances to a Child and/or Directing Or Forcing Children To Buy Or Sell Liquor, Cigarettes, Rugby, and other Addicting Substances** - It shall be unlawful for any person to sell liquor, cigarettes, rugby, or any addicting substance to a child. It shall likewise be unlawful to direct children to buy or to sell liquor, cigarettes, rugby, or any addicting substance to a child or adults;
15. **Smoking in Enclosed Places and Public Conveyances** - Smoking in any enclosed place or public conveyance shall be prohibited.
16. **Leaving Minor Children Alone and/or Unsupervised by a Responsible Adult.** -The leaving of a minor child not older than 13 years old, or of a person who has the mental abilities equivalent to that of a child, alone and/or unsupervised by a responsible adult at home or at any place where their life or safety can potentially be at risk shall be prohibited in the City of Bacoor. A "responsible adult" may either be the parent/s, guardian/s, or older relative/s of the child or a person trained in taking care of the safety of children. An unsupervised child or person who qualifies under this provision whose safety is at risk may be rescued by the CSWDO, by barangay officials, or by police authorities, or placed under the custody of a social worker assigned by the CSWDO even based on a mere anonymous report. The death or injury of any child or person with mental abilities is equivalent to that of a child or the worker assigned by the CSWDO, even based on a mere anonymous report. The death or injury of any child or person with mental abilities equivalent to that of a child or the infliction of any damage by such person upon third persons while he/she is alone or unsupervised shall make his/her parents or guardians civilly liable for such death, injury, or damage.
17. **Cheating during the conduct of Batang Masaya Inter-Barangay Competitions.** Any act of cheating done with the knowledge or participation of any barangay official or employee or by any government employee in the conduct of the said games or competition shall be considered an act of dishonesty punishable with the appropriate disciplinary action pursuant to pertinent civil service rules.





18. **Subjecting children to public ridicule or embarrassment.** Any act that subjects children to public ridicule or embarrassment, such as when a child is forced to do something he does not wish to do, made to perform lewd dance moves, wear physically revealing clothes, or do non-age-appropriate acts on a stage, public exhibition, party, or through the posting of videos or pictures documenting such acts on social networking sites or through the circulation of such videos or pictures through the internet or the use of smart cellular phones and other similar or analogous technologies;
19. **Forcing children to beg or solicit in public.** Forcing children to beg or solicit for donations, or to sell various goods in the name of charity in public, or the bringing of a child by an adult in a public place while begging in violation of the Mendicancy Act of 1978 (Presidential Decree No. 1563);
20. **Allowing children to break curfew or quarantine protocols.** Allowing children or persons below 18 years of age to break the prevailing curfew ordinance of the city government or the quarantine protocols being implemented by the government EXCEPT if a parent or guardian accompanies the child or minor due to an emergency or school-related activity OR if the child or minor broke such curfew or quarantine protocols due to an emergency such as when his/her life or safety is in danger or when the safety of his/her parents, guardian/s, or sibling/s is in danger;
21. **Driving a motorcycle with a child passenger.** Driving a two (2)-wheeled motorcycle with a child on board on public roads where there is a heavy volume of vehicles, there is a high density of fast-moving vehicles, or where a speed limit of more than 60/kph is imposed unless
 - a. The child passenger can comfortably reach his/her feet on the standard foot peg of the motorcycle;
 - b. The child's arms can reach around and grasp the waist of the motorcycle rider;
 - c. The child is wearing a standard protective helmet referred to under Republic Act No. 10054, otherwise known as the "Motorcycle Helmet Act of 2009," and
 - d. The child being transported requires immediate medical attention.
22. **Any act or omission similar or analogous to the preceding.** Any act or omission similar or analogous to the foregoing that tends to harm the development of children shall likewise be prohibited herein.

Section 51. PENALTIES FOR COMMISSION OF PROHIBITED ACTS.

The above acts, which are likewise punishable by RA 7610, RA 7658, the Revised Penal Code, or other pertinent national laws, shall also be penalized hereunder. Acts or omissions not falling under said laws shall be penalized by imprisonment of one





(1) year and a fine of not more than Five Thousand Pesos (Php5,000.00) upon the offender's conviction by a court of law.

PROVIDED That: the imposition of the said penalty shall be suspended if the offender was convicted while the city is under any form of health-related quarantine, when the offender is so economically destitute as certified by the CSWDO that he/she cannot afford to pay the prescribed fine, or when all of the detention centers in the city are already so over-crowded at the time of the offender's conviction that the confinement of the offender thereat shall pose a threat to his/her health or the public health.

PROVIDED FURTHER That: whenever the imposition of the said penalties is suspended, the convicted offender may be required by the court to perform community service in accordance with law.

PROVIDED LASTLY That: (a) if the government employs the offender, he/she shall face the appropriate administrative proceedings to be filed against him/her by the CCPC through the City Legal Officer, (b) if the offender is the Principal, President, or Owner of a private school, the various permits issued by the city government in favor of the said school shall be suspended and shall remain suspended until the offender is terminated or resigns from his/her office or, in the case of the Owner, if he/she has divested control over the school by refraining from taking any active role in the day-to-day operations of the school.

Section 52. REGULATION OF USE OF VIDEO GAMES ARCADES AND SHOPS.

Except if a child is accompanied by his/her parent/s or guardian/s, no child shall be allowed to visit or enter any video games arcades and shops within the jurisdiction of the City of Bacoor from 9:00 A.M to 6:00 P.M., Mondays through Fridays, EXCEPT Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays in which video games arcades/shops can be open from morning till evening. **Provided that the manager, operator, supervisor, technician, or any other employee of the said arcades and shops shall be held liable for violating this provision. Provided further that the manager, supervisor, or any employee of the said arcades and shops are hereby empowered to refuse entry to any child, even if accompanied by an adult who fails or who refuses to prove that he is the parent or guardian of the child.**

Penalty. Operators, Managers, Cashiers, Technicians, and other personnel involved in the operation of video game arcades and shops that are violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than Two Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P2,500.00) or with imprisonment of not less than one (1) month nor more than six (6) months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.





Section 53. Permanent Closure. - Any video games, arcades, and shops found to have violated Section 52 hereof and other provisions of this IRR shall, upon its third violation, be permanently closed by the City Government of Bacoor.

RULE VII

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

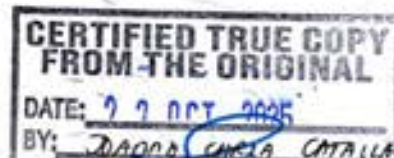
Section 54. RIGHTS OF A CHILD SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED OF A CRIME OR A FELONY.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9344 as amended by Republic Act No. 10630, every child accused of having infringed a penal law or ordinance has the following minimum rights:

1. To be presumed innocent until proven guilty in accordance with law.
2. To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him/her through his/her parent/s or legal guardian/s, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his/her defense;
3. To have the legal issue or controversy determined without delay by a competent, independent, and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing in accordance with the law, in the presence of a legal counsel of his/her own choosing, or other appropriate assistance provided by the CSWDO.
4. To not be subjected to repeated questioning or a manner of questioning that is traumatizing, demeaning, confusing, or makes him/her the subject of ridicule, derision, or hatred.
5. To be questioned in a room dedicated to conducting investigations on child abuse cases away from the public eye where only the child, his/her questioner, parent/s, guardian/s, and legal counsel/s are present.

Section 55. SYSTEM OF DIVERSION.

A diversion system is hereby established wherein children in conflict with the law shall, as much as possible, be referred to alternative measures without undergoing court proceedings. Diversion shall apply to a child or youth as defined in the implementing rules and regulations of RA 9344 as amended and subject to the conditions hereinafter provided. The CSWDO is hereby empowered to hold and spearhead such programs designed to teach public officials, educators, police and barangay officials, and other stakeholders about the various systems of diversion.



Section 56. LEVELS OF DIVERSION.

Diversion shall be conducted at the barangay and police levels. The Lupong Tagapamayapa and the Child and Youth Relations Unit (CYRU) are the competent authorities to conduct diversion proceedings. The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children shall facilitate the implementation of the appropriate diversion program for children in conflict with the law. Children who committed light offenses such as curfew violations, truancy, parental disobedience, smoking of cigarettes or other tobacco products, the use of electronic cigarettes or vapes, drinking of alcoholic beverages, the sale or distribution of pornographic materials, public scandal, cyber-bullying, vandalism, mendicancy, littering, breaking of quarantine protocols, trespassing, and the like shall not be imprisoned or be made to pay a fine but shall be subjected to the appropriate diversion program as recommended by the BCPC.

Continuing Training. Members of the Lupong Tagapamayapa, as well as police officers tasked to investigate cases involving child abuse or the sexual harassment of children, shall undergo training on the said subject to be supervised regularly by the CCPC at the expense of the city government.

Section 57. ASSIGNMENT OF CHILD AND WOMEN DEFENDERS TO THE CSWDO.

To ensure that the various rights of juveniles and abused children or women are properly safeguarded, the city government shall create plantilla positions for lawyers who shall defend the rights of children and women. Such lawyers shall be assigned under the supervision and control of the CSWDO and shall only be tasked to defend the rights of children and women in all cases, investigations, or instances when such legal assistance is needed. **Provided that** a separate ordinance creating the said positions and identifying their qualifications and functions should be approved by the Sangguniang Panlungsod before this Section can be implemented.

Section 58. DUTY TO INFORM CHILD OF HIS/HER OFFENSE.

The competent authorities are duty-bound to explain to the minor in a language known and understood by her/him the consequences of her/his acts and/or omissions. The minor's responsibility is to rehabilitate her/him, avoid her/his contact with the criminal justice system, and indemnify the victim/s if there be any.

Section 59. INDIGENOUS MODES OF DIVERSION.

Indigenous modes of conflict resolution in harmony with international and national human rights and child's rights standards shall be resorted to and encouraged. The minor's and her/his family's active participation in efforts towards conflict resolution shall be optimized. The family shall be held answerable as well as exercise parental care and supervision over the person of the minor;



Section 60. TERMINATION OF CASE.

If the competent authorities determine that the child did not commit the offense charged, the case shall be terminated, and a decision to that effect shall be written and explained to both parties.

Section 61. CONFESSION OR ADMISSION OF OFFENSE.

If the child voluntarily admits or confesses to the commission of the offense charged, the competent authorities shall decide on the child's diversion programs. No admission shall be considered valid unless a legal counsel assigned to his/her case by the CSWDO assisted the child. The said legal assistance shall consist of a thorough yet simple explanation of the issues involved, a determination of the various facts surrounding the case, and a determination of whether the said admission or confession was freely given or was a result of coercion exerted upon the child. After the legal counsel can perform the various forms of assistance mentioned above, the said legal counsel shall have the power to oppose any admission or confession made by a child that may prove harmful to the child's best interests. The said legal assistance shall be given by the CSWDO to the child even without the request or permission of the child's parents or guardians.

Any admission or confession of the child shall be signed by the child and countersigned by the parents or legal guardian, the nearest relative, a member of a child-focused group, religious group, or a member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children concerned. They shall see to it that the child's confession is voluntarily executed.

If the child does not admit or confess to the commission of the offense and the weight of the evidence presented shows that the child conclusively committed the offense, the competent authorities shall endeavor to make the child realize his/her responsibility and obligation arising from the commission of the offense as well as the penalties imposed therefor. Provided that the legal counsel assigned to the child shall have the power and authority to defend the child during the said proceedings and file all pleadings necessary to protect the rights of the child.

During any stage of the diversion proceedings, any admission or confession of a child for an offense shall be inadmissible as evidence against the child should the diversion proceedings fail. Neither shall the same be held to the admissible evidence against the child before any proceeding.

Section 62. PROHIBITION AGAINST LABELING.

In the conduct of all proceedings involving a child accused or suspected of committing a crime or offense, the competent authorities must refrain from branding or labeling minors as "young criminals," "juvenile delinquents," "prostitutes," "snatchers," "rugby boys" or attaching to them in any manner any other derogatory names. Instead,





the child accused or suspected of committing a crime or offense shall be referred to as the "suspect," "respondent," or the "accused," as the case may be. Likewise, no discriminatory remarks and practices shall be allowed, particularly concerning the minor's economic class or ethnic origins. The officer violating this provision shall be held administratively liable pursuant to the relevant provisions of law and civil service regulations.

Section 63. PROHIBITION AGAINST IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD VICTIMS.

To protect the identity of children, all records pertaining to cases involving children shall be considered confidential such that any portion thereof cannot be shown, disclosed, shared, reproduced, or distributed without the written order of a competent court of law. In the reporting of any news involving cases where a child is the victim or is among the victims, no information that may lead to the identification of such a child shall be shown to the public. Any person who violates this provision shall be required, after a hearing conducted by a court of law, to pay a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (PHP 5,000.00) with imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than one (1) year.

Section 64. PROHIBITED ACTS AGAINST YOUTH OFFENDERS.

All acts detrimental to the minor's psychological, emotional, social, spiritual, moral, and physical health and well-being shall be prohibited.

Police and barangay officials and other employees or officials of the city government or of any government agency shall refrain from employing threats of whatever kind and nature and/or abusive, coercive, and punitive measures in dealing with minors. Such practices, whether committed directly or indirectly by persons in authority, their representatives, or any other persons acting under them or on their behalf – such as cursing, beating, stripping, and detaining minors in detention cells – shall be dealt with by the CCPC through the filing of the appropriate legal action against the government officials or employees concerned.

Likewise, the imposition on children of degrading, inhuman, and cruel forms of punishment that embarrass, humiliate, and degrade their personhood and dignity or any other act that harms them psychologically, emotionally, spiritually, morally, and physically shall be prohibited.

No minor shall be made to perform involuntary servitude as a form of punishment. Except if a child is under the custody of the CSWDO and is undergoing training for eventual reintegration with his/her family, designating and/or compelling minors to act and serve as errand boys/girls, cleaners, or helpers is also prohibited.

Any violation of this provision shall be penalized with six (6) months imprisonment and with the payment of a fine of not more than Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00). However, if these violations are likewise penalized under any national law, the penalty imposed in such national law shall be followed.





Section 65. FACTORS IN DETERMINING DIVERSION PROGRAMS.

In determining whether diversion is appropriate and desirable, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:

1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged.
2. The frequency and severity of its occurrence.
3. The character and reputation of the child.
4. The circumstances of the accused child (e.g., age, maturity, intelligence, etc.) at the time the offense was committed.
5. The influence of the family and environment on the development of the child.
6. The emotional condition/state of the victim.
7. The weight of the evidence against the child; and
8. The safety of the community.

Section 66. CRITERIA FOR FORMULATING DIVERSION PROGRAMS.

In formulating a diversion program, the individual characteristics and the peculiar circumstances of the child shall be used to formulate an individualized treatment. The following factors shall be considered in formulating a diversion program for the child:

1. The child's feelings of remorse for the offense he or she committed;
2. The parents' or legal guardians' ability to guide and supervise the child;
3. The victim's views about the propriety of the measures to be imposed; and
4. The capability of the community-based programs to rehabilitate and re-integrate the child with his/her family.

Section 67. DIVERSION PROGRAMS.

The diversion programs shall include adequate socio-cultural and psychological responses and services for the child. Diversion programs can include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Written or oral reprimand or citation;
2. Restitution of property.
3. Reparation of damage caused.
4. Indemnification of consequential damages.
5. Confiscation and forfeiture of the proceeds or instruments of the crime.
6. Payment of fine.
7. Payment of the cost of the proceedings.
8. Written or oral apology.
9. Guidance and supervision orders.
10. Counseling for the child and family.



11. Training, seminars, and lectures on (a) anger management skills, (b) problem-solving and/or conflict resolution skills, (c) values formation, and (d) other skills that will aid the child in dealing with situations that can lead to re-offending
12. Community-based programs available in the community;
13. Institutional care and custody.

Section 68. DESIGNATION OF AN OFFICER OR UNIT TO HANDLE CASES INVOLVING CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW.

The Philippine National Police shall designate a Child and Youth Relations Officer or Unit (CYRO or CYRU) to handle cases involving children in conflict with the law. This may be integrated with the present Women and Children's Desk or may be a separate unit, depending on the area's conditions.

Section 69. MANNER OF INVESTIGATION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW.

A child shall only be investigated or his/her statement secured in the presence of any of the following in the following order: his/her parents/guardian, the nearest relative, a member of a child-focused group, a religious group, a member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children concerned, or the local social welfare and development officer and his/her counsel. In their presence, the child shall be informed of his/her constitutional rights to remain silent and to competent and independent counsel of his/her own choice in a language that the child, the parents, or the guardian clearly understand.

If a counsel of his/her own choice cannot represent the child, or if the CSWDO fails to assign a counsel to defend the child, the CYRU or the CYRO shall contact a member of the Public Attorney's Office to assist the child. Any confession and admission violating these rights are inadmissible as evidence against the child. In no case shall deceit, false promises, intimidation, or harassment be employed against the child. Respect for the child's human rights, as provided by both international and Philippine laws, shall be a paramount consideration during the custodial investigation.

Section 70. DIVERSION, WHEN PROPER.

Where there is no private offended party, or where the offended party and the child give consent to a diversion, the CYRU or CYRO, in consultation with the child's parents/guardian, the nearest relative, member of a child-focused group, member of a religious group, member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children concerned, or the local social welfare and development officer shall formulate a diversion program and refer the child to the appropriate agency for compliance of the program.



Office of the Mayor



From the custodial investigation and throughout the proceedings, the child in conflict with the law shall have the right to be represented by counsel. The arresting officer, prosecutor, or judge shall ensure that counsel represents the juvenile before proceeding with the investigation or trial. Any confession or admission made by the child in any proceeding without the assistance of his/her counsel of choice shall be null and void.

Section 72. CUSTODY AND SUPERVISION.

No child shall be removed from parental supervision, whether partly or entirely unless the circumstances of her or his case make protective custody necessary. The competent authorities conducting diversion proceedings shall immediately commit the child to the custody of the parent/s or legal guardian/s, who shall be responsible for the child's presence during the diversion proceedings. In the absence of the parents or legal guardians, the child shall be committed to the care of the nearest relative, a member of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, or the local social welfare and development officer. If necessary, the local social welfare and development officer, in coordination with the CSWDO, may refer the child to the appropriate child-care institution.

Section 73. CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROCEEDINGS AND RECORDS.

All judicial or quasi-judicial records and proceedings involving children, including those conducted by barangay officials, school authorities, or the Sangguniang Panlungsod, shall be confidential. The public shall be excluded during all proceedings, and the records of the proceedings shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone by any of the parties or by any of the participants in the proceedings. The competent authorities shall undertake all measures to conceal material information that will lead to the child's identity, such as the non-disclosure of records to the media, maintaining a separate police blotter for cases involving children, and adopting a coding system intended to conceal a child's identity. Records of children in conflict with the law shall not be used in legal proceedings involving adults or in subsequent cases involving the same offenders.

Section 74. CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW.

The parents or other persons liable to support a child in conflict with the law shall pay the expenses for the care and maintenance of the said child who was ordered to be confined by a court of law to an institution. The court handling the case of the child in conflict with the law shall also include the amount of support to be paid by the parent/s or guardian/s of the child if such person cannot pay the total cost of institutionalization, and the city government shall pay the rest.





Section 75. REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS.

The City shall implement reintegration programs for children in conflict with the law who were ordered released by a court of competent jurisdiction. The CSWDO shall design the said programs with the child's unique personality traits or other personal circumstances in mind. The CSWDO is hereby empowered to design reintegration programs tailor-made for children with special needs and to alter such programs as may be needed.

RULE VIII REMEDIAL MEASURES AND PENAL PROVISIONS

Section 76. PERSONS WHO MAY FILE A COMPLAINT.

In accordance with existing laws, complaints on unlawful acts committed against children as enumerated herein may be filed by the following:

1. The offended party;
2. Parents or guardians of the child;
3. Ascendant or collateral relative of the child within the third degree of consanguinity;
4. Officer, social worker, or representative of a licensed child-caring institution;
5. Officer or social worker of the City Social Welfare and Development Office;
6. Punong Barangay; or
7. At least three (3) concerned responsible citizens residing in the community where the violation occurred.

Section 77. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF THE CHILD.

The offended party shall be immediately placed under the protective custody of the CSWDO pursuant to Executive Order No. 56, series of 1986. In the regular performance of this function, the officials and personnel of the CSWDO shall be free from any administrative, civil, or criminal liability. Custody proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 603.

Section 78. CONFIDENTIALITY.

At the instance of the CSWDO or any member of the CCPC, the name of the offended party or any other detail that might lead to the identification of the offended party shall be withheld from the public until the court acquires jurisdiction over the case. It shall be unlawful for any editor, publisher, reporter, producer, film or television director, social media influencer, blogger, or any person associated with any print, radio, television, or social media company, partnership, or site to cause undue and



sensationalized publicity of any case covered by this IRR which result in the moral degradation and suffering of the offended party.

Section 79. 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 CSWDO, to any barangay official, to any employee of the city government, or to the police.

Section 80. MANDATORY REPORTING.

The head of any public or private hospital, medical clinic, and similar institution, as well as the attending physicians and nurses, shall report, either orally or in writing, to the CSWDO or to the Bacoor Police Station the examination and/or treatment of a child who appears to have suffered abuse within forty-eight (48) hours from the knowledge of the same.

Section 81. DUTY OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO REPORT.

It shall be the duty of all teachers and administrators in public and private schools, probation officers, government lawyers, law enforcement officers, barangay officials, correction officers, and other government officials and employees whose work involves dealing with children to report possible acts of child abuse to the authorities mentioned in the preceding sections. The city government employee or official or the police officer who receives the said complaint is mandated to report the said complaint to the CSWDO or the PNP within 48 hours of receiving the said complaint. Otherwise, the said employee or official shall be held liable for dereliction of duty and shall be held accountable under this IRR.

Section 82. IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING.

Any person who, acting in good faith, reports a case of child abuse shall be free from any civil or administrative liability arising from there. There shall be a presumption that the said person acted in good faith.

Section 83. DUTY OF THE CSWDO AND THE CCPC TO IMPLEMENT THE CODE.

The CSWDO and the CCPC are duty-bound to implement all the provisions of the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended by City Ordinance No. 231-2022, whenever applicable. The failure of any official or employee of the CSWDO or any member of the CCPC to implement any provision of the Code - even if it did not result in the infliction of any harm to any child - shall result in his/her



administrative liability which may include his suspension or termination from employment pursuant to pertinent laws and civil service regulations.

Section 84. PENALTIES.

The penalty for any violation of the CO 171-2021, as amended, not penalized elsewhere in other sections of the Code or in national law, shall be imprisonment for six (6) months to one (1) year and/or the payment of a fine ranging from P2,500 to P5,000.00 upon the discretion of a court of law upon conviction.

For first-time offenders, in cases where the offender is the parent or teacher of the child or relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity if the offender admits the offense and is sincere and willing to reform, the penalty may be waived subject to the consent of the child, and the following measures imposed instead:

1. Attendance in a parenting seminar or any appropriate seminar
2. Community service of ten to fifteen (10-15) days
3. Counseling Session
4. Family Therapy; and/or
5. Participation in appropriate training courses.

For offenses punishable under R.A. No. 7610, R.A. No. 7658, the Revised Penal Code, or any other law as well as the CO 171-2021, as amended, the offended party and/or any party so authorized shall file a complaint under the national law, and the penalty in such national law shall be imposed.

No child shall be fined, punished, or Imprisoned for violating any provision of the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended.

RULE IX YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Section 85. MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF ALL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.

To help the City Government monitor and regulate the activities of youth organizations in Bacoor and act in case of any untoward incident or misdemeanor involving any accredited youth organization and its members, such youth organizations are hereby mandated to register their name, office address, and membership roll with the CSWDO.

Section 86. Eligibility.

The following are the criteria for eligibility for accreditation of youth organizations:



1. The organization and its members and officers are based or are residents of the City of Bacoor.
2. The organization requires its members to be from 15 to 30 years old.
3. It is comprised of 20 or more members.
4. It has been in existence for at least one (1) year.
5. It has engaged in activities and projects relevant to the development of the community.
6. The organization conducts regular meetings.
7. It has an official adviser who oversees all group activities. The adviser should be over 26 years old, be an authority on the organization's basic thrust and activities, and have good moral standing.

Section 87. APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

To apply for accreditation, the youth organization should:

1. Accomplish an application form from the Sangguniang Panlungsod Secretariat;
2. Submit an official contact number and email address;
3. Give a brief written history of its organization's thrust, objectives or purposes, rules and regulations, membership requirements, and basic activities;
4. Provide a list of projects conducted in the past and the community/ies served or currently being served;
5. Submit its national, regional, provincial, and city affiliations, if any;
6. Present a roster of members and officers with their latest colored 2X2 pictures and
7. Furnish a certificate of recommendation from the Punong Barangay with jurisdiction over the place of residence of the organization's members.

Section 88. DUTY TO RENEW.

As duly recognized organizations, they should renew their membership annually and inform the CCPC about any organizational activity they plan to undertake.

Section 89. REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF ACCREDITATION.

The violation of any of the rules related to the registration of youth organizations as determined by a majority of the members of the CCPC will result in the suspension of the accreditation of the said organization. The CCPC shall reinstate the organization's accreditation if it complies with the rules within ten (10) days. Otherwise, the accreditation shall be revoked.



**RULE X
CURFEW**

Section 90. CURFEW.

The period from 10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. is declared "curfew hours" for minors all over the City of Bacoor. Minors apprehended for violating this provision shall be returned to their parent/s and/or guardian/s at the end of the curfew hours.

Section 91. REGULATED ACTS.

All minors shall be prohibited from loitering outside of their residence and roaming, wandering, sauntering around, or loitering on any public road, park, plaza, or any other public place in this City during the curfew hours mentioned in the preceding section unless otherwise exempted under this Rule.

Section 92. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Rule, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. Curfew Hours - the period between 10:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m. when minors cannot stay outside their residence.
2. Public Roads - refer to national, provincial, City, or barangay roads or streets, including alleys or callejones used by the public.
3. Public Place- refers to any place to which the public has access, including parking lots, vacant private property not owned by the minor's parents or guardians, vacant property owned by the government, public cemeteries, and other places open to the public.
4. Residence - the place where the child or his/her parent/s or guardian/s are domiciled or are staying on a permanent or temporary basis. In the case of a child visiting relatives within the City on vacation, his/her residence shall be considered as that of the relative he/she is visiting.

Section 93. EXEMPTIONS.

Section 91 of these Rules shall not apply in the following circumstances:

1. When the parent/s, guardian/s, or adult/s in charge of his/her custody accompanies the minor.
2. When the minor is engaged in the lawful pursuit of a livelihood or is aiding in any lawful activity.
3. When the minor is going to or coming from, scholastic functions like attending evening classes, commencement exercises, convocations, educational programs, and similar school activities.



4. When the minor is on an errand to save life or property, like calling for the service of a physician, midwife, priest, police officer, firefighter, and other similar circumstances, members of the Sangguniang Kabataan are exempted from the provisions of this Section but only if such members are engaged in the discharge of his/her official duties.
5. When the minor is going to, or coming from, any religious, social, civic, or sports programs and similar activities.
6. When the minor is responding to emergencies during natural or man-made calamities.
7. When the minor can show proof, or explain to the satisfaction of the apprehending officer, that he/she has just arrived from travel and is on his/her way home and similar circumstances.
8. One (1) day before and after Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Election Day, and other similar events of public interest.
9. Two (2) days before and after the day of the City of Bacoor's "Fiesta," or the fiesta of the barangay where the minor resides.
10. When the minor has a "curfew pass" issued by the City Mayor or by the Punong Barangay concerned or
11. On such other dates or occasions, the Sangguniang Panlungsod decided, through a resolution, to suspend the implementation of this Article.

Section 94. GUIDELINES ON CURFEW.

1. No child shall be imprisoned, fined, or punished for violating Section 91 of these Rules. Neither shall the parent/s or guardian/s of the said child be made to pay any fine for such violation. However, the Punong Barangay where the offense was committed is hereby empowered to admonish the parent/s or guardian/s of the child and to remind them of the dangers of allowing a child to roam in public places during curfew hours.
2. Whenever a minor is apprehended for alleged violation of Section 91, he/she shall be placed under temporary custody of the police officer on duty at the Bacoor Police Station or at the barangay hall of the barangay where he/she was apprehended but only for the remaining period of curfew hours and shall be released immediately thereafter to the custody of his/her parent/s or guardian/s.
3. No person, natural or juridical, who has been granted a Mayor's Permit to operate a business or trade activity shall admit or allow to stay in his establishment any minor during the period of curfew except when the



minor is employed therein or is a member of the family of the operator, manager or person-in-charge of such establishment.

4. The Mayor or his/her authorized representative, the chief of the Bacoor Police Station or his/her authorized representative, and the Punong Barangay concerned are hereby authorized to issue the necessary "curfew pass." Provided that in the case of the Punong Barangay, the "curfew pass" he/she issued shall be valid only within his/her barangay."

RULE XI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 95. DISSEMINATION.

Copies of this IRR shall be disseminated to all the barangays of the City of Bacoor, the City Social Welfare and Development Office, and all government departments, agencies, and offices concerned.

Section 96. SUNSET REVIEW.

The Sangguniang Panlungsod shall automatically review the Child Development and Protection Code of the City of Bacoor, as amended, once every three (3) years after its approval to determine its effectiveness and appropriateness. The reports on implementing the Code consolidated by the CSWDO shall be the basis for any amendments.

Section 97. SEPARABILITY.

All provisions of this IRR not declared void or unconstitutional by a court of law shall remain valid.

Section 98. EFFECTIVITY.

This IRR shall take effect immediately upon approval.