

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

PROVINCE OF ISABELA

LNB PRESIDENT Literal Copy of Municipal Ordinance No. 2019-30 approved by the Sangguniang Bayan of Palanan, Isabela in its Regular Session on December 9, 2019 held at the Legislative Session Hall, this Municipality.

Sponsored by: HON. PACITA MONA Q. ATANACIO, Sangguniang Bayan Member

## MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 2019 - 30

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE SPECIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Bayan of Palanan in Session Assembled:

SECTION I. Short Title. - This Ordinance shall be known as the " Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Ordinance".

SECTION II. Scope of Application. - This Ordinance mandates the adoption of R.A. 11188 otherwise known as the "Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Act".

SECTION III. Definition of Terms. - As used in this Ordinance:

- (a) Abduction of children refers to the seizure, apprehension, taking in custody, detention or capture of one or more children either temporarily or permanently by force, threat of force or coercion, or deception for the purpose of any form of exploitation of such children in situations of armed conflict;
- (b) Acts of gender-based violence refer to physical or sexual violence other than rape, and psychosocial harm that is committed against a person as a result of power inequities that are based on gender roles. These include, among others battering, sexual slavery and abuse of children, female genital mutilation, prostitution, forced marriage, forced pregnancy or forced sterilization;
- (c) Armed conflict refers to armed confrontations occurring between government forces and one or more armed groups, or between such groups arising in the Philippine territory. These shall include activities which may lead to, or are undertaken in preparation of armed confrontation or armed violence that put children's lives at risk and their rights violated;
- (d) Armed group refers to an armed non-State actor or non-State entity engaged in armed violence against the State or its government forces or against other non-State armed groups, actors or non-State
- (e) Attacks on schools, hospitals, places of worship, child development or day care centers, evacuation centers and other public places such as recreation parks, playgrounds and malls refer to the occupation, shelling or targeting for propaganda of schools, hospitals or places of worship; causing damage to such places, or harm or injury to their personnel; or causing the total or partial physical destruction of such facilities; or disruption of educational activities and health services. These also refer to attacks of such places, which have been temporarily abandoned by the community as a result of armed conflict;
- (f) Camps refer to structures or spaces occupied by government forces and armed groups;
- (g) Child refers to:
  - (1) A person below eighteen (18) years of age; or
  - (2) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older hut who is unable to fully take care of one's self; or protect one's self from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination; and unable to act with discernment because of physical or mental disability or condition;
- (h) Child protection refers to measures, structures and activities that ensure the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. It shall include the promotion of their development and psychosocial well-being;

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- (i) Children affected by armed conflict refer to all children population experiencing or who have experienced armed conflict;
- (j) Children involved in armed conflict (CIAC) refer to children who are either forcibly, compulsorily recruited, or who voluntarily joined a government force or any armed group in any capacity. They may participate directly in armed hostilities as combatants or fighters; or indirectly through support roles such as scouts, spies, saboteurs, decoys, checkpoint assistants, couriers, messengers, porters, cooks or as sexual objects;
- (k) Children in situations of armed conflict refer to all children involved in armed conflict, children affected by armed conflict and internally displaced children:
- (I) Extrajudicial killings refer to all acts and omissions of State actors that constitute violation of the general recognition of the right to life embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UNCRC and similar other human rights treaties to which the Philippines is a State party;
- (m) False branding of children or labeling children as children involved in armed conflict refers to the voluntary and intentional act of referring to, calling, defining, reporting or any other form of communication that incorrectly defines children as children involved in armed conflict, when the status or condition of such children are such that they are not involved in armed conflict as defined in this Ordinance;
- (n) False reporting of a child in custody refers to the voluntary and intentional act of any person of providing false, incorrect or mistaken information in relation to a child in custody in relation to situations of armed conflict;
- of armed conflict;

  (o) Food blockade refers to an armed conflict tactic of forcibly cutting off entry of food supplies in a particular area where children can be found;
- (p) Government forces refer to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), paramilitary and other law enforcement agencies;
- (q) Grave child rights violations refer to the crimes committed against children that constitute flagrant violations of their human rights and have severe consequences on their lives. These crimes include those enumerated in Section 9 of this Ordinance such as killing or maiming of children, recruitment or use of CIAC, rape and other forms of sexual violence against children, abduction of children, attacks against schools or hospitals, or denial of humanitarian access to children;
- (r) *Hamleting* refers to an armed conflict strategy used by one party involved in armed conflict that isolates a community of importance to the other party, which is inhabited by children, including relocating a community away from crucial zones and could be used to control the activities of the people in said areas;
- (s) Hospitals or health facilities refer to any structure including diagnostic clinics or multispecialty clinics recognized and known by the community as a facility where the sick and wounded are provided with medical or health care services;
- (t) *Humanitarian access* refers to the right of vulnerable populations to receive international protection and assistance from an impartial humanitarian relief operation to complement efforts of national authorities. Such action is subject to the consent of the State or parties concerned and does not prescribe coercive measures in the event of refusal, however unwarranted;
- (u) Humanitarian assistance refers to any aid that seeks to save lives and alleviate suffering of a crisis-affected population. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality. Assistance may be divided into three (3) categories: direct assistance, indirect assistance, and infrastructure support, which have diminishing degrees of contact with the affected population;
- (v) Internally displaced children refer to children or group of children, whether separated or together with their families, who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of or in order to avoid the effect of armed conflict and situations of generalized violence;

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(w) Killing of children refers to acts of all kinds in the context of armed conflict that result in the death of one or more children. They include the death of children as a result of direct targeting and indirect actions, such as cross fire, use of landmines and improvised explosive devices (IED), cluster munitions, biological weapons of destruction, all other forms and types of explosives; or house demolitions, search and arrest campaigns, suicide attacks and torture; they also include murder, homicide and such other similar crimes as defined in the Revised Penal Code, as amended, and other special laws;

- (x) Maiming of children refers to acts of all kinds in the context of armed conflict that result in serious or permanent or disabling injury, scarring or defacing, or mutilation of children. It shall cover intentional maiming of children where they are directly targeted, and causal maiming of children which result from indirect actions, such as cross fire, use of landmines, IED, cluster munitions, biological weapons of destruction, all forms and types of explosives; or in the context of house demolitions, search and arrest campaigns, suicide attacks and torture;
- (y) Parents refer to any of the following:
  - (1) Biological parents of the child;
  - (2) Adoptive parents of the child;
  - (3) Individuals who have custody of the child; or
  - (4) A duly licensed foster parent, pursuant to Republic Act No. 10165, otherwise known as the "Foster Care Act of 2012";
- (z) Rape refers to a sexual assault that violates a person's right to personal security and bodily integrity with the essential lack of consent and shall include those enumerated in Section 2 of Republic Act No. 8353, otherwise known as "The Anti-Rape Law of 1997";
- (aa) Recruitment refers to compulsory, forced or voluntary conscription or enlistment of children into the governmental armed force or forced or voluntary membership into the armed group;
- (bb) Release of children refers to the process of formal and controlled disarmament and demobilization of children and their release from a government force or armed group as well as informal ways in which children leave by escaping, being captured or by other means. It entails a disassociation from the government force or armed group and the beginning of transition from military to civilian life. Release can take place during a situation of armed conflict; it is not dependent on the temporary or permanent cessation of hostilities; and it is not dependent on children having weapons to forfeit;
- (cc) School refers to any structure or space, with or without marked visible boundaries, which is either recognized by the government or known by the community as a learning space for children; and
- (dd) Zone of peace refers to a site with sacred, religious, historic, educational, cultural, geographical or environmental importance, which is protected and preserved by its own community. It is not merely a "Demilitarized Zone", but a sanctuary that operates within ethical principles of nonviolence, free from weapons, acts of violence, injustice and environmental degradation. The recognition of the Zone of Peace expresses commitments on the part of its community, governmental authority and, if appropriate, religious leadership to preserve the peaceful integrity of the designated site. Its custodians, members, participants and visitors exemplify mutual respect and nonviolent behavior while on the site, and share their resources for furthering peace and cooperation.

SECTION IV. Compliance. The LGU shall take all feasible measures to prevent the recruitment, rerecruitment, use, displacement of, or grave child rights violations against children involved in armed conflict. It
shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this
Ordinance. Towards this end, the LGU shall:

- (a) Prioritize children's issues in the peace program of the government and include children's concerns, specifically the effects of armed, conflicts, in peace negotiations;
- (b) Pursue in both formal and non-formal settings the mainstreaming of peace education programs and the promotion of the culture of peace and nonviolence;

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- (c) Provide educational assistance, whether formal or alternative learning system, that is child and culturally sensitive. Girls should have an equal right to education irrespective of their status as mothers or wives:
- (d) Develop and implement training programs and campaign towards promoting a culture of peace and respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in collaboration with civil society organizations:
- (e) Provide capacity building on Local Governance and Community Development, and ensure the participation of the Local Councils for the Protection of Children, various organizations, especially of children's and people's organizations at the community level. These organizations shall be involved in consultation and decision-making processes and in the development and implementation of programs, projects and activities established for them;
- (f) Establish livelihood programs, which shall be made available to communities in all affected areas in order to alleviate the living conditions of the people;
- (g) Make available basic health services in health facilities in all affected areas. Culturally-sensitive nutrition programs and activities including supplementary feeding shall also be made available. Efforts to support traditional health practices in indigenous peoples' area shall also be initiated;
- (h) Establish basic facilities and infrastructure needed;
- (i) Ensure that child protection mechanisms are present and functional; and
- (j) Establish a comprehensive, effective and efficient system for monitoring and reporting and response for violations.

SECTION V. Other Provisions. All other sections and provisions of R.A. 11188 otherwise known as "Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict" applicable and necessary for the implementation of this Ordinance is hereby adopted.

SECTION VI. Penalty Clause. Any person who violates the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine of One Thousand Five Hundred (P1,500.00) Pesos for the  $2^{nd}$  Offense; and Two Thousand Five Hundred (P2,500.00) Pesos for the  $2^{nd}$  Offense.

SECTION VII. Appropriations. The amount necessary to cover the initial implementation of this Ordinance shall be charged against the 1% LCPC Fund of the Annual Budget. Thereafter, the amount necessary for its continued implementation shall be included in the budgets of the concerned departments of this Local Government Unit.

SECTION VIII. Suppletory Application. For purposes of this Ordinance, the Revised Penal Code, as amended, Presidential Decree No. 603, Republic Act No. 7610, Republic Act No. 9208, Republic Act No. 9231, Republic Act No. 9851, and Republic Act No. 10364 and other applicable laws shall have suppletory application.

SECTION IX. Separability Clause. If any provision of this Ordinance found to be inconsistent with any law, other provisions or part/s thereof not so affected shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION X.** Repealing Clause. All Ordinances, Rules and Regulations or parts thereof, in conflict with, or contrary to, the Provisions of this Ordinance not so affected herewith is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION XI. Effectivity Clause. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

Enacted, December 9, 2019.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance.

NELIA ALAMO-PLATA
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED AND CERTIFIED TO BE DULY ENACTED:

JIMMY & GONZALES

Municipal Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

ELIZABETH B. OCHOA Mynicipal Mayor Date: 2-18-19

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