

'Balik-Pinas, Balik-Pampanga Citizen App' launched

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO – The Provincial Government launched on Monday the 'Balik Pinas, Balik Pampanga Citizen App' to track and assist all Kapampangan Returning Overseas Filipinos (ROFs) from different countries across the globe.

Prior to this, it can be recalled that Governor Dennis "Delta" Pineda

met with the concerned national government agencies and provincial chief of offices to iron out the details and plans for the Balik Pinas, Balik Pampanga program.

"Alam naman natin na malaki ang naging sakripisyo ng ating ROFs, nagtrabaho't nalayo sa mga mahal sa buhay. Marami na silang

PAGE 2 PLEASE



AT CLARK FREEPORT

Japanese firm producing 10-M face masks a month



FACE MASKS FOR ALL. Yokoisada Philippines Corp., a manufacturing firm inside Clark Freeport Zone was able to produce 10 million face masks per month after quarantine restrictions were eased. **PHOTO COURTESY OF CDC-CD**

CLARK FREEPORT — For the last two months, a Japanese firm inside this freeport has been fulfilling its promise to produce 10 million pieces of face masks after quarantine restrictions have been relaxed and more personnel were permitted to go to work.

PAGE 2 PLEASE

P340-K shabu nasamsam, bigtime tulak timbog

NI ARMAND M. GALANG

TALavera, Nueva Ecija - Kalaboso ang isang hinihinalang bigtime na tulak ng droga matapos mahulihan ng tinatayang 50 gramo ng shabu sa magkasanib na operasyon ng Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency at lokal na pulisya sa Barangay Bakal Tres ng bayang ito kamakailan.

Ang suspek ay nakilalang si Carina Lapina alyas Olga,47, residente ng Cabanatuan City.

Ayon kay PDEA Central Luzon director Christian Frivaldo, umaabot

sa P340,000 ang halaga ng droga na nakumpiska mula kay Lapina sa operasyon na isinagawang mga operatiba nitong June 24.

"Lapina had been in PDEA's radar since May 2020, following a report from a confidential informant regarding Lapina's involvement in the bulk sale of shabu in Talavera and Cabanatuan City," sabi ni Frivaldo.

Sa kanyang ulat kay PDEA director general Wilkins Villanueva, sinabi ni Frivaldo na mga kasing paglabag sa Sec. 5

PAGE 6 PLEASE

SUPPORTING DOTR INITIATIVES

NLEX slates tech improvements, boosts use of RFID

MANILA -- In line with the Department of Transportation's (DOTr) intensified campaign on cashless transactions for motorists using the expressways, NLEX Corp. is working with Easytrip

Services Corp. in improving its electronic toll collection system, particularly its radio frequency identification or RFID technology. This is to encourage contactless payments and ensure

physical distancing at the NLEX-SCTEX amid the coronavirus pandemic.

The move will also help DOTr's drive for toll collection interoperability. "We are grate-

ful to our private partners who have always demonstrated their unparalleled support in this project. We need their assistance to fast-track the needed measures in

PAGE 6 PLEASE

Korean, Filipina girlfriend nabbed for illegal recruitment, human trafficking

BY JOHNNY R. REBLANDO

CASTILLEJOS, Zambales -- Joint operatives of the Olongapo and Zambales CIDG Field Units, 301st Maritime Police Station and Castillejos police arrested a Korean national and his Filipina girlfriend

for alleged illegal recruitment and human trafficking. The couple were identified as Kim Tae Hyoung and Cynthia D. Raboy. The operation was in response to numerous complaints received by the Castillejos po-

PAGE 6 PLEASE

RFO Exclusive Subdivision
P15K Monthly
(0917) 101 2233

Apung Iru fiesta: 50 arestado sa paglabag sa liquor ban

NI ROMMEL RAMOS

APALIT, Pampanga --- Sa pagdiriwang ng tatlong araw na kapistahan ni Apung Iru ay 50 kalalakihan ang inaresto ng kapulisan dahil sa paglabag sa liquor ban.

Kahit na may selebrasyon ay nagpatupad ng liquor ban ang pamaha-

laang bayan para mapigilan ang mga tumpukan para maiwasan ang pagkalat ng corona virus.

Ang ilan sa mga naarestong mga nag-iinuman ay mga nag-facebook live pa sa kabila ng pagbabawal sa pag-inom ng alak.

Noong una ay bini-graman pa ng babala ang

mga nag-iinuman at pinaikutan sa mga tanod ngunit tinatawanan lamang daw ang mga ito ng mga tumotoma.

Ayon kay Mayor Jun Tetangco, nagsimula ang liquor ban noong Hunyo 26 na tatagal hanggang Hulyo 1.

Aniya, pinatupad ang liquor ban kahit may fi-

esta para maiwasan ang mga tumpukan ngunit may mga nag-iinuman pa rin at may mga nag-live pa sa social media ng kanilang pag-inom.

May mga concerned citizen rin na mga nagsumbong at nagpadala sa kapulisan ng mga larawan ng nag-iinuman.

Ang mga naaresto ay

nakatakdang sumailalim sa inquest proceedings dahil sa kasong paglabag sa liquor ban, social distancing, hindi pagsu-suot ng face mask at dis-

obedience.

Hindi naman nagbigay pa ng kanilang panig ang mga naarestong residenteng nagsipag-iinuman.



Ang mga nahuli sa liquor ban na dinala sa covered court. **KUHA NI ROMMEL RAMOS**

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heir of **NIÑO BALTAZAR YU ENRIQUEZ** who died intestate on March 3, 2014 executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Deed of Absolute Sale on his estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land located in Sapalibutad, Angeles City and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 102028, before Notary Public Dorotheo Niño T. Angeles as per Doc No. 3867, Page No. 38, Book No. XLVII, Series of 2019.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **ROSARIO C. ABISIA** who died intestate on August 27, 1992 in California, USA executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Deed of Absolute Sale on her estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 2 Block 5 of the subdivision plan Psd-16067, being a portion of Lot No. 34-A-6, Psd-11353, G.L.R.O. Cad. Rec. No. ___) with improvements thereon, situated in the Barrio of Dau, Municipality of Mabalacat, Province of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 48942-R, before Notary Public Gener C. Endona as per Doc No. 483, Page No. 98, Book No. 59, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **FRANCISCO A. ENRIQUEZ** who died intestate on July 8, 1992 in Porac, Pampanga and **AURELIA YU ENRIQUEZ** who died intestate on April 24, 1995 in Angeles City executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Waiver on their estate, more particularly described as parcels of land covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 312328-R (Lot 1158-B-2-A of the subd. plan (LRC) Psd-337032, being a portion of Lot 1157-B-2, Psd-287119, LRC Rec. No. 372) and Transfer Certificate of Title No. 344987-R (Lot 1164-A-2 of the subd. plan Psd-035415-053147, being a portion of Lot 1164-A (LRC) Psd-63293) situated in Manibaug Libutad, Porac, Pampanga, before Notary Public Jerome T. Paras as per Doc No. 41, Page No. 30, Book No. XIII, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **PEDRO M. ALFARO** who died intestate on December 29, 2003 and **ISABEL B. ALFARO** who died intestate on February 11, 2005 both in Jersey City, USA executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on their estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot No. 685 of the Cadastral Survey of Mexico, Pampanga) with improvements, situated in the Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 22035-R, before Deputy Consul General Kerwin Orville C. Tate as per Doc No. 12796, Service No. 102, Series of 2018.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **SHIRLEY HUGHES PANLILIO** who died intestate on April 21, 2020 in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on her estate, more particularly described as Dollar Deposit Account No. 000704-0317-42 in the amount of US\$79,306 and Peso Deposit Account No. 000703-4359-63 in the amount of PHP2,462,240.97, both in Bank of the Philippine Islands, Dolores, City of San Fernando, Pampanga Branch, before Notary Public Gener C. Endona as per Doc No. 158, Page No. 33, Book No. 60, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **ANGELITA RIGOR CRUZ** who died intestate on March 1, 2020 in Angeles City executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on her estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 4, Block 8 of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd-17442, being a portion of Lot 7-B, described on plan (LRC) Psd-17173, LRC (GLRO) Record No. 8715), situated in the Barrio of Sto. Domingo, Municipality of Angeles, Province of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 103833, before Notary Public Princess L. Buan as per Doc No. 1783, Page No. 87, Book No. XXX, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **CECILIA C. BAUTISTA** who died intestate on April 24, 2013 in Angeles City executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on her estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 4, Block 8 of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd-17442, being a portion of Lot 7-B, described on plan (LRC) Psd-17173, LRC (GLRO) Record No. 8715), situated in the Barrio of Sto. Domingo, Municipality of Angeles, Province of Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 103833, before Notary Public Princess L. Buan as per Doc No. 1783, Page No. 87, Book No. XXX, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **WILLIAM S. ESPINOZA** who died intestate on November 13, 2016 in San Pablo Sta. Ana, Pampanga executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement with Donation on his estate, more particularly described as a parcel of land (Lot 4, Psd-03-151955 (AR) portion of Lot Psu-5879 Amd.) located in San Pablo, Sta. Ana, Pampanga and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 19298, before Notary Public Carlota N. Dela Cruz-Manalo as per Doc No. 415, Page No. 88, Book No. XXI, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 29, July 6 & 13 2020

OBITUARY

On Monday, March 2, 2020, Benicio Villanueva Bonifacio, passed away, after years of struggling with health issues. He was 73.

He is survived by his loving wife, Jerline; sons Dino and Raymond; daughters Jennifer, Rowena and Geraldine; grandchildren, Nikki, Jordan, Alexis, Gabby, Amir and Ka'eo.

He served in the US Air Force and was often stationed at Clark Air Force Base where his children were born and raised. He will be fondly remembered for his love of family gatherings and close friends.

Funeral services will be held on March 11, 2020 at 10AM at the Clark Veterans Cemetery CFZ Angeles City.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 29, July 6 & 13 2020

Japanese firm producing 10-M...

FROM PAGE 1

Yokoisada (Phils.) Corp. has already reached its maximum capacity for the months of May and June, although the firm is still in need of 80 more factory workers to complete its target of 300 workers, for its plans to further expand operations inside this freeport.

The face masks being made in Clark use non-woven fabric and ear-looped raw materials, to lessen reliance on raw materials from China.

In a recent interview with Yokoisada president

Yuki Yokoi, the firm's decision to expand in Clark was driven by strong support from government agencies – the Department of Trade and Industry, the Board of Investments, Clark Development Corp., and the Philippine Consulate General in Osaka – during the height of the Covid-19 pandemic.

With support from the government, Yokoisada managed to quickly get their production facilities back on track to meet the Philippine and international requirements.

Yokoi also cited successful operations in the country for the past

years and the goal to contribute to Philippine society as a reason for expanding.

"We appreciate Yokoisada's vote of confidence in the Philippine business environment. The Philippine government stands ready to assist and facilitate their investments in our country. This investment will plug a big hole in our country's current mask production supply chain, and help ensure a more reliable supply of masks during pandemics," said Emmanuel Ang, commercial counsellor in the Philippine Consulate General in Osaka.

Yokoi said the manufactured face masks will be distributed to various Philippine hospitals and other pharmaceutical firms to supply shortened demand and prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Currently, the firm has more than 170 workers, with 250 to 300 more workers anticipated once expansion of operations in Clark pushes through, said accounting manager Ella Pusin.

"But for the meantime, we are still in need of 80 workers," Pusin said, to maintain the high quality of face masks being manufactured by the company.

'Balik-Pinas, Balik-Pampanga Citizen App'

FROM PAGE 1

hirap na pinagdaanan at ito ang pinakasimpleng bagay na pwede nating gawin para kahit paano ay maibsan ang kanilang paghihirap," Governor Delta said.

He said that the provincial government is continuously working hard to cater the needs of the Kapampangan ROFs.

According to Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer Angelina Blanco, one of the chief implementers of the said program, Balik Pinas, Balik Pampanga program is aimed at making sure that

Kapampangan ROFs will return home safely.

"Ang layunin ng programang ito ay una, para siguruhing makakauwi nang ligtas ang ating mga Cabalen na ROFs sa kani-kanilang mga pamilya. Pangalawa, para tulungan ang ating national government na ma-decongest ang mga terminal natin sa Metro Manila," she said.

The Balik Pinas, Balik Pampanga Citizen App will serve as a tool for the provincial government to be updated beforehand on the number of ROFs that will arrive in Metro Manila, thus expediting the process of repatriation, and determining the

kind of assistance needed by the repatriates upon their arrival in the country.

"Ang app ay mayroong Know Your Citizen (KYC) module na naglalayong malaman kung ang OF o OFW ay Kapampangan at naninirahan sa Pampanga, nang sa gayo'y ma-accommodate sila mula sa airport, papunta sa mga swab testing facilities, hanggang sa pumasa na sila sa requirements ng Department of Health (DOH) sa quarantine period at makauwi sa kani-kanilang mga pamilya," said JP Miranda, founder and chief executive officer of the

Information Technology Business Solutions Corporation (ITBS Corp.).

It can be noted that only ROFs who registered ten (10) days or more before their scheduled flight will be accommodated.

To register, go to www.balikpampanga.ph and download the app. Sign up and wait for One-Time-Password (OTP) on e-mail. Log in with your username and OTP, complete the documents needed, and wait for the QR code and reference number that will be sent on e-mail, which is a signal that your application is approved. – **Jasmine D. Jaso/Pampanga PIO**

AGI's Q1 profit declines due to Taal eruption, coronavirus pandemic



Standees citing safety protocols at the entrance of a resort. CONTRIBUTED PHOTO

Resorts checked for safety protocols compliance

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO -- Resorts HERE were inspected on June 29, 2020 to determine their compliance with health and safety protocols, as they are now allowed to operate under the modified general community quarantine.

The City Government of San Fernando's Task Force WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) led the inspection to ensure compliance with Executive Order No. CMO2020-046.

The EO was issued by Mayor Edwin D. Santiago in response to the MGCQ guidelines of the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases which allow indoor and outdoor non-contact sports, including swimming, provided that minimum health standards are implemented.

Dunn Patrick Imana, City Health Office-Envi-

ronmental Health and Sanitation Division (CHO-EHSD) chief, said among the major aspects that were checked were the resorts' and their employees' compliance with physical distancing measures; wearing of face mask and other personal protective equipment; frequent hand washing/use of alcohol; and, regular disinfection within their premises.

Imana added that the chlorine content of swimming pools and potability of drinking water being served to the clients are also regularly monitored by the division.

Apart from securing a certificate from the Department of Tourism, the resorts in the city are also required to acquire a permit to operate from the City Business License and Permit Division prior to their reopening. CSF-CIO

ANDREW TAN-led Alliance Global Group, Inc. (AGI) registered a net profit of P4-billion in the first quarter of 2020, reflecting a 39% decline from P6.5-billion the year before, as the country faced the effects of the Taal Volcano eruption in January, and the coronavirus pandemic in March.

Consolidated revenues fell 7% to P38-billion from last year's P41.0-billion. Net income to owners stood at P3.0-billion, down 32% from its year ago level of P4.4-billion.

"We started 2020 with twin challenges, and these are changing the way we live and do business today," says Kevin L. Tan, chief executive officer, AGI.

The conglomerate has varied interests spanning real estate developments through property giant Megaworld Corporation; leisure, entertainment and hospitality through Travellers International Hotel Group, Inc.; spirits manufacturing through Emperador Inc.; quick service restaurants through Golden Arches Development Corporation (GADC), popularly known as McDonald's Philippines; and infrastructure developments through Infracorp.

"While most businesses have been affected by this health crisis, the situation reinforced our belief that our business model is sound and sustainable. For instance, we view our decision to focus on township developments as the way of the future. Even our foray into the international market for our spirits business has allowed us to diversify our risks, even as this pandemic has global dimensions," explains Tan.

"Meanwhile, our early digital transformation initiatives have also helped us adapt quickly to the fast-changing environment. As such, we see a silver lining to this crisis. Our new learnings and our ability to adapt to emerging trends should make our organization better equipped and even stronger beyond this crisis," he adds.

In the first quarter of 2020, Megaworld, the country's leader in township developments, recorded a 9% decline in attributable net income to P3.5-billion from P3.8-billion a year before. Consolidated revenues were almost flat at P15.1-billion, with only rental income posting a growth of 8% year-on-year to P4.2-billion, led by the office segment which catered mainly to the resilient onshoring/offshoring sector. Residential revenues stood firm at P9.6-billion as project completion was

affected by early challenges in the supply chain. Hotel revenues, meanwhile, fell by 4% due to booking cancellations at the onset of the pandemic. Overall EBIT margin also went down as the flat growth in revenues was outpaced by the 5% year-on-year increase in total costs and operating expenses.

Travellers International, owner and operator of Resorts World Manila (RWM), suffered a net loss of P1.0-billion in the first quarter this year, reversing its modest P244-million net income the year before. Total gross revenues declined by 19% year-on-year to P6.9-billion, mirroring the same drop in gross gaming revenues (GGR) to P5.6-billion. GGR was weighed down by the impact of the temporary halt in casino gaming operations as the community quarantine was imposed by mid-March. Non-gaming revenues also retreated by 17% to P1.3-billion with the limited operations of its hotels and MICE activities due to the pandemic. EBITDA stood at P409-million, plummeting by 71% from its year ago level of P1.4-billion.

Emperador, the world's biggest brandy producer and owner of the world's fifth largest Scotch whisky manufacturer, recorded a 16% year-on-year decline in attributable profit to P1.5-billion in the first quarter this year. Consolidated revenues went down by 3% to P10.7-billion for the same period. The early strong sales of Emperador Brandy and Fundador Spanish Brandy de Jerez in the domestic market was capped by the imposition of the community quarantine and the liquor ban, bringing brandy revenues largely flat year-on-year to P7.6-billion. Whisky revenues, meanwhile, fell 8% during the quarter to P3.1-billion as its international sales were affected by the early onset of the global pandemic.

GADC saw its attributable net income plunge by 72% to P108-million in the first quarter this year from P383-million the year before. Consolidated revenues declined by 9% year-on-year to P6.8-billion during the same period, as some of its store operations were disrupted by the Taal Volcano eruption in January and the community quarantine in mid-March. GADC, a long-term partnership between AGI and the George Yang Group that holds the exclusive franchise to operate restaurants in the Philippines under the 'McDonald's' brand, ended the quarter with 669 stores. --Press release

Shop & Ship with Surplus

AS WE embrace the new normal, keep your family safe and protected at home or anywhere you go with great finds you can Shop & Ship from Surplus.

There are face masks and smart thermometers to keep you healthy and protected. Surplus is also a one-stop shop for a healthy and happy home: air humidifiers and revitalizers, as well as rechargeable handy mist fans to keep you cool this summer. You'll enjoy homemade juices and smoothies with rechargeable juicers; as well as listening to your favorite tunes with portable Bluetooth speakers.

Join the Surplus' Viber community to shop, then call the available branch you prefer to be assisted and pay through cash, debit or credit card or online transfer. You may also shop for Surplus essential items at ShopSM.com. Surplus stores that are now open to safely serve you.

Keep you and your family safe and stay updated as Surplus goes interactive. Like them on Facebook and Twitter at SurplusPH and Instagram at Surplus_ph to know more about the serving branches and great deals.



Villar template: Preaching protection, doing destruction

“THE FACT that they are called protected areas should already warn people about their importance. They are the natural habitats of wildlife, which should not be damaged or destroyed, but protected instead, not only for the animals’ sake but for our sake as well.”

Thus, Sen. Cynthia Villar raised the imperative of protecting natural habitats for wildlife by the stricter implementation of environmental laws.

Belaboring her point further: “We need to not only create awareness about biological diversity, but to take action about its protection because any damage or loss will cost too much for a country such as ours. There is so much at stake and we become vulnerable to the adverse side effects if we do not commit to taking care of our environment.”

And segued to the connection if not the causality between wildlife destruction and virus outbreak: “The more natural habitats we protect, the lesser the loss in biodiversity and the better it is for wildlife. In turn, there are less chances or risks from zoonotic diseases. Wildlife protection can stop another virus outbreak or even a pandemic. That is more than enough encouragement or incentive for us to do our part.”

Well said. Words truly worthy of the Senate committee on environment and natural resources chair. That was June 6, 2020.

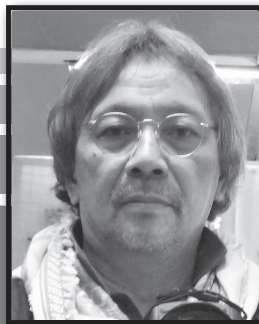
BAGUIO CITY – Vista Residences Inc., a Manila-based developer started cutting 53 old growth pine trees and one Norfolk fir over the weekend of June 20-21 at Outlook Drive behind the presidential mansion house.

A special private land timber permit No. CAR-58-2020 was granted to VRI during the pandemic. It was signed by Jim Sampulina, DENR undersecretary for field operations and Muslim affairs.

VRI is under Vista Land, which has former Sen. Manuel Villar Jr as board chairman. Villar’s wife, Senator Cynthia Villar, is now the chairperson of the Senate committee on environment and natural resources...

So Rappler reported June 27, 2020.

From calls of protection to actual destruction – all in a matter of 21 days. That was a quick turnaround Madame Senator.



periyodikit.blogspot.com

Zona Libre

Bong Z. Lacson

Bond of brothers

FERVENT HOPE and ardent wish to see a son become a priest.

That, every Kapampangan mother – Catholic naturally – held so dearly, up to my generation, at the least.

It took all reasons to send a boy to the seminary: the most prayerful in the brood, the most well-behaved among siblings. And unreason too: the least good-looking, warranting unattractiveness to women, and therefore deliverance, nay, preclusion from temptation.

The Cursillo Movement in the ‘60s stirred nascent vocation in most men through the three-day rigorous *rollos-prayers-mananitas*-meditation spiritual package, including that ritual called *dos-por-dos*: one-on-one encounter with the image of the crucified Christ in a darkened room where the hardest of hearts melted in repentant tears, absolved in penitential wails.

Invariably, new men aborning from the *De Colores* experience exhibited the evangelical zeal of Paul, post-Damascus Gate. Disqualified automatically by celibacy, these fathers turned to their sons to pursue their sudden epiphanies.

Hence in 1967, a total of 72 young boys entered Infima Class at the Mother of Good Counsel Seminary in San Fernando, the biggest batch ever, none coming anywhere near it since.

Inured – not simply exercised – in the Greek ideal of *mens sana in corpore sano*, boys morphed to men: the intellect honed in rhetorics and mathematics, in the sciences and the classics with the liturgical lingua of Latin taking all of four years through *Ars Latina, De Bello Gallico*, Cicero, onto *Aeneid* and *Ars Poetica*; and the body made fit in daily ball games, in regular long hikes called *ambulatio*s and periodic Mount Arayat climbs.

The nobility of menial work celebrated in and inculcated through *manualia* and *laborandum* – regular clean-up of the chapel, dormitory, lavatories, classrooms, and the seminary grounds.

And, but of course, the spiritual formation: the cries of “*Benedicamus Domino*” answered with “*Deo gracias*” upon waking, *lauds* in early morning followed by the Holy Mass, recitation of the rosary at noon, the *Angelus* at dusk, *vespers* and reflection after dinner, capped by *Salve Regina* which came to be regarded as the seminarian’s lullaby. All these in a day. Every day, throughout the five years of minor seminary...

I AM my brother’s keeper.

That may well define the relationship among former seminarians of the Mother of Good Counsel Seminary in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga. It is a relationship that cuts across generations of the many who were called and the few who were chosen to spend their formative years “beneath the mantle blue” of the *Indu ning Mayap a Usuk*: whether it was in Guagua, where the then *Mater Boni Consilii Seminarium* was birthed in 1950, in Apalit where it relocated, and – in 1963 – in its final

and present site as the Anglicized MGCS.

Together – in prayer, in study, at play, even in sleep in a common dormitory – provides the thread with which the beautiful quilt of that relationship is knitted. No matter the stiffness of competition for scholastic honors. Notwithstanding the physicality of contact sports like basketball, and in our time – thanks to Bruce Lee – the martial arts.

A fraternity – but not in the sense of the Greek-lettered kind – ours is a brotherhood that traces its lineage to one single mother: Our Lady of Good Counsel, to whom we profess a life-long devotion.

From “infancy” at MGCS – that is Infima for the first year, the brotherhood is established when a senior seminarian serves as an “angel” to the newcomer called the “soul,” the former teaching, guiding and helping the latter adjust to seminary life.

Seminarians may not remember their “souls” – one may have as many as four in his stretch of five years at the minor seminary, from his second year or Media onward to Suprema, Poetry, and Rhetorics. But they most certainly will not forget their “angels.”

Rising out of this angel-soul affair is yet another familial tie-in, the Big Boy-Small Boy kinship. All seminarians senior to one are big boys; all the juniors, small boys. The latter are fated to follow the orders of the former. The pecking order of things is strictly followed even today among inter-generational groups of former seminarians, wherever they may gather.

From this bonding naturally evolved a strong support system among the “ex-sems,” whether here in the Philippines or in the United States where the alumni associations are most vibrant.

Acquiesce consiliis meis. Follow my advice. More than a motto inscribed upon the seal of the MGCS, it is at the very core of our devotion to our Mother.

Every alumnus takes to heart the hymn of his youth, especially that part: “...in my doubt, I fly to thee for guidance/Mother, tell me what am I to do.”

In times of differences and misunderstandings, even in instances of conflict among us, it is to our Mother, the mediatrix that she is, that we appeal for resolution.

Aye, the opening strains of *Salve Regina*, are enough to cool the hottest of passions, and by the time we reach the lines “*Eia ergo, Advocata nostra, illos tuos misericordes oculos ad nos converte...*” all pain is soothed, all emotions calmed, and everything is right. Indeed, “*O clemens, o pia, o dulcis Virgo Maria.*”

Aye, owing to our Mother, ours is no mere band but a bond of brothers.

(Past writings on seminary life blended in time for the 70th Foundation Anniversary of the Mother of Good Counsel Seminary this July 4.)

TODAY IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY

Juan Niño de Tabora arrived in Manila to serve as Governor-General of the Philippines

ON JUNE 29, 1626, Juan Niño de Tabora, the Spanish general and colonial official, arrived in Manila to serve as Governor-General of the Philippines.

De Tabora brought the wooden statue of the Virgin Mary known as Nuestra Señora de la Paz y Buen Viaje (Our Lady of Peace and Good Voy-

age), now placed in Antipolo Church.

Appointed Governor and Captain-General of the Philippines and president of the Royal Audiencia of Manila, De Tabora left New Spain (Mexico) for the Philippines on March 25, 1626 aboard the galleon *El Almirante*, bringing with him the wooden statue

of the Virgin Mary. The statue was said to have protected the ship from storms and a ship-board fire during his 3-month voyage.

The statue became the patron of the Manila-Acapulco galleons.

De Tabora’s term ended with his death on July 22, 1632.



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The Public Pulse

Jun Sula

Opinion

A season of unhope

IT WAS the worst of times, to partially lift from Charles Dickens' Tale of Two Cities. It is now here and yonder.

Many Filipinos or nearly half of them, to be exact, are down in the dumps, according to the latest polls. About 48 percent, the SWS survey says, has reached the bottom of the barrel of hope. It's the lowest ebb in the nation's morale ever, the survey de points out.

That's not just a problem; it's a debilitating crisis. Imagine almost half of the people are depressed while the rest are either oppressed, suppressed or just plain pressed from all sides, to borrow from Paul's description of his predicament in his mission to spread the gospel.

Why is this state of affairs?

There's the COVID 19 pandemic, to begin with, the mother of all crises that now beset most Filipinos, the haves' and the have-nots, mostly the latter for whom the term describing the bug problem as an existential crisis aptly applies in all respects, not just for lack of oxygen.

The pandemic has resulted in a huge economic devastation leading to the loss of jobs for millions, further worsening the poverty situation in the country and, inevitably hunger for a great portion of the populace.

The other crises, partly exposed or precipitated by the pandemic, is government's apparent deficit in coping with the health crisis in terms of leadership, competence and cohesive direction.

No less than the ever voluble and reflexive Presidential Spokesman Harry Roque has obliquely referred to it when he compared the recent criticism of Vice President Leni Robredo to focusing on the glass half empty rather than on the glass half full. In other words, it's just a matter of perspective, but the reality cannot be ignored. A doughnut may look good, but the hole in the middle is hard to ignore. Mene, mene tekel upharsim. Tinimbang ka ngunit kulang.

A case in point: the crisis is about health and the task force created to address it is mostly led by military men whose expertise is to shoot between the eyes, apart from shooting from the hips, not fight virus. For medical experts are practically sidelined, some of them not able to take the heat of the kitchen and left while others in the same field just zipped up to keep their jobs. For lack of a better term, we may call it Duque's Density Syndrome. Prudence is the better part of valor.

There is also a crisis in priorities. What better example to show this jumbled sense of what comes first than the anti-terror bill considered as urgent by the President and a bill filed by the presidential son renaming the country's biggest international airport in what looks like a sneaky, subtle historical revisionism.

Guess who's probably behind the move? A crime needs a motive, so does a mockery. Money trail may be able to explain it as well.

As far as the anti-terror bill is concerned, the arguments of the proponents are torn down one by one by those who know better. Some groups have questioned its constitutionality. One retired

Supreme Court justice, Vicente Mendoza, has called it vague and badly written. And Muslim leaders have decried its lack of sensibility and sensitivity to Muslims -- felt as the unkindest cut of all-- especially to the victims of the Marawi siege.

Of course, timing is everything. And the anti-terror bill is no joke. Robredo and other sectors have questioned the bill's timing at a time when people are suffering a lot. Between a new franchise for the ABS-CBN to reinstate more credible, independent and transparent media and the anti-terror bill that is feared to terrorize innocent people, the choice is clear: public good is the first order of the day.

Roque even had the gall to say with a straight face, which is doubted by somebody in showbiz, that Duterte favors the 14-day detention in the bill which is blatantly opposed to what the Constitution provides. I didn't think the Fuehrer frowned at the idea of ghettos for the non-Aryan in Europe in World War II. It's amazing how power and pragmatism can trump principles as if there is no day of judgment. Former Supreme Court associate justice Antonio Carpio has given a hint of a sure-fire solution to our problems: drain the swamp in 2022.

Two years is what is left of Duterte's term. Effectively, he has one year before he morphs into a lameduck. Between now and then, there is legacy to think about and with no vaccine in sight to calm down people's anxiety and fear, aggravated by the other parts of a glass half-empty. Tough luck.

With all the crises besieging the nook and cranny of the republic, people are just tired of the daily statistics churned out day in and day out by the COVID task force. Roque ran berserk in his first day in office as reinstated spox, blaming the spike in virus infection to alleged lack of Filipino discipline. That was then when cases were still below 10,000. We're now at about 35,000 cases and counting and Roque, cornered by his own glib propaganda, has found another reason for the resurgence: it's the testing, stupid. Even a comedian in the Senate is uncomfortable by the uncurbed curve.

The government can get its acts together and, with the amount of time left, can still turn around the country's continuous drift towards hopelessness. Historians have included fatalism in the list of Filipino bad habits, including the mañana, a relative of a fat general's propensity for partying while people are sick in the stomach due to hunger and lack of real concern. Shades of Nero playing the fiddle while Rome was in smoke.

Fatalism and pessimism are not a good mix. When Dickens wrote the Tale of Two Cities, the French Revolution was turning France upside down.

Those who don't remember history, Santayana warned, are condemned to repeat it.



Napag-uusapan Lang

Felix M. Garcia

Pamahalaang Digong, usad pagong kung umakasyon

KUNG antimano ay gumawa kaagad ang ating Pangulo nitong mga tiyak at ng malinaw na panuntunang dapat sundin upang ito 'Covid' di kumalat;

Dahilan na rin sa umpisa pa lamang batid na ngang China itong pinagmulan ng 'virus' na ito ngunit kampante lang ang Palasyo at ang mga Kalihim n'yan

Partikular itong si Francisco Duque (ng DOH,) na siyang unang responsible sa mga ganitong klaseng pangyayari, 'as brilliant Department of Health Secretary'.

Sapagkat di na nga lingid sa mga 'yan na Chinese itong sa atin nagdala n'yan, insigida dapat, ang pamahalaang Duterte di naging tayngang kawali lang

Nang di na umabot nga riyan sa puntong libu-libo na ang nahawaan nitong nasabing 'virus,' na magpa-hanggang ngayon, ang bilang ng namamatay ay patuloy!

Ano sa akala ng nasa gobyerno, lalo ni Duque nang unang bugso nito, ya'y kahalintulad lamang ng trangkaso, kung kaya't kampante lang ang mga ito?

Kung sa bagay ano pa bang magagawa ng mga damuho kundi ang gumawa ng alternatibong pagkilos ika nga, na kagaya r'yan ng mungkahi ng madla:

Una, seryosohin ang mga hakbangin, na naaayon sa mga batas natin at di sa salitang may kahalang hangin, upang ang sinuman sila ay galangin.

At di gaya nitong ngayon ay sinabi, bukas ay iba na't limot na rin pati itong sa harap r'iyang ng nakararami na winika ni Sir, na siya'y magbibigti

Nang dahil sa hindi yata n'yan natupad ang ipinangako, na hindi n'yan dapat 'in public' sabihin ang ganyang pahayag na kahit pabiro puedeng ikapintas!

Kung nasanay tayo sa anumang klaseng pananalita na 'joke' lang para sa'tin, di sa lahat na ng okasyon maaring ibulalas basta ang gustong sabihin.

Di lahat ng tao maaring masakyan ang sa ganang atin ay pagbibiro lang, kaya dapat lang na maging mapili r'yan ng dapat sabihin nang harap-harapan.

Bilang honorable ay maging maingat tayo sa anumang gustong ipahayag, upang sa ano pa mang ikapahamak ng ating sarili tayo'y laging ligtas.

At di gaya nitong kayo ang bagsakan ng sisi nitong mas malaking ang bilang na kabayan nating d'yan sumusubaybay sa aktibidad ng nasa Malakanyang.

Na kaya nangyaring itong Covid-19 ay nanalasa nang husto dito sa'tin, ya'y sa kapalpakan ng nakararaming opisyal na usad pagod sa tungkulin!

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P340-K shabu nasamsam...

FROM PAGE 1
at Sec. 11 o pagtutalak at pag-iingat ng ipinag-

babawal na droga sa Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 ang isinampa laban kay

Lapina. Nakakulong ngayon sa PDEA Jail Facility, Diosdado Macapagal Gov-

ernment Center, Barangay Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga ang suspek.

NLEX slates tech improvements...

FROM PAGE 1
order to fully implement toll interoperability. Hindi 'ho namin ito kakayanin mag-isa. Tulung-tulong 'ho tayo muli at dahil sa kinakaharap nating krisis, kailangan natin bilisan," DOTr Secretary Arthur P. Tugade said in a statement.

Among the enhancements being initiated by NLEX include the realignment and relocation of RFID antennas/sensors for better read range. Dubbed as the 'advanced reading' project, this covers a total of 100 lanes from Balintawak to Tarlac/Tipo, 72 of which are for the exclusive use of motorists with RFID stickers, while the 28 others function as mixed lanes which accept both cash and electronic payments. The said improvements will also increase the number of exclusive RFID lanes from 15 in February to 72 by July 2020.

The tollway company is likewise replacing

the lane status indicators for greater visibility especially for those driving at night. Recently, NLEX improved the automatic entry matching feature in its toll collection system to reduce the processing of entry lane data from four hours to almost real-time.

It also finished the upgrade of RFID web servers to accommodate the increasing RFID transactions and the modification of toll fare indicators in payment lanes to enable the display of updated balance for Easytrip prepaid accounts.

"We recognize the significant role of digital technology in enhancing customer experience and preventing the spread of Covid-19. Aside from promoting safety, the improvements in RFID would translate to faster and more convenient electronic transactions in our expressway network," said NLEX Corp. president and general manager J. Luigi L. Bautista.

Meanwhile, as part of their efforts to adapt to the new normal, NLEX and Easytrip Corp. have offered more ways to make it convenient for motorists to avail the RFID.

These involve the opening of RFID lane installation and reloading sites in Balintawak, Bocaue, Mindanao, Karuhatan, and Angeles toll plazas; and reopening the installation and reloading sites at rest and refuel stations such as NLEX Drive and Dine, Petron Marilao, Petron Bocaue, and Shell Buro. These are open from Monday to Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The RFID stickers will be free of charge but an initial minimum load of ₱500 for Class 1 and ₱1,000 for Class 2 and 3 vehicles must be paid.

Recently, Easytrip introduced the Stick-It-Yourself RFID, where Class 1 motorists can order it online and have it delivered at the comfort of their homes. The

Stick-It-Yourself RFID kit comes with positioning guide, user guide, and card for reloading. It is also available in select NLEX-SCTEX toll booths in Meycauayan SB, Marilao SB, Bocaue Interchange SB Exit, Balagtas, San Fernando NB, Dinalupihan, and Tarlac.

For more convenience, motorists may top up through the Easytrip mobile application and online reloading partners such as PayMaya, Eon, GCash, Bancnet, Mastercard, Visa, UCPB, BPI, Metrobank, BDO, Coins.ph, and Smart Money. Service fees may apply. Aside from NLEX-SCTEX, the Easytrip RFID can be used in other Metro Pacific-led expressways: CAVITEX, C5 LINK, and CALAX.

"Rest assured that our teams will strive harder to keep on providing the best service for our customers," Bautista noted.

-Press release

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of **NENITA BALUYUT TENG** who died intestate on April 24, 2020 executed an Affidavit of Extrajudicial Settlement on her estate, more particularly described as Dollar Deposit Account No. 005204-0087-62 in the amount of \$3,657.63 and Peso Account No. 5206311039 in the amount of PHP136,788.93, both in BPI Family Bank, San Agustin, CSFP Branch, and Banana Easy Savings Account No. 1200011322 in the amount of PHP184,048.40 in Bank of Florida, Sto. Tomas, Pampanga Branch, before Notary Public Elmo H. Ocampo as per Doc No. 499, Page No. 101, Book No. 133, Series of 2020.

Punto! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
THIRD JUDICIAL REGION
MACABEBE, PAMPANGA

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
AND EX-OFCIO SHERIFF

BPI FAMILY SAVINGS BANK INC.,
Mortgagee-Petitioner,

-versus-

EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE
CASE NO. 20-0385(M)

SPOUSES PEDRO L. ALFARO and
ANGELITA C. ALFARO,
Mortgagor/Respondent.

x-----x

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL SALE

Upon extra-judicial petition for sale under Act. No. 3135, as amended by Act No. 4118, and Act No. 1508, as amended, filed by **BPI FAMILY SAVINGS BANK INC.**, with principal office and place of business at Paseo De Roxas corner Dela Rosa Street, Makati City, and with branch office at BFSB Retail Loans Center, BPI Building, Olongapo-Gapan Road, Dolores, City of San Fernando, Pampanga, against **SPOUSES PEDRO L. ALFARO AND ANGELITA C. ALFARO**, registered owners of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 042-2015019292 and 042-2015019293 with residence and postal address at Brescia Street, La Trevi Subdivision, Sta. Monica, San Simon, Pampanga, and Mac Arthur Highway, San Nicolas, City of San Fernando, Pampanga, to satisfy the mortgage indebtedness which as of January 16, 2020 amounts to **THREE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY NINE PESOS AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTAVOS (PhP3,711,389.75)**, Philippine Currency, inclusive of penalties and other charges, the undersigned will sell at public auction on **July 30, 2020 at 10:00 in the morning, at the Office of the Clerk of Court, Regional Trial Court, Macabebe, Pampanga**, to the highest bidder, for cash or manager's check and in Philippine Currency, the following property with all their improvements, to wit:

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 042-2015019292

A PARCEL OF LAND (LOT NO. 16 BLK. 5 OF THE CONS-SUBD. PLAN, PCS-03-016613, BEING A PORTION OF CONS LOT NO. 11 & 12, PSD-03-021035 & LOT 72, PSD-035418-059788 LRC REC. NO.) SITUATED IN THE BO. OF STA. MONICA, MUN. OF SAN SIMON, PROV. OF PAMP. BOUNDED ON THE SW., ALONG LINE 1-2 BY LOT 15 BLK. 5 OF THE CONS-SUBD. PLAN; ON THE NW., ALONG LINE 2-3 BY LOT 15, PSD-03-021035; ON THE NE., ALONG LINE 3-4 BY LOT 17 BLK. 5 AND ON THE SE., ALONG LINE 4-1 BY RD. LOT 4 BOTH OF THE CONS-SUBD. PLAN BEG. AT A PT. MARKED "1" ON PLAN BEING N. 51 DEG. 55'W., 732.96 M. FROM BBM# 17, SAN SIMON CAD.; THENCE N. 43 DEG. 55'W., 15.90 M. TO PT. 2; THENCE N. 45 DEG. 57'E., 12.27 M. TO PT. 3; THENCE S. 36 DEG. 11'E., 17.40 M. TO PT. 4; THENCE S. 53 DEG. 37'W., 10.02 M. TO THE PT. OF BEG., CONTAINING AN AREA OF ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY FIVE (185) SQUARE METERS. ALL PTS. REFERRED TO ARE INDICATED ON THE PLAN AND ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND BY P.S. CYL. CONC. MONS. 15 X 40 CMS., BEARINGS TRUE; DATE OF ORIG. SURVEY, APR. 1929- NOV. 12, 2008 AND WAS APPROVED ON FEB. 10, 2009.

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 042-2015019293

A PARCEL OF LAND (LOT NO. 15 BLK. 5 OF THE CONS-SUBD. PLAN, PCS-03-016613, BEING A PORTION OF CONS LOT NO. 11 & 12, PSD-03-021035 & LOT 72, PSD-035418-059788 LRC REC. NO.) SITUATED IN THE BO. OF STA. MONICA, MUN. OF SAN SIMON, PROV. OF PAMP. BOUNDED ON THE SE., ALONG LINE 1-2 BY RD. LOT 4; ON THE SW., ALONG LINE 2-3 BY LOT 14 BLK. 5 BOTH OF THE CONS-SUBD. PLAN; ON THE NW., ALONG LINE 3-4 BY LOT 15, PSD-03-021035 AND ON THE NE., ALONG LINE 4-1 BY LOT 16 BLK. 5 OF THE CONS-SUBD. PLAN BEG. AT A PT. MARKED "1" ON PLAN BEING N. 51 DEG. 55'W., 732.96 M. FROM BBM # 17, SAN SIMON CAD.; THENCE S. 50 DEG. 25'W., 10.00 M. TO PT. 2; THENCE N. 44 DEG. 03'W., 15.12 M. TO PT. 3; THENCE N. 45 DEG. 57'E., 10.00 M. TO PT. 4; THENCE S. 43 DEG. 55'E., 15.90 M. TO THE PT. OF BEG., CONTAINING AN AREA OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FIVE (155) SQUARE METERS. ALL PTS. REFERRED TO ARE INDICATED ON THE PLAN AND ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND BY P.S. CYL. CONC. MONS. 15 X 40 CMS., BEARINGS TRUE; DATE OF ORIG. SURVEY, APR. 1929- NOV. 1930 AND THAT OF THE CONS-SUBD. SURVEY, OCT. 9-12, 2008 AND WAS APPROVED ON FEB. 10, 2009.

Prospective buyers may investigate for themselves the above-described property and encumbrances thereon, if there be any.

All sealed bids must be submitted to the undersigned on the above-stated time and date.

In the event the public auction should not take place on the said date, it shall be held on August 6, 2020 at said time and place without further notice. Macabebe, Pampanga, June 1, 2020.

EMERSON S. LACAP
Sheriff IV

FREDDIE D. PACIA
Officer-in-Charge and Ex-Oficio Sheriff

Copy furnished:

Atty. Noel C. Quioc
Room 208, Plaza Garcia Building, Dolores
City of San Fernando, Pampanga

BPI Family Savings Bank Inc.,
Paseo De Roxas corner Dela Rosa Street, Makati City and
BFSB Retail Loans Center, BPI Bldg., Olongapo-Gapan Road
Dolores, City of San Fernando, Pampanga

Spouses Pedro L. Alfaro and Angelita C. Alfaro
Brescia Street, La Trevi Subd., Sta. Monica, San Simon, Pampanga and
Mac Arthur Highway, San Nicolas, City of San Fernando, Pampanga

PUNTO! Central Luzon: June 15, 22 & 29, 2020

Korean, Filipina girlfriend nabbed...

FROM PAGE 1
lice that a Korean national and his Filipina girlfriend in their locality were allegedly recruiting jobseekers who have graduated from Korean language school and seeking green pasture in South Korea.

According to the victims, Hyoung introduced himself as representative from Hyundai South Korea who was looking for Filipino workers to be sent to the said country.

However, they were obliged to pay Hyoung an amount of P40,000 as placement fee which, they said, they already paid last February.

Acting on the said complaint, Major Joe Louis I. Lo, acting chief of police of Castillejos, referred the case to the CIDG for investigation and immediate action.

During the initial investigation of the CIDG it was found out that one of the complainants still has a pending transac-

tion with Hyoung.

This prompted Major Michael John Villanueva, CIDG Olongapo chief, to set an entrapment operation against the Hyoung.

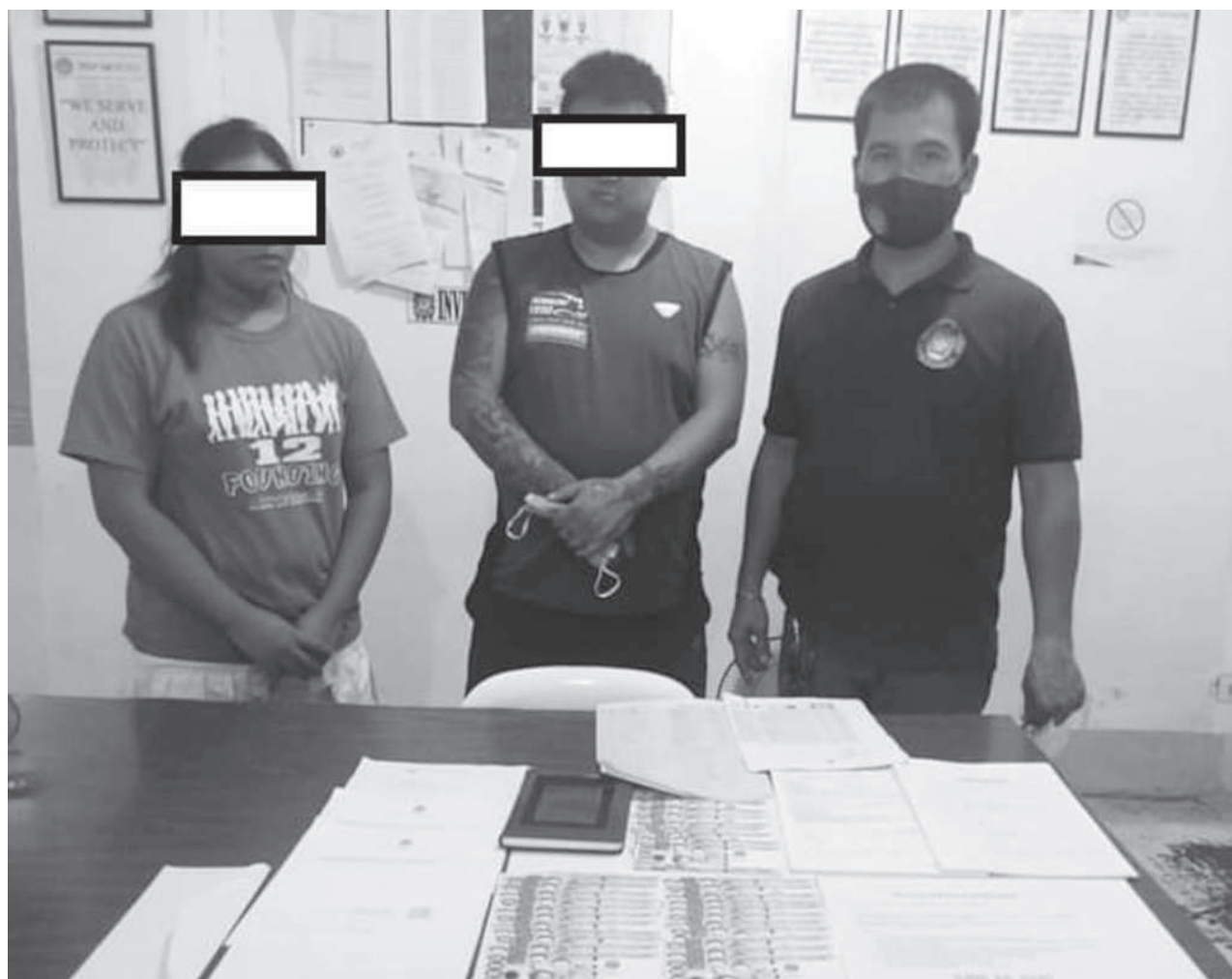
During investigation it was found out that suspect Hyoung was also posted in the social media dated November 18, 2019 alleging him to be "a fraud and a scammer who victimized more than 200 people in Capiz."

The CIDG is now validating the said social

media post.

The operatives also arrested Raboy as an accessory who assisted the suspect during the commission of the crime.

The two suspects are now under custody of Olongapo CIDG-CFU while charges are being prepared against them for violations of RA 8042 as amended by RA10022 (Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995) and RA 9028 (Human Trafficking of Persons Act of 2009).



The Korean and his girlfriend at CIDG-Olongapo field unit. **PHOTO COURTESY OF CIDG**



REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
LALAWIGAN NG PAMPANGA
LUNGSOD NG SAN FERNANDO

TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 36TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE 7TH SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA HELD AT THE CITY SESSION HALL, HEROES' HALL, MAGDALENA SUBD., SAN JUAN, CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA ON THE 23RD DAY OF MARCH 2020

PRESENT:

Hon. JAIME T. LAZATINPresiding Officer
Hon. BENEDICT JASPER SIMON R. LAGMAN Member
Hon. HARVEY A. QUIWA Member
Hon. RENATO G. AGUSTIN..... Member
Hon. ARIEL C. CARREON Member
Hon. CRISTINA D. LAGMAN Member
Hon. RALPH DANIEL M. HENSON Member
Hon. NELSON G. LINGAT Member
Hon. RAUL F. MACALINO Member
Hon. REDENTOR S. HALILI Member
Hon. GUSTAV JOHN S. HENSON SK Fed. Pres. (Ex-Officio Member)

ABSENT:

Hon. CELESTINO S. DIZON Member
Hon. VILMA B. CALUAG LnB Pres. (Ex-Officio Member)

ORDINANCE NO. 2020-008

(Sponsor/Author: Hon. Benedict Jasper Simon R. Lagman)

AN ORDINANCE EXTENDING THE DEADLINE IN THE PAYMENT OF REAL PROPERTY TAX (RPT) AND THE ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND (SEF) FROM MARCH 31 TO APRIL 2020, FOR PURPOSES OF AVAILING THE 10% DISCOUNT IN THE FIRST QUARTER AS WELL AS THE TOTAL TAX DUE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2020

WHEREAS, His Excellency, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte declared, by virtue Proclamation No. 922, a State of Public Health Emergency throughout the Philippines to prevent rapid containment and prevention of the Corona Virus (COVID-19), in view of the pandemic and or international concern which threatens national security and in order to mobilize governmental and non-governmental agencies to respond to the threat;

WHEREAS, the City Government of San Fernando, Pampanga likewise joins the Provincial Government of Pampanga's in its fight against COVID -19, by adopting the various Ordinances and Resolutions the latter has enacted enjoining the conduct, observation and/or institutionalization of health and safety measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among local government units (LGU's) in the entire province, foremost of which is **social distancing** to prevent the imminent threat of the contagion of the dreaded COVID-19 which has been declared pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO);

WHEREAS, Section 19 of RA 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates every local government unit (LGU) to promote public health and safety, maintain peace and order, and preserve the comfort of its constituents;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 455, Chapter 3 of RA 7160, par. b (1), the City Mayor as the Chief Executive of the City Government shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions xxx for efficient, effective, economical governance the purpose of which is the general welfare of the its inhabitance pursuant to Section 16 of this Code, the City Mayor shall exercise general supervision and control over all programs, projects, services and activities of the city government;

WHEREAS, considering that the City of San Fernando, Pampanga, during this period of Public Health Emergency supports and extends assistance to its taxpayers who are likewise required to stay at home and do home quarantine at all times, not to mention that even offices are enjoined to do social distancing and adopt skeletal workforce only, to prevent the rapid spread of COVID-19;

WHEREAS, considering the impact of the foregoing situation to our taxpayers, the Sangguniang Panlungsod, hereby declares an Extension of the deadline in the payment of Real Property Tax (RPT) and the additional Special Education Fund (SEF) from March 31 to April 2020, for purposes of availing the 10% discount in the First quarter as well as the total tax due for Calendar year 2020, in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga;

WHEREAS, this Extension of the deadline in the payment of Real Property Tax (RPT) and the additional Special Education Fund (SEF) from March 31 to April 2020 takes effect immediately after its approval and publication for three consecutive issues in a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Pampanga and posting of the same in conspicuous places of the City Hall and the City's 35 barangays

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED this 23rd day of March 2020.

X-----X

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing Ordinance adopted by the 7th Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of San Fernando, Pampanga during its 36th Regular Session held on March 23, 2020.

(SGD.) AVELINA M. LACANILAO-LAGMAN, DPA
Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlungsod

ATTESTED:

(SGD.) JAIME T. LAZATIN, DPA
City Vice-Mayor & Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

(SGD.) EDWIN D. SANTIAGO
City Mayor

March 24, 2020
Date



Republika ng Pilipinas
Bayan ng Magalang
Lalawigan ng Pampanga
Tanggapan ng Sangguniang Bayan

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 21ST REGULAR SESSION OF THE 10TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF MAGALANG, PAMPANGA HELD ON FEBRUARY 28, 2020 AT THE MUNICIPAL SESSION HALL, MAGALANG, PAMPANGA.

PRESENT:

HON. NORMAN L. LACSON	PRESIDING OFFICER
HON. KOKO P. GONZALES	SB MEMBER
HON. JOEL J. CRUZ	SB MEMBER
HON. RUBEN A. MIRANDA	SB MEMBER
HON. ELLER V. PECSON	SB MEMBER
HON. NELSON D. DIZON	SB MEMBER
HON. RODOLFO P. GONZALES	SB MEMBER
HON. HARRY B. ZEMEL, JR.	SB MEMBER
HON. RICARDO C. DAVID	SB MEMBER
HON. JUNE P. MARIMLA	LIGA NG MGA BGY PRESIDENT
HON. ROSARIO FROILAN C. AURELIO, JR.	SK FEDERATION PRESIDENT

ABSENT:
NONE

ORDINANCE NO. 7, S 2020

“AN ORDINANCE ENACTING THE REVISED GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CODE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGALANG, PAMPANGA AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

CHAPTER 1
General Provisions

ARTICLE 1
TITLE

This Ordinance shall be known and cited as the “Gender and Development Code of the Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga,” herein after referred to as the GAD Code of Magalang.

ARTICLE 2
DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND POLICY

In pursuit of development that is empowering, people-centered, just and sustainable, Magalang shall embody the principles of gender and development. As such, women’s empowerment and gender equality shall be the twin goals in all its development efforts.

Section 1. The Municipality of Magalang shall recognize women and men as equal partners in development and community-building by ensuring that they equally share in all the productive, domestic, community and decision-making work. The municipality shall also strive to uplift the conditions of women and enhance their full potentials as individuals and as members of their communities by making all its policies, programs and services, support systems and other development mechanisms in the entire municipality, gender-responsive.

Section 2. To attain the foregoing policy, all agencies, offices, departments, institutions, and other organizations in the municipality and barangay levels shall:

- a) Continuously pursue and implement gender-responsive development support systems geared towards the achievement of women’s empowerment and self-determination, and the maximization of their fullest potential;
- b) Adopt and implement measures to fulfill, protect and promote human rights by establishing and/or strengthening systems and processes for transparency and accountability to its constituents, more particularly, to the women of the Municipality of Magalang;
- c) Mainstream gender and development in their respective plans, programs, projects, services and activities in order to address gender issues;
- d) Integrate gender in planning processes and plans through conduct of gender analysis using sex-disaggregated data, including gender in project management and design, and ensuring women’s participation in the processes, such as thorough consultations;
- e) Ensure that women and men equally contribute to and benefit from all their programs, projects and services by integrating the gender perspective in all the development cycle, ensuring that men and women beneficiaries are consulted in planning, programming, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and evaluation processes;
- f) Strictly implement the provisions of the Magna Carta of Women (MCW) and the General Appropriations Act (GAA) as to the allocation and utilization of at least 5% of their total budget to support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GAD plans, programs and projects.
- g) Utilize their GAD budget for gender mainstreaming undertakings;
- h) Institute affirmative actions for women as a critical necessary strategy to enhance the participation of women, especially the marginalized;
- i) Monitor and evaluate the gender-responsiveness of programs and projects of the local governments, other agencies and institutions;
- j) Eliminate gender biases in all their policies, systems and procedures, and maintain these to be non-discriminatory and non-sexist; and
- k) Develop and strengthen mechanisms for oversight, technical support, consultation and coordination on GAD.

Section 3. In pursuance of this policy, the Municipality of Magalang shall encourage/ensure and guarantee women’s participation in policy formulation, planning, organization, implementation, management, monitoring, and evaluation of all programs, projects, and services.

ARTICLE 3
MANDATES AND LEGAL BASIS

Section 1. The adoption of this GAD Code is in line with the Municipality’s promotion of women’s economic empowerment, gender equality, gender-responsive development and governance and fulfillment of women’s human rights, as embodied in the following local and national mandates and policies and international commitments:

International Policies:

- a) UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN-CEDAW) or the International Bill of Rights for Women which calls for gender equality in all fields (civil and political spheres, economic, social, cultural and family life), affirmative action for women and protection of women from violence;

- b) The Beijing Platform of Action (BPA) which calls for action on 12 areas of concern affecting women, namely (1) women and poverty; (2) education and training of women; (3) women and health; (4) violence against women; (5) women and armed conflict; (6) women and the economy; (7) women in power and decision making; (8) institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women; (9) human rights of women; (10) women and the media; (11) women and the environment; and (12) the girl child. It also seeks to remove obstacles to women’s full and equal participation in all spheres of life, protects women’s human rights and integrates women’s concerns in all aspects of sustainable development; Sustainable Development Goals provide a clear recognition that gender equality is important in achieving all of the development goals;
- c) Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- d) International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action.
- e) National Laws and Policies:
- f) 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines:
- g) Article II, Section 14 of the 1987 Constitution which states that the “State recognizes the role of women in nation- building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men”;
- h) Article XIII, Section 14 of the 1987 Constitution which recognizes women’s maternal and economic role;
- i) Article XIII, Section 11 of the 1987 Constitution which recognizes women’s special health needs;

National Laws:

- a) RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 which mandates LGUs to promote the general welfare and provide basic services and facilities to constituents;
- b) RA 7192 or the Women in Development and Nation Building Act which promotes the integration of women as full and equal partners of men in development and nation building;
- c) Section 28 of the General Appropriations Act (GAA) from 1995 to 2000 directing government entities to formulate a GAD Plan, the cost of which shall not be less than five percent (5%) of their yearly budget, otherwise known as the GAD budget;
- d) Local Budget Memorandum No. 28 which directs local government units to mobilize resources to mainstream and implement gender and development programs using the five percent (5%) fund;
- e) Civil Service Commission Memorandum Circular No. 12, Series of 2005 which encourages all heads of Constitutional Bodies, Departments, Bureaus, Offices and agencies of the national government, local government units, state universities and colleges, government owned and controlled corporations the use of non-sexist language in all its official documents, communications and issuances;
- f) RA 6725 or the Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women with respect to Terms and Conditions of Employment;
- g) RA 6955 or the Anti-Mail Order Bride Act; *RA 6955: “An Act Declaring Unlawful the Practice of Matching Filipino Women for Marriage to Foreign Nationals on a Mail-Order Basis and other Similar Practices, including the Advertisement, Publication, Printing or Distribution of Brochures, Flyer and Other Propaganda Materials in Furtherance and Providing Penalty thereof.”
- h) RA 7322 or the Act Increasing Maternity Benefits of Women Workers in the Private Sector;
- i) RA 7688 or the Social Security Act of 1997;
- j) RA 7877 declaring sexual harassment unlawful in the employment, education and training environment;
- k) RA 7882 or the Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises;
- l) RA 8292 or the Magna Carta for Small Enterprises;
- m) RA 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995;
- n) RA 8343 or the Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime of Rape, Reclassifying the Same As a Crime Against Persons, Amending for the Purpose Act No. 3815, As Amended Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code and for other purposes;
- o) RA 8353 or the Anti-Rape Act;
- p) RA 8505 or the Rape Victim Assistance Act;
- q) RA 8972 or the Solo Parents Act;
- r) RA 9208 or the Act which Institutionalizes Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violation and for Other Purposes;
- s) RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act;
- t) Reproductive Health Care Act of 2002;
- u) RA 8551 or the New Police Act of 1998;
- v) RA 6972 or the Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay;
- w) RA 7600 providing incentives to all government and private health institutions with rooming-in and breastfeeding practices;
- x) RA 9442 or the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities;
- y) RA 6949 declaring March 8 of every year as a working holiday to be known as National Women’s Day;
- z) Magna Carta of Women (enacted August 14, 2009);
- aa) Sec. 13, Article II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution;
- ab) RA 7610 or the Anti-Child Abuse Law;
- ac) RA 9775 or the Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009;
- ad) RA 9995 or the Anti-Voyeurism Act of 2009;
- ae) Republic Act 10364 amending Republic Act 9208 better known as the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012;
- af) Republic Act 10175 or known as Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012;
- ag) Republic Act No. 7877 otherwise known as the Anti- Sexual Harassment Act of 1995;

National Plans

- a) Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD) 1995-2025 which envisions a society that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and uphold human rights, among other development goals;
- b) Framework Plan for Women which encourages agencies to promote gender-responsive governance, protect and fulfill women's human rights, and promote women's economic empowerment;
- c) WEDGE Plan. The Women's Empowerment, Development and Gender Equality Plan 2013-2016 is the fourth gender-focused plan formulated by the Philippines since 1989; the first ones being the Philippine Development Plan for Women (PDPW 1989-1992), the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD 1995- 2025), and the Framework Plan for Women (FPW2004-2010). Reports on the implementation of these plans indicate that many of the gender concerns they raised have been addressed. However, there are still many issues that need attention and resolution and recent developments have given rise to yet new issues requiring new solutions;
- d) The formulation of the Women's EDGE Plan provides a timely opportunity to review persistent and emerging gender issues and to take these into account in the existing plans of government. This is also the time to concretize the gender-responsive provisions of the PDP and translate them into strategies and programs to address the gender issues. As a companion document to the PDP, the Women's EDGE Plan will guide agencies in mainstreaming the gender dimension in their regular programs, as well as in implementing gender-focused activities;

Local Laws And Policies:

- a) Ordinance No. 1, S. 2008 An Ordinance Providing For A Gender And Development Code In The Municipality Of Magalang, Pampanga, And For Other Purposes.
- b) Ordinance No. 11, S. 2017 An Ordinance Promulgating Policies And Measures For The Prevention And Control Of STI/HIV/AIDS In The Municipality Of Magalang, Pampanga, Strengthening The Municipality Of Magalang, Pampanga Local Aids Council, Providing For Its Powers And Functions, And Further Providing Penalties For Violations Thereof And For Other Purposes.
- c) Ordinance No. 4, S. 2019 "An Ordinance Establishing An Enabling Mechanism For Preventing And Addressing Acts Of Bullying In Elementary And Secondary Schools Within The Territorial Jurisdiction Of The Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga"
- d) Ordinance No. 9, S. 2019 Of Magalang, Pampanga. "An Ordinance Penalizing Gender-Based Sexual Harassment In Public Spaces, Prescribing Penalties Thereof And For Other Purposes"
- e) Ordinance No. 8, S. 2019 Of Magalang, Pampanga An Ordinance Prohibiting The Discrimination Of Persons On The Basis Of Age, Health Status, Disability, Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity And Expression

CHAPTER II
Definition Of Terms

ARTICLE 4
DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Section 1. The following terms shall mean:

- a) Access - in the development context, the means or right to obtain services, products and commodities; in the context of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Framework, access to resources and services is an objective to gender equality, while women's mobilization to achieve equality is an element of women's empowerment; an opportunity for a person to make use of existing political, economic and time resources or benefits;
- b) Advocacy - a conscientization strategy concerned with increasing people sensitivity to the implications of gender inequality and demand that problems of gender discrimination be identified and overcome in policies and programs.
- c) Assigned Sex - identification by others as male or female based on physical/genetic sex.
- d) Bisexual - a person who is emotionally and/or physically attracted to members of same and the opposite sex;
- e) Commoditization of Women - is a practice which puts women in subordinate situation, which results from the treatment of women as both consumers and objects. As consumers, women are lured to buy products to enhance their sexual and physical attractiveness. As object of consumption, the body of a woman is used to promote and sell a product or promote an activity.
- f) Development - the improved well-being, or welfare of people and the process by which this is achieved. The sustained capacity to achieve a better life.
- g) Differently-abled - those who experience one or a combination of physical and/or mental impairment with distinct needs and potentials.
- h) Discrimination - overt behavior in which people are given different and unfavorable treatment on the basis of their race, class, sex and cultural status. It is also any practice, policy or procedure that denies equality of treatment to an individual/group.
- i) Discrimination against Women - in the terminology of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, it is any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex, which has the purpose or effect of denying equal exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields of human endeavor.
- j) Domestic Violence - is physical, psychological, social or financial violence that takes place within an intimate family-type relationship and forms a pattern of coercive and controlling behavior.
- k) Domestic Worker/Household Help - one employed in the service of a family or private establishment of a person keeping the home; house servant.
- l) Empowerment - in the context of development, empowerment is individual or collective action by the disadvantaged to overcome the obstacles brought about by structural inequality. In another sense, empowerment is not only a process but also an outcome of that process.
- m) Gender and Development (GAD) - an approach to or paradigm of development focusing on social, economic, political and cultural forces that determines how differently women and men participate in, benefit from, and control resources and activities. It shifts the focus from women as a group to the socially determined relationship between women and men.
- n) GAD Advocate - one who supports, defends, pleads or recommends active espousal of gender and development principles, objectives and processes.
- o) GAD Budget - a portion of an agency's or local government unit's annual appropriation which is not an additional amount over and above its regular budget. The allocation of a substantial amount for implementing programs, projects and activities that address gender issues; the cost and sources of financing a GAD Plan. For this purpose, local government units in shall see to it that programs and projects for GAD concerns and issues are included in the budgetary allocations of 5% of the respective budgets are allocated corresponding amounts as prescribed by law.

- p) GAD Focal Point - a mechanism created in all government offices to ensure the implementation, monitoring, review and updating of GAD plans. A person or group of persons tasked to facilitate and monitor the implementation of gender mainstreaming in each government agency.
- q) GAD Plan - a systematically designed set of programs, activities and projects with clear objectives for addressing gender issues and appropriate strategies and activities with monitoring and evaluation indicators; a blueprint of how an agency can achieve gender responsiveness; a set of interventions designed to transform gender-blind agencies into organizations with a gender perspective; an instrument to make all aspects of the agency and its work gender-responsive; it provides the basis for the GAD budget.
- r) Gay - a person who is emotionally and/or physically attracted to members of the same sex. Although all-encompassing, this term refers mainly to men.
- s) Gender - refers to roles, attitudes and values assigned by culture and society to women and men. These roles, attitudes and values define the behaviors of women and men and the relationship between them which are created and maintained by social institutions such as family, government, community, school, church and media. Because of gender, certain roles, traits and characteristics are assigned distinctly and strictly to women and men.
- t) Gender Awareness - ability to identify problems arising from gender inequality and discrimination, even if these are not evident on the surface and are "hidden" or are not part of the general and commonly accepted explanation of what and where the problem lies; means high level of gender conscientization.
- u) Gender Equality - women and men enjoy the same status and conditions and have equal opportunity for realizing their potential to contribute to the political, economic, social and cultural development of their countries. They should also benefit equally from the results of development.
- v) Gender Equity - moves beyond a focus on equal treatment; giving to those who have less on the basis of needs and taking steps to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field. Equity can be understood as the means, and equality as the end. Equity leads to equality.
- w) Gender-Fair - a situation where women and men share equally in responsibilities, power, authority and decision-making.
- x) Gender Issues and Concerns - issues, concerns and problems arising from the distinct roles of women and men and the relationships between them; affairs and involvement arising from societal expectation and perception on the roles of women and men reflected in and perpetuated by law, policies, procedures, systems, programs, activities and projects of the government. These impede the opportunities for women to participate in the development process and enjoy its benefits.
- y) Gender Mainstreaming or GAD Mainstreaming - a set of processes and strategies that aims to ensure the recognition of gender issues on a sustained basis; a strategy to integrate women's and men's concerns and experiences in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs, projects in all political, economic and social agenda.
- z) Gender Responsiveness - the consistent and systematic attention given to the differences between women and men in society with a view to addressing structural constraints to gender equality.
- aa) Gender-Responsive Planning - the practical application of the skills acquired from gender studies and gender training in designing government plans, programs and projects; it recognizes that women and men have different roles in society and often have different needs as well.
- ab) Gender Sensitivity - the ability to recognize gender issues and to recognize women's different perceptions and interests arising from their different social position and gender roles.
- ac) Gender Statistics - information and data that provide not only comparisons between women and men but ensure that women's and men's participation in and contribution to society are correctly measured and valued.
- ad) Governance - the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's / organization's resources and affairs for development; how a government/organization establishes, maintains and deepens its relationship with its constituents/members. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests and exercise their legal rights.
- ae) Indecent Live Shows - shows which include nude and/or other provocative gestures/acts in public or private places which further project and exhibit women and children as sex objects for commercial and entertainment purposes.
- af) Law Enforcers - refers to the members of the Philippine National Police, the Barangay Tanods and anybody who is tasked or deputized by an appropriate authority in enforcing national and/or local laws.
- ag) "LGBT" refers to a diverse and complex range of identities based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE). The terms "LGBT" also refers to gender and sexuality non-conforming persons, including, but not limited to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.
- ah) Lesbian - a woman whose emotional, romantic, and sexual energies are geared towards other women.
- ai) Local Economic Development - is the process by which actors within the localities (governments, private sector and civil societies) work collectively with the result that there are improved conditions for economic growth, employment generation and quality of life.
- aj) Mainstream - in the context of GAD, an interrelated set of dominant ideas and development directions and the organizations that make decisions about resource allocation and opportunities for development.
- ak) Micro-enterprise - business category whose total asset value is Three Million Pesos (P3,000,000.00) or less.
- al) Migrant Desk - a unit within the LGU which attends to the concerns of migrant workers and their families in the different phases or cycles of migration.
- am) Participation - the direct involvement of the marginalized in the development process to build their capability to access and control resources, benefits and opportunities so as to gain self-reliance and an improved quality of life.
- an) Pedophilia - when an adult has sexual desire for children and resort to sexual intercourse or acts of lasciviousness with a child.
- ao) Persons with Disability - are those with physical impairments that have differentiated needs and potentials.
- ap) Persons with Sexual Preference - persons of either the female or male sexes who by choice prefer to identify themselves other than their natural identity. This includes lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgendered etc.
- aq) Pornography - refers to a sexually explicit material such as films, magazines, writings, photographs, internet, mobile phones or other materials that are intended to cause sexual arousal.

- ar) Prostitution – an act of engaging in sexual intercourse or performing other forms of sex in exchange for money or other favors or of offering another person for such purposes.
- as) Reproductive Health – state of complete physical, mental and social-well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to reproductive system and to its functions and processes.
- at) Sex – refers to the natural distinguishing variable based on biological characteristics of being a woman or a man; also refers to the physical attributes pertaining to a person’s body contours, features, genitals, hormones and reproductive organs.
- au) Sexism – system and practice of discriminating a person on the basis of sex.
- av) Sex-disaggregated Data – statistical information that differentiates between women and men and allows one to see where the gaps are in their position or condition.
- aw) Support Group – a number of persons who provide assistance to keep a person from falling or declining in a crisis situation.
- ax) Survivor-victim – one who endures any act of gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private.
- ay) Transgender – is the state of one’s gender identity not matching one’s “assigned sex”.
- az) VAW DOC’s – is a secure well-based documentation system that facilitates and integrates the collection and standardization of information from concerned government agencies and service providers dealing with the problem of VAW.
- ba) “Violence Against Women” – refers to any act of gender- based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

It shall be understood to encompass, but not limited to, the following:

- a) Physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, marital rape, and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation;
- b) Physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women, and prostitution; and
- c) Physical, sexual, and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

bbb) Women’s Economic Empowerment – a state wherein women have access to and control over high-value productive resources and enjoys the benefits from wealth-creating opportunities equal with men including information, credit, loans or financial assistance, training, market, technology, decent jobs and human working conditions and balanced family life.

Section 2. Acronyms. The following acronyms stand for:

1. ADM – Alternative Delivery Mode
2. AFMA – Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Act
3. ALS – Alternative Learning System
4. BDRRMC – Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee
5. BPLO – Business Permit and Licensing Office
6. BPO – Barangay Protection Orders
7. BSWM – Bureau of Soils and Water Management
8. CDP – Comprehensive Development Plan
9. CSO – Civil Society Organization
10. DOLE – Department of Labor and Employment
11. ECPAT – End Child Pornography and Child Prostitution and Trafficking for sexual purposes
12. GA – Gender Assistance
13. GAD – Gender and Development
14. GAD KAP – Gender and Development Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
15. GAD AR – Gender and Development Accomplishment Report
16. GBV – Gender-Based Violence
17. GFPS – GAD Focal Point System
18. GPB – GAD Plan and Budget
19. GST – Gender Sensitivity Training
20. HGDG – Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines
21. HRMO – Human Resource Management Office
22. IWRM – Integrated Water Resources Management
23. JMC – Joint Memorandum Circular
24. LCW – Local Council of Women
25. LGU – Local Government Unit
26. MCW – Magna Carta for Women
27. MCW IRR – Magna Carta of Women Implementing Rules and Regulations
28. MDRRMC – Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
29. MOVE – Men Opposed to Violence Against Women Everywhere
30. MSMEs – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
31. MSWDO – Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office

32. NAMRIA – National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
33. NGA – National Government Agency
34. NGO – Non-Government Organization
35. NRCO – National Reintegration Center of OFW
36. OFW – Overseas Filipino Worker
37. OSDS – Office of Student Development and Services
38. OSH – Occupational Safety and Health
39. PACT – Philippines Against Child Trafficking
40. PCW – Philippine Commission on Women
41. PEOS – Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar
42. PESO – Public Employment Services Office
43. PIACAT – Provincial Inter-Agency Committee Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children
44. PO – People’s Organization
45. PWD – Persons with Disabilities
46. RH – Reproductive Health
47. SOGIE – Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression
48. UNWTO – United Nations World Tourism Organization
49. VAWC – Violence Against Women and Children
50. VAW Desk – Violence Against Women Desk
51. VAW DocS– Violence Against Women Documentation System
52. WCPD – Women and Children’s Protection Desk
53. WCPU – Women and Children’s Protection Unit

CHAPTER III
Development Areas And GAD-Related Interventions

ARTICLE 5
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE.

The Municipality of Magalang shall ensure that all women and children shall be protected from all forms of violence and that they shall be accorded the necessary and appropriate programs and services.

ARTICLE 6
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

The municipal government thru the PIACAT VAWC shall strongly advocate for the prevention of human trafficking and provision of the necessary support services needed by trafficked persons especially women and children pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act 9208 or the “Act which Institutionalizes Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violation and for Other Purposes.”

The PIACAT VAWC shall endeavor to establish networks with peoples and non-government organizations like the Philippines Against Child Trafficking (PACT) and other relevant organizations for the implementation of advocacy programs on the matter to include support activities and services which can be undertaken jointly by said organizations, local government units and national government agencies.

ARTICLE 7
COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE AND TRAFFICKING

The Municipal Government of Magalang shall provide a comprehensive support to women and children survivors of violence, which consists of but not limited to the following:

Mandatory Programs and Services for Victims.

The Municipal Government of Magalang shall:

- a) Provide emergency shelter, psycho-social counseling and other rehabilitation services to victim-survivors of VAWC and trafficking;
- b) Ensure that service providers in institutions/centers for women and children are gender sensitive and uphold the rights of women and children;
- c) Make available relevant skills training and other livelihood development services to victim-survivors of violence and trafficking;
- d) Ensure the successful social reintegration and after-care of victim-survivors and their children; and
- e) Continue to develop relevant programs and strategies to ensure protection, healing, recovery and social reintegration and address emerging needs and concerns of victim- survivors of violence and trafficking.
- f) Medical Assistance. The following health programs and services shall immediately be provided by government health facilities to the victims-survivors of VAW and trafficking:
 1. Complete physical, genital, and mental examinations;
 2. Medical/Surgical treatment;
 3. Psychological and psychiatric evaluation and treatment;
 4. Hospital confinement when necessary;
 5. Referral to specialized hospital and other concerned agency as needed;
 6. Manage the reproductive health concerns of victim-survivors of VAWC; and
 7. If necessary, contact the social worker for emergency assistance to the woman and her child/ children, or the police women and children concerns protection desk officer.

8. Provision of free medical and/or medico-legal certificates, more particularly for victims-survivors who decide to file cases against their abusers.

Section 1. Counseling and Treatment of Offenders. The Municipal government of Magalang thru the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office and other NGOs and LGUs shall ensure effective psychosocial rehabilitation of perpetrators of VAWC, which includes but not limited to the following as per RA 9262 IRR Sec. 41:

- a) Development of policies and procedures relative to the delivery of rehabilitation services to perpetrators of violence, ensuring its effectiveness and efficiency;
- b) Provision of appropriate training of Municipal Social Workers and other service providers who are implementing rehabilitative/treatment programs for perpetrators; and
- c) Establishment of a system of accreditation of counselors and rehabilitation programs in coordination with concerned institutions and the academe for regulatory purposes.

**ARTICLE 8
ESTABLISHMENT OF A GAD DESK IN EVERY BARANGAY**

Section 1. In compliance with the requirements of Republic Act 9710, otherwise known as the Magna Carta of Women, all the twenty seven (27) barangays of the Municipality of Magalang shall establish a VAW Desk.

- a) Pursuant to the Magna Carta of Women, PCW, DILG, DSWD, DepEd and DOH issued Joint Memorandum Circular 2010-1 providing guidelines for the establishment of the VAW Desk in every barangay. Appoint at least one VAW Desk Officer trained in gender-sensitive handling of VAWC cases who must come from any woman resident of the Barangay but may opt to further assign another in barangays where increasing cases of VAWC are observed. It should also be noted that VAW Desk Officers in barangays where VAWC occurs and are related to the perpetrators should observe the protocols established and shall automatically inhibit from handling the case.
- b) The Punong Barangay is mandated to ensure that barangay VAW Desk Officer designated to handle a particular VAW case is not related up to the fourth degree of consanguinity/affinity to anyone of the contending parties.
- c) The VAW Desk shall, among others, perform the following tasks:
 - 1) Assist victims in securing Barangay Protection Orders (BPO) and access necessary services;
 - 2) Develop the barangay's gender-responsive plan in addressing gender-based violence, including support services, capacity building and referral system;
 - 3) Respond to gender-based violence cases brought to the barangay;
 - 4) Utilize VAW DocS form and submit it monthly to the Municipal GAD Focal Point System/LNB, following the protocol of confidentiality, for collation and reporting at the municipal level.
 - 5) Coordinate with and refer cases to NGAs, NGOs, institutions, and other service providers;
 - 6) Address other forms of abuse committed against women, especially senior citizens, women with disabilities, and other marginalized group;
 - 7) Lead advocacies on the elimination of VAW in the communities; and
- d) The Designated VAW Desk Officers through the Punong Barangay shall effectively establish close coordination and linkages with MSWDO and **Haven Center*** for Women to be able to understand the functions and operations of the said center for convenient and efficient referrals of VAWC victims.
- e) The Barangay VAW Desk Officer, under the supervision of the Punong Barangay, and in close consultation with the MSWDO shall evaluate the possibility of extending the effectivity of the Barangay Protection Order of up to a maximum of fifteen (15) days to ensure the safety and security of VAWC victims.

To ensure functionality of the VAW Desk, the 5% GAD budget for all barangays shall be utilized to support the requirements in establishing and maintaining the said Desk. Outgoing VAW Desk Officers shall train and mentor the next-in-line barangay official or Barangay VAW Desk Officer, to ensure sustainability.

Section 2. The Municipal government of Magalang is hereby mandated to institutionalize the annual conduct of the search for most outstanding barangay VAW desk in the municipality and providing the corresponding awards mechanism to sustain the existence of barangay VAW Desk.

**ARTICLE 9
SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

Section 1. Sexual harassment is any form of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Section 2. Republic Act No. 7877 otherwise known as the *Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995* (approved February 14, 1995) defines sexual harassment in work, education or training to be an act committed by an employer, employee, manager, supervisor, agent of the employer, teacher, instructor, professor, coach, trainer, or any other person who, having authority, influence or moral ascendancy over another in a work or training or education environment, demands, requests or otherwise requires any sexual favor from the other, regardless of whether the demand, requests or requirement for submission is accepted by the object of said Act.

Including those acts provided for under Republic Act No. 7877 and Act No. 3815 or the *Revised Penal Code*, sexual harassment shall be committed in the following manner:

- a) In a work-related or employment environment, sexual harassment is committed when:
 - 1) The sexual favor is made as a condition in the hiring or- in the employment, re-employment or continued employment of said individual, or in granting said individual favorable compensation, terms, conditions, promotions, or privileges; or the refusal to grant the sexual favor results in limiting, segregating or classifying the employee which in any way would discriminate, deprive or diminish employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect said employee;
 - 2) The above acts would impair the employee's rights or privileges under existing labor laws; or
 - 3) The above acts would result in an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for the employee.
- b) In an education or training environment, sexual harassment is committed:
 - 1) Against one who is under the care, custody or supervision of the offender;
 - 2) Against one whose education, training, apprenticeship or tutorship is entrusted to the offender;
 - 3) When the sexual favor is made a condition to the giving of a passing grade, or the granting of honors and scholarships, or the payment of a stipend, allowance or other benefits, privileges, or considerations; or
 - 4) When the sexual advances result in an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment for the student, trainee or apprentice.

Section 3. Any person who directs or induces another to commit any act of sexual harassment as herein defined, or who cooperates in the commission thereof by another without which it would have not been committed, shall also be held liable under this Act.

c) Other acts of sexual harassment are as follows:

- 1) persistent telling of offensive and humiliating jokes, such as green jokes or other analogous terms, to the victim;
- 2) taunting the victim with constant talk about sex and sexual intercourse;
- 3) displaying offensive, indecent and lewd pictures and publications in the workplace;
- 4) asking the victim about personal matters related to her or his sexual life while the victim is applying for personal advancement opportunities such as employment, promotion, scholarship, and training;
- 5) making offensive and indecent gestures to the victim;
- 6) badgering the victim with repeated requests for dates and other similar requests despite previous rejections by the victim;
- 7) staring or leering maliciously to the victim;
- 8) touching, pinching or brushing against the victim's body maliciously;
- 9) kissing or embracing the victim without his or her consent;
- 10) asking sexual favors from the victim in exchange of good grades, job or a promotion;
- 11) cursing, whistling, or using words with sexual connotations and which tend to embarrass or humiliate the victim;
- 12) requiring women to wear sexually suggestive or provocative attires for interview for job hiring, promotion, and other similar activity;
- 13) committing unnecessary acts to the victim's body and genitalia during physical or medical examination;

Section 4. Orientation on Sexual Harassment. All agencies, offices, establishments, both government and private, shall conduct or attend orientation on sexual harassment.

Section 5. Monitoring Mechanism for Sexual Harassment Cases. As provided by law, all offices, agencies, institutions, organizations and /or other establishments, both government and private, shall set up internal monitoring mechanisms for sexual harassment cases.

**ARTICLE 10
STREET HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUBLIC SPACES**

Women, girls, men, boys, LGBT's need to endure sexual harassment when using public transport, living up in terminals, going around market/malls, and even just walking home in their neighborhoods. Due to shame or fear, women traditionally just ignore and keep silent about their daily experiences of various forms of sexual harassment. The provisions of *Republic Act No. 11313, also known as the Safe Spaces Act or the "Bawal Bastos" Law and Ordinance No. 9, S. 2019 Of Magalang, Pampanga. "An Ordinance Penalizing Gender-Based Sexual Harassment In Public Spaces, Prescribing Penalties Therefor And For Other Purposes"* shall apply in this article.

**ARTICLE 11
LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO VAW VICTIMS**

Section 1. The MSWDO shall assist Barangay VAW Desk Officers and victims of VAWC cases in initiating the filing of legal actions against perpetrators of violence against women and ensure the safety and security of VAWC victims against harassments from the said perpetrators.

Section 2. Rights of Victims. In addition to their rights under existing laws, victims of violence against women and their children shall have the following rights:

- a) To be treated with respect and dignity;
- b) To avail of the legal assistance from the Provincial Prosecutor's Office, Public Attorney's Office (PAO) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) or any public legal assistance office;
- c) To be entitled to support services from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Local Government Unit;
- d) To be entitled to all legal remedies and support as provided for under the Family Code; and
- e) To be informed of their rights and the services available to them including their right to apply for a protection order (Sec. 35, RA 9262).

**ARTICLE 12
ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
PROTECTION UNIT IN ALL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS**

Section 1. A Women and Children Protection Unit (WCPU) shall be established in all government hospitals in the municipality, to ensure gender-responsive delivery of services to all women and children victims of abuse.

Section 2. This multi-disciplinary team shall be trained by the WCPU Network, and shall be in-charge of providing immediate services to all women and children victims of abuse.

**ARTICLE 13
PEDOPHILIA**

The Municipal Government shall not condone any occurrences or acts that constitute pedophilia as per 1987 Constitution Article II Sec. 13, and Child Abuse as per RA 9710, Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009 or RA 9775, and Anti-Voyeurism Act of 2009 or RA 9995. Local government units at all levels shall tap law enforcement agencies and social welfare development offices for the unconditional enforcement of all existing national laws protecting children.

**ARTICLE 14
DATABASE AND ANALYSIS OF LOCAL INFORMATION
AND STATISTICS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Section 1. All concerned agencies, offices, institutions, GOCCs, and other organizations of the municipality and barangays shall develop/enhance and maintain a database of information and statistics on all gender and development data. The statistics and data shall also be systematically analyzed by the agency concerned and shall submit them annually to the Magalang GAD Commission.

Section 2. The Magalang GAD Commission thru the MPDO shall collect and maintain an updated municipal GAD Database, as mandated by the Magna Carta of Women. The data will be utilized in all the planning process of the municipality, especially on GAD planning and budgeting.

ARTICLE 15
SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR VAW SERVICE PROVIDERS
AND VAW DESK OFFICERS

Section 1. Social workers and health service providers assigned in public hospitals tasked to provide interventions to women and children in crisis shall undergo mandatory training on gender-responsive case management, ethical standards for health service delivery, and other related specialized trainings.

Section 2. Trainings should also be given to Philippine National Police, Men Opposed to Violence Against Women Everywhere (MOVE) and Philippines Against Child Trafficking (PACT), Local Council for the Protection of Children, and other organizations who are working towards eliminating VAW in this municipality.

Section 3. The Municipal Focal Point System in collaboration with the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer and DILG shall initiate the conduct of training to capacitate the VAW Desk Officer in every barangay to efficiently and effectively handle VAWC cases using the GAD Budget.

ARTICLE 16
MANDATORY TRAINING ON GAD

Section 1. All personnel of the Municipality of Magalang, including the local chief executive, members of the Sangguniang Bayan and Department Heads, involved in the protection and defense of women against gender-based violence, shall regularly undergo mandatory training on the Magna Carta of Women, gender and human rights, particularly on the cycle and continuum of violence, counseling and trauma healing and GAD KAP Study.

Section 2. The HRMO shall utilize the results of the GAD KAP study in designing GAD course modules and be included in HRD Plan and be fully implemented.

Section 3. Municipal GFPS, in partnership with DILG, shall ensure the regular training of all municipal government employees, elected officials starting from the barangay on all gender related laws, GST, GAD Planning and Budgeting, Barangay VAW Desk, especially Violence Against Women and Magna Carta of Women.

ARTICLE 17
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICE

Section 1. The Municipal Government of Magalang shall ensure that women will be provided with a comprehensive, culture-sensitive, and gender-responsive health services and programs covering all stages of a her life cycle that will help her in the attainment of her full potential, ensure that she can access equal opportunities for the protection, promotion, and maintenance of her family's health. Through this, women will enjoy their right as equal to men. Further, the LGU shall provide youth friendly services and ensure that the GAD trained health service providers render friendly and accommodating health services.

Section 2. Towards this end, access to the following services must be guaranteed by the LGU of Magalang;

- a) Maternal care to include pre-and post-natal services to address pregnancy and infant health and nutrition;
- b) Promotion of breastfeeding;
- c) Responsible, ethical, legal, safe, and effective methods of family planning;
- d) Family and State collaboration in youth sexuality education and health services;
- e) Prevention and management of reproductive tract infections, including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, and AIDS;
- f) Prevention and management of reproductive tract cancers like breast, cervical and prostate cancers and other reproductive health conditions and disorders;
- g) Prevention of abortion and management of pregnancy-related and post abortion complications;
- h) Prevention and management of infertility and sexual dysfunction pursuant to ethical norms and medical standards;
- i) Care of the elderly women beyond their child-bearing years;
- j) Management, treatment, and intervention of mental health problems of women, men and children; and
- k) Adolescent reproductive health services, which includes programs and services that will respond to teenage pregnancy, and early sexual involvement.

Section 3. In addition, healthy lifestyle activities are encouraged and promoted through programs and projects as strategies in the prevention of diseases.

Section 4. It shall be ensured that healthcare programs and medical services are gender sensitive and adequately provided throughout the life cycle of women and men. As such, all programs and services shall be developed, upgraded, and made available, adequate, accessible, and affordable by the local government to all women and men, without delay and discrimination.

ARTICLE 18
GENDER SENSITIVE PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL

Section 1. To ensure the provision of Health Services to all women, the Municipal Government of Magalang thru the GAD Commission shall ensure the provision of the following health services:

- a) Health Services for Working Women. Companies, as well as labor-intensive establishments, shall be required to provide health-related services to their women employees on a regular basis.
- b) Health Services for Indigent Women. The local government health program shall make it a paramount concern to provide comprehensive health services for the indigent women and to ensure that these are available, adequate, accessible, and affordable at all times.
- c) Health Services for Young People. The municipal government of Magalang shall provide youth friendly health services.

Section 2. The Municipal Government of Magalang shall spearhead consultation with women on community-based social protection schemes. The LGU shall then conduct coordination meetings with SSS and PhilHealth, especially the provision of Point of Care Scheme.

ARTICLE 19
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The Municipal Government of Magalang shall provide women in all sectors with appropriate, timely, complete, and accurate information and education on all aspect of women's health. This could be pursued by ensuring that it will become part of the education given in government schools and training programs. Likewise, age-appropriate information and education for adolescents shall also be provided, giving emphasis on teenage pregnancy prevention and STIs, HIV and AIDS.

The provisions of Ordinance No. 11, S. 2017 An Ordinance Promulgating Policies And Measures For The Prevention And Control OF STI/HIV/AIDS In The Municipality Of Magalang, Pampanga, Strengthening The Municipality Of Magalang, Pampanga Local Aids Council, Providing For Its Powers And Functions, And Further Providing Penalties For Violations Thereof And For Other Purposes are hereby adopted.

ARTICLE 20
MANDATORY GENDER SENSITIVITY TRAINING
FOR ALL HEALTH CARE SERVICE PROVIDERS

All health care facilities under the jurisdiction of the Municipality shall be mandated to provide gender sensitivity training to its employees, giving emphasis on gender sensitive handling of patients and the rights of women to comprehensive health care services as provided for by the Magna Carta of Women.

ARTICLE 21
GENDER SENSITIVE PRE-MARRIAGE COUNSELING
AND FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATION

Section 1. Pre-marriage counseling and family planning education and counseling programs of the municipal governments shall be made gender-sensitive through integration of the gender perspective in modules and materials. Likewise, educators and counselors shall also undergo trainings on gender sensitivity and on women's sexuality and health concerns. The municipal governments shall provide appropriate facilities in their respective jurisdiction to be exclusively used by police's Women's Desk Officers and Social Workers like counseling rooms in VAWC cases and other gender-sensitive cases to safeguard the privacy and sensitivity of parties involved in such specific instances.

Section 2. The program shall be jointly undertaken by the Municipal GAD Focal Point System, the Municipal Health Office, Population and Gender Office, Municipal Social Welfare Office, and other agencies or organizations as may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 22
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The Municipality of Magalang shall provide age and development appropriate reproductive health education to adolescents which shall be taught by adequately trained teachers, informal, and non-formal educational system and integrated in relevant subjects, such as but not limited to, Values Formation, Knowledge and Self Protection Against Discrimination, Sexual Abuse and Violence Against Women and Children and other forms of GBV and teenage pregnancy, STI and HIV and AIDS, physical and social changes in adolescents, women's rights and children's rights, responsible teenage behavior, gender and development, and responsible parenthood.

ARTICLE 23
GENDER-RESPONSIVE EDUCATION

Section 1. As a basic right, the Municipality of Magalang shall ensure that education is available, accessible, affordable, non-discriminatory and gender-responsive to all women and men, girls and boys. Women's literacy and education is essential to improving the health, nutrition, decision-making, and over-all welfare of the family.

Section 2. Higher Education Institutions in Magalang shall integrate the principles of gender equality in the trilogical functions of Higher Education:

- a) Curriculum Development
- b) Gender-responsive research programs
- c) Gender-Responsive extension programs

Section 3. As provided for in Section 16c of the implementing Rules and Regulations of the Magna Carta of Women, expulsion and non-read mission of women faculty due to pregnancy outside marriage should be outlawed. *No school in the Municipality of Magalang, public or private, shall turn out or refuse admission to a female student solely on account of her being pregnant outside of marriage, during her term in school.*

ARTICLE 24
GENDER-RESPONSIVE EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND CURRICULA

Section 1. The Municipal Government of Magalang in coordination and partnership with DepEd and the Academe shall ensure that gender stereotyping and biases are removed from the methods of teaching and instructional materials. The local Government and barangay shall also create an educational and social environment that is non-discriminatory and encourage the attainment of full potentials of women and men, girls and boys. Stereotyped images, which depict and reinforce traditional female and male roles, must be eliminated in curricula and educational materials.

Section 2. Provisions of Republic Acts 7610 And 9262 and Provisions Of Other National Laws And Local Ordinances On Women's And Children's Rights And Protection shall be incorporated to the Social Studies, Civics And Culture Classes of all private and public schools in Magalang as per this ordinance.

ARTICLE 25
CAREER AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR WOMEN AND MEN

The schools in Magalang shall actively promote gender-sensitive career counseling and vocational guidance to broaden men and women's career options and encourage them to pursue academic and technical courses that may not necessarily be in accordance with men and women's traditional roles. This will be spearheaded and monitored by the District Guidance Coordinator. The conduct of career assessments among high schools students, particularly belonging to the senior years shall be encouraged among public and private secondary schools in Magalang.

ARTICLE 26
LITERACY AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Section 1. DepEd shall implement the Alternative Learning System (ALS) programs for out-of-school youths regardless of sex and age, and shall ensure that poor and marginalized men and women of the Municipality who cannot avail of formal education will be catered, and Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) which caters to absentee students and pupils at risk of dropping out from school. This will be monitored by the Division ALS Supervisor.

Section 2. CHED shall promote the Gender-Responsive Extension Program (GREP) on technology transfer, livelihood and financial literacy, technical assistance, advocacy and linkages.

ARTICLE 27
GENDER AND CULTURE

This local government unit shall develop and promote local culture, arts, crafts, and artisans, and shall likewise develop, preserve and promote the positive local practices, traditions, and arts of the communities.

ARTICLE 28
GENDER AND SPORTS

This Local Government Unit shall promote sports and physical development programs among women and men of all ages. It must be gender sensitive and non-discriminatory to both women and men, and this shall be spearheaded by local sports development coordinators to include training of female coaches for girls and women's teams as provided for in Section 17 for Magna Carta of Women. Sports development and promotions shall be culture-based and must start from the grassroots to include traditional indigenous sports like Laro ng Lahi and the various sports disciplines included therein.

ARTICLE 29
CHILD PROTECTION POLICY IN SCHOOLS

Section 1. All public and private elementary and secondary schools are mandated to organize their Child Protection Committee and craft their school's Child Protection Policy as mandated by DepEd Order No. 40, S. 2012. Likewise, said order mandates for the capacity building of school officials, personnel, parents and students on Child Bullying, Cyber Bullying and Positive Approach to Discipline, among others. Section V of the same DepEd Order provides for the Rules and Procedures in Handling Child Abuse, Exploitation, Violence and Discrimination Cases in Schools and shall be followed by all basic education institutions in the Municipality. Further, such child protection policy shall take into special consideration children with special needs particularly those with disabilities, gifted children, the abused and the marginalized.

Section 2. The implementation of the said DepEd Order shall be monitored by the Schools District Supervisor the District GAD Focal Point Person.

Section 3. The GAD Focal Point persons of every school shall coordinate and refer to the Child Protection Unit the management of child abuse cases in the school or community.

ARTICLE 30
MONITORING OF ACTS OF BULLYING AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-BULLYING ACT OF 2013 OR REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10627

Section 1. Heads of schools and educational institutions in the municipality of Magalang shall be mainly responsible in the prevention and monitoring of acts of bullying in their respective jurisdiction, to include ensuring the enforcement of the provisions of Republic Act No. 10627 otherwise known as the Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Ordinance No. 4, S. 2019 "An Ordinance Establishing An Enabling Mechanism For Preventing And Addressing Acts Of Bullying In Elementary And Secondary Schools Within The Territorial Jurisdiction Of The Municipality of Magalang, Pampanga" shall be strictly enforced.

Section 2. Heads of schools and the respective officers of the Parents, Teachers Association, in conducting regular meetings of the teaching staff, PTA members and students of their respective schools are encourage to invite the participation of the respective police's Women's Desk Officers and Social Welfare and Development Officers to conduct lectures or information drives on acts of bullying and the Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 including measures to prevent or eradicate such acts in their respective campuses to include expressed penal sanctions against acts of bullying.

ARTICLE 31
CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM ON GAD FOR PERSONNEL OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The School GAD Focal Point System, in partnership with the Municipal Government of Magalang, shall ensure that educational institutions implement a capacity building program on gender, Magna Carta of Women, GST, Child Protection and other relevant national laws and ordinances, peace and human rights education programs for their officials, faculty, non-teaching staff and personnel including students.

Aside from the province and the Department of Education, other partners and agencies that are willing to provide capacity building GAD programs are encourage to do likewise.

CHAPTER IV
Gender, Mass Media and Entertainment Shows

ARTICLE 32
MASS MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT SHOWS

Section 1. As a powerful medium of education, the Municipal Government shall encourage the local mass or popular media and promote among local media practitioners the observance of gender sensitivity, awareness of gender issues and concerns, and promotion of women's empowerment and gender equality. The municipal government shall not conceal facts, figures and information's on gender issues and concerns except those expressly prohibited/discouraged by law, and impliedly by the traditional norms on gender sensitivity.

Section 2. Pornography Materials. It shall be unlawful for any person to print, publish, display, or distribute scenes from TV shows or motion pictures, posters, billboards, literature and other visual materials that treat women as sex objects or commodities. Violators shall be dealt with in accordance with law.

Section 3. Stereotyped Marketing and promotional materials, discriminatory and derogatory portrayal of women in media. All media outlets in the municipality -print, television, broadcast, and film and radio producers- shall follow established guidelines set by law, ordinances and other promulgations and issuances of the government to prevent the airing, circulation and exhibition/showing of stereotype marketing and promotional materials which are discriminatory and derogatory portrayal in media including children. Local governments, particularly the municipal government, through their GAD focal persons and/or concerned or responsible offices shall monitor compliance of said media outlets with such guidelines, provisions of law and ordinances, promulgations and issuances and initiate prosecution of violators thereof.

Section 4. Indecent Shows. It is a violation of human rights to influence or force a woman or child to dance naked in public or private places for commercial or entertainment purposes. Persons or agencies engaging in such shows, public or private, shall be penalized in accordance with law.

Section 5. Ethical Standards for Mass Media. All media practitioners in the municipality shall strictly observe Memorandum Circular No. 48, S., 2013 of PCW, "Adopting of the Gender Equality Guidelines in the Development of Media Policies and Implementing Programs to promote Gender Mainstreaming" in print, broadcast and television and shall strictly observe the Ethical Standards prescribed by law and/or the Code of Ethics for Media Practitioners issued by their respective media organizations in covering, reporting and commenting on gender issues and concerns particularly those relating to women and children.

CHAPTER V
Labor and Employment

ARTICLE 33
RIGHT TO DECENT WORK

Section 1. The municipal government of Magalang shall ensure that all men and women in the work force shall enjoy decent work standards in all establishments where they are employed.

Section 2. To attain the foregoing, this LGU includes as requirement prior to release and/or renewal of business permits compliance with the following:

- a) Provision of support services and gears to protect women and men from occupational and health hazards, such as but not limited to personal protective equipment to prevent injury or impairment of any part of their bodies.
- b) Conduct of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) orientations and trainings, medical surveillance and research, screening tests for reproductive tract diseases.
- c) Provision of services in support to balancing family obligations and work responsibilities, such as but not limited to the following: day care and child minding centers, breastfeeding or lactation stations with appropriate facilities and corresponding nursing/lactation breaks, and flexible working hours, among others.
- d) Presence of a gender sensitive physical plan that includes, but is not limited to the provision of separate facilities for women and men such as comfort rooms, lavatories, dressing rooms, and other similar facilities, the purpose of which is to prevent sexual harassment, sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment in the workplace.

ARTICLE 34
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Section 1. This ordinance adopts for enforcement the provisions of Republic Act No. 9710 otherwise known as the Magna Carta of Women which is aimed to empower women and enhance their rights to food security and capability for agricultural productivity, particularly Chapter 5 of the said MCW, Sections 20, (a) and (b).

Section 2. Likewise, this ordinance adopts for enforcement all relevant and related provisions of all existing national laws addressing women's right to food security and enhancement of their capabilities for agricultural productivity.

ARTICLE 35
TOURISM INDUSTRY, ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY

Section 1. Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism. The present Code of Conduct For The Protection of Children From Sexual Exploitation In Travel And Tourism, alongside with other international laws, is an industry-driven responsible tourism initiative dedicated to combat child-sex tourism. Hence, the local community concerned shall further commit to adopt and enforce certain provisions of the Code which are practically applicable and relevant to the local community pertaining to the safety and protection of children, women and LGBT's, such as:

- a) Advocacy thru radio stations, Social Welfare Desk of the municipality.
- b) Illegal drugs and substance abuse prevention and enforcement through local law enforcement agencies like PDEA, PNP, DepEd and other agencies.
- c) Human trafficking prevention and monitoring and enforcement of relevant laws for violations thereof.

Section 2. Adoption the principle of a socially-responsible tourism sector. This local government unit shall adopt the principle of a socially-responsible tourism sector as provided for in the Tourism Child Protection Code of the UNWTO through the assistance of ECPAT Philippines as the local country representative, towards being actively committed to promote the local community as a tourism destination in itself completely aware of the social responsibility against the negative impact of the industry in travel and tourism.

2.1 Travel and tourism companies such as local tour-operators/ travel agencies, bus companies, hotels and resorts, etc. operating in Magalang should adopt an ethical corporate policy reprovng any acts contrary to the provisions of the Code. This LGU shall establish tourism information center in facilities where both tourists and local visitors converge during their arrivals and departures.

Section 3. Integration of GAD-related activities in the local tourism programs and projects. GAD-related activities should be fully integrated in the tourism programs and projects of every locality concerned that would particularly address issues and concerns which pertain to every sector or group.

Section 4. Employment access for unemployed women in tourism industry. This local government unit with the support of line agencies as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) should strengthen policy support in providing access to livelihood training activities for the purpose of helping women in the community to have a sustainable means of income to support their families, at the same time it challenges them to develop their skills and creativeness, apart from improving their self-esteem through getting involved in activities that could help preserve Magaleño heritage and promote the Municipal tourism industry, in general. Hence, the development of handicraft industry such as traditional lantern making should be a part of strategic planning for community participation in the locality's tourism industry, especially the participation of local women's group and cooperatives as a potentially viable entry point for women into entrepreneurship.

Specifically, such strategic plans shall:

- a) Include other line agencies, NGOs, MSMEs to strengthen support to said sector, such as capital and technology assistance with LGUs supporting via linkages and access to financial assistance and technology transfer.
- b) Resort/Hotel owners to hire Magaleno fresh graduates/applicants, with the local government providing incentives.
- c) PESO, DOLE, HRMO, the Academe and other Institutions shall coordinate with resort/hotel operators for possible job placements/employment, and for compliance with labor laws and professional and technical capability building of workers thereat.
- d) To further enhance and promote access to employment, in close coordination with national government agencies shall ensure and be guided with the provisions of the Investment Incentive Code, Revenue Code, Tourism Code of Magalang.
- e) The municipal task force shall be reinstated and reactivated to monitor the activities of entertainment establishments to guard against women prostitution, employment of women minors and children, human trafficking, violations of laws on labor standards and other forms of acts violative of women's rights and stature.

ARTICLE 36
CONDUCT OF RAIDS

Law enforcers shall respect and uphold women's human rights and the right to a due process during conduct of raids in entertainment establishments. Violators of this provision shall be subjected to criminal and/or administrative sanctions.

ARTICLE 37
INCENTIVES AND REWARD SYSTEM

Incentives for Business Entities. This Local Government Unit shall design Incentives and Reward System for business establishments, institutions and organizations in the form of condonation or discounts on fees and charges and other forms of LGU impositions, to include local taxes, and for establishment that engage in the maintenance and operation of child day care support system; for every child regularly served for at least one year in its center; for every woman extended with maternity care benefits for breast feeding; and, for extending support programs to solo parents, widows, widowers, elderly, survivors of violence against women, and other marginalized sectors.

ARTICLE 38
EQUAL ACCESS TO JOB TRAINING AND PROMOTION

No woman shall be deprived of any job trainings and promotion on account of sex, sexual preference, age, ethnicity, religion, and civil status. Violations shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other existing national laws protecting women.

ARTICLE 39
WAGE AND BENEFITS FOR WOMEN

All employers must comply with the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law as stipulated by the Regional Wage Board and as provided for by law. Employers are also required to grant their women employees benefits such as maternity leave, sick leave, vacation leave and provision of reproductive health services, retirement benefits, termination benefits and other benefits as may be provided by law. Violations hereof shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE 40
PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

This Code hereby adopts for enforcement the provisions of Republic Act 10361 otherwise known as Domestic Workers Act or Batas Kasambahay. This local government unit and law enforcement agencies including national government agencies concerned operating in the municipality shall establish effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms for the strict and unconditional implementation of the law.

ARTICLE 41
MONITORING SYSTEM FOR LABOR STANDARDS

Monitoring System for Labor Standards. A mechanism shall be set up in the GAD Commission to monitor all offices, agencies, corporations and other establishments violating Labor Code provisions and the provisions of this Ordinance, very particularly those provisions protecting women's rights and promoting women's welfare and benefits.

CHAPTER VI

ARTICLE 42
GENDER SENSITIVE PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Section 1. Gender and Infrastructure Projects. All offices, agencies, institutions, organizations and/or establishments, government and private, in the Municipality shall be required to provide gender-responsive public infrastructure that shall cater to the practical needs of women, senior people, children and differently-abled and persons with special needs.

1.1 Use the NEDA Harmonized GAD Guidelines as primary basis for project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to make road infrastructure gender-responsive, with the following target gender equality results for the infrastructure sector:

- a) More time for rest, productive, or reproductive activities due to shorter travel time to and from the market, basic service facilities, or sources of water and fuel;
- b) Improved women's access to safe and affordable public transport services and infrastructure;
- c) Increased capacity of women and their organizations to influence decisions about the design, operation, and maintenance of public services facilities;
- d) Promote gender equality in employment opportunities in the infrastructure sector.

Specifically, the infrastructure sector of Magalang shall integrate the following facilities in the construction of public structures (public/private structures, transport terminals):

- a) Separate toilet rooms/lavatories for men and women/PWDs with railings, with diaper changing area;
- b) Ramps, railings;
- c) Children's crossing and pedestrian walkways, guardrails, and lane markings;
- d) All-weather local and national roads;
- e) Basic services such as electricity and water;
- f) Provision of breastfeeding rooms;
- g) Priority or express lanes for pregnant women, elderly and PWDs.

Section 2. Monitoring the Gender Sensitivity of Physical Infrastructures. To ensure compliance with the provision on the gender sensitivity of physical infrastructures that will be set up, the Municipal government, through the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall use the HGDG tools and other relevant tools in monitoring the gender responsiveness of physical structures.

Non-compliance with this provision shall be dealt with in accordance with the National Building Code and other relevant existing national laws and promulgations.

CHAPTER VII
POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE

ARTICLE 43
RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

Section 1. Women have the equal right to take an active part in the affairs of the government. Women, on equal terms with men, have the right to participate in the formulation of government policy and implementation thereof, to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government. Women's autonomy and the improvement of their political status is essential to the achievement of a participatory, just, transparent, and accountable government and administration and sustainable development.

Section 2. Situational Analysis. Women's participation in governance continues to be limited. There is a need to implement mandates on women's representation in local decision-making bodies. Raising the people's awareness of women's issues and gender concerns must also be a regular undertaking of the local government. Local officials need to be aware and supportive of gender and development and gender mainstreaming.

Section 3. Observance of Women's Month and Day. In accordance with international and national declarations, March 8 shall be Declared as International Women's Day and the entire month of March as Women's Month. The Municipal Government, shall spearhead the commemoration and observance of these events

Section 4. 16-Day Campaign on the Elimination of Violence against Women. The Municipal Government, shall lead an annual observance of the national 16-Day Campaign on the Elimination of Violence against Women. The campaign shall cover the period from November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to December 10, the International Human Rights Day.

Section 5. Family Thanksgiving Day. The Municipal Government, shall lead an observance of the Family Thanksgiving Day every fourth Sunday of September. The event shall highlight the importance of strengthening and promoting the unity, solidarity and stability of the Filipino family, on the bases of empowerment, equality and respect, whatever form the family may deem appropriate.

Section 6. Rural Women's Day. The Municipal Government, shall spearhead an annual observance of Rural Women's Day every October 15. The event shall highlight the situation of the rural women and their contributions to the local economy and food security.

Section 7. National Children's Month. The Municipal Government, shall lead an annual observance of Children's Month every October to emphasize the importance of Filipino children to the Filipino family and society.

Section 8. Annual Municipal GAD or Women's Summit. The Magalang Gender and Development Commission shall organize and spearhead the conduct of GAD Summit to be held during Women's Month celebration. This summit hopes to ensure implementation and monitoring of the GAD Code and provide an annual review of the GAD programs and activities with its stakeholders.

ARTICLE 44
GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

Section 1. Adoption of gender mainstreaming strategy. The Municipal Government of Magalang shall adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy towards the promotion of gender-responsive governance wherein gender equality goals are integrated into the development plans, programs and services of the LGU and in the whole planning and budgeting cycle, including, but not limited to the following:

- a) Comprehensive Development Plan
- b) Local Development Investment Program
- c) Annual Investment Program
- d) Executive and Legislative Agenda
- e) Capacity Development Plan
- f) Sustainable Agriculture and Fishery Program
- g) Solid Waste Management Plan
- h) Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness Plan
- i) Climate Change Adaptation Plan
- j) Municipal Health Plan
- k) Municipal Tourism Plan
- l) Municipal Social Welfare (MSW) Plan
- m) Transport Plan

Section 2. Gender sensitive human resource. Towards developing gender sensitive human resource and providing gender sensitive services, the municipal government through the Human Resource and Management Office shall ensure and undertake the following:

- a) Gender and development perspective is reflected in the performance targets and key result areas and career and personnel development plan of the municipal government.
- b) Continued capability building programs on GAD planning and budgeting for employees and officials, particularly the local finance committee and municipal planning and development office personnel.
- c) Annual conduct of gender sensitivity training and orientation and reorientation on women's statutes for municipal government employees and officials shall be part of the regular in-house training of the municipal government to ensure that gender-sensitive services will be extended effectively to the populace.
- d) Benefits granted to government employees, such as incentives, leaves, flexible work schedule and others are enjoyed equally by men and women.

Section 3. Adoption of gender-neutral language. The LGU of Magalang shall adopt the use of gender-neutral language in all its official documents, communications and issuances. This shall cover all government agencies and units, local and national, state universities and colleges within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality pursuant to CSC Memorandum Circular No. 12-S. 2005.

Section 4. Representation and participation of women in Local Development Council, Local Special Bodies and Special Committees. The municipal government shall ensure the participation of women in all mandatory and special bodies, committees and councils. Likewise, it shall ensure that women sector representative/s is/ are appointed to the Municipal Development Council.

Section 5. Documentation of GAD activities. In line with further enhancing and strengthening the efforts on promoting GAD and mainstreaming gender in the municipality and to monitor progress of implementation, the activities, best practices and lessons learned related to GAD promotion shall be well-documented. There shall be a reporting template for the purpose to be conducted by the Municipal GAD Focal Point System.

ARTICLE 45
WOMEN CONSTITUENCY BUILDING

Section 1. Organization of Women in the Barangay. The Municipal Government, through the Municipal GAD Focal Point System and the Department of Interior and Local Government, shall encourage and assist the organization of women in various sectors at the barangay level.

Section 2. Creation of Municipal Coalition of Women. The Municipal Government, through the Municipal GAD Focal Point System and the Department of Interior and Local Government, shall encourage and assist the organization of women's coalitions at the municipal level. The coalition shall be municipal and barangay levels. Organizations with multiple chapters at the barangay and/or municipal levels shall be classified as federations. Federation shall be formed by combining organizations with similar constitution and by-laws.

Accreditation of the women's organizations shall be done by the Sangguniang Bayan in accordance with a set of criteria that would be developed in consultation with women's organizations and those prescribed by the Local Government Code of 1991.

Section 4. Women's Representation in Local Development Councils. In compliance with Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code, women shall have representations in the existing local development council.

Section 5. Women in Municipal Development Council. The Local Government of Magalang shall ensure the inclusion of the Presidents of its duly authorized representatives of the accredited Municipal Women's Coalition in Municipal Development Councils to strengthen government's recognition of women's potentials in the municipality.

Section 7. Women in Barangay Development Council. This Local Government Unit shall ensure the inclusion of the President of accredited Women's organization in the Barangay Development Council to strengthen government's recognition of women's potentials in each barangay.

Section 8. Women in Peacekeeping Efforts. In all peacekeeping related efforts of the Municipal Government, women's organizations shall be formally consulted. Hence, all government decisions on peacekeeping shall be done in consideration of the result of the consultation/s with women.

Section 9. Women in Law Enforcement Positions. Subject to the set qualifications of the positions, all women shall have equal opportunity and support to assume key law enforcement positions.

CHAPTER VIII
SPECIAL CONCERNS

ARTICLE 46
GENDER AND DISASTER AND RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Section 1. Disaster/Natural Calamities Preparedness. The municipality shall develop a comprehensive disaster risk reduction program that will include safety measures/preparations, assessments, predictions, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through conduct of studies, demonstrations, projects and drills, education and trainings tailored to a specific disaster and location.

1.1 Creation and Institutionalization of Emergency Preparedness and Public Safety Mechanism

The municipality through the MDRRMC, in collaboration with the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees (BDRRMC) shall prepare and implement emergency disaster risk reduction management plans and programs and provide logistic support thereof.

1.2 A. Evacuation Center Designation. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (MDRRMC) and Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees (BDRRMC) shall identify/designate evacuation centers which will be used during disasters/calamities.

1.2 B. During Evacuation Phase. Before reaching the evacuation, during the evacuation phase from their respective residences that women, children, Persons with Disabilities (PWD's) and Senior Citizens shall be given priority.

1.2 Post Disaster Evaluation. The MDRRMC will conduct post disaster evaluation which includes assistance on restoration and rehabilitation to hasten the recovery process of disaster victims and to the extent possible, remove or change the conditions which contribute to the occurrence of disaster to lessen the vulnerability of the community and enhance its capability. These post disaster evaluations may include limited financial assistance to shelter and cash/food-for-work, for the restoration and improvement of damaged houses and facilities, income generating projects and skills development trainings.

Section 2. Gender And Disaster Management

2.1 All offices, agencies, institutions, organizations and/or establishment both government and private shall be required to adopt gender-sensitive disaster management. Women are specially hit by the social impacts of disasters. The differential vulnerability and the specific needs of women before, during and after crises require concrete strategies to ensure that they are adequately addressed. Disaster management strategies must address gender concerns at all stages; prevention, mitigation and response, and at all levels; international, national and local. The integration of gender in policy frameworks and strategy at various levels must be prioritized. However, the way that these strategies are put into practice at the local level is the most important, as this will have the greatest impact on reducing women's vulnerability to disaster. Some of the measures for gender-sensitive disaster management are as follows:

- a) Ensure that warnings at every doorstep of the vulnerable population rather than limiting to public places only and involving both men and women as agents of warning dissemination.
- b) Orient and train women to make immediate decisions of timely evacuation on their own as it would help in saving lives.
- c) Response force shall include female member in every team and should be trained in dealing with women rendered immobile during search and rescue phase by social practices like purdah (veil) system and unwillingness to touch another man.
- d) Transportation facilities for commuting to Food for Work program and local arrangements at workplace to take care of the children of working mothers can be an effective gender-sensitive measure.
- e) Flexible timings and flexible place options, counseling, on-site child care and respite care for overburdened mothers should be ensured.
- f) Female obstetricians and gynecologists should be included in medical teams servicing camps and affected communities.
- g) Consult men and women in the design and layout of evacuation centers and shelters focusing on women as they are primes users and managers of the shelter.
- h) Make adequate arrangements for lighting in temporary shelters particularly in common facilities like toilets, bathrooms, etc.
- i) Identify a qualified and experienced person to coordinate maternal health activities at the start of an emergency response within each evacuation area and within each implementing agency.
- j) Develop written and verbal safety guidelines against possible violations against women. Station women police officers to record and address safety complaints made by women in the evacuation area and monitor women's rights violations in the camps.
- k) Secure employment opportunities for women in the affected areas, before, during and after disasters.
- l) Discuss issues of sexual violence, survivor needs for emotional support, and evaluate the individuals, groups and organizations available in the community to ensure they will be supportive, compassionate, non-judgmental, confidential and respectful towards survivors.
- m) Ensure that each camp has a separate enclosure for private needs of pregnant, lactating and menstruating women.
- n) Make it a point to include undergarments, contraceptives and culturally appropriate sanitary material in the relief kit.
- o) In case undergarments, contraceptives and sanitary material are being distributed in the relief camps, ensure that they are distributed only through women and not through men.
- p) Appoint male and female officers in each camp to coordinate the dissemination of information on the relief assistance being provided by the government and other compensation packages.

Section 3. Involvement of Women in Disaster Management. Decision making structures, particularly in times of crisis such as disaster or conflict, tends to be overwhelmingly male-dominated, so that gender concerns are often overlooked. To ensure that gender concerns will be provided with timely attention, the following shall be employed:

- a) Involve women in disaster management, particularly in times of crisis such as disaster or conflict.
- b) Institutionalize women's involvement at all levels, both legal and policy, in national mechanisms for disaster management, through the local disaster management and Barangay committees.
- c) Involve women in priority settings, provision of services, urban planning and resource mobilization.
- d) Involve women in addressing the issues and problems on teenage pregnancy, mental disorder and other related problems in the aftermath of a disaster or conflict.
- e) Involve women to address the issues and problems of displacement and resettlement that are not conducive to comfort and living opportunities.
- f) Involve women to address the problems on sexual exploitation, illegal recruitment, job displacement and hindrance to job opportunities through active consultations and partnerships with law enforcement and other agencies with gender-sensitive programs.
- g) The Municipality to actively support the PPA's on Gender Disaster Management and the Role of Women on Disaster Risk Reduction.

ARTICLE 47

GENDER IN ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Section 1. Access to Safe Water. Municipal Government shall ensure that all barangays in Magalang shall adopt measures to provide easy access to safe water. Appropriate systems shall be installed to ease the workload of women and girls/children.

Section 2. Management Directions. This LGU shall adopt a policy of integrated and sustainable management of all water resources, whether inland, sub-terranean, or atmospheric. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) shall be the foundation supporting the management of shared river basins, taking as a starting point the principles of Dublin and Global Water Partnerships. These principles are:

(a.) Women play a central role in the provision, management, and safeguarding of water.

(b.) The Municipal Government shall adopt a vision for water which is the "attainment of sustainability of water resources to ensure sufficient water quantity of acceptable quality to meet the needs of the people of Magalang and neighbors in terms of health, food security, economy and environment". This vision means providing the management directions for the water sector of Magalang, as follows:

- a) Access to safe, adequate and affordable water supply, hygiene and sanitation;
- b) Provision of sufficient water that will ensure food security for the Municipality of Magalang
- c) Provision of sufficient water to spur and sustain the economy of the municipality;
- d) Protection of the water environment to preserve flow regimes, biodiversity, and cultural heritage as well as the mitigation of water-related hazards.

Section 3. Land use and development in this municipality shall strictly conform to the approved Comprehensive Land Use Plan of 2017 and the approved Zoning Ordinance as mandated by RA 7160 and amendments thereof.

Section 4. Promotion of Land-Based Projects and Women-Friendly Technology. Women should have full access and control over the maximum utilization of land and other indigenous resource. The Municipal Government shall promote and support land-based projects to promote food security for the rural women, instill collectivism and ensure the development and utilization of women-friendly technology.

Section 5. The Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-industrial Development (NPAAD), as identified by the Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), in coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), shall be adopted and implemented by this LGU to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and agro-industrial development and to promote sustainable growth.

Section 6. The DOST and the DA through its local field offices in the region/province and municipality, are urged to develop and set up mechanisms in the dissemination of women-friendly technology and their applications.

Section 7. Sustainable and safe Environment. This Municipal Government and all barangays shall protect the well-being of women and men and their families by ensuring environment-friendly development programs and practices and by promoting community awareness on the preservation of the natural environment.

ARTICLE 48

WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

This Code hereby adopts for enforcement all relevant and existing provisions of local environmental ordinances and national environmental laws, issuances and promulgations on air quality, traffic situation, industrial pollution control, water quality, waste water disposal, special liquid waste disposal, solid waste management, noise pollution, the protection and enhancement of water quality in rivers and other bodies of water and many other environmental concerns.

The protection and enhancement of the environment which greatly affect women's welfare are adequately addressed in such local ordinances like the Health and Sanitation Code of Magalang, and other relevant municipal general ordinances. Likewise, environmental concerns which greatly affect women are adequately provided for by national laws like the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Anti-Pollution Control Law, the Water Code of The Philippines, the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act and many others, whose provisions are heretofore adopted for strict enforcement and implementation.

ARTICLE 49

WOMEN AND MIGRATION

Pursuant to RA 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995, and in line with the objective of providing security to migrant workers, especially women migrants as they constitute the more vulnerable sector among Filipino workers (OFWs), and in consideration of the social costs that migration entails, the following shall be undertaken by the Municipal Government of Magalang through the Public Employment Services Office (PESO), in close coordination with the Punong Barangay shall:

- a) Maintenance of data base system on migrants. The PESO, the Municipal PESO and Punong Barangay concerned shall maintain a data base on departing, deployed and returning migrants, the type of employment and placement areas/countries.
- b) Tracking System of legitimacy of recruitment agency/employment. The PESO and Punong Barangay concerned shall endeavor to develop a tracking and verification system of the veracity and legitimacy of employment and recruitment agencies, whether they are accredited by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) through the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA). In so doing, the following shall be undertaken:
 - c) Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS). The PESO shall conduct PEOS to prospective workers, especially overseas workers and their families about the realities of overseas labor and employment conditions. Services of the POEA and migrant NGOs may be tapped for this purpose. Topics on human rights, customs and traditions shall be included in the seminar.
 - d) Financial Literacy Program. The OWWA shall conduct Financial Literacy Program or Personal Finance Seminars for OFWs and their families to educate them on how to manage their personal finances.
 - e) Reintegration Program
 - a. Improving prospects for alternative employment and investments. The municipal government, in coordination and partnership with other agencies and institutions, shall endeavor to improve prospects for alternative employment and investments, such as community-based industries, for returning migrants, future returnees, and their families as an option to migration.
 - b. Tapping migrant savings for the setting of microenterprises. The municipal government shall design a special program to encourage OFWs to invest their savings in microenterprises.
 - c. Capacity enhancement program for returning migrants. The municipal Government shall design a capacity enhancement program, specifically skills enhancement, for returning migrants to facilitate their return to the mainstream of the local community. Further, Filipino women workers, shall be provided with capacity enhancement activities that will encourage them to engage and invest in alternative enterprises.
 - d. Exemption in the payment of fees. The LGU will provide exemption in the payment of fees in securing Business Permit and Mayor's Permit-to-Operate to facilitate their reintegration in the community, and at the same time encourage local investment.
 - e. Organizing left-out families. To ensure that migration is only temporary and to help the constituents of Magalang working abroad to be able to return and settle until such time that they have saved enough money for the family, a program for the left-out families, especially for the children and spouses of the OFWS shall be put in place.
- f) Implementation of RA 8042 specifically the illegal recruitment provisions. Strict implementation of RA 8042 otherwise known as the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act of 1995 particularly, the provisions on Illegal Recruitment shall be ensured.
- g) Section 1. Support to Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). The Municipal Government of Magalang, through the Public Employment Services Office (PESO), in coordination with the Punong Barangay and other concerned agencies shall:

- a) Have a database of overseas contract workers and legitimate placement agencies/ Licensed Recruitment Agencies with Special Recruitment Authority for monitoring purposes;
- b) Conduct pre-employment orientations/briefings for OFWs and their families on issues and concerns relative to migration; and
- c) Provide appropriate support or interventions to affected OFWs and their families.
- d) Assist OFWs and their beneficiaries in availing scholarships and livelihood trainings thru the OWWA.
- e) Assist undocumented OFWs to avail of the services of the National Transportation Center for OFWs, National Reintegration Center of OFWs under DOLE (NCRO DOLE).
- f) The PESO to avail of the assistance of OWWA and POEA.

ARTICLE 50
LGBT RIGHTS

Section 1. The Right to Choose and Practice One's Sexual Identity or Preference. Everyone's right to determine and live in accordance with her or his chosen sexual identity, whether as heterosexual, lesbian, or gay shall be upheld, respected and protected. The Municipal Government of Magalang must ensure that members of the LGBT community shall not be discriminated by reason of their sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. Equality in treatment in accessing opportunities for education, employment, accommodation and other goods and services, shall be strictly observed.

Section 2. Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Identity/Preference. The government shall uphold and respect the sexual identity of women and men. All agencies, institutions, companies, and organizations, whether private or public, shall not discriminate women and men in their policies, practices, programs, and services on the basis of sexual identity or sexual preference.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 8, S. 2019 Of Magalang, Pampanga An Ordinance Prohibiting The Discrimination Of Persons On The Basis Of Age, Health Status, Disability, Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity And Expression is adopted in this Code to ensure that the LGBT community is not discriminated in this municipality.

ARTICLE 51
DIFFERENTLY-ABLED PERSONS

Section 1. Rights of Differently-Abled Women. Differently-abled women shall not be doubly discriminated because of their special living condition. They are entitled to enjoy the same rights to equal access to education and employment, health service and social security, thus ensuring that they can participate in all areas of public life.

Section 2. Advocacy on Rights of Differently-Abled Women. Active advocacy on the rights of differently-abled women shall be conducted by the Magalang GAD Commission and concerned agencies or offices.

Section 3. Access to Employment Opportunities for Differently-Abled Women. Recognizing their differentiated conditions and full potentials as human beings, the Municipal Government shall develop creative employment opportunities for differently-abled women.

Section 4. Reporting of Cases of Harassment Committed Against Differently-Abled Women. The Municipal Government, through the GAD Commission shall require all barangays to address and report cases of harassment committed against differently-abled women and children.

Section 6. Protection of differently-abled persons. The municipal government of Magalang shall ensure that all rights, benefits and privileges for differently-abled persons are protected, as guaranteed in the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities.

ARTICLE 52
SENIOR CITIZENS

Section 1. Rights of Elderly Women. Women have the right to enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women, regardless of age.

Section 2. Organization of the Elderly Women. The Municipality shall create a committee of the elderly women in order to advance the interests of this special group of women.

Section 3. Support funds for the Elderly Persons. In support for the Elderly, funds shall be allocated for the implementation of the following programs and services for the elderly: emergency assistance, routine physical checkup, social group work program, and appropriate socio-economic activities.

Section 4 . Protection of Senior Citizens. The municipal government of Magalang shall provide gender-responsive, rights-based and culture-sensitive support services, which include but is not limited to the following: in-home services, respite care, and stress reduction with high-risk families, and programs to address gender-based violence.

Strict compliance by the different establishments and companies with the laws protecting senior citizens shall also be ensured by this LGU.

ARTICLE 53
SOLO PARENTS

Section 1. Protection of Solo Parents. The municipal government of Magalang shall guarantee compliance of all offices, agencies and establishments within its jurisdiction with the provisions of the Solo Parents' Welfare Act.

ARTICLE 54
PERSONS IN ARMED CONFLICT

Section 1. Violence against Women and Children in Armed Conflict. It shall be a violation of women's human rights to commit systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy against women during situations of armed conflict.

Section 2. Continued Provision of Basic Social Services. Women and children shall not be deprived of their right to social services such as food, health services and education, even during armed conflict situations and conduct of military operations. Violators of this provision shall be penalized under existing laws.

Section 3. Keeping Women and Children for Comfort. Women and children shall not be kept in the police or military detachments, checkpoints or analogous quarters for purposes of comfort. Any violation shall be penalized under existing laws.

ARTICLE 55
WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Section 1. Livelihood and Microenterprise. Ensure the provision of gender-responsive microfinance and livelihood and entrepreneurship development services including skills training, new or better technologies, product development, market access, and other business development services.

Section 2. Increased Capital Assistance for Women. The Municipal Government shall enhance access of women to capital assistance. In line with this, all local departments, agencies engaged in socio-economic programs shall open a separate lending window for women and/or enhance their capital assistance and/or subsidy to women preferably through a community bank approach.

Section 3. Socialized Lending Scheme. Women shall not be deprived of any access to credit. All banks and financial or lending institution and cooperatives shall open special lending windows for women and enhance their policies and procedures towards increasing women's access to credit. In line with this, they shall establish a women-friendly socialized lending scheme with the following policies/requirements:

- a) Bank rate interest;
- b) No post-dated checks; and
- c) Certificate of Income Generating Activity from the Municipal Mayor

Non-compliance of this section of this Code shall be reported to the regulating government agency concerned for its appropriate and immediate action.

ARTICLE 56
FARMERS

Development of an Agricultural Plan. In order to protect the interests of the remaining small-land farmers, the municipal government shall develop an Agricultural Plan to address the continuing and emerging issues and concerns of local farmers. The plan shall include mechanisms and standards on converting agricultural lands to residential or industrial lands, and initiatives on inter-agency cooperation between the municipal government and national government agencies.

CHAPTER IX
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of GAD Initiatives

ARTICLE 57
GAD PLANNING, BUDGETING, REVIEW AND SUBMISSION

Section 1. Planning and Budgeting for GAD. The municipal government of Magalang must ensure that all of its departments and offices shall formulate their annual GAD Plans, Programs and Budgets within the context of their functions, and further following the conduct of a gender audit, gender analysis, and/or review of sex-disaggregated data to determine gender gaps and issues faced by women and men in their locality.

Section 2. To ensure that the departments and offices of the municipal government of Magalang will comply with this requirement, they shall undergo capacity-building activities on, among others, gender sensitivity, gender analysis and its tools such as the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDDG).

Section 3. Furthermore, the Municipality of Magalang must ensure that multi-sector consultations are undertaken to guarantee responsiveness and relevance of its GAD Plans and Programs to their identified needs and concerns.

Section 4. Results of the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall be the basis of the GAD AR and GAD Plan and Budget.

Section 5. Allocation and Utilization of the GAD Budget. The municipal government of Magalang must allocate and utilize at least five percent (5%) of the total LGU budget appropriations that shall correspond to activities supporting GAD Plans and Programs.

The GAD Budget may be allocated using any or a combination on the following:

- a) As a separate GAD fund to support GAD-focused programs, projects, and activities;
- b) As fund to support integrating gender-perspectives
- c) in regular/flagship programs and projects; and
- d) As counterpart fund to support gender-responsive Official Development Assistance (ODA) – funded projects.

The GAD Budget shall be drawn from the following budget items:

- a) Maintenance and other operating expenses;
- b) Capital outlay; and
- c) Personnel services- subject to the guidelines on GAD Planning and Budgeting laid down in Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW).

Section 6. The Local Chief Executive must ensure that the 5% GAD budget requirement will be strictly utilized only to support GAD programs, projects and activities (PPAs) that are identified in their DILG and PCW-approved and endorsed GAD Plan and Budget.

Insertion of budget and program items after the approval and endorsement of the Municipal GAD Plan and Budget to the DILG and PCW is strictly prohibited.

Section 7. Submission and Review of the Annual GAD Plan and Budget. The Municipal government of Magalang shall submit its Annual GAD Plan and Budget, together with its previous GAD Accomplishment Report to DILG, for the purpose of determining its compliance with the guidelines set in JMC 2013-01, and the gender- responsiveness of its Plans, Programs and Budget.

The DILG shall then return the reviewed GAD Plans, Programs, and Budget of the Municipal Government of Magalang along with its endorsement to the Provincial Budget and Management Office..

Section 8. The Municipal government of Magalang shall submit their DILG-approved and endorsed GAD Plans, Programs and Budget along with their budget proposals in accordance with the budget call. The programs, projects and activities reflected in the GAD Plan and Budget must be integrated in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the local government unit.

Section 9. Regular programs, projects and activities undertaken by the departments and offices of the Municipal government of Magalang shall not be automatically declared gender- responsive and be integrated in the GAD Plan and Budget unless its level of gender-responsiveness is identified using the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines.

Section 10. Submission and Review of Barangay GAD Plan and Budget. The Municipal GAD Focal Point System shall assist the Barangay GAD Focal Point Systems in the preparation of their GAD Plan and Budget.

Section 11. The barangay GAD plan and budget must proceed from an analysis of their existing gender issues based on data collected. Thus, all barangays must develop and maintain a GAD data banking system.

Section 12. The Municipal GAD Focal Point System thru the Municipal Planning and Development Office shall review the Barangay GAD plans and budget for the purpose of determining the gender responsiveness of the programs identified in the plan before submission to the Provincial DILG.

Section 13. Non-compliance with the submission of the GAD plan and budget shall result in administrative sanctions of the erring officials and employees.

Section 14. Mainstreaming Gender Perspective in Local Plans. To move towards a more sustainable performance-based planning and budgeting, the officials and personnel of the municipal government of Magalang must ensure that gender perspectives will be integrated in the Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), and Annual Investment Plan (AIP) for the purpose of guaranteeing a gender-responsive governance.

Section 15. In furtherance of this goal, the Municipal GAD Focal Point System through MPDO shall review the above-enumerated Plans and recommend its ratification to the Sangguniang Bayan.

ARTICLE 58
CREATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE MUNICIPAL GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM

SECTION 1. Creation of the Municipal GAD Focal Point System . The Municipal Government of Magalang in its endeavor to accelerate the mainstreaming Gender and Development (GAD) principles of equality and institutionalize gender – responsive programs and services hereby creates the Municipal GAD Focal Point System (MUNICIPAL GFPS).

SECTION 2 . Composition of the Municipal GFPS. The Municipal GFPS shall be composed of the following:

Chairperson
Municipal Mayor
Co- Chairperson
Municipal Vice Mayor
Vice Chairperson
The Municipal GAD Officer
Members:
SB Chairperson on the Committee on Appropriations
SB Chairperson on the Committee on Women, Family and Gender
Liga ng mga Barangay President
All Department Heads of the Municipal Government
Municipal PNP Chief of Police
Municipal PDAO Head
Municipal OSCA Head
President of the Municipal Federation of Women's Organizations
Three (3) recognized and / or accredited Civil Society Organization

SECTION 3. Functions of the Municipal GFPS. Specifically the Municipal GAD Focal Point System shall perform the following functions:

- a) Lead in the mainstreaming of GAD perspective in LGU policies , plans and program ;
- b) Assist in the formulation of new policies as the GAD Code in advancing women's empowerment and gender equality;
- c) Lead in setting – up appropriate systems and mechanisms to ensure the generation, the processing review and updating of sex-aggregated GAD database to serve as basis in the performance-based and gender –responsive planning and budgeting ;
- d) Coordinate efforts of different departments and unit of the LGU and advocate for the integration of GAD perspectives in all their systems and processes;
- e) Spearhead the preparation of the Annual LGU GAD Plan and Budget (GPB)based on the current situation of the GAD mainstreaming efforts through the GAD Database;
- f) Lead in the implementation of the annual GPB, GAD accomplishment Report (GAD AR) and other GAD Reports the may be required by the PCW,DBM, NEDA and DILG;
- g) Strengthen linkages with other LGUs, concerned agencies and organizations working in working in women's rights and GAD to harmonize and synchronize GAD efforts at various level of governance;
- h) Assist in ensuring the institutionalization of GAD perspectives and the GAD office as a structure of the LGU Magalang ;
- i) Promote and actively pursue the participation of women and gender advocates of the civil society groups and private organization in various stages of development planning cycle giving attention to marginalized sectors and
- j) Ensure that all personnel of the LGU including the planning and finance offices are capacitated on GAD.

ARTICLE 59
CREATION, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BARANGAY GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM (GFPS)

Section 1. All barangays within the municipality of Magalang shall establish its own GAD Focal Point System, which will serve as the coordinating arm of the barangay with regards to the implementation of gender and development programs, projects and activities.

The Barangay GAD Focal Point System must comply with the required structure as stated in JMC 2013-01.

CHAPTER X
BUDGET

ARTICLE 60
APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. For the effective implementation of this Ordinance, the municipal government shall appropriate five (5) percent of the Municipality's Annual Development Fund in pursuance of RA 9710 and PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA JMC 2013-01.

Section 2. The Sangguniang Bayan must ensure that it shall only approve the Annual Investment Plan of the Municipality, upon submission of the DILG and PCW approved and endorsed Municipal GAD Plan and Budget and Accomplishment Report.

Section 3. Compliance with the Principles of Transparency and Accountability. All GAD plans and budget must adhere to the principles of transparency and accountability through participative governance on budget preparation, authorization, execution and accountability.

CHAPTER XI
GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 61
COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Section 1. In accordance with the overall policy framework on GAD, the operationalization of the GAD Code shall be a collective responsibility of the municipal government, barangays, specifically of the Magalang GAD Focal System, local development councils, planning and development offices, agencies, the academe and the civil society organizations. All keyplayers shall collaborate to successfully implement the GAD Code.

Section 2. Implementation of the GAD Code through GAD Plans and Gender-Responsive Development Plans. The Municipal Government, shall identify the municipality's annual goals and targets based on the GAD Code, integrate them in the local development plans and translate them to annual GAD plans, through the local planning and development offices and local development councils.

Section 3. Monitoring and Evaluation of the GAD Code. The Municipal GAD Focal System shall take lead role in monitoring the implementation/operationalization and achievement of the goals of the GAD Code. It shall work closely with existing local agencies/offices/institutions and other organizations on monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects and ensure that these mechanism include the gender perspective in their processes. Likewise, it shall ensure that the implementers, that is, all agencies, offices, GOCCs, and other organizations, shall monitor and evaluate the gender-responsiveness of their programs and projects.

Section 4. Responsibilities of all agencies, offices, institutions, GOCCs and other program implementors. All municipal agencies, offices, institutions, and other government organizations, through their GAD focal points, shall actively incorporate gender concerns identified in this GAD Code in their regular programs and services and/or enhance these programs and services to address emerging gender issues. Hence, they shall:

- a. develop and implement their GAD plans and GAD budget through the conduct of gender analysis of their programs/projects/activities (PPAs);
- b. establish and institutionalize their GAD focal point;
- c. establish and maintain sex-aggregated database on gender issues concerning their mandates;
- d. coordinate with the Magalang GAD Focal System and other agencies/offices/institutions regarding gender to integrate their programs and project and projects on specific gender concerns;
- e. integrate the gender perspective and GAD indicators in their program/project monitoring and evaluation processes;
- f. generate and maintain sex-disaggregated data/information/ statistics for gender analysis of regular programs/projects;
- g. capacitate its personnel, especially, planners, program implementors, and monitor, about gender sensitivity, gender analysis, and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation, among others; and
- h. submit their GAD accomplishment reports.

Section 5. Development Councils. The Municipal Development Council plays a pivotal role in ensuring the integration of the concerns/goals of the GAD Code in the development and investment plans.

Section 6. Planning and Development Offices. The Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) shall ensure the formulation of gender-responsive development and investments plans, as well as mobilize agencies and offices to formulate their GAD plans and budget, in accordance with the GAD Code.

Section 7. Legislative Councils. The municipal sanggunian shall provide supplemental ordinances on gender and development, consistent with the needs identified in the GAD Code, to facilitate effective execution of interventions on gender issues.

ARTICLE 62
PENAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Applicability of the Revised Penal Code and Special Statutes. Any act or omission violative of any of the provisions of this Code, which is defined and penalized under the Revised Penal Code or any special statute shall be prosecuted and penalized under the applicable law.

Section 2. Violations of any provision of this Code which is not penalized or punishable under existing national laws shall suffer a penalty of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (P2,500,00) and/or imprisonment of not more than six months or both at the discretion of the court. All prohibited acts related to this Code which are specifically provided for by existing national laws shall be punishable and penalized under the provisions of said national statutes.

ARTICLE 63
IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS

Within ninety (90) days upon signing of this Code, the Office of the Mayor through the official representatives from the various agencies of the local government and women NGOs involved in the process of formulating this Code shall likewise craft its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE 64
SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

For any reason any section or provision of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 65
REPEALING CLAUSE

All ordinances, resolutions, memorandum circulars, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Code are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

ARTICLE 66
SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSE

On matters not provided for in this Code, existing applicable laws and their corresponding implementing rules, as well as executive orders and other relevant issuances issued in "pari materia" shall apply in a suppletory manner.

ARTICLE 67
EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE

This Code shall take effect upon compliance with the mandatory posting and publication requirements prescribed under Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, and after the review by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

ENACTED: THIS 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2020 AT MAGALANG, PAMPANGA

x-----x

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE COPY OF THE ORDINANCE DULY ENACTED BY THE SANGGUNIANG ON FEBRUARY 28, 2020

MAHARLIKA D. TANGLAO
SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG

NORMAN L. LACSON
PRESIDING OFFICER/MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR

APPROVED:

ROMULO F. PECSON
MUNICIPAL MAYOR

DATE OF APPROVAL:
MARCH 6, 2020

PIGILAN ANG PAGKALAT NG COVID-19



Ugaliin ang paghuhugas ng mga kamay.



Panatilihin ang physical distancing.



Manatili sa loob ng bahay kung walang importanteng lakad.

SAMA-SAMA NATING SUGPUIN ANG COVID-19

**SABAYANG
PATAK
KONTRA**

POLIO

May outbreak ng POLIO sa Pilipinas. Mapanganib ito sa lahat ng mga bata.

Pabakunahan ang lahat ng batang wala pang limang taong gulang **laban sa polio**, nabakunahan man o hindi pa. **Libre, ligtas, at epektibo** ito.

ROUND 1	NUENA ECIJA, AURORA, ANGELES CITY, CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE, BULACAN
PHASE 1	JULY 20-AUGUST 2, 2020
PHASE 2	AUGUST 3-AUGUST 16, 2020
ROUND 2	WHOLE OF CENTRAL LUZON
SEPTEMBER 7-20, 2020	BATAAN, BULACAN, PAMPANGA, TARLAC, ZAMBALES

Abangan ang pagbabakuna laban sa polio sa inyong lugar.



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for every child



CENTRAL LUZON CENTER
FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

Department of Health Central Luzon
centralluzon.doh.gov.ph

(045) 861-3425 (045) 861-3428
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