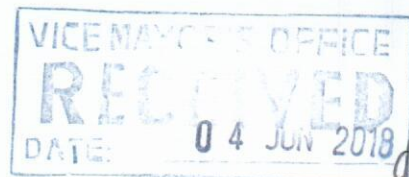




REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD
LUNGSOD NG ORMOC



EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE
FOURTEENTH SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD NG ORMOC HELD
AT THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD SESSION HALL,
ORMOC CITY HALL BUILDING
ON MAY 29, 2018 IN LIEU OF
MAY 31, 2018

PRESENT:

Leo Carmelo L. Locsin, Jr.,	Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer
Rolando M. Villasencio,	SP Member, Majority Floor Leader
Vincent L. Rama,	SP Member, Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Tomas R. Serafica,	SP Member
Benjamin S. Pongos, Jr.,	SP Member
Eusebio Gerardo S. Penserga,	SP Member
Gregorio G. Yrastorza III,	SP Member
Nolito M. Quilang,	SP Member
John Eulalio Nepomuceno O. Aparis II,	SP Member
Lea Doris C. Villar,	Minority Floor Leader
Mariano Y. Corro,	SP Member, Asst. Minority Floor Leader
	Ex-Officio SP Member
	Chapter President, Liga ng mga Barangay ng Ormoc

ON LEAVE:

Mario M. Rodriguez,	SP Member, Presiding Officer "Pro-Tempore"
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RESOLUTION NO. 2018-124

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE 5- YEAR
COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL JUVENILE INTERVENTION
PROGRAM (CLJIP) OF THE CITY OF ORMOC FOR THE
YEAR 2018-2022.**

WHEREAS, pursuant to RA 9344 otherwise known as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006, as amended pursuant to RA 10630, provides for a Comprehensive National Juvenile Intervention Program (CLJIP) Framework that serve as a guide to all government agencies, local government units and non-government offices in the formulation and implementation of their respective juvenile intervention programs and policies relative to juvenile justice welfare;

WHEREAS, the Regional Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council VIII (RJJWC) conducted a workshop in crafting the local situation analysis and in developing a Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Program (CLJIP) on September 19-22, 2017 at the Oriental Hotel Palo, Leyte which a draft of CLJIP of Ormoc City for 2018-2022 was developed;

WHEREAS, the aforesaid draft presents the situation analysis of children in conflict with the law (CICL) and children at risk (CAR) in Ormoc City;

WHEREAS, the aforesaid draft explores the situation of CICL by analyzing the factors that drive them to become CICL at different levels of analysis, i.e., demand side, supply side and enabling environment;

WHEREAS, the aforesaid draft CLJIP 2018-2022 was presented for consideration and approval by the members of the Regional Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council VIII during a meeting held on October 5, 2017 at the Don Felipe Hotel, Ormoc City;

fn-

WHEREAS, after a thorough discussion and sharing of inputs by all the Regional Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council members, the programs and activities, stipulated in the CLJIP 2018-2022 are found to be doable;

WHEREAS, the CLJIP for the year 2018-2022 will serve as a guide that contains specific strategies, targets, and time tables on the implementation of the juvenile intervention and diversion program for the CACL and CAR in City of Ormoc;

WHEREAS, it is the best interest of the City of Ormoc to issue a resolution approving and adopting the 5 - YEAR COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL JUVENILE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (CLJIP) OF THE CITY OF ORMOC FOR THE YEAR 2018-2022;

FOREGOING, PREMISES CONSIDERED, on motion of SP Member Vincent L. Rama, Chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare, Senior Citizens, Women and Family, severally seconded by SP Members Nolito M. Quilang, Tomas R. Serafica, John Eulalio Nepomuceno O. Aparis II, Gregorio G. Yrastorza III and Mariano Y. Corro; be it


RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, to pass A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE 5- YEAR COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL JUVENILE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (CLJIP) OF THE CITY OF ORMOC FOR THE YEAR 2018-2022;

ADOPTED, May 29, 2018.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this resolution each to the City Mayor, Richard I. Gomez; the City Administrator, Vincent L. Emnas; the City Legal Officer, Atty. Jasper M. Lucero; the City Budget Office; the City Social Welfare & Development Office; the City Planning & Development Office; the IPGDO; the Ormoc-PESO; the Department of Education; the City Police Director, PNP; the City Health Office; the Liga ng mga Barangay ng Ormoc; the Ormoc City Youth Development Council; the Regional Juvenile Justice & Welfare Council VIII; the National Juvenile Justice & Welfare Council; the OIC-City Director, DILG; and all other offices concerned;

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing resolution.


NORINA P. KLERULF
(OIC - SP Secretary Designate)
Local Legislative Staff Officer II

ATTESTED:


LEO CARMELO L. LOCSIN, JR.
City Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer



Situation Analysis

Children in Conflict with the Law and Children at Risk

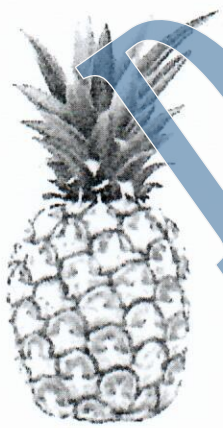
Ormoc City

Presented by:

Gloria C. Malazarte, RSW
SWO-III/ PSU Head

Delia C. Corbo, RSW- MPA
OIC- CSWD Officer

Engr. Raoul E. Cam
CPDO



ALS	Alternative Learning System
BCPC	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BPA	BahayPag-asa
BUCOR	Bureau of Corrections
CAR	Children At-Risk
CICL	Children in Conflict with the Law
C/MSWDO	City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
HUC	Highly Urbanized City
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JJWA	Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act
JJWC	Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LCPC	Local Council for the Protection of Children
LGU	Local Government Unit
LSWDO	Local Social Welfare and Development Officer
MACR	Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility
MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team
OSY	Out-of-School Youth
RJJWC	Regional Juvenile Justice and Welfare Committee
RRCY	Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth

Child	Refers to a person under the age of eighteen (18) years.
Children-at-risk	refers to children who are vulnerable or at-risk of <i>behaving in a way that can harm themselves or others</i> , or vulnerable and at risk of being pushed and exploited to come into conflict with the law because of personal, family and social circumstances
Child in conflict with the law	Refers to a child who is alleged as, accused of, or adjudged as, having committed an offense under Philippine laws.
BahayPag-Asa	refers to a 24-hour child-caring institution established, funded and managed by local government units (LGUs) and licensed and/or accredited non-government organizations (NGOs), providing short-term residential care for children in conflict with the law, who are above fifteen (15) but below eighteen (18) years of age, and who are awaiting court disposition of their cases or transfer to other agencies or jurisdiction.
Diversion	refers to an alternative, child-appropriate process of determining the responsibility and treatment of a child in conflict with the law, on the basis of the child's social, cultural, economic, psychological or educational background, without resorting to formal court proceedings
Diversion Program	refers to the program that the child in conflict with the law is required to undergo after being found responsible for an offense, without resorting to formal court proceedings
Intervention	generally refers to programmatic approaches or systematic social protection programs for children that are designed and intended to (a) Promote the physical and social well-being of the children; (b) Avert or prevent juvenile delinquency from occurring; and (c) Stop or prevent children from re-offending.
Community-based programs	Refers to the programs provided in a community setting, developed for purposes of intervention, diversion, and rehabilitation of the child in conflict with the law, which are intended for the purpose of reintegrating the child into the family and/or community.
Situational Analysis	Covers the identification of issues, concerns, gaps and necessary intervention in response to the identified priorities in the CRJIP priorities and customer

requirements.

Includes activities starting from the determination of customer needs, gathering of data, assessment and analysis of the situation and identification of priority issues for action.

**Comprehensive Local Juvenile
Intervention Program
Framework**

Serves as a guide for LGUs and NGOs in the formulation and implementation of their respective juvenile intervention programs and policies relating to juvenile justice and welfare at the local level.

**Juvenile Justice and Welfare
System**

Refers to a system of dealing with children at-risk and children in conflict with the law which provides child appropriate proceedings, including programs and services for prevention, diversion, rehabilitation, reintegration and after-care to ensure the child's normal growth and Development.

The creation of the Regional Juvenile Justice Welfare Council is a welcome breakthrough in addressing rightly the issue of children committing crimes. From justice to welfare approach, this advancement demands a lot of pressures from among all of duty bearers who have a stake in the promotion and protection of rights among children.

Two years passed a concrete proof of the multi – sectoral efforts of the Council have come into a being. I thank the member – agencies for seriously putting together a baseline study on the situation analysis of Children-In-Conflict-with-the-Law (CICL) and Children-At-Risk (CAR) in the region.

Indeed, the result of a good intervention program for these children emanates from a realistic and in – depth exploration of their situation. It takes into consideration the contributory factors of the family, community, and the bigger environment.

The treatment of CICL/CAR cases involves multiple disciplines. Hence, there is now a workable document from which to start with, in whatever form of endeavor. Each entity will, then, be guided on what to do base on its own mandate.

The pursuit can be thru advocacy, rehabilitation, and preventive measures. I put emphasis on ADVOCACY because only then can stakeholders be able to extend whole support if they have a full grasp of the CICL law and a reliable picture of the state of CICL and CAR in the locality.

However, it doesn't mean that this is the end. With a constantly changing environment, continuous research on a periodic basis is needed. That way, the actors of this game will help justify that the LOWERING OF THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY (from fifteen years old to nine years old) is not helpful.

Jailing a child cannot solve the juvenile delinquency problem, BUT a COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (CLJIP) can!

Instilling in the consciousness of every Filipino that RESTORATIVE, and not PUNITIVE justice, is the best answer, will prevent CICL from re – offending and instead, give them back a wholesome life and a brighter future.

This document presents the situation analysis of children in conflict with the law (CICL) and children at risk (CAR) in Ormoc City. It describes the extent and seriousness of the state of Children in conflict with the law (CICL), they are coming from broken families, large family size, economically incapable families and peer pressure. It also enumerates the reasons why children are pushed to break the laws and eventually become CICL.

The document explores the situation of CICL by analyzing the factors that drive them to become CICL at different levels of analysis, i.e., demand side, supply side and enabling environment.

This document will serve as basis of the members of the City Juvenile Justice and Welfare Committee (CJJWC) and stakeholders in developing and carrying out plans and programs for CICL and CAR in the city for the next five years (2018-2022). They can also use this document as basis for programming, planning, budgeting, advocacy, and capacity development interventions for and by concerned NGAs, LGUs, and NGOs.

This report, which forms part of the Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Program (CLJIP), is an output of various technical officers representing the member-agencies of the CJJWC. It is a product of workshops, consultations, discussions and data analyses; it is a result of at least two (2) revisions.

This document is divided into six (6) chapters:

- Chapter 1 Describes the brief description of the document and stated the legal parameters of the document. This chapter also cited the purpose and user of this paper.
- Chapter 2 States the background and context of the document, where it serves as the foundation of the situational analysis and plans.
- Chapter 3 Describes the process undertaken, the tools and the people involved in able to develop the document.
- Chapter 4 States the brief description of the region where the document is generated, which includes its unique features, geographical location and its socio – economic condition.
- Chapter 5 Describes the situation of children at risk and children in conflict with the law – including data information and identified issues and concerns being faced by these children.
- Chapter 6 Addresses the conclusion and recommendations based on the findings brought about by the conditions of CAR and CICL in the city.

This document was developed in response to RA 9344 or the “Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006”, as amended. It is in consonance with the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (UN CRC). Consequently, the welfare of children is given the utmost priority, always ensuring the promotion of their sense of dignity and worth in every situation.

One of the functions of the City Juvenile Justice and Welfare Committee (LJJWC) is to collect relevant data and information and to conduct continuing research and support evaluations and studies on all matters relating to juvenile justice and welfare within the region.

The old and stigmatizing terminologies as “youthful offender” was changed in accordance with international laws and guidelines to “child in conflict with law”(CICL) to avoid labelling – which only contributes to the development of a consistent pattern of undesirable behaviour.

RA 9344 acknowledges the fact that most of the CICL have no proof of age by presuming minority until otherwise proven.

The Act says that children 15 years of age and under are exempt from criminal liability and those above 15 (plus one day) and below 18 years of age are exempt unless they act with discernment -which is defined as the mental capacity to understand the difference between right and wrong and its consequences. A CICL who is 15 years or younger may be held civilly liable and has to undergo an intervention program, same as children that are above 15 years and below 18 years and acted without discernment. Children above 15 and below 18 years old who have committed a crime – with discernment – punishable with not more than 12 years of imprisonment shall undergo diversion. Detention should only be considered as a last resort and only for the shortest appropriate period. It should always be in youth detention homes.

If a child is under 18 years old during the time of commission and found guilty of the crime the judgments will not be pronounced yet and the sentence will be suspended – but not without limits

RA 9344 decriminalizes offences, which discriminates only against a child as curfew violations, truancy and parental disobedience and exempts children from crimes of vagrancy, prostitution, mendicancy and sniffing rugby.

This city situation analysis is based, in general, on a human rights approach, and framed on provisions as stated in the UN CRC, Child 21, R.A. 9344, R.A. 10630, and the SDGs. These provisions are the core foundation on which programs and policies relating to CICL and CAR are based.

The implementation of the law relies in many aspects on the local government units. They also are mandated to formulate a Comprehensive Juvenile Intervention Program.

This Situation Analysis was developed from qualitative/ quantitative data taken from a survey, interviews, and reports. The data were generated and collated by the City Juvenile Justice and Welfare Committee (CJJWC) Secretariat from the reports of the City Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO), Philippine National Police (WCPD), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Social Development Center for Children and Youth and Lingap Center from 2015 to 2016 using the tools and templates provided by the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC).

The Child Protection Tool from the UNICEF was also used in the data gathering through a survey by the Local Government Unit (LGU). The survey results were collated by the CSWDOs for Situation analysis report.

This Situation Analysis was first drafted in a workshop held last September 20, 2017 at Oriental Hotel, Palo, and Leyte. The participants learned about Result- based management (RBM) and Theory of change (TOC) where we thoroughly analyzed the situation of CAR and CICL in the region through a tool called causality analysis. The tool allowed us to identify the three levels of analysis which are the demand side, supply side and enabling side. We also identified the determining factors of CAR and CICL.

The Situation Analysis (SitAn) and Comprehensive Local Juvenile Intervention Program (CLJIP). Results Matrix was presented to the committee during the RJJWC regular meeting held last September 20, 2017 for validation, further enhancement of SitAn and CLJIP matrix.

The City of Ormoc, the center of commerce and industry on the western part of Leyte, is the first non-provincial capital city of the Philippines. It is a showcase of progress and modernity even as its history is a saga of sacrifices, toils and privations of its founders.

Before the Portuguese navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, reached Leyte in 1521, a handful of Malayan families lived in a small settlement called "OGMOK" - an old Visayan term for lowland or depressed plain. "OGMOK" was also the name of a spring located between the present barangays of Donghol and Mahayag. The name ORMOC, evidently, is the variation of the original name and came into use with the coming of the Spanish *Conquistadores* and the migration of people from the neighboring towns and islands to settle in its fertile plains.

The primitive Malaysians had some well-developed trade and commerce with the Chinese, Javans and Indonesians who frequented the islands in their junks, vintas and sailboats. Pigafetta, the Spanish historian, mentioned "OGMOK" in his chronicles as one place in Leyte where Magellan touched in search of food and water in March 1521.

On July 16, 1595, Father Chirino and the other Jesuit missionaries arrived in Leyte. In May 1597, Fathers Alonso Rodriguez and Leonardo Scelsi founded the mission of Ormoc. This date marked the conversion of the Ogmokanons to Christianity.

Ormoc, being a seacoast village, was always raided and constantly harassed by Moro pirates every now and then. Piracy and brigandage were fought by the Malaysians of Ogmok, Baybay and Palompon (mother town of Ogmok). These towns established a "grapevine" communication system- "runners" from watch towers built to inform and warn the inhabitants of the presence of Moro vintas sighted far out to sea.

Early in 1634, Raja Bungsu, ruler of Sulu, captured 300 natives from Ormoc after a successful attack in Camarines. To protect the people, the Jesuit Juan del Carpio constructed

fortifications, which were attacked by the Magindanaos before its completion. On December 3, 1634, the notorious pirate KatsilKunalat (Kudarat) invaded Ogmok fresh from his invasion, pillage and plunder of the towns of Sogod, Kabalian, Kanamokan (now Inopacan) and Baybay. Fifty brave Ogmokanons fought the invaders furiously but were annihilated by sheer superiority of arms and number of the enemy. The defenders were massacred up to the last man inside the fort that defended the town and Carpio was killed.

In 1768, the Augustinians took over the missions in Leyte after the Jesuits were expelled. On February 26, 1834, Ormoc was separated from her mother town Palompon and created into a separate and distinct municipality. The following month, March 1834, saw the formal inauguration of the Ormoc Catholic Parish with Rev. Fr. Bibiano Luciano as first curate.

The line of chief executives of the Ormoc civil government is equally impressive. Immediately after the creation of Ormoc as a municipio in 1834, one Sofronio Cabiling was appointed Capitan to head the gobierno municipal. His successor capitanes were Gregorio Sacay, Epifanio Ortiz, Agaton Aparis, Inocentes Eamiguel, Rosendo Daffon, Fernando Bañez, Nicolas Torres, Mateo Solidor and Leon Aviles.

During the Philippine Revolution, Leyte became involved only several months after its outbreak in August 1896. The Revolutionary Government represented by General Vicente Lukban took possession of Leyte.

Shortly after the Americans defeated the Spaniards and later the Filipinos, a civil government was established in Leyte in April 22, 1901. However, an Ormocanon by the name of Faustino Ablen organized the *pulahanes* movement, a resistance group, which was eventually defeated by the American forces; but the heroism of Faustino Ablen became the symbol of the Ormocanons courage and bravery.

With the establishment of the American controlled civil government following the termination of the Spanish-American War at the turn of the century, Ormoc's town executives assumed the title of Municipal President with Dr. Fernando Calderon acting as the first and last appointed official to this post. Atty. Victorio Laurente was the last elected Municipal President.

During the first term of Atty. Victorio Laurente, the Commonwealth Government came into existence on November 15, 1935. The town executive sported the title *Alcalde Municipal* or Municipal Mayor. Under this category the following mayors served the Municipality of Ormoc: Victorio Laurente, second term, 1938-1941; Catalino Hermosilla, 1941-1943 (replaced on the third year of his term by the Japanese Government appointing in his place Jose Codilla, 1943-1944. The Resistance Government appointed Potenciano Larrazabal, 1944-1945 ratified and confirmed later by the American Liberation Army.

When World War II broke out, Japanese Imperial forces occupied the province of Leyte on May 25, 1942. Consequently, resistance units were organized; among them was the Western Leyte Warfare Forces. On November 6, 1944, the decisive and historic battle of Ormoc "Corridor", a three-pronged attack by the combined forces of the Americans and Filipinos encircled and placed the Yamashita Line completely under control. The American 77th Division landed at Deposito, about 3 miles south of Ormoc, on the 7th of December; captured Camp Downer on the 9th; and entered Ormoc the next day despite enemy opposition.

Ormoc became a city through Republic Act No. 179 fathered by Congressman Dominador Tan, which was approved on June 21, 1947. The late first President of the Philippine Republic Manuel A. Roxas proclaimed Ormoc a City on September 4, 1947. By virtue of

Presidential Proclamation No. 42, Ormoc was formally inaugurated as a city on October 20, 1947, exactly three years after the famous Leyte Landing.

From a small town of dirt roads and a few asphalt streets of the 1950s, Ormoc has metamorphosed into an expanding jungle of concrete and infrastructures. Wide concrete roads and bridges, well-equipped government and private hospitals and clinics, airport facilities, banking and financing institutions, commercial and trade establishments, housing projects, factories and industrial plants...all are eloquent evidences of modern development and progress thrusts.

Prominent mayors who were instrumental in directing Ormoc City on the road to progress from the ravages of war during this period were the late Mayor Marcelo Bandalan, the first appointed mayor of the City of Ormoc. Then, Esteban Conejos Sr., the last appointed mayor (1957-1959) and the first elected mayor (1959-1963), followed by Iñaki A. Larrazabal Sr. who was appointed as mayor on 1948-1949 and 1953-1954; elected as mayor from 1967-1971 and re-elected 1971-1984.

A flashflood on November 5, 1991 brought death, destruction of crops and damage in properties. The severity of the damage was found to be due to massive deforestation/rapid forest denudation. In response, the government and the private sector embarked on a concerted effort directed towards full-scale reforestation of the denuded areas. Mayor Eufrocino M. Codilla Sr. (elected 1992-1995, re-elected 1995-1998 and 1998-2001) leads the drive towards the reconstruction of Ormoc City after this calamity. Under his term, reconstruction of infrastructure support facilities, reforestation projects, construction of resettlement facilities, drainage system, water system, lighting system and provision for social services for Ormoc's constituents were undertaken. In addition he was instrumental in the construction of the Ormoc Superdome and the establishment of shopping malls in the city. Through his effort, Ormoc with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented a Flood Mitigation Project that addresses the threat of flooding of the city center during typhoons and heavy downpour.

Ormoc is now fast becoming the hub of development in the region. With its strategic geographical location in which it serves as a gateway to the Eastern Visayas, more economic activities have taken place evident in the rapid growth of business establishments, financial institutions and infrastructures. Although fast development was largely attributed to the activities spawned by the PNOC Geothermal Power production project in Tongonan, many attest the development is necessary to accommodate the rising number of people and businesses in the area.

Today, Ormoc City is a picture of steady progress and stability. With its continuous modernization program, more investors are coming into the city, which contributed to it being adjudged as the 2005 Most Business-Friendly City in the Visayas by the prestigious Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry. And though the city has embarked on modernization, it has also keep attuned its environmental protection programs as evident in being a consistent Cleanest and Greenest City awardee in Region VIII and one of the Cleanest and Greenest City in the country. This prestigious award is a leading tribute to visualize Ormoc as a "beauty by the bay", a wonderful place to visit whether for business or pleasure.



BARANGAY DISTRICT 1-28

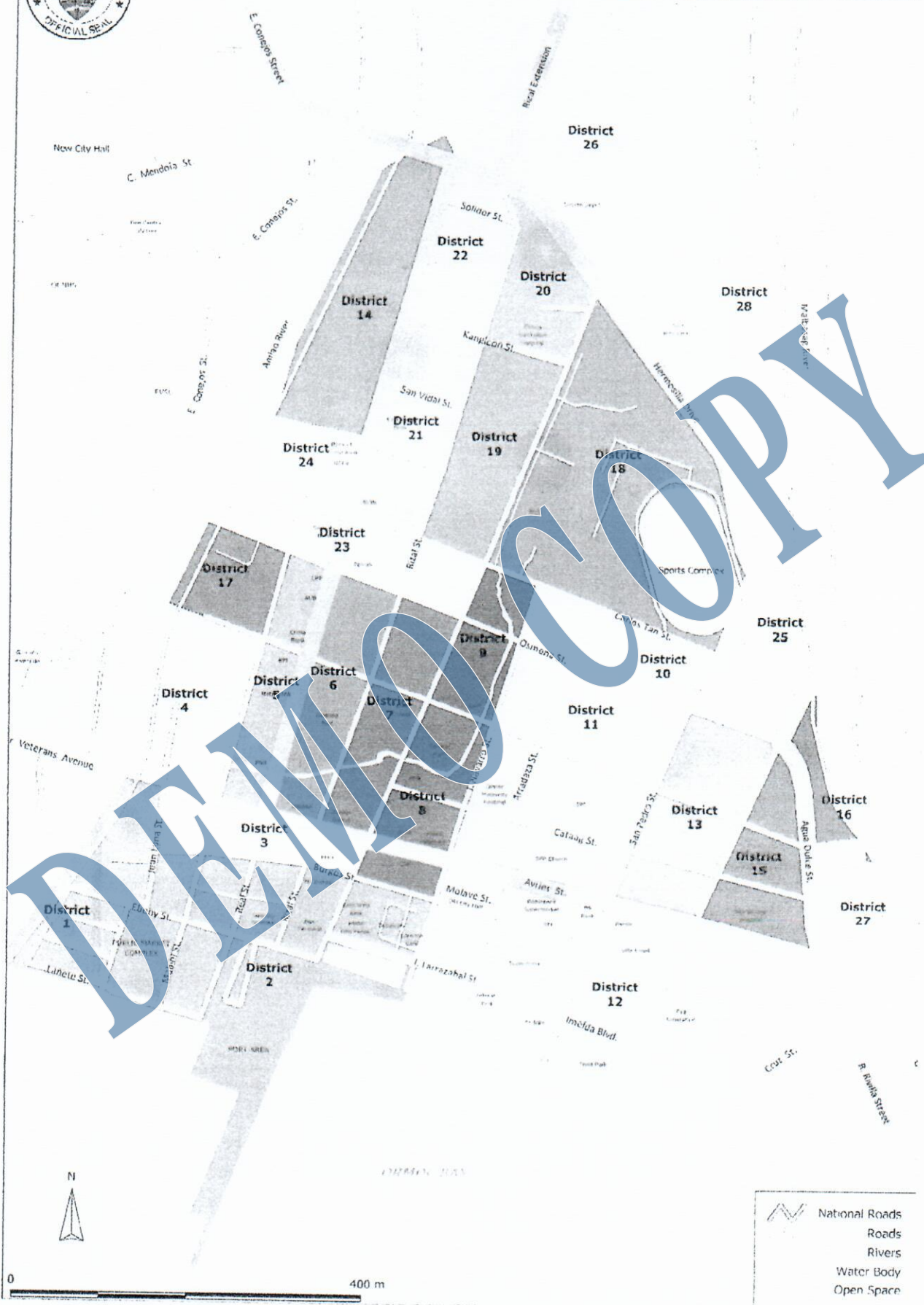


Table 1. Name of Barangays in Ormoc City with incidents of CAR and CICL

Barangay	2015		2016		Total	
	CAR	CICL	CAR	CICL	CAR	CICL
Alegria		1	1		1	1
Alta Vista	1		4		5	
Airport						
Bantigue		2	2		2	2
Bagong				1		1
Bagong Buhay	1	1	2	1	3	2
Batuan			1		1	
Bliss			10		10	
Biliboy	1				1	
Boroc						
Bayog						
Cabulihan						
Cadaohan				1		1
Campdownes			7		7	
Can – adieng			2	1	2	1
Catayom			1		1	
Catmon						
Can – untog	1		1		2	
Conception				2		2
Cogon	12	2	6	5	18	7
Curva			2		2	
Danhug			1		1	
Dayhagan		1	1	1	1	2
Guintiguina						
DFL		1	4		4	1
DFM		1				1
DPL				1		1
Dolores			2		2	
Domonar			1		1	
Donghol			2		2	
Dist. 1						
Dist. 2						
Dist. 4						
Dist. 6			1		1	
Dist. 10						
Dist. 14						
Dist. 16		1				1
Dist. 19			1		1	
Dist. 22			1		1	
Dist. 23	1			1		1
Dist. 24				1		1
Dist. 25			3		3	
Dist. 26		1	3	8	3	9
Dist. 28		2	3	4	3	6
Dist. 29		2	7	4	7	6

Gaas	1					
Guintiguian						
Hibunawon			2		2	
Hugpa						
Ipil			2		2	
Juaton			3		3	
Lake Danao		1	1	4	1	5
Lao	1		6	6	7	6
Libertad		1	5	3	5	4
Licama						
Linao	2	3	13	8	15	11
Liloan			7	1	7	1
Luna			5		5	
Mabini			2	1	2	1
Macabug	2	1	2	4	4	5
Mahayag			5	1	5	1
Milagro	1		3		3	
Margen						
Mas-in						
Nasunugan	1				1	
Nueva Vista			1		1	
Nueva Sociedad				1		1
Naungan		1		1		2
Patag	14		3	1	17	1
Punta	1	1	5		6	1
Quezon Jr.		1		2		3
R.M. Tan				3		3
Sabang Bao			3	1	3	1
Salvacion			4	1	4	1
San Isidro	1	5		3		8
San Antonio		1		1		2
San Jose	1	1	2	1	3	2
San Juan			2	1	2	1
San Pablo			7	2	7	2
Sto. Niño			1		1	
San Vicente			1		1	
Sumanga			1		1	
Tambulilid	1	5	5	3	6	8
Tongonan	1		1		2	
Valencia	1		2	3	3	3
TOTAL	45	36	163	83	208	119

Assessment of the situation of CAR and CICL in Ormoc City.

Children at Risk commonly known as Street Children have become a familiar problem in the city and all over the street in the country.

They are young people below thirteen (13) years old who can be seen in and of the street. They can be found/seen pushing garbage carts, scavenging for scrap, begging, peddling anything from spices, lemonsito, cigarettes, bags, newspaper for a living. Others watch and clean park cars who have been pushed by poverty because most of the CAR families are usually poor the reason in exposing and tolerating the child in the streets and other areas like barbecue shops, internet café, terminals, plaza, etc. They are still immature and in the legal sense still below the age of knowing/discerning what is morally right and wrong. They are inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults thus full prey to the vices of the streets as they work to keep themselves alive and their families to survive "More at a higher risk".

At an early age they want to earn money. Others live with other street children. Some of them completely abandoned their family and stayed in the street. Others take their child while working (laundering/washing clothes) and father with their child selling cigarettes, newspapers thus learn to adopt the street as their homes as a source of livelihood or both. However, the solution of street children lies in their own families and barangays where they live.

Children In Conflict with the Law (CICL)

With the age of discernment-knows what is morally right and morally wrong in the legal sense, spend significant amount of time outside their home. They are children who are at the higher risk or worst end up as drug addicts or working for criminals syndicate. They form or joined groups, gangs which serves as their families and source of support and protection. Their plight CICL has caught the attention of the people making a negative/bad offenses like using drugs, pick pockets, and steal thus frequently suspected arrested and endorsed to the police station and to the center for petty crimes/offenses.

Sometime they become victim of police brutality, and resulted to have cases filed in court due to some juvenile delinquency crime.

At this time, these minors have irregular contact with their family.

Some contributory factors to become CICL are:

- Peer pressure
- Feeling of inadequacy/neglected
- Poverty
- Curiosity
- Need to belong
- Ignorance and lack of information due to absence of parents
- Feeling of nobody cares

Their problem solving style includes denial and evasion, and look for somebody who can help them.

Hence, for the welfare of the CAR and CICL they should be helped and provided services by everybody to assume collective responsibility in protecting children.

A total of 119 CICL and 208 CAR were served by the CSWDO from CY 2015-2016. Out of 119 CICL 35 were drug surrenderer and 26 were case filed in court. Most of the cases had been resolved and dismissed through completion and religiously follow the diversion program (court level) to both child and her/his parents. The child is rehabilitated and ready to integrate in the society which aims of the RA 9344. There were seven (7) cases still on-going trial.

The CSWDO, Ormoc City creates a division on Protective Services Unit and street based is under the program. The LGU hired Job Order position and one permanent Social Worker to supervise the activities.

Saturation drive and rescue operation had been conducted. The children caught violating the local ordinances like loitering around during class hours, children inside internet café and bars during class hours, truancy, mendicants, street children and violation of curfew on minors. The activities are in coordination with the PNP, Women and Children Protection Desk. The school children caught inside the internet café and bars were referred to school guidance counsellor for appropriate action based on their child protection policy. To children are repeat offender was placed at Social Development Center for Children and Youth for boys and to Lingap Center for the girls for counselling. And; the rest were referred to barangay for unification of their families.

Lack of parental guidance and support, broken families, large family size, peer pressure, survival needs and the availability of social media drive the children to become a CICL and CAR.

Offenses Committed



Analysis of the Causes of CICL

DEMAND SIDE

The emerging number of CAR and CICL caught the attention of the GO's and NGO's and other concerned individuals and groups. The prevalence of this social problem rooted from our traditional practices, parental capacity and Generation gap. Most families still apply corporal punishment to children, thus misleading a child to think that imposing pain and fear will make others obey you. Some families forget their basic parental responsibilities. Expression of love, care, attention and supervision to our children boost their emotional security that they do not need to get it from others. Adults often forget the word "individuality". Comparing one child to others results to insecurity, hatred, competition and aggression. All these acts may be simple but it is a fact that it has a impact towards how a child see himself and his surroundings.

SUPPLY SIDE

Most of the Barangay of Ormoc City is now empowered both in facilities and manpower. Covered court serves as leisure and multi- purpose hall; Day care center, Health center and ALS center intensify the social services of the community. It is also supervised with the trained barangay officials and volunteers in the different field. Barangay Council for Protection of Children together with their barangay and city ordinance is present to deal with issues regarding CAR and CICL. The absence of Political will hinder the performance of such ordinances.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The Local Government Unit of Ormoc had an approved City Code for Children. In fact, Ormoc received an award being the Most Child Friendly Cities in Regional level and 2nd Most Child Friendly City in national level for three consecutive years.

The LGU designate a social worker to assist and handle cases of CICL. CSWD office had an existing Protection Services Unit to respond the problem on VAWC, Street Children and Human Trafficking cases. Saturation drive, rescue operation and implementation curfew on minors had been conducted three times a day to minimize the problem on street children and badjao people in coordination with PNP, Women and Children Protection Desk.

A Re-Orientation on RA 9262 and RA 9344 to barangay officials to capacitate on the existing laws had been conducted yearly.

Parent's effectiveness training and psychosocial support training is given to selected families to enhance their parenting skills.

Every barangay had a day care centers and a day care worker. Barangay Nutrition Scholar, Barangay Health Worker is active and functional.

The LGU had constructed an existing 3 in 1 building compose of CSWDO, CHO, and PNP Offices to designated six district offices to cater the needs of VAW and child victims of abuse.

LGU had two functional residential facilities for boys and girls that cater the CICL, CAR and child victims of sexual abuse. There are an NGO existing programs and services but lack of support from funding agencies/ benefactors. The CICL issue does not seem to be attractive to donors.

RA 9344 as amended deals children at risk and children in conflict with the law provides child-appropriate proceedings, including programs and services for prevention, diversion, rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare to ensure their normal growth and development.

The data of the City Social Welfare and Development Office shows that most of the offenders are boys and involved of serious crimes. Most reasons that lead to the commission of those offenses are survival needs, violence at home, social media exposure and peer influence drives them to become a CICL and CAR.

Full implementation of the existing laws must be implemented from the barangay level is strictly observed.

This Situation Analysis aims to provide direction to the LGU in planning for CAR and CICL programs and projects that could address the needs of the CICLs and CARs in the city. When there is CAR the responsibility is to prevent them being in conflict with the law. For CICL, the goal is to facilitate reintegration to the family and community and prevent them from reoffending.

Recommendations:

To be able to address problems, confronting CICL and CAR and the full implementation of R.A. 9344 as amended, the following activities are suggested:

Demand Side:

1. LGU provides fund allocation on programs and projects to parent for them to start an income generating project to those eligible for livelihood assistance.
2. Encourage the parents to enroll in Practical Skills and Capability Building (PSCB) to acquire skills and become productive.
3. Facilitate effective parenting seminar and psychosocial support activities.
4. Capacitate and utilize the youth organizations, senior citizens association and barangay children association as advocates for change of CICL and CAR.
5. That DSWD 4P's members ensure 100% attendance of parents to its Family Development sessions, attendance of Women Association and Women Livelihood association monthly meeting for them to learn and practice good parenting.
6. Conduct peer counseling session.
7. Coordinate with the POPCOM Office for information dissemination on early teen-age pregnancy.

Supply Demand:

1. Improvement of recreational facilities, initiate activities that will develop the skills and capacities of all children.
2. Designate barangay officials for prompt in responding to cases of CAR and CICL

3. Conduct public awareness on RA 7610, RA 9344 and RA 9262 during barangay assemblies.
4. Utilization of 1% IRA BCPC fund allocation for CICL and CAR.

Enabling Environment:

1. CSWDO in coordination with the DILG and JJWC should conduct capacity building for all BCPC on how to handle CAR and CICL.
2. CSWDO coordinates with DepEd for proper implementation of Child Protection Policy
3. Mobilize local resources.

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2018-124

ORMOC CITY LEYTE

CIJIP RESULT MATRIX



GOAL
Reduced the incidence of CAR and CCL in Ormoc City Leyte by 85% in 2022.

STRATEGY/ STRATEGIES:
1. Advocacy on RA 9344 as amended to all duty bearers and stakeholders;
2. Strengthen the BCPC structure in all 110 barangays and capacitate all BCPC members.

INDICATORS																
Outcome 1 Parents and teachers practice positive discipline/parenting skills	Indicator 1.1 Teachers are trained on positive discipline	Indicator 1.2 Parents are trained on positive discipline and proper parenting skills	Outcome 2 in 110 brgys. are strengthened and fully functional	Indicator 2.1 No. of ECPC attended orientation on RA 9344 No. of ECPC members are attending regular meetings, and special meetings	Indicator 2.2 No. of orientation conducted	TARGET						Geographical location	INTERVENTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/ LGU	BUDGET & FUND SOURCE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK
						BASELINE YEAR SOURCE OF DATA	NO. OR PERCENTAGE	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4					
						RS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022					
	500 teachers trained on positive discipline	2015 - 2016 DepEd	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		Conduct training on positive discipline	CSWDO LCPC DepEd	P115,000.00 GAD Fund	Non application of on the learning acquired.
	50% of parents are trained on positive discipline and parenting skills.	2015 - 2016 CSWDO	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		Conduct training on positive discipline through PPs, and PPM	CSWDO Faith based organization Pop.Com CHO	P50,000.00 GAD Fund	Teachers equipped KAS Most parents would rather go out to earn a living than attend sessions. Usually only mothers attended the sessions.
								</								

Output 2.3 Child representative in BCPC									
Outcome 3 Programs/projects for CAR & CICL properly implemented									
Output 3.1 Service providers well trained on related laws, programs and CTS for CAR/CICL									
No. of BCPC with child representative	110 Brgys		55	55	55	55		Reactivate brgy. children association	CSWDO BCPC
									25,000.00 CSWDO regular funding
									Not all children will join the organization.
Output 3.2 Allotment of fund for programs/projects related to CAR/CICL properly used.									
110 brgys properly used funds allocated for CAR and CICL	110 brgy		55	55				conduct of orientation on laws & procedures related to CAR and CICL	CSWDO PNP BCPC DILG
									50,000.00 Provision of street children
									1. Lack of commitment among service providers 2. CAR and CICL cases will be handle properly 3. Reduction of CAR and CICL
Output 3.3 113 CICL cases are case managed.									
113 Cases of CICL case managed and suspension of sentence made.	2015 - 2016		22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	24	attend Sangunian Barangay sessions and Development of M & E Tool	DILG CBO
									75,000.00
									Lack of support from duty beares and decision makers
Output 3.4 CLIP incorporated in the Local Dev't. Plan of BLGUs									
No. CLIP incorporated in Local Development & Investment plan (LDIP) of LGU.			1					Social Worker managed CICL cases including court appearance, court manifestation formulation of intervention and diversion program until the case close and terminated.	Social Worker
									50,000.00
									CAR & CICL not a priority of LGU
Outcome 4 CICL are rehabilitated & reintegrated to the family and community									
Output 4.1 Cases on CICL/CAR properly acted referred &/or resolved									
No. of cases acted referred and/or resolved	250		50	50	50	50	50	Provide copy of CLIP to CPDO.	CSWDO CPDO CBO
									30,000.00
									Incomplete referral documents
Outcome 5 Productive and skilled youth									
Output 5.1 children and youth									
No. of CAR and CICLS became	100		20	20	20	20	20	Coordinate with other partner agencies and BCPC.	NGO CSWDO Parents, Community and Faith Base Org.
									20,000.00
								Youth organization	CAR and CICL

are members in youth organization										members of youth org.																				mainstreamed with other children and youths																																																																																																			
Output 5.2 Out of school children and youth attended ALS										No. of CAR and CICL attended ALS										50										10										10										10										10										10										Recommend CAR and CICL to ALS										DepEd CSWDO																																							
Output 5.3 Children and youth acquired skills for self and open employment										No. of children and youth attended training on welding, carpentry and other vocational skills										2016										10										10										10										10										10										10										Practical skills training to CAR and CICL										CSWDO, PESO, TESDA										25,000.00/year										Skills acquired not used for self and open employment									
Output 5.4 Children and youth acquired leadership skills										No. of CAR/ CICL attended leadership training and able to acquire										100										20										20										20										20										20										20										Conduct leadership training										CSWDO, CAO CYDO										25,000.00/year																			
Output 5.5 Children and youth attended drug symposium on Republic Act. 9165										No. of CAR / CICL gain knowledge on the ill effects of drugs										2016										45										45										45										45										45										45										Conduct symposium Republic Act. 9165										WCPD, PNP, DepEd PDEA, CSWDO										25,000.00/year																			
Output 5.6 Out of school children and youth return to formal schooling										No. of CAR and CICL enrolled in formal schooling																				10										10										10										10										10										10										Provision of educ. assistance										DEPED, CSWDO Brgy. leaders, CYDO										30,000.00/year																			
Output 5.7 Children and youth participated in social and sports activities										No. of CAR and CICL develop sportsmanship and camaraderie with other children																				50										50										50										50										50										50										Conduct sports activities										CYDO, CSWDO										50,000.00/year																			
Output 5.8 Youth recommended for Govt. internship prog. and IOP										No. of CAR and CICL undergone GIP during summertime																				5										5										5										5										5										5										Recommend CAR CICL for GIP and SPES										PESO, CSWDO, SPES																													
Output 5.9 Conducted summer youth camp as an avenue for learning and foster social, emotional, and physical well being among children and youth										No. of OSY, CAR and CICL attended and participated in summer youth camp																				40										40										40										40										40										40										Conduct summer youth camp										CSWDO, CYDO										25000.00 CSWDO regular funding																			
Output 5.10										No. of parents, CAR and CICL																				60										60										60										60										60										60																				CSWDO										50,000.00																			

