



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Oriental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 67TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE 11TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 06 NOVEMBER 2023, 1:00 P.M. AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL.

Present:

Municipal Vice Mayor Jerwin S. Dimapilis	- Presiding Officer
Councilor Robert S. Quiatchon	- Member
Councilor John John S. Yason	- Member
Councilor Lucille T. Bacay	- Member
Councilor Juan Rafael M. Talens	- Member
Councilor Veil Charleo B. Cusi	- Member
Councilor Marietta R. Pajila	- Member
Councilor Elmer P. Salibio	- President, Liga ng Barangay
Councilor Elmira May V. Tarac	- Member, MSKF President

Sick Leave :

Councilor King Philip B. Dimapilis	- Member
------------------------------------	----------

Absent:

Councilor Robert A. Baticos	- Member
-----------------------------	----------

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 23

Series of 2023

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING EVERY 2ND FRIDAY OF NOVEMBER OF EVERY YEAR AS ARAW NG MGA MAGINOONG ROXASEÑO SA BAYAN NG ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO

Author: Hon. Marietta R. Pajila, PhD
Co-Authors: Hon. Juan Rafael M. Talens
Hon. Elmer P. Salibio

WHEREAS, Section 11 of Article of the 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines declared that the state values the dignity of every human and guarantees full respect for human rights;

WHEREAS, International Men's Day (IMD) is a global awareness day for many issues that men face, including parental alienation, abuse, homelessness, suicide and violence, which is celebrated annually on November 19;

WHEREAS, the objectives of celebrating an International Men's Day are set out in the "Six Pillars of IMD." It is also an occasion to celebrate boy's and men's lives, achievements and contributions, in particular for their contributions to nation, union, society, community, family, marriage and childcare;

WHEREAS, to date, there are over 60 countries in the world, that are celebrating Men's Day in their respective countries. In the Philippines, Caraga Region consisting of Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur and the City of San Fernando, Pampanga have already joined the celebration of IMD;

WHEREAS, the local government, in collaboration with community organizations and stakeholders, shall organize and promote various events, activities, and programs that celebrate the cultural and social significance of the Maginoong Roxaseño.

WHEREAS, the town of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro is home to a vibrant and rich cultural heritage, with a community that takes great pride in its traditions and distinguished individuals;

WHEREAS, recognizing and celebrating the noble and outstanding individuals who are part of the Roxas community is of paramount importance to the town and its residents.

Now, **THEREFORE**, be it ordained by the Sangguniang Bayan of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro, in session duly assembled that:

Section 1. Title. This ordinance shall be known as the "Celebration of Araw ng mga Maginoong Roxaseño sa Bayan ng Roxas."

Section 2. Declaration of Policy and Principles of the Municipality of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro. – It shall be the policy of the municipal government to ensure both men and women benefit equally and participate directly in the development programs and projects of its various departments and ensure the full participation and involvement of both men and women in the development process, pursuant to RA 7192.

The Municipality of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro adheres to the following objectives in the celebration of Araw ng mga Maginoong Roxaseño such as:

- 1) To celebrate men's positive contributions to society, community, family, marriage, child care and the environment;
- 2) To focus on men's health and wellbeing: social, emotional, physical and spiritual;
- 3) To improve gender relations and promote camaraderie among men and women in the society;
- 4) To create a happy, better world, where people can be safe and grow to reach their full potential.

Section 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall mean as follows:

- a) CBA – refers to Collective Bargaining Agreement which is a written legal contract between an employer and a union representing the employees.
- b) ERPAT – refers to Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities is a service that gives importance and emphasis on the development and enrichment of knowledge, attitudes and skills of fathers in performing their parental roles and responsibilities.
- c) IMD – refers to International Men's Day which is celebrated every 19th of November in over 60 countries around the world.
- d) Gender – refers to the characteristics of women, men, boys and girls that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviors and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as relationship with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time.
- e) Gender Equality – refers to the principle asserting the equality of men and women and their right to enjoy equal conditions realizing their full human potentials to contribute and benefit from the result of development, and with the state recognizing that all human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights.

- f) Gender Equity – is the process of being fair to men and women.
- g) Men's Rights – refers to freedoms and entitlements of men and boys of all ages.
- h) Paternity Leave Benefits – are given to married male employees whose legal wife underwent delivery or miscarriage, this benefit applies to all male employee regardless of employment status.
- i) UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – is international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings.

Section 4. The Rights of Men. Men's rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are hereby adopted.

The UDHR consist of the following:

The UDHR consist of the following:

ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration, and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Section 31 of the Revised GAD Code of the Municipality of Roxas states that additional Paternity Leave Benefits up to fourteen (14) days from the seven (7) days mandated by the law under RA 8187, shall be extended to male employees in private offices and commercial/industrial establishments in the municipality, who have rendered at least one (1) year continuous services provided that this benefit shall be mutually agreed upon in the CBA.

Section 71 of the Revised GAD Code of the Municipality of Roxas expresses support to biological fathers under the program ERPAT.

Section 5. Implementation. The Gender and Development Focal Point that has been created Under Executive Order No. 36-2022 of the Municipal Government of Roxas shall be the agency that will initiate programs and activities in the celebration of Araw ng mga Maginoong Roxaseño. The date of the occasion will be every second Friday of November of every year. ERPAT officers and members will be invited to join said event. Funding will be taken from the GAD budget.

Moreover, the GAD Focal Point shall work in close coordination with the Gender and Development Resource and Coordinating Office, the GAD Focal Points formed in every department/ offices and the GAD Focal Points created in each barangay, school, college and other public and private institutions in the Municipality of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro.

Section 6. Araw ng mga Maginoong Roxaseño Celebration Committee – Hereby created is the Committee for the celebration which is composed of the following:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Chairperson | - | Municipal Mayor |
| Vice-Chairperson | - | SB Chairperson, Committee on Women, Children and Family |
| Members | - | One (1) Representative from:
a. Gender and Development Office (GAD) |

b. Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)

c. Liga ng mga Barangay

d. ERPAT President

e. TRImedia

f. Municipal Tourism Council

Section 7. Appropriations. The necessary amount to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance shall be appropriated in the Municipal Annual Budget under the Gender and Development Fund.

Section 8. Separability Clause. If for any reason or reasons, any part or provision of this Ordinance shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Section 9. Applicability Clause. All other matters relating to the impositions or regulations provided in this Ordinance shall be governed by the pertinent provisions of existing laws. This Ordinance shall apply to all the people within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality and to all persons who may be subject to the provisions of said Ordinance.

Section 10. Repealing Clause. All Ordinances, Resolutions, Executive Orders and other issuances which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 11. Effectivity Clause. This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its approval and publication at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and continuous display in the Bulletin Board of all the Barangays in the municipality.

On motion of Councilor Marietta R. Pajila duly seconded by Councilor Juan Rafael M. Talens and Councilor Veil Charleo B. Cusi this Ordinance is hereby ENACTED.

Adopted: 06 November 2023

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

ATTESTED:


JERWIN S. DINAPILIS
Municipal Vice Mayo

APPROVED:


LEO G. CUSI, SR.
Municipal Mayor
Date: _____

