



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Oriental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 84th REGULAR SESSION OF THE 10TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 02 MARCH 2020 1:00 P. M. AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL.

Present:

Vice Mayor Gualberto V. Magno	- Presiding Officer
Councilor Jerwin S. Dimapilis	- Member
Councilor Agustin L. Cusi	- Member
Councilor David D. De La Cruz	- Member
Councilor John John S. Yason	- Member
Councilor Robert S. Quiatchon	- Member
Councilor Lucille T. Bacay	- Member
Councilor Juan Rafael M. Talens	- Member
Councilor Ronel S. Sescar	- Member
Councilor Celso M. Dimapilis	- President, Liga ng mga Barangay
Councilor Elmira May V. Tarac	- President, Mun. SK Federation

Absent:

N O N E

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 10
Series of 2020

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING STRATEGIC FOCUS ON NUTRITION FOR THE FIRST 1,000 DAYS OF LIFE THROUGH A STRENGTHENED AND INTEGRATED PROGRAM FOR MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFORE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

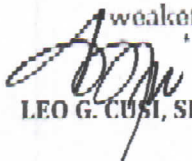
Author:

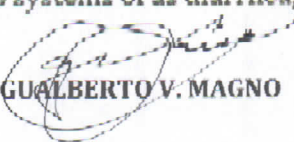
Hon. JOHN JOHN S. YASON

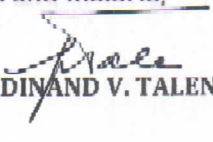
Co-Author:

Hon. JUAN RAFAEL M. TALENS

- WHEREAS, Article II, Section 15 of the 1987 Constitution mandates the State to protect and promote the right to health of the people and to instill health consciousness among them;
- WHEREAS, Section 17 of Republic Act 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of the Philippines, further mandates local government units to exercise their powers and discharge their functions as are necessary and appropriate for the effective provision of basic services including child welfare and nutrition services;
- WHEREAS, the first 1,000 days of child's life is a critical window that sets the stage for a person's intellectual and lifelong health and productivity;
- WHEREAS, the right nutrition during this 1,000 day window not only has a profound impact on a child's ability to grow, learn and thrive but also a lasting effect on a country's health, development and prosperity;
- WHEREAS, studies have shown that poor nutrition in the first 1000 days of a child results in stunting and wasting, low birth weight, micronutrient deficiency and weakens immune systems of as diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria;


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WHEREAS, latest data from the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) shows that the Philippines has reached its highest rate of chronic malnutrition in 10 years among children aged 0-2 which is at 26.2%;

WHEREAS, the Municipality of Roxas recognizes that nutrition is not only fundamental to a child's cognitive and physical growth, but is also fundamental for the municipality's development efforts, and as such, deems it urgent to scale up nutrition during the first 1,000 days of the life of a child.

NOW THEREFORE, be it **ORDAINED** as it hereby **ORDAINS** by the Sangguniang Dayan that:

Section 1. Title. This Ordinance shall be known as "The First 1,000 Days of Life Ordinance".

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. The State under Article II, Section 15 and Article XII, Section 11 of the 1987 Constitution protects and promotes the right to health of the people and make available health and social services to all people prioritizing the needs of the underprivileged, women and children.

Pursuant to various International human rights agreements and commitments, the State guarantees the right to adequate food, care, nutrition and development of children, especially those from aged zero to two years and of pregnant and lactating mothers.

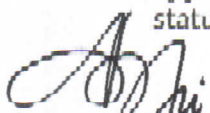
The State declares its determination to eliminate hunger and reduce all forms of malnutrition. The State further maintains that ensuring healthy lives, promoting well-being, ending hunger and food insecurity, achieving good nutrition for all ages are essential to the attainment of sustainable development.

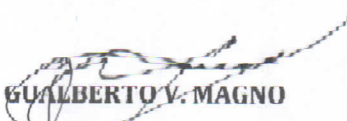
As such, the Municipality of Roxas prioritizes nutrition for pre-pregnant (including adolescent), pregnant and lactating women, newborns, infants and young children, to be implemented in an integrated manner by all offices and units in the LGU in collaboration with civil society organizations and the private sector.

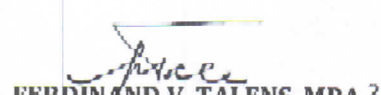
Towards this end, the Municipality of Roxas hereby scales up health and nutrition intervention and programs in the first 1,000 days of life of a child; and allocates resources in a sustainable manner to improve health and nutritional status and to address malnutrition particularly wasting and stunting among infants and young children from zero to two years old, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, as well as to ensure growth and development of young children.

Section 3. Objectives. This Ordinance specifically aims to:

- a) Provide a comprehensive, sustainable multi-sectoral strategy to address health and nutrition problems of newborns, infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent females, as well as issues that negatively affect the development of young children integrating the short, medium and long term plans of the LGU to end hunger, improve health and nutrition and reduce child under nutrition.
- b) Provide evidence-based nutrition interventions and actions which integrate responsive care giving and early stimulation in a safe and protective environment over the first 1,000 days of life as well as nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive mechanisms, strategies, programs and approaches in implementing programs and projects to improve nutritional status and eradicate malnutrition and hunger.


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- c) Institutionalize and scale up nutrition in the first 1000 days in the Municipality's Comprehensive Development Plan and Annual Investment Program for health and nutrition.
- d) Strengthen the role of the Municipal Health Office and other offices tasked to support the implementation of nutrition programs in the first 1000 days.
- e) Ensure the meaningful, active and sustained participation, partnership and cooperation of other government agencies such as National Nutrition Council, other LGUs, civil society organizations and the private sector including children and the youth in an integrated and holistic manner for the promotion of the health and nutritional well-being of the population, prioritizing interventions in areas with high incidence and magnitude of poverty, geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas in hazard affected areas.
- f) Strengthen enforcement of Executive Order No. 51 otherwise known as the National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and other related products or the "Milk Code", Republic Act No. 10028 otherwise known as the Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act 2009 and young child feeding and maternity protection, adopting the new recommendations from the World Health Assembly Resolution 69.9 to end the inappropriate promotion of food for infants and young children.
- g) Strengthen the implementation of other nutrition-related laws, programs, policies and guidelines including multi-sectoral integration, gender equality, disaster risk reduction and promotion of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- h) Strengthen the family and community support systems with the active engagement of both father and mother with support from other government agencies, CSOs and other stakeholders.

Section 4. Scope and coverage. The Ordinance covers those who are nutritionally-at-risk especially the highest importance among pregnant and lactating women, particularly teenage mothers, women of reproductive age, female adolescent and all Filipino children who are newly born up to age 24 months or 2 years of age.

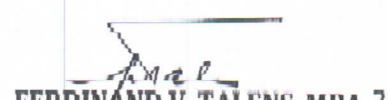
Priority shall be given to those who reside in disaster prone and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, unserved and underserved communities and other areas identified to have high incidences of poverty, those belonging to the vulnerable sector, indigenous peoples, urban poor, and communities recovering from crisis or armed conflict and recognized as such by a government body.

Section 5. Definition of Terms. For purposes of this Ordinance, the following terms are defined as follows:

- a) Breast milk substitute (BMS) – refers to the type of milk in either liquid or powdered form, including soy milk and follow-on formula, that specifically marketed for feeding infants and young children up to the age of 3 years.
- b) Civil Society Organization (CSO) – refer to non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power such as non-government organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements,

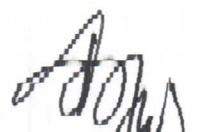

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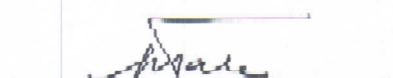

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networks, coalitions and labor unions which are organized based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious philanthropic considerations.

- c) **Early Stimulation and Learning** – refers to the process where infants and young children receive external stimuli to interact with others and their environment. It provides different opportunities for the child to explore and develop skills and abilities in a natural way and understand what is happening around them. Examples of early stimulation are language, motion and sensory stimulation with the aim of optimizing their cognitive, physical, emotional and social skills to avoid undesired states in development.
- d) **First 1000 days of life** – refers to the period of a child's life spanning the nine months in the womb starting from conception to the first 24 months (or two years) of his/her life which is considered to be the critical window of opportunity to prevent malnutrition especially stunting and its lifelong consequences.
- e) **Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged areas (GIDA)** – refer to areas that are isolated due to distance or geographical isolation weather conditions and lack of modes of transportation and communication and other areas identified to have access, equality or service delivery problems, high incidence of poverty, presence of vulnerable sectors, communities in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict and those recognized as such by a government body.
- f) **Low birth weight** – refers to the weight of a child at birth of less than 2500 grams.
- g) **Malnutrition** – refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of protein, energy (carbohydrates and fats) and/or nutrients covering both under nutrition which includes suboptimal breastfeeding, stunting, wasting or thinness. Underweight and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies, as well as over-nutrition, which includes overweight and obesity.
- h) **Micronutrient deficiency** – refers to a deficiency of substances required by the body in small amounts for vital physiological functions which include vitamin A, iron, folic acid, iodine and zinc deficiency which may result in vitamin A deficiency (VAD), iron deficiency anemia (IDA), and iodine deficiency disorders (IDD).
- i) **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)** – refers to low weight for length/height defined as a between 2 and 3 SD below the median (-2 up to $-3SD$) of the WHO Child Growth Standards or a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement of between 110 mm (11.0 cm) and 125 mm or 12.5 cm or red color in the 3 color tape; orange color in the 4 colors tape.
- j) **Nutrition-sensitive interventions and programs** – refer to interventions and programs that address the underlying determinants of maternal-fetal, infant and child nutrition and development, such as those pertaining to food security, adequate care-giving resources at the maternal, household and community levels, and access to health services, safe water, proper sanitation and hygienic environment and incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions. Nutrition-sensitive programs can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale, coverage and effectiveness.


LEO G. CUST, SR.


GUABERTO V. MAGNO


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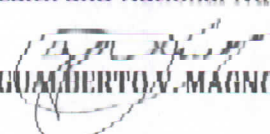
- k) **Nutrition-specific interventions and programs** – refers to interventions or programs that address the immediate determinants of maternal, fetal, infant and child nutrition and development – adequate food and nutrient intake, proper feeding, responsive care giving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases.
- l) **Nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women** – refers to pregnant women including teenage mothers with a low pre-pregnancy weight or those who not gain sufficient weight during pregnancy with any of the following predisposing factors: narrowly spaced pregnancies and births, situated in families with low income, with large number of dependents where food purpose is an economic problem, has previously given birth to a preterm or low birth weight infant, or other unfavorable prognostic factors such as obesity or anemia, with diseases which influence nutritional status such as diabetes, tuberculosis, drug addiction, alcoholism and mental disorder.
- m) **Over weight** – refers to the condition of a person whose weight is above the normal for height which is greater than positive 2 standard deviations (SD) of the WHO Child Growth Standard median with a BMI (Body Mass Index) check this with FMRI or NRC standard FMRI: BMI 25 – 29.99 is overweight BMI ≥ 30 = obese.
- n) **Obesity** – refers to the conditions of a person who has abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health and BMI greater than 30.
- o) **Responsive Caregiving** – refers to the method where the caregiver pays prompt and close attention with affection to what the child is signaling and then provides a response that is appropriate to the child's age, immediate behavior, needs and development stage.
- p) **Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)** – refers to a physical human condition characterized by a very low weight or height index (below negative 3 SD of the median WHO Child Growth Standards) visible severe wasting or by the presence of the nutritional edema.
- q) **Stunting** – reflects chronic under nutrition during the most critical periods of growth and development in early life. It refers to a condition characterized by a height/length-for-age index which is less than negative 2 SD of the WHO Child Growth Standard median and which is considered an indicator of long standing or chronic malnutrition.
- r) **Underweight** – is a composite form of under nutrition which refers to a condition characterized by low weight-for-age index which is less than negative two (2) SD of the WHO Child Growth Standard median.
- s) **Wasting or Thinness** – reflects acute malnutrition and refers to a physical condition characterized by low weight for height index which is less than negative 2 SD of the WHO Child Growth Standard median. Indicating in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss often association with acute starvation or severe disease which in some cases may also be the result of a chronic unfavorable condition.

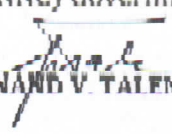
Section 6

The First 1000 Days Strategy for Health and Nutrition of Women, Infants, Young Children and Adolescent Girls. There shall be a comprehensive and sustainable strategy to address health and nutrition problems affecting pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children and adolescent girls,

There shall be in accordance with the strategy to be formulated by the Department of Health and National Nutrition Council (NNC) Governing Board


LEO G. COA, SR.


GUADERTAN V. MAGNO


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA