

The Municipal Health Officer shall take the following appropriate measures:

- a. To combat diseases and malnutrition within the framework of primary health care;
- b. To establish a Comprehensive Parents' Orientation Development Program which includes courses on reproductive health, child health and child rearing practices, and family planning in the context of the Filipino psychology and culture;
 1. Prevent early teenage pregnancy by empowering young people to make wise decisions and take responsibility for sexual and reproductive health and rights;
 2. Advocate for responsible parenthood and those pregnancies are spaced at least 2 years apart.
- c. To monitor the full implementation of Executive Order 51 or the Milk Code of the Philippines and advocate the prosecution of milk firms which violate the same;
- d. To conduct massive information and education on breast feeding, utilizing existing materials for effective breast-feeding education program;

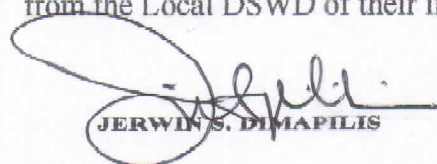
Encouraging mothers to breastfeed their babies by stressing the importance and benefits of breast milk; from 0-6 months exclusive breastfeeding and introduction of appropriate complimentary feeding from 6 months old, while continuing breastfeeding up to 2 years and beyond.

- e. The Municipality shall advocate for the implementation of Lactation/Breastfeeding Station within the workplace for both private and government establishments;
- f. All health practitioners dealing with child health in government and private hospitals and other institutions shall be required to complete a Comprehensive Training Course in Child Health Care.

SECTION 4. PROMOTION OF NEW BORN SCREENING PROGRAM. The Municipality shall implement a new born screening program to ensure that every newborn has access to new born screening for certain inheritable condition that can result to mental-handicap, serious health complications or death if left undetected and untreated in conformity with the provisions of Republic Act No. 9288 or the New Born Screening Act of 2004. The program on newborn screening shall include the following:

- a. All children born in public and private lying-in clinics, public and private hospitals and homes must undergo newborn screening test within the first forty-eight (48) hours after birth, but not later than three (3) days from the complete delivery of the newborn;
- b. The administration of the New Born Screening Test to babies whose parents are indigent residents of the municipality and born in any lying-ins and health centers of the municipality shall be given for free, upon presentation of a Family Access Card or a Certification from the Local DSWD of their indigency;


LEO G. CUSI, SR.


JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

- c. All children residents who are born outside of the municipality must also undergo a newborn screening test;
- d. Any health practitioner in the municipality who delivers and assists in the delivery of a new born shall, prior to deliver, inform the parents or legal guardian of the newborn of the availability, nature and benefits of newborn screening;
- e. The Municipal Health Department shall conduct continuing information, education re-education and training program for health personnel on the rationale, benefits, procedures of newborn screening;
- f. Any parent or legal guardian who refuses to subject their newborn to a screening on a valid or religious grounds and beliefs shall acknowledge in writing their understanding that refusal for testing will prevent early detection of the child's disability that may manifest on the onset of the developmental age of the child. A copy of this refusal documentation shall be made part of the newborn's medical record and said refusal shall be indicated in the national newborn screening database;
- g. The amount of Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P3,500,000.00) shall be set aside in the Budget Appropriation of the Municipality annually to be spent in the program of the newborn screening.

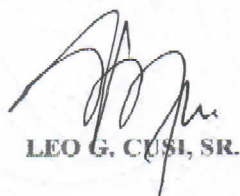
SECTION 5. CHILD-FRIENDLY HOSPITALS/CLINICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

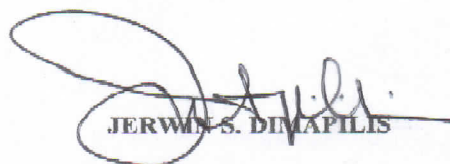
All hospitals in the municipality shall set up child-friendly units to include rooming-in facilities and pediatric-appropriate mechanisms and gadgets accessible and affordable to poor families.

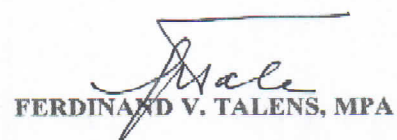
Hospitals, clinics and other health-related institutions providing health treatments shall, within forty-eight (48) hours from knowledge of any case of child maltreatment, abuse or exploitation, submit a report in writing to the Municipal Department of Social Welfare and Development (MSWD) and the Women and Children's Desk of the Roxas Police Station. These agencies are required to conduct an investigation and appropriate action necessary to protect the child from maltreatment, abuse and exploitation.

SECTION 6. INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF) PRACTICES. In support to the "Bright Child" Program pursuant to Executive Order 286 and in actively implementing its programs, the municipality hereby strengthens every health service provider in its implementation of the Infant and Young Child Feeding practices covering the whole health sector, whether government or private, including professional groups and private sectors. Every health service providers shall implement the following objectives of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF):

- a. To improve the survival of infants (aged 0-11 months) and young children (1 year up to 3 years old) by improving their nutritional status, growth and development through optimal feeding during early initiation of breast feeding, exclusive breast feeding for six (6) months, and extended breast feeding up to two (2) years and beyond;


LEO G. CUSI, SR.


JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

- b. That all infants are given timely, adequate and safe complementary foods, micronutrient supplementation, implementation of salt iodization and food fortification;
- c. To strengthen and support health service providers in providing support systems to make all means necessary available to mothers who breast feed their young under difficult circumstances such as, but not limited to natural human-induced calamities, mothers with malnourished infants with low birth weight, mothers with transmissible diseases such as HIV and others;
- d. To advocate continued training for promoting, protecting, support and improving infant and young feeding in all aspects of human life;
- e. Salt Iodization Implementation of Republic Act No. 8172, otherwise known as "An Act Promoting the Salt Iodization Nationwide" This program on Nutrition shall be under the administration and supervision of the Municipal Health Department:
 - i. All salt manufacturers and stores selling salts shall ensure that they are selling iodized salt;
 - ii. Conduct of salt testing in household and food establishment.

SECTION 7. PROTECTION RIGHTS AND PROGRAMS FOR FOUNDLING. The Municipal Government of Roxas recognizes the rights of the foundling that he/she must live a full and meaningful life and that alternative protection and assistance shall be afforded to every child who is abandoned, surrendered, or neglected. The Municipal Government also recognizes that Foster Care is an important step towards the child's return and reintegration to his biological parents or placement with an adoptive family.

In this regard, the Municipal Government shall extend such assistance in the most expeditious manner in the interest of full emotional and social development of the abandoned, surrendered, or neglected child. The Municipal Government shall also provide for social welfare services which include foster care programs.

A. PROCEDURE BEFORE BEING GIVEN A CERTIFICATE OF FOUNDLING:

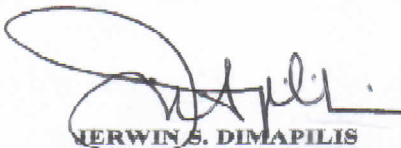
1. When the child is first found, the person who found him or her must report the incident to the local barangay or police station, whichever is nearer or convenient to the finder and have it logged in the blotter. The child must then be turned over to the local office of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) or to a duly licensed orphanage or charitable or similar institution.

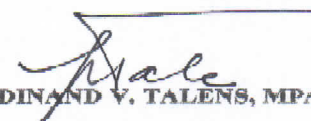
Failure to turn the child over to authorities is punishable by law.

2. The DSWD social worker shall then exhaust all efforts to identify the child and his or her parents, including making appeals through media.

3. If the child's family is still not found after three months, the social worker will file a petition to declare the child abandoned and legally available for adoption.


LEO G. CUSI, SR.


JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

4. Once this petition is approved, the social worker can register the child at the local civil registry in order to attain a Foundling Certificate.

No fees and other related charges such as processing fees and/or penalties shall be imposed on the registration of Certificate of Foundling.

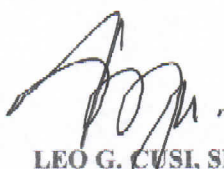
A "Certificate of Foundling" can legally take the place of a birth certificate for whatever purpose the child may require one-in school enrolments, job applications, marriage certificate applications, and so on.

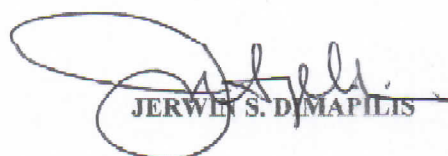
The Certificate contains details such as the child's defining features, place and date where he or she was found, and name - if the name of the child is unknown, the social worker can give him or her one.

5. Afterwards, the child can undergo the normal domestic or inter-country adoption procedure.

SECTION 8. DEVELOPMENTAL RIGHTS. These refer to the rights of a child to education to develop his or her personality, talents, mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent, including participation in cultural activities, access to appropriate and relevant information, and opportunities for rest, play, and leisure. The following are child's developmental rights:

- A. The right to a well-rounded development of his or her personality to the end that he or she may become a happy, useful, and active member of society;
- B. The right to grow up as a free individual in an atmosphere of peace, understanding, tolerance, and universal brotherhood/ sisterhood, and with the determination to contribute her or his share in the building of a better world;
- C. The gifted child shall be given the opportunity and encouragement to develop his or her special talents;
- D. The emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted child shall be treated with sympathy and understanding, and shall be entitled to treatment and competent care;
- E. The physically or mentally disabled child shall be given treatment, education, and care, required by his or her particular condition;
- F. The right to education, wherein primary education must be compulsory and higher education must be available and accessible to all. The education of the child shall be directed to:
 - 1. The development of the child's personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent;
 - 2. The preparation of the child for responsible adult life in a free society;


LEO G. CUSI, SR.


JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

3. The development of respect for the child's parents, her or his cultural identity, language, and values, and the cultural background and values of others;
 4. The development of respect for the natural environment.
- G. The right to full opportunities for safe and wholesome recreational activities for the wholesome use of their individual and social leisure hours;
- H. The right to live in a community and a society that can offer her or him an environment free from pernicious influences and conducive to the promotion of her or his health and the cultivation of her/his desirable traits and attributes.

SECTION 9. EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT. The Municipal Government shall carry out the provisions of Republic Act No. 8980 otherwise known as "Early Childhood Care and Development Program" which refers to the full range of health, nutrition, early education, psycho-social and other services that provide for the holistic needs of children, particularly referring to persons from conception to age six.

A. CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PROGRAMS. The Municipality shall support the Child Development Services Program which is a community program to be implemented by the barangay, through the Child Development Services.

B. BARANGAY CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.

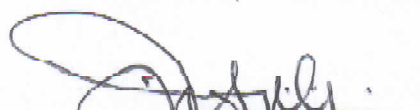
1. The Municipality shall establish and maintain Child Development Centers in every barangay that will cater to the nutritional needs, social and mental development of all children from ages 2-4 years old;
2. The ratio of children/teacher per session must be:

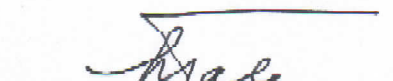
Three (3) year old	ten (10) children/teacher
Four (4) year old	twelve (12) children/teacher
3. Child Development Center facilities in the barangay must not be used for other purpose/s other than what is intended;
4. The Municipal Government shall ensure that all Child Development Centers and Child Development Workers shall pass the accreditation set by the MSWD.

C. STANDARDS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, OTHER ECCD CENTERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS.

1. The Municipality recognizes the significant role of the Child Development Service and other Early Childhood Education-Early Childhood Care and Development of children's well-being in the locality;
2. The Municipality adopts and supports the implementation of DSWD Administrative Order No. 29 Series of 2004. The Administrative Order provides for the accreditation Standards for Child Development, other ECCD Centers and Service Providers (For Children Aged 0-6 years) to ensure effective and


LEO G. CUSI, SR.


JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS


FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA