

# **I. CITY PROFILE**

## **1 PHYSICAL FEATURES**

- *Location*

Tagaytay is a component city. It is located in the Province of Cavite – approximately 56 kilometers south of Manila – situated approximately 600 meters above sea level.

- *Land and Area Topography*

The City has a total land area of 65.00 square kilometers or 6,500 hectares. It is characterized by a mixed-topography.

- *Climate*

Tagaytay City's climate is characterized by relatively low temperature, low humidity and abundant rainfall. The city is endowed with a cool and invigorating climate with an average temperature of 22.7 degrees Celsius.

- *Soil*

The basic types of soils found in Tagaytay City belong to Tagaytay series. These are the Tagaytay sandy loam and the Tagaytay loam.

The soil of Tagaytay series have the following characteristics: the color of the surface soil may vary from brown to dark brown or nearly black in color; the virgin soil are dark brown to nearly black while these soils that have been under cultivation for a number of years are brown to dark brown.

- *Political Subdivision*

Thirty-four barangays comprises the city, of which ten (10) are urban and the rest are rural. The ten (10) urban barangay are the following: Maitim II East; Silang Crossing East; San Jose; Tolentino East; Sungay West; Sungay East; Maharlika East; Kaybagal South; Mendez Crossing East and Mendez Crossing West.

## **2. Demographic Profile**

As per 2006 City Nutrition Office report, the city's total population is 47,672 – with a Population Growth Rate (PGR) of 1%. Since Tagaytay is a major tourist destination, population doubles on weekends and holidays due to influx of tourist and visitors. Household population of the city is 10,068.

The city's total labor force is 28,603 covering an age bracket of 15-65 years old. Understandably, 95.31% of the population uses Tagalog dialect since Tagaytay is a part of the Southern Tagalog Region. Other dialects which constitutes only a small percent of the population who are mostly migrants in the city are: Waray; Bicol; Cebuano; and Ilocanos.

Considering that the city is considered as a haven of religious institutions, 95.36% of the population belong to Roman Catholics.

### **3. Social Profile**

The city aims to provide sufficient socio-economic opportunities and support mechanisms for all its residents, particularly for displaced and isolated families caught in the economic transition.

The delivery of basic education and health care services to the general public is one of the primary concerns of the city. There are sixteen (16) Public Elementary Schools and seven (7) Elementary Private Schools located at different barangays. At present, there are five (5) high school in the city, two (2) of which are private and three (3) are public. There are three (3) colleges in the city –City College of Tagaytay (CCT), Olivarez College and Divine Word Seminary (SVD). CCT and Olivarez College are open to all enrollees for Tertiary education while SVD offers post graduate studies to the seminarians. Systems Technology Institute (STI) has a branch in the city which offers two-year vocational courses for the residents. The city also owns one (1) vocational school, the Tagaytay Human Resource and Development Center (THRDC) it offers short term technical courses such as Hi-speed sewing, automotive, practical electricity, candle making, etc.

The City Government established its own Primary Hospital (Ospital ng Tagaytay) in 1997 to cater especially to the needs of underprivileged patients. Apart from the City Hospital, there is one health center for the city and all barangays have their own health centers. Non-government

Organizations (NGOs) such as Project Health, Augustinian Sisters and private institutions also provide medical services to the residents.

As a whole, the city has relatively low crime rate or a low incidence of crime. This may be attributed to the combined security effort of the Local Police Force, the Barangay Tanods and the Bantay Lungsod. It may also be due to the implementation of Katarungang Pambarangay System.

The City Government formed eight (8) official settlements to address the need for shelter and to lessen the squatting problem. There are at least 700 families who benefited from the city's PABAHAY Program, 90 families also received housing lots. The target beneficiaries of the program are the government employees, underprivileged and homeless constituents particularly those families that are adversely affected by the on-going developments.

#### **4. Environmental Profile**

It is the city's inherent environmental characteristics, which has fuelled its present state of growth. Environmental management measures are provided for the City's Terrestrial, Natural Scenic Environment, Water Resource and Urban and Rural Environments. The protection and management of all these is the key towards sustaining the city's growth and development.

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At present, 19.80% of the city is still devoted to agriculture thus preserving the naturalness of the area. The city has a total park area of 223,518 km or 5 km per person.

Because the city has no central sewerage system and waste water treatment facility and due to lack of financial resources, the city uses only natural drainage and implement three-chamber septic vault. On the other hand, the city government has been trying to maximize its revenue collection and at the same time developing new resources to fund the project.

Due to the increasing number of population in the city, waste management is an important issue that the city is giving primordial importance. The city government is giving training and seminars in the barangay level regarding solid waste management. The city government encourages people's participation in the implementation of environmental programs. The city has 51.34% of the total number of household with access to solid waste collection. The Local Government Unit thru the General Services Office is held responsible for managing garbage collection in the city. The volume of solid waste collected (Mostly coming from the two markets and commercial areas) amount to about 252 tons a week at an average volume of 36 tons daily. Collection of garbage on these areas is done on a daily basis. Waste from individual household particularly those barangays that are hardly reached by garbage trucks are disposing their garbage either by dumping or burning in an open area. Some households however, do backyard composting.

## 5. City Infrastructure and Urban Design Profile

Tagaytay occupies a strategic point along the boundaries of Cavite, Laguna and Batangas provinces. It is accessible by land from all directions through eight national highways, which likewise serve as links among barangays.

As of year 2000, Tagaytay City has a total length of 136.67 kilometers of road; out of this total road length, about 39.70 kms. (29%) are classified as National Roads, 28.56 kms. (21%) are City Roads and 68.41 kms. (50%) are Barangay Roads. The city has a total of five bridges, two of which are maintained by the national government and three by the city government. The major modes of transport in Tagaytay are buses, jeeps, tricycles and cars. These transit types provide mobility services within as well as outside the city. Aside from these major modes of transit are several buses which ply through the city.

The upgrading of the city's entire physical infrastructure system shall be undertaken in order to cope with the increasing development activities. One of the highlights is the construction of the new arterial highway. The highway implementation has to be complemented by the judicious application of land use policies since the city has an existing Land Use Plan to guide future developments.

The City has 98.02% of household with access to electricity powered by MERALCO having a hundred percent (100%) of total barangays served while 91.79% of the total household has access to piped water serviced by

the Tagaytay City Water District. The city's major source of potable water is spring.

## **6. Economic Profile**

The city's natural character is well-suited for rest and relaxation, the development of high-cost, week-end housing areas compliment the "working centers" such as Metro Manila, other Municipalities in Cavite and the nearby province of Laguna.

Tagaytay City, being one of the vital tourist destinations in the country, plays significant role in its tourism industry. In 1995 the City ranked third to Cebu and Pagsanjan among the favorite places frequented by tourists due to its scenic attraction and available accommodation facilities that meet international standard.

The City of Tagaytay is an upland city and agriculture has been the traditional economic base and as such will remain to be a significant sector in the city's economic development. Although it is fast becoming a prime metropolis and considered a tourism area, still the major thrust is to increase agricultural production and upgrade the income level of its farm facilities, the principal agricultural crops produced are: coffee, pineapple, banana, root crops, vegetables (fruit and root), fruits, cut flowers, etc. The development of the agricultural sector aims to optimize the income of farmers and improve the quality of produced products in a competitive basis.

Record from the City Agriculture Office shows that the remaining agriculture area in the city is 1,292 hectares, 19.80% of the city's total land area. Most farmers practice multiple cropping with coffee as the base crop due to Tagaytay's sloping terrain. In recent years, many farmers began selling their lands as attractive offers came from Metro Manila residents.

The City Government of Tagaytay has been trying to find ways and means to rehabilitate the remarkable decrease in poultry and livestock population. Only few commercial poultry and piggery was maintained and most of the rural families are engaged in backyard swine raising for domestic purpose to have additional income. Horses are being rented by tourist visitors for their recreation activities.

## **II. Brief situation of children**

### **1. 2007 NUTRITION SITUATION**

As of December 2007, Malnutrition Rate in the city is 0.78%.

#### *CAUSES OF MALNUTRITION*

After an intensive monitoring and evaluation of City Nutrition Council it was found out that there were 3 major causes of malnutrition: (1) Household food shortage; (2) Poor balance diet; (3) Rapid increase of population.

Household food shortage normally occurs in family with large size, which there is resistance in Family Planning Program due to low family income and high cost of basic commodities thus these families cannot afford to buy sufficient food.

Poor Balanced Diet is due to lack of awareness on proper nutrition and lack of supervision/monitoring of parents regarding their children's health.

### **2. Education**

There are sixteen (16) Public Elementary Schools; seven (7) Private Elementary Schools; three (3) Public Secondary Schools; and four (4) Private Secondary Schools located at different barangays.

Elementary School Participation rate for the city is 97.25%. Secondary Participation Rate of the city is 91.78%.

The Elementary Cohort Survival Rate is 86.16%. The Secondary Cohort Survival Rate is 94.16%. This is due to the intensive implementation of City Ordinance No. 2003 – 258 (An Ordinance amending Section 1 (B) of City Ordinance No. 2002 – 238 known as “An Ordinance Prioritizing Tagaytay City residents for enrolment in Tagaytay City Public Schools – Elementary & Secondary). This is also due to the rampant migration in the city. Many workers from different provinces in-migrate to the city during construction/development of house/subdivision/building. They usually bring their families with them. After their contracts expired or when a construction/development is finished, these workers almost always bring their families back to their respective provinces, thus the decline in the Survival Rate.

### **3. Health**

In order to provide a comprehensive and integrated quality health services to the whole population of the city, the city government established the Ospital ng Tagaytay (ONT). It is a 25-bed capacity primary hospital being run/operated by the city government. It also admits patients from the adjacent municipalities.

At present there is one (1) City Health Center, thirty four (34) barangay health centers, one (1) hospital, five (5) dental clinics, seven (7) medical clinics and seven (7) drugstores to meet the health and medical needs of the people.

The City has 38 licensed physicians, 13 practicing in rural areas and 25 in urban; 8 dentists, 72 nurses and Barangay Health Workers.

The City Nutrition Council has a Nutrition Action Officer, 9 staffs, and 37 Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS). This effort is being complemented by 212 Purok Social Workers (PSWs) assigned in their respective puroks.

There is no case of Maternal Mortality and the Infant Mortality Rate is 0.25%. There is no case of Under Five Mortality.

96% of Households have potable water supply. 98.43% have electricity, 97.22% have sanitary facilities.

### **III. Major Policies**

- City Ordinance No. 2007 – 390

An ordinance approving the sum of Sixty Nine Million Five Hundred Thousand (Php69,500,000.00) Pesos for the Operating Expenditures of Elementary and Secondary Schools and the Office of the Local School Board of Tagaytay City for CY 2007.

- City Ordinance No. 2007 – 392

An ordinance providing for Gender and Development Code of the City of Tagaytay and for other purposes.

- City Resolution No. 2007 – 1581

A resolution adopting Local School Board Resolution No. 2006 – 05 covering appropriation for Annual Budget for CY 2007.

- City Resolution No. 2007 – 1583

A resolution requesting the Honorable Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago for financial assistance (at least) Php1 Million for the procurement of additional computer units.

- City Resolution No. 2007 – 1593

A resolution adopting City Ordinance No. 2007 – 392 entitled “An ordinance providing for Gender and development Code of Tagaytay City and for other purposes”.

- City Resolution No. 2007 – 1606

A resolution authorizing the Local Chief Executive, Hon Abraham N. Tolentino to request from Hon. Tsai Tsair-Hsu, Mayor of Tainan City, Taiwan for the donation of second hand computers to the City of Tagaytay and to enter into and sign an agreement for the said donation.

- City Resolution No.2006-1566

A Resolution creating the Technical Codification Committee (TCC) to undertake the formulation of the administrative, environmental management and Gender and Development Codes of Tagaytay City.

## **IV. General Interventions and Strategic Actions for Child Survival, Protection, Development and Participation**

### **A. ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMS IN RESPONSE OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL PROTECTION.**

1. Provides scholarship program to selected rape victim
2. Provides financial assistance
3. Provides counseling to victims and families
4. Attends court hearings to cases of sexual and child abuses
5. Referral to barangay for community work
6. Provides medical assistance
7. Prepares case studies report and other documents related to their cases
8. Referral to other agencies such as PNP and Court.

### **B. PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION (PPAN) IMPACT PROGRAMS**

#### **1. HOME AND COMMUNITY FOOD PRODUCTION**

The implementation of home, community food production was intensified to ensure food security. The programs promote the consumption of vegetable, encouraged self-reliance and diligence among beneficiaries and make them productive community members.

City Agriculture Office is responsible in implementation of program. Agriculture Technician was assigned in every Barangay who conducts monitoring, supervision and provides training in proper seedling, through Nutrition Scholars they distribute seeds to target beneficiaries

Under Executive Order No. 18 series of 2003, Agrikulturang Nayon sa Tagaytay was created to enhanced the existing Agricultural program of the City, under this program each Barangay was subdivided into Zones. Each zone has there own community garden, this is to organize the value of Agriculture even on small-scale basis as a mode to improve the living standard of the people and increase self-sufficiency.

City Ordinance 98-826 also known as “ Tanim ko Baon ko” required all Schools in City both Elementary and Secondary to have plot garden this is to help and support students to have extra income.

Community and School gardens focus on the selective production of crops and vegetables that are rich in nutrients like Protein, Carbohydrate, Vitamin A, and Iron. In many instances, the product of selective food production is used in supplemental feeding.

The implementation of animal and swine dispersal project contribute the increase the availability of food particularly to farm families and those families with Below Normal children. Swine, cattle, and chickens are distributed for breeding purpose. The City Agriculture office conducts free vaccination, deworming and treatment of animals.

## 2. *FOOD ASSISTANCE*

Supplemental feeding is effective strategy of restoring the nutritional status of underweight children's. Clean, nutritious and fortified meals are given to target beneficiaries to give them additional benefits to maintain the Recommended Daily Caloric Requirements, in addition to provide the underweight the opportunity to regain their nutritional status through proper food. On the other hand, pregnant, lactating, indigent children's and day care children are also given priority in program.

City Nutrition Office carried out supplemental feeding while several Non- Government Organization like Rotary Club, Metro Kiwanis, Project HEALTH –POVEDA, PAGCOR, and other religious house become accommodating and generous partner in feeding. Supplemental feeding was done three to four times a week in Nutrition or Health Center for consecutives months.

Public Schools also conduct supplemental feeding to all identified Below Normal School children from School funds while food served in canteens provide healthier food options for children presented in interesting way to influence children to buy sold at affordable prices.

### *Milk Feeding Program*

Infants and children's need calcium along with Vitamin D for normal growth of the skeleton and teeth. One of the best sources of calcium is milk. The City Nutrition Office also focused in milk feeding program, given to

identify Below Normal children both Preschooler and Schoolchildren.

A glass of milk helps to meet the requirements as indicated in Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos especially for children's

### *Egg Feeding Program*

People have myth about eating egg, but based on the latest research eating egg everyday is not bad in health. A single egg supplies about ten percent of Protein needed for a day along with healthy doses of Vitamin A, B12, D, K, and riboflavin. Egg is also good source of high quality Protein, carotenoids, and choline. Consumption of one egg per day has no detectable effect on healthy people.

The City Nutrition Office successfully conducts one month "*Egg Feeding Program*" to Barangay and Public School during the Annual Celebration of Nutrition Month, Below Normal children's are target beneficiaries of the program. The program aims not only to give them additional nourishment but also to promote Egg eating habit everyday is essential in our body.

### *Rolling store*

Another project of Local Government Unit is Lingap sa Barangay. The City Social Welfare and Development Office conduct rolling store that sells basic commodities in affordable price needed by the family in every Barangay. The primary benefactors are the less fortunate members of the community.

### **3. FOOD FORTIFICATION**

After intensive campaign of City Nutrition and City Health Personnel and salt testing it was found out that 100 percent of total household in the City are using Iodized salt because housewives believe that it will help to prevent the tremendous Nutrition problem called Iodine Deficiency Disease, although most of mothers are preferred to use rock salt than fine salt. All establishment such as canteens, restaurants used only iodized salt on there daily menu. Stores and Salt vendors sell only iodized salt. It therefore concludes that the campaign made by concerned people is effective and generate public awareness. Republic Act Number 8172 and City Resolution 99-845 are highly implemented in City.

Sangkap Pinoy seal and Diamond Seal products are encouraged to sold in stores and School canteens. List of products was distributed through Nutrition Information letter. Parents were campaigned to buy Sangkap Pinoy products.

Free Iodized salt was allocated during City Nutrition Month Celebration to the families of Below Normal.

### **4. MICRO NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION**

Vitamin A supplementation involves the administration of doses every six months given to high risk children and postpartum mothers within delivery because it help re establish body serves drained by chronic or infected disease. Also it is essential for the functioning of the immune system and healthy growth and development of children. Rural Health midwife, Barangay

Health worker assisted by BNS are responsible in supplementation.

Provision of Iron supplemental such as drops, syrups, or tablets are given to Below Normal children, Pregnant and Lactating.

A Multi vitamin was provided to identify beneficiaries with the help on non government organizations.

## **5. NUTRITION INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION**

Nutrition Education was strengthened to promote the scientific knowledge and developed wholesome attitudes and desirable habits and values related to health, nutrition and other learning's. Members of City Nutrition Council are involved in holding Nutrition Education sessions. Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos have been promote and discussed to City Populance. Face – to face approach was use in promotion of key behavior in order to develop habit of cleanliness and proper sanitation. Department of Education integrates Nutrition Concepts in selected subjects. Nutrition and health messages are translated into a language that can be understood by schoolchildren.

## **6. NUTRITION AND ESSENTIAL MATERNAL AND CHILD SERVICES CAMPAIGN**

Campaign on new born screening was introduced in public through Operation Family Nutrition conducted by Nestle Nutrition in close

coordination to Local Government Unit. Immunization was campaigned by Health and Nutrition workers to pregnant and mothers of Preschooler the importance of each vaccine was explained properly.

Pregnant woman are encouraged to Breastfed their child after delivery to assured that the child get the colostrums .The importance and the benefits of breastfeeding to infants and mothers are discussed properly by midwife during their counseling.

### ***Growth Monitoring and Promotion***

General Full weighing to Preschooler ages 0 -71 months was made during first quarter of the year where in the Barangay Nutrition Scholars and Purok Social Worker conducts this activity results become the reference for appropriate interventions, also it creates awareness on the part of the parents to motivate the interest to take change of nutritional requirements needed by the child. BNS also monitored all identified Below Normal 0-24 months and newly born infants every month. 25-71 months monitored quarterly. Schoolchildren is also weighed and their heights measured during first week of school period.

Site visitation was made by members of City Nutrition Council to target beneficiaries to know the current and actual situation also they conduct counseling

### ***Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)***

An integrated approach to child health that focuses on the well-being of the whole child. Aims to reduce death, illness and disability, and promote improved growth and development among children under 5 years of age .It also includes both preventive and curative elements that are implemented by families and communities as well as by health facilities.

Pabasa sa Nutrisyon ( mental feeding) is one of the best example of intervention used to deliver IMCI to Daycare children. Effectively delivered by BNS and Daycare workers.

### ***Distribution of Information Materials***

Each of has role in fulfilling the goal of having well nourished and healthy children. Nutrition Information letter and posters are being distributed to Schools, and City Populance

Family planning was encouraged especially for those less unfortunate family to prevent their child to became malnourished. City Population office conducts Family planning counseling to couples to be married at the same time they conduct Population Education Program to all Secondary Schools .

### ***Operation Family Nutrition***

To propagate Community Enforcement by providing timely relevant and interesting Nutrition Education and to help curb the increasing rate of malnutrition. The Local Government Unit of Tagaytay in partnership with Nestle Philippines successfully conduct Operation Family Nutrition in four Barangays ( Calabuso, Kaybagal South, Neogan and Mendez Crossing East) beneficiaries are mother's of Preschoolers. Using audio visual device and information device topics are discussed properly. The topics are divided into three sessions:

Cleanliness and Food Pyramid

Baby screening and Breastfeeding

General Nutrition

## 7. CREDIT ASSISTANCE

The local Government of Tagaytay pursues to promote livelihood program in every Barangay. The Tulong Pangkabuhayan was initiated well. The project provides less fortunate family financial assistance to be able to start a small business. Beneficiaries families receives Php 2000 payable to City Government for a period of one year without interest. While different cooperatives in the City became good vehicle in loans as access in small business. Presently there are twenty two active Cooperative in the City.

Under Agrikulturang Nayon sa Tagaytay the two hundred twelve zones received microfinance assistance amounting Ten thousand pesos to support different livelihood.

## C. OUTSTANDING CITY INITIATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2006 ALONG PPAN IMPACT PROGRAMS

### 1. PABASA SA NUTRISYON (Empowering the people to fight malnutrition through education.

Pabasa sa Nutrisyon (PBS) is a sub component program of Agrikulturang Nayon sa Tagaytay. The lead agency of this program is the City Nutrition Office. Barangay Nutrition Scholaras play an importanat role in the implementation of the program to the different barangays.

Held in 27 Barangays for the whole month of June and July, all participants were encouraged to participate in every session by reading aloud all portions of Nutrition Guides. They also shared their personal experiences

on the topics discussed. Games, exercises and demonstrations were included in the sessions to strengthen the Nutrition message and elicit active participation. Free iodized salt was given for active participants. Participants who were able to complete the ten (10) sessions conferred a Certificate of Accomplishment during Graduation Day.

Graduation of PABASA sa Nutriyon was held last July 29, 2005 at the Tagaytay Sports Center during the Annual Nutrition Month Celebration culminating activity. A total of 436 participants received Certificates of Completion, outstanding participants received medals.

## **2. L.U.S.O.G.**

### **Lilinis, Lulusog, Giginhawa Pa**

An integrated livelihood and environmental program popularly called LUSOG which stands for "LILINIS, LULUSOG, GIGINHAWA PA" was carried out to educate community members on the usefulness of recycled materials. LUSOG taught poor families with malnourished children to convert recyclable materials into house decors, raw materials for handicraft and make use as containers for fruit and vegetable seedlings.

The City Nutrition office provides a certain amount for the implementation of the project while the Barangay Nutrition Committee and families with malnourished children provide other recyclable containers as counterpart.

### **3. F.R.A.N.C.I.S.**

#### **Fortified and Reinforced Additional Nutrition for Children In School**

The FRANCIS program started in 1995 with FIDEL as its original name. The underweight and malnourished schoolchildren are the beneficiaries.

The program includes full weighing of all School Children in Public Elementary School being conducted by Barangay Nutrition Scholars under the supervision of Nutrition staff. It also includes Supplemental Feeding held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for all moderate underweight school children in all public schools.

### **4. S.I.K.A.P.**

#### **Sulong Ipakita Kaunlarang Angkin ng Pagkain**

This was initiated by the City Nutrition Office (CNO) and aims to provide appropriate knowledge of families in preparing Nutritious food. In addition, free training regarding food preservation, proper selling and labeling are also being conducted in selected barangays. This project also became a means of additional income for the Barangays as their products such as candies, pickled fruits and fruit juices are being sold at the city Nutrition Office.

## **V. Key Factors that have inhibited, or enabled progress for children**

### **1. MANPOWER AND DEVELOPMENT**

The program aims to provide the skill workers and program managers for effective deliver of Nutrition and related services. The City Nutrition Council members and Technical staff attends different trainings and seminars that can be used in delivering services, monitoring and management.

Barangay Nutriiton Scholars plays imperative role in improving Nutrition situation in every Barangay. They also provide basic services and apposite knowledge, skills, practices that can be used in facilitating and delivering efficient Nutrition program.

Members of City Nutrition Council members successfully conducts different seminars and training.

### **2. OVER-ALL PLANNING/ MONITORING/EVALUATION/ MANAGEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE**

The success of the program implementation maybe attribute to the stand fast commitments and dedication of the administration to serve the constituent as well as the support of the Government agencies and Non Government Organizations that have preferential option for the underprivileged members of the community.

Monitoring to Barangay Nutrition Scholars, and Barangay Nutrition Committee was done all year round by City Nutrition Council supervising and

evaluating the mode of activities, how the community responded to Nutrition campaign of having a healthy lifestyle

## **VI. Challenges/Recommendations**

- Improve database management system
  - ⊙ Establishment of Knowledge Centers