



# WINNING THE **MALNUTRITION** WAR: A ROUNDTABLE EXPERIENCE ON NUTRITION

29 MAY 2018 | FIESTA PAVILION, THE MANILA HOTEL

**DOCUMENTATION REPORT**

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## Winning the **Malnutrition** War: A Round-Table Experience on Nutrition

29 May 2018 | The Manila Hotel

### Documentation Report

#### INTRODUCTION

The Mobilization of Local Government Units for Nutritional Outcomes is one of the enabling programs of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022. Its implementation prioritizes the 36 PPAN focus provinces that have the highest prevalence of stunting based on the 2015 National Nutrition Survey conducted by the Department of Science and Technology–Food and Nutrition Research Institute. The role of local government units (LGUs) in these focus provinces in improving the nutrition situation through scaled-up action for nutrition is crucial to achieve the national outcomes targeted in the six-year period of the PPAN. The coming local budget preparation for 2019 presents an opportunity for ensuring the needed LGU investments to scale up nutrition action in these focus areas.

“Winning the War on Malnutrition: A Round Table Experience on Nutrition (RTE/N)” held on 29 May 2018 at the Manila Hotel is a follow-through activity of the “Building Partnership for PPAN 2017-2022: National Government Agencies – Local Government Units Dialogue” held last 18 December 2017. This activity was organized by the National Nutrition Council (NNC) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), in cooperation with the League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP), with technical assistance from the Nutrition International (NI) through Alcanz International LLC, and technical and funding support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

The roundtable experience aimed to provide a forum among governors and nutrition champions for informed discussion of the alarming state of malnutrition in the country and the unique opportunity to address the problem collectively with in-country interventions that deliver results.

This documents the highlights of the RTE/N with Attachment 1 showing photos of the event.



## OBJECTIVES

The Round-Table Experience on Nutrition aimed to:

1. Articulate the alarming malnutrition problem in the country, including in the 36 PPAN focus provinces as well as the harm and cost of the problem to national and local development
2. Identify good practices in scaled-up action for nutrition as shared by co-local chief executives (LCEs) that can be applied in their respective area of responsibility, and
3. Commit to formulate or reformulate provincial and city nutrition action plans, for scaled-up nutrition action and ensure availability of funds and other resources to implement the plan

## EXPECTED OUTPUT

1. Expressed strong support of all participants to the outcome targets of the PPAN 2017-2022, full recognition of the indispensable role of LCEs as leaders for scaled-up nutrition action, and full support to LCEs for carrying out their leadership role effectively.
2. Expressed commitment of all LCEs in the 36 PPAN focus provinces and the 3 highly-urbanized cities in these provinces toward the formulation and reformulation of provincial/city nutrition action plans (P/CNAPs) and budgets along PPAN 2017-2022 programs, especially those for the first 1000 days of life.

## PARTICIPANTS, FACILITATORS, AND WORKSHOP STAFF

A total of 134 persons attended the activity, 28.4% of whom were from LGUs, 21.6% from national agencies based at the regional level. The rest were from the national level, including members of the NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, NGOs, development partners, and officials and central office staff of the NNC Secretariat (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Profile of the RTE/N participants

Category by level	Number (update)
1. Local government units	
a. No. of provinces (Includes Quezon which is not a PPAN focus province)	27
b. No. of cities in the PPAN focus provinces	2

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Category by level	Number (update)
c. No. of governors (Includes Quezon which is not a PPAN focus province)	10
d. Representatives of governors/mayors	
1) Vice-governor	2
2) Member of the <i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan or Panlungsod</i>	5
3) PNAO (Four of these PNAOs are from the local health office, the other two are from the local agriculture office. Also, includes one participant from Quezon, which is not a PPAN focus province))	6
4) From provincial/city health office (includes one participant from Quezon, which is not a PPAN focus province)	5
5) From Office of the Governor (e.g. Administrator, Executive Assistant; also includes one participant from Quezon, which is not a PPAN focus province)	10
<b>2. Regional level</b>	
a. Department of Health	6
b. Department of the Interior and Local Government	10
c. National Nutrition Council Secretariat	13
<b>3. National level</b>	
a. NNC Governing Board	
1) Member (DOST, Philippine Coalition of Advocates on Nutrition (PhilCAN), and the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development)	3
2) Representative (DOH, DILG)	2
b. NNC Technical Committee	
1) Chairperson (FNRI)	1
2) Representative (DOH, DILG, DSWD, NEDA, Council of Deans and Heads on Nutrition-Dietetics, NEDA, UPLB-BIDANI, and PhilCAN)	8
c. National government agencies, not member of the NNC Governing Board or the NNC Technical Committee, and state university (DOH, DSWD, Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS), and Mindanao State University)	8
d. Non-government organizations, not member of the NNC Governing Board or the NNC Technical Committee (League of Provinces of the Philippines)	2

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Category by level	Number (update)
4. Development partners (UNICEF, Nutrition International (NI), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Alvanx Consulting LLC (engaged by NI to assist NNC in operationalizing PPAN 2017-2022)	16
5. NNC officials and central office staff	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>

Twenty-six of the 36 PPAN focus provinces and 2 of the highly-urbanized cities in these provinces were represented in the RTE/N, with 9 governors in attendance. The 27<sup>th</sup> province, the Province of Quezon, was also present during the RTE/N to share its pioneering efforts on a first 1000 days program. The other LGUs were represented by either the vice-governor, a member of the local council, provincial nutrition action officers (PNAOs), and other LGU functionaries from the local health office and the Office of the Governor.

Three members of the NNC Governing Board, i.e. Science and Technology Secretary de la Peña, Dr. Amado Parawan, and Director Romeo Dongeto were also present together with the Chairperson of the NNC Technical Committee Dr. Mario V. Capanzana of FNRI.

The NNC central office staff provided technical and administrative staff support for the activity.

Attachment 2 provides the list of the participants.

## **PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES**

### ***Registration***

The registration started at about 9:00 a.m. at the Pandango Hall of the Manila Hotel. Upon registration, IDs, program of activities (Attachment 3), and event kits that contained reference materials (Attachment 4) such as the PPAN Executive Summary, DILG MC 2018-42 Adoption and Implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022, Local Budget Memorandum No. 77 FY 2019 Internal Revenue Allotment and Guidelines on the Preparation of the FY 2019 Annual Budgets of Local Government Units, and the token for participants were distributed to attendees.

### ***Opening program***

The program started with the singing of the Philippine National Anthem led by Ms. Leah M. Felismino followed by the invocation led by Ms. April Jasmine May C. Ducusin. Mr. Reginaldo Guillen, Nutrition Officer IV of the Nutrition Policy and Planning Division of NNC, was the master of ceremonies of the event.

### ***Welcome remarks***

Assistant Secretary of Health Maria-Bernardita T. Flores, Executive Director IV of the National Nutrition Council, welcomed all the LCEs of the PPAN focus provinces, representatives of the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee, those from the academe, non-government organizations (NGOs), development partners, regional directors and representatives of regional offices of DOH, DILG, and NNC Regional Nutrition Program Coordinators as



well as provincial nutrition action officers, and LGU representatives. She expressed her trust that the representatives of governors will “not only relay but also ably help follow-through with the needed next steps of the activity as part of pursuing nutrition advocacy.”

She emphasized that the activity implements the presidential directive for the DILG to coordinate with LGUs on the implementation of the PPAN 2017-2022. “more than complying with directives, this is our way of saying various forms of malnutrition continue to wage war against our efforts for true development, and if we want to win this war we have to ally with the LGUs...working together is not just the best way to win this malnutrition war but it is the only way” she added. She mentioned the need to make sure that PPAN programs are implemented with high quality, in a sustained manner and at scale of at least 90% coverage of the target population.

She mentioned in her message two policy issuances.

One, DILG Memorandum Circular 2018-42 on the Adoption and Implementation of PPAN 2017-2022. She shared 2 out of the 10 roles of LGUs indicated in the DILG MC 2018-42. These are to ensure the formulation and updating of local nutrition action plans to include programs that will converge in families with nutritionally vulnerable members and in barangays with high levels of undernutrition and overnutrition and, to include in

respective local development plans and annual investment programs applicable PPAN programs to ensure adequate funding for nutrition impact.

Two, DBM Local Budget Memorandum No. 77 on the Guidelines for the Preparation of Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Budgets of LGUs supports the call of DILG MC 2018-42 through Section 2.2.7, which reads, “In accordance with DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2018-42 dated March 26, 2018, all LGUs are hereby enjoined to prioritize in the allocation of local funds the PPAs included in their respective local nutrition action plans, which should have been formulated in accordance with the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022.”

She noted that the convergence of programs of national government agencies and unwavering support of LGUs can strengthen the enabling environment for nutrition program interventions. When coupled with the provision of crucial human and financial resources, the goals and targets of PPAN 2017-2022 are expected to be achieved.

### ***The Alarming State of Malnutrition in the Philippines and the PPAN 2017-2022***



Dr. Herminigildo Valle, Undersecretary of the Technical Services Cluster of the Department of Health representing the chair of the NNC Governing Board Secretary Francisco T. Duque III, presented the alarming state of malnutrition in the Philippines and how the war against malnutrition can be won through PPAN 2017-2022. He emphasized three points:

1. Malnutrition is the enemy and this enemy is a serious threat to the country's development.
2. Malnutrition starts in the first 1000 days of life of a child and this is the small window of opportunity to prevent all forms of malnutrition.
3. The programs to implement are known, but working together is better.

USec. Valle presented the different forms of malnutrition, i.e. stunting, wasting, overweight and obesity, micronutrient deficiencies, and hunger and food insecurity in the country (Attachment 5).

He presented malnutrition prevalence rates based on the 2015 National Nutrition Survey of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute. He emphasized that malnutrition has persisted over the years, with very little changes between 2005 and the present. More importantly, he emphasized the need to focus on the first 1000 days of life to address stunting, which is one of the more prevalent and serious forms of malnutrition in the country.

He stressed that the focus of action should be on two fronts – reducing stunting among infants 0-11 months old and, preventing the increase in the first year of life. “Many of these 4.6M (33.4%) stunted children come from your provinces. . . We should address the immediate causes of poor dietary intake and disease; and the underlying and basic causes of insufficient supply or access to healthy food, poor water, sanitation, food safety, and inadequate health services. . . more should be done to improve services for the first 1000 days specifically for pre-natal care, iron-folic acid supplementation, and dietary supplementation, among others. These shortfalls are possibilities for investment of both national and local governments. In addition, there is a need to ensure that other services that address lack of food in the home, poor health environment, large family size are purposely linked to families with members in the first 1000 days. And this convergence at the household and community levels is best done by LGUs.” he added.

### ***Walk through of the PPAN 2017-2022 exhibit***

A walk-through of experiential exhibit on the components of the PPAN 2017-2022 was done as part of the program. Participants walked through the PPAN exhibit displayed outside the function hall. For each exhibit station, pull-up banners that contained information about the program were displayed. Each station also included reference materials, sample products, demonstration materials and kits. Participants chose which of the stations they would explore. The exhibit stations were as follows:

#### **Infant and Young Child Feeding**

Participants experienced a virtual reality (VR) of breastfeeding in the workplace, *Unang Yakap* (first embrace), kangaroo mother care, milk expression and cup feeding of expressed breastmilk using a VR gadget with about a one-minute duration for each VR. Reference materials were also displayed including the Food Demonstration manual, IYCF Counselling Cards, and Guide on Mobilizing Community Support for IYCF.

#### **Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)**

This exhibit displayed manuals on the management of severe and acute malnutrition, while participants tasted a sample of the Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) that is used to treat children with severe acute malnutrition.

### Dietary Supplementation Program

Sample rice munggo complementary food blend was prepared in advance, an hour before the walk-through exhibit for tasting. Complementary samples of food packs were distributed.

### Nutrition Promotion for Behavior Change

The Idol Ko si Nanay module, DOST-PINOY Module, Pinggang Pinoy, and 10 Kumainments brochure were displayed and distributed. A video loop of an episode of Dok Ricky Pedia ng Barangay TV show was played.

### Micronutrient Supplementation

Iron-folic acid tablets were displayed and distributed, while sample vitamin A capsules for 6-11 months old (100,000 IU), vitamin A capsules for 12-59 months old (200,000 IU), and micronutrient powder (VitaMix) were displayed.

### Mandatory Food Fortification

Iodized salt packs of 250 grams each, with '*Saktong Iodine sa Asin*' seal were distributed, and the use of the WYD Salt Checker Kit to test iodine in salt was demonstrated by the NNC staff-in-charge and a staff of Salinas Corporation.

### Nutrition in Emergencies

This station involved a demonstration of the measurement of mid-upper arm circumference or MUAC using MUAC tapes to assess the nutritional status of children and pregnant women, display of sample breastfeeding kit for emergencies, and photos of mother- and baby-friendly spaces.

### Overweight and Obesity Management Prevention Program

Waist circumference assessment and weight measurement using the portable retractable key chain tape measure and Detecto weighing scale, respectively, was demonstrated. Samples of the retractable tape measure were also distributed. A copy DepEd Order 13, S. 2017 on healthy foods in the school, and the tables on body mass index and waist circumference cut-off points were displayed.

### Nutrition-Sensitive Programs

The banner on nutrition-sensitive programs was displayed, and the staff-in-charge shared ways on how to make programs nutrition-sensitive by tweaking existing programs to produce nutritional outcomes, e.g. targeting households with undernourished children, or pregnant women, or children 0-23 months old, targeting



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municipalities and barangays with high levels of malnutrition, or being a channel or platform for delivering nutrition-specific interventions.

***Panel Discussion: Local Actions to Address Malnutrition in the Philippines***

Deputy Executive Director Azucena M. Dayanghirang anchored the talk-show type of panel discussion with panelists Governor David “Jayjay” C. Suarez of Quezon province, and Governor Junie Cua of Quirino province.



**Q LiFE**

Governor Cua explained the Quirino Livelihood For Everyone (Q-LiFe) Program, a livelihood component of the “I LOVE QUIRINIO” flagship program. Quirino is a 3<sup>rd</sup> class province located in the northeastern part of the Cagayan Valley with 90-95% of its constituency living on farming (corn, rice, and a few high-value crops). The integrated livelihood program aims to provide additional annual income to special beneficiaries like those families identified with malnourished children. The province launched this flagship program on nutrition anchored on livelihood as a solution to the malnutrition problem.

**Q1K**

On the other hand, Governor Suarez explained how Quezon’s First 1000 Days of Life Program was conceptualized and implemented. The program addresses child care, maternal care and social care by ensuring that adequate information and optimal health interventions are given to the mother from conception until her child reaches two years of age. It has three vital program components: Food and Nutrition, Health Care and Sanitation, and Social Care. The program has been running for 3 years, initially with 1,000 pregnant women beneficiaries in their first trimester from municipalities with high levels of malnutrition. Because of Q1K, stunting prevalence in Quezon Province has been reduced to 1 for every 200 children. Pregnant mothers would now have had at least 8 prenatal visits, and malnutrition among infants 0-24 months old has been relatively low



and since the implementation of the Q1K Program. Child malnutrition was reduced from 17% to 8%.

He noted that the best way to address poverty and ensure development is to start interventions to children the moment they are conceived. He expressed his willingness to share the programs' best practices and experiences in program implementation with the LGUs present.

#### Program monitoring and evaluation

Governor Suarez shared that the provincial government contracted the Southern Luzon State University as a 3<sup>rd</sup> party evaluator to determine not just the program's best practices but to also identify areas for improvement.

Each municipality and barangay has its own Q1K coordinator since the workload of the midwives, barangay health workers (BHWs), or day care workers is already too heavy. The coordinators look after the pregnant women making sure that they undergo seminars, have clean and sanitary toilets, and participate in the needed health interventions.

#### Challenges

Governor Cua shared two major challenges. The first challenge is on how to change the mindset of beneficiaries, and second is on very low repayment. Beneficiaries need to be sustained until they succeed, therefore more funds would be needed. On the positive side, the program has interested donor agencies like KOICA to finance food processing facilities and agricultural facilities. The number of beneficiaries has increased to about 3,000 families from different municipalities. The program is now able to sustain itself instead of relying on the provincial government for funding support.

For the Q1K program, Governor Suarez shared that the concept of the first 1000 days was almost always a new concept especially in the barangay level. Some LGUs have little or no knowledge about the concept. Second, there are cultural and behavioral challenges posed by communities, e.g. indigenous peoples (IPs) have different cultures and health-seeking behaviors. Lastly, there is low support from local mayors. Program implementation entails a lot of resources and efforts coming from the provincial level. Not all of the 39 mayors and 2 city mayors are champions of the first 1000 days. The real challenge lies in the decision makers, and in the process of engaging LGUs and communities. There is a need for strong political will in order to effectively implement the program to address malnutrition.

#### Budget

For Quirino Province, Governor Cua shared that the provincial government has provided a seed capital of only about Php 3 million, which has now grown to about Php 55 million. Because of the program's sustainability, funding institutions like KOICA has provided a

multi-million agri-processing plant for the program. Every year, the budget allocated for nutrition is about Php 6-7 million.

In Quezon province, Php 30 million has been allocated for the Q1K Program alone. A big amount was allocated to set up an office, create a technical working group, support for Q1K coordinators who are registered nurses deployed in each municipality, and printing of 'Mama books' and 'baby books', which are given for free to households with family members in the first 1000 days. He shared Quezon Province's philosophy in the budgeting process that must be interrelated when it comes to function and objective. The budget of each sector like agriculture, infrastructure, and social welfare should have an impact on nutrition.

### ***Open Forum***

The discussions during the open forum were as follows:

1. Governor Plaza of Agusan del Sur emphasized the importance of focusing on reaching geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs), to give opportunities to far-flung barangays through farming. He also noted the importance of convincing LCEs to exhibit strong political will in their respective areas.
2. Governor Firmalo of Romblon shared that alleviating poverty should be prioritized. For any program to succeed, there is a need to change the mindset of the people. In Romblon, specific groups have been organized to act on its malnutrition problem.
3. Governor Cua emphasized the need to support nutrition-sensitive programs of the different sectors – from education, infrastructure, health, and livelihood program investments.
4. Mr. Pamugas, Provincial Agriculturist of Bohol and PNAO expressed his appreciation to the Q1K Program. He reiterated that the support of the agriculture sector on nutrition to sustain the farming economy is very crucial to alleviate malnutrition.
5. Governor Cua shared the same concern and stated that Quirino conceptualized the livelihood program because farming has not been a sustainable livelihood for majority of its constituents. On the other hand, he noted that the forum has been a very humbling experience that helped him realize the importance of the first 1000 days and looking into prioritizing nutrition-sensitive programs.
6. Governor Suarez shared that the implementation of Q1K has helped cooperatives in Quezon Province since these are tapped to supply ingredients for the production of complementary and supplementary food products. These

farmer families with pregnant and infants 0-23 months are provided with complementary micronutrient packs in return.

7. Dr. Alejandro, PHO of Sarangani, suggested that an activity similar to the RTE should be done among the league of municipalities to support nutrition advocacy of the governors. Gov. Suarez and Gov. Cua may also be invited to present their best practices and what strategies could be replicated. He also recommended that families with pregnant women, children 0-23 months old, and with malnourished children should be enrolled as 4Ps beneficiaries.
8. Governor Suarez shared that he requested PhilHealth to review its maternal health care package as the requirement is only four prenatal visits, which he believes should be increased. He agreed to the suggestion that 4Ps beneficiaries should include families with pregnant, and children 0-23 months old. He shared that child and maternal mortality decreased in Quezon Province. He encouraged LCEs of the 36 focus provinces to give Quezon an opportunity to engage with the provinces' municipal health officers, municipal social welfare and development officers, municipal nutrition action officers to explain the concept of the Q1K Program and share the province's best practices.
9. Secretary of Science and Technology dela Pena shared that he was impressed with the programs presented by both Governor Cua and Governor Suarez. He mentioned that DOST-FNRI has a program to put up another 20 complementary food production plants for 2018-2019. He noted that such plants have been set up in certain provinces mostly in partnership with the LGUs, and in some cases, partnership with state universities and colleges, and NGOs. He shared that the DOST FNRI's Malnutrition Reduction Program has already been included in NEDA's national priority plan and the implication is that donations to these programs are eligible to food tax reduction.
10. Dr. Dayanghirang in her synthesis emphasized three crucial roles of governors in winning the war against malnutrition. First, is on being present in the provincial nutrition action planning workshops to be conducted in the succeeding months. Second role is on emphasizing the importance of the first 1000 days of life because this is the golden window of opportunity to prevent malnutrition. Lastly, she reiterated the need of governors to support nutrition-sensitive programs.

***Response: Governors' Standing Up for Nutrition!***



Governor Adolph Edward Plaza in his message requested LCEs to ensure that nutrition is among their top priorities, and convene mayors and teams to share what has been discussed during the forum to achieve the target outcomes of PPAN 2017-2022. In compliance with the presidential directive, DILG Memorandum Circular 2018-42, and Local Budget Memorandum No. 77, he encouraged LCEs of the focus provinces to budget for the key PPAN programs –, nutrition specific programs focused on the first 1000 days, nutrition-sensitive programs, and enabling programs. “We hope that we in LPP would, in the near future, not only support the programs of NNC but enshrine nutrition as a priority agenda of League of Provinces of the Philippines” he added.

***Signing of statement of support***

All present signed the commitment to fight malnutrition. This was followed by the picture taking of all participants.



## EVALUATION

The following summarizes the assessment of 64 participants:

On the preparation for the activity, most of the ratings were “Very Satisfactory.” These include the timeliness of the invitation, and the information given on administrative matters pertaining to the workshop e.g. advisory, transportation, accommodation, etc.

On the content and delivery of topics during the workshop, majority of the participants rated the following as either “Excellent” or “Very Satisfactory”:

1. The objectives of the activity being clearly defined and met,
2. Relevance and usefulness of the topics covered,
3. Appropriateness of the activity methodologies used,
4. Sufficient opportunity for active participation, and
5. The availability, appropriateness, and adequacy of resource materials
6. Sufficiency of time and schedule for the workshop provided to cover all the proposed activities

For the resource persons, Dr. Herminigildo V. Valle and Dr. Azucena M. Dayanghirang as moderator of the talk-show panel discussion, most ratings were either “Excellent” or “Very Satisfactory”, while for panelists Governor David “Jayjay” Suarez and Governor Junie E. Cua, most of the participants thought that the following aspects pertaining to their attitude, inputs, and presentations were “Excellent”

1. Is well prepared and knowledgeable on the topic/session
2. Was able to draw and sustain interest of the participants,
3. Was able to address questions/issues correctly and appropriately,
4. adequately utilized variety of activity methods, and
5. Is appropriately dressed

Ratings for the activity venue were either “Excellent” or “Very Satisfactory”

Participants shared that the major benefits they gained from this activity were the following:

1. Attention, awareness, and commitment of governors strengthened
2. Increased awareness on the best practices of provinces
3. Provided basis for the budgeting of nutrition
4. Awareness on the good practices of provinces and LGUs
5. NNC activities are always well prepared

On the other hand, the participants suggested the following:

1. Conduct the same activity with the Leagues of Municipalities
2. Letter communication should be sent earlier to avoid confusion
3. Conduct activities per region to include municipal officials down to barangays
4. Ensure greater community involvement in the fight against malnutrition
5. Implement more activities that will ensure convergence of national agencies
6. Provide more time for interaction between and among participants
7. Ensure attendance of more, if not all governors, and not just their representatives
8. Future activities to include presentation of programs from the Department of Agriculture

Attachment 6 shows the summary of evaluation results.

# ATTACHMENTS



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**Attachment 1. Photo documentation of event highlights**

**Registration**



Registration of participants at Pandango Hall



Upon registration, IDs, program of activities and event kits were distributed to attendees

**Opening Remarks**



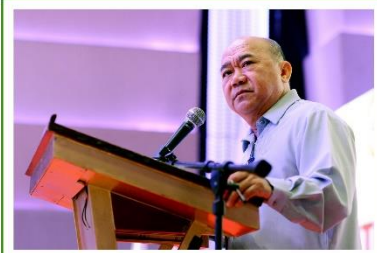
Mr. Reginaldo T. Guillen, Nutrition Officer IV of the Nutrition Policy and Planning Division, master of ceremonies of the event



Assistant Secretary of Health Maria-Bernardita T. Flores, Executive Director of the National Nutrition Council, delivers her welcome remarks



Assistant Secretary of Health Maria-Bernardita T. Flores, Executive Director of the National Nutrition Council welcomed all the local chief executives of the PPAN focus provinces, representatives of NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, Development Partners, Academia, NGOs, Regional Director representatives of DILG and DOH, NNC Regional Nutrition Program Coordinators, Provincial Nutrition Action Officers, and local government unit representatives



Undersecretary Hermigildo Valle of the Technical Services Cluster of the Department of Health presents the Alarming State of Malnutrition in the Philippines and Winning the War Against Malnutrition through the PPAN 2017-2022

**PPAN WALK-THROUGH EXHIBIT**



A walk through experiential exhibit on the components of the PPAN 2017-2022 were displayed outside the function hall. Each exhibit displayed pull-up banners which contained information about the program.





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##### Infant and Young Child Feeding



Participants were able to experience a virtual reality of breast-feeding in the workplace, Unang Yakap, kangaroo mother care, milk expression and cup feeding using a VR gadget with about a one-minute duration for each VR. Reference materials were also displayed including the Food Demonstration module, IYCF Counselling cards, and Guide on Mobilizing Community Support for IYCF.

##### Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition



Display of Manuals on IMAM and MAM management, sample of the Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)

##### Dietary Supplementation Program



Rice mungo complementary food packs

##### Nutrition Promotion for Behavior Change



The Idol Ko si Nanay module, DOST-PINOY Module, Pinggang Pinoy, and 10 Kumainments brochure.

##### Overweight and Obesity Management Prevention Program



Waist circumference assessment and weight measurement using the Detecto weighing scale was demonstrated, and portable retractable key chain tape measures were distributed.

##### Mandatory Food Fortification



250 grams iodized salt packs with 'Saklong Iodine sa Asin' seal were distributed, and the use of the WVO Salt Checker Kit to test iodine in salt was demonstrated



MUAC assessment using mid-upper arm circumference or MUAC tapes to assess the nutritional status of children and pregnant women, display of sample breastfeeding kit for emergencies, and photos of mother and baby-friendly spaces



NNC staff manning each exhibit stall and discussed relevant information about the programs as well as entertained queries from the visitors.

##### Micronutrient Supplementation



Iron folic acid tablets, sample vitamin A capsules for 6-11 months old (100,000 IU), vitamin A capsules for 12-59 months old (200,000 IU), and micronutrient powder (vitamin)



Deputy Executive Director Azucena M. Dayanghirang



Governor David "Jayjay" Suarez of Quezon province



Governor Junie Cua of Quirino province.



Deputy Executive Director Azucena M. Dayanghirang anchors the talk-show type panel discussion with panelists Governor David "Jayjay" Suarez of Quezon province, and Governor Junie Cua of Quirino province.

#### PANEL DISCUSSION



Governor Junie Cua of Quirino explains the Quirino Livelihood For Everyone (Q-LIFE) program



Governor Cua and Governor Suarez shares the challenges of their program, how it is being monitored and evaluated, and budget of the province allocated for nutrition.



Governor David "Jayjay" Suarez explains the Quezon's First 1000 Days of Life program

# Winning the **Malnutrition** War: A Round-Table Experience on Nutrition

## 29 May 2018 | The Manila Hotel

### Documentation Report

#### OPEN FORUM



Governor Plaza of Agusan del Sur emphasizes the importance on focusing on reaching geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, to give opportunities to far-flung barangays through farming. He also notes the importance of convincing local chief executives to exhibit strong political will in their respective areas.



Mr. Pamugas, Provincial Agriculturist of Bohol PNAD expresses his appreciation to the Q2K program. He reiterated that the support of agriculture sector on nutrition to sustain farming economy is very crucial to alleviate the malnutrition problem.



Governor Firmalo of Romblon shares that alleviating poverty level should be prioritized through livelihood projects in connection to solving the problems of malnutrition. For any program to succeed, there is a need to change the mindset of the people in terms of looking at the result that matters.

#### SIGNING OF COMMITMENT





Winning the **Malnutrition** War: A Round-Table Experience on Nutrition  
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**Attachment 2. Program of Activities**

**WINNING THE WAR ON MALNUTRITION IN THE PHILIPPINES:  
A ROUND-TABLE EXPERIENCE (RTE) ON NUTRITION**  
Fiesta Pavilion, Manila Hotel  
29 May 2018



**PROGRAM**

8:30 AM	Registration
9:00	<b>Invocation</b> <i>Ms. April Jasmine May C. Ducusin</i> Nutrition Officer II, National Nutrition Council (NNC)
	<b>National Anthem</b> <i>Ms. Leah M. Felismino</i> Nutrition Officer II, NNC
9:15	<b>Welcome Remarks</b> <i>Assistant Secretary of Health Maria-Bernardita T. Flores, CESO II</i> Executive Director IV, NNC
9:30	<b>The Alarming State of Malnutrition in the Philippines and the PPAN 2017-2022</b> <i>Dr. Herminigildo V. Valle</i> , Undersecretary of Health
9:45	<b>Walk Through on the PPAN 2017-2022</b>
10:30	<b>PANEL DISCUSSION: Local Actions to Address Malnutrition in the Philippines</b> Host: <i>Dr. Azucena M. Dayanghirang</i> , Deputy Executive Director, NNC
	Panelists: <i>Mr. David "Jay-Jay" C. Suarez</i> Governor and Chair, Provincial Nutrition Committee Province of Quezon  <i>Mr. Junie E. Cua</i> , Governor Governor and Chair, Provincial Nutrition Committee Province of Quirino
11:30	Open Forum
12:00	<b>Response: Governors Standing Up for Nutrition!</b>

**Mr. Reginaldo T. Guillen**

Nutrition Officer IV, Nutrition Policy and Planning Division—NNC  
Emcee

### Attachment 3. *List of participants and activity staff*

#### Local government units

Designation/province/city	Name	Designation
<b><i>Governor</i></b>		
1. Quirino	Junie E. Cua	
2. Aurora	Gerardo A. Noveras	
3. Romblon	Eduardo C. Firmalo	
4. Northern Samar	Jose L. Ong	
5. Zamboanga Sibugay	Wilter Y. Palma	
6. Sultan Kudarat	Datu Pax Mangundadatu	
7. Agusan del Sur	Adolph Edward G. Plaza	
8. Ifugao	Pedro G. Mayam-o	
9. Mt Province	Bonifacio C. Lacwasan Jr.	
10. Quezon	David “Jayjay” C. Suarez	
<b><i>Vice-governor</i></b>		
11. Palawan	Victorio Dennis M. Socrates	
12. Lanao del Norte	Abdul Harris U. Ali	
<b><i>Member of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan/Panlungsod</i></b>		
13. Bukidnon	Marivic Roa Montesclaros,	SP Chair on Health
14. Cotabato	Rosalie Cabaya	Board Member
15. Maguindanao	King Mangundadatu	Board Member
16. Abra	Leonard Andanan	Board member
17. Puerto Princesa City	Roy Gregorio G. Ventura,	City Councilor
<b><i>PNAO from the local health office</i></b>		
18. Occidental Mindoro	Dr. Arceli T. Rebong	
19. Albay	Dr. Antonio S. Ludovice Jr.	
20. Negros Oriental	Dr. Liland Zoila B. Estacion	
21. Sarangani	Dr. Alvin C. Alejandro	
<b><i>PNAO from the local agriculture office</i></b>		
22. Bohol	Larry M. Pamugas	
23. Quezon	Roberto Gajo	
<b><i>Provincial/city health office</i></b>		
24. Romblon	Dr. Ederlina E. Aguirre,	
25. Antique	Dr. Rick A. Naciongayo	
26. Capiz	Dr. Samuel C. Delfin	



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Designation/province/city	Name	Designation
27. Quezon	Dr. Grace Santiago	
28. Not specified	Edneil Arco	
<b>Office of the Governor</b>		
29. Camarines Sur	Angel G. Naval	Provincial Administrator
30. Camarines Sur	Jesus Bucad	ENGTL V
31. Catanduanes	Marinel T. Lumbao	Senior Administrative III
32. Negros Occidental	Lucille T. Gelvolea	Acting Provincial Administrator
33. Ifugao	Maythind G. Mayam-o	Executive Assistant
34. Bacolod City	Rodel T. Parcon	Executive Assistant I
35. Lanao del Sur	Nurhanisa Carim	Office of the Governor
36. Lanao del Sur	Nawal Guinar	Office of the Governor
37. Maguindanao	Jamael Haron	Secretary
38. Quezon	Webster Letargo	Chief of Staff

## Regional level

Name	Designation	Region
<b>Department of the Interior and Local Government</b>		
39. Jasmin O. Aresta	LGOO IV	II
40. Levy Swing	LGOO IV	III
41. Ms. Robee Ponce de Leon	LGOO II	IV-B
42. Elouisa T. Pastor	Regional Director	V
43. Grace S. Mago	LGOO IV	V
44. Sheryl L. Faulve	LGOO V	VI
45. Rene K. Burdeso	Regional Director	VII
46. Aslamia A. Kumpo	LGOO II	XII
47. Lilibeth A. Famacion	Regional Director	CARAGA
48. Bable G. Adnol	Assistant Division Chief, LGMED	CAR
<b>Department of Health</b>		
49. Nerissa L. Mabbayad	ND IV	II
50. Perla Supnet	ND IV	IV-B
51. Dr. Carmen P. Garado	MO V LHSD, Division Chief	VIII
52. Dr. Francisco V. Mateo	Director	XII
53. Dr. Gerna M. Manatad	OIC ARD	CARAGA
54. Dr. Maria Luisa L. Paran	NW V LHSD, Division Chief	CAR

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Name	Designation	Region
<b>NNC Nutrition Program Coordinator (NPC) or Officer-in-Charge OIC</b>		
55. Rita D. Papey		CAR
56. Gisela M. Lonzaga		II
57. Ana Maria B. Rosaldo		III
58. Carina Z. Santiago		IV-A and IV-B
59. Arlene R. Reario		V
60. Nona B. Tad-y		VI
61. Dr. Parolita A. Mission		VII
62. Dr. Catalino P. Dotollo Jr.		VIII
63. Maria del Pilar Pamela R. Tarroza		IX
64. Gladys Mae S. Fernandez		X
65. Arceli M. Latonio		XII
66. Secretary of Health Kadil M. Sinolinding, Jr.		ARMM
67. Hannah Farinah Lidasan		ARMM

## National government agencies

### Members / Representatives of the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee

Name	Agency	Designation
<b>NNC Governing Board</b>		
68. Sec. Fortunato T. dela Pena	DOST	Secretary
69. Dr. Amado R. Parawan	PhilCAN/Save the Children	Private sector representative of NNC GB, also Health and Nutrition Advisor of Save the Children
70. Dir. Romeo C. Dongeto	PLCPD	Private sector representative of NNC GB, also Executive Director of PLCPD
71. U/Sec. Herminigildo V. Valle	DOH	Undersecretary of Health, Technical Services Cluster
72. Austere A. Panadero	DILG	Undersecretary
<b>NNC Technical Committee</b>		
73. Dr. Mario V. Capanzana	FNRI	Director NNC TechCom Chair
74. Ms. Luz B. Tagunicar	DOH	SHPO
75. Ms. Gemma R. Macatangay	DILG	Assistant Division Chief
76. Ms. Cecile Y. Brillantes	DOLE	SR IEO
77. Ma. Eleonor Leal	DSWD	ND III

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation</b>
78. Mr. Kevin H. Godoy	NEDA	
79. Ms. Joan Z. Coraños	CODHEND	
80. Ms. Pamela A. Gonzales	UPLB BIDANI	University Research Associate
81. Ms. Carleneth San Valentin	PhilCAN/World Vision	H & NTPM
82. Ms. Mariecar Mangosong	DOH-HPDPB	Planning Officer III
83. Mr. Rommel Teofilo S. Aguilar	DSWD	TS-III
84. Ms. Mary Grace Flores	DSWD	ND III

**Other national government agencies**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation</b>
85. Dr. Vito G. Roque	DOH	Medical Officer V
86. Michael Ryan Abrigo	PIDS	Research Fellow
87. Dr. Alejandro Herrin	PIDS	Consultant
88. Ms. Danica Ortiz	PIDS	
89. Cynthia Lucman	MSU	Professor

**Non-government organizations**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization / Agency</b>	<b>Designation</b>
90. Sandy P. Paredes	League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP)	Executive Director
91. Evelyn Magdurulan	LPP	Administrative Head

**Development partners**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation</b>
92. Dr. Wigdan Madani	UNICEF	Chief Health and Nutrition Section
93. Maria Evelyn Carpio	UNICEF	
94. Mr. Binu Anand	Nutrition International (NI)	Asia Regional Manager
95. Dr. Eadara Srikanth	NI	Asia Project Officer, TAN
96. Dr. Loreto B. Roquero	NI	Country Representative
97. Dr. Jocelyn Juguan	NI	Senior Program Officer
98. Ms. Tamara Palis-Duran	FAO	AFOAR Prog
99. Ms. Cecile Pastores	FAO	FSN Specialist
100. Atty. Patrick M. Velez	FAO	Consultant



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	<b>Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation</b>
101.	Dr. Corazon VC. Barba	WFP	Nutrition Consultant
102.	Dr. Martin Parreno	WFP	National Program Officer
103.	RJ Olleras	WHO	
104.	Cecilio Adorna	Alcanz Consulting LLC	
105.	Rommel Martinez	Alcanz Consulting LLC	
106.	Marissa DM. Navales	Alcanz Consulting LLC	
107.	Maru Tinio	Alcanz Consulting LLC	

**NNC officials and NNC central office staff**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Division</b>
108.	Assistant Secretary of Health Maria-Bernardita T. Flores	Executive Director IV	Office of the Executive Director (OED)
109.	Dr. Azucena M. Dayanghirang	Deputy Executive Director	OED
110.	Hygeia Ceres Catalina B. Gawe	Nutrition Officer (NO) V, Division Chief	Nutrition Surveillance Division (NSD)
111.	Jovita B. Raval	NO V, Division Chief	Nutrition Information and Education Division (NIED)
112.	Maria Lourdes A. Vega	NO V, Division Chief	Nutrition Policy and Planning Division (NPPD)
113.	Rea S. Bagagunio	NO II	NPPD
114.	Jesel R. Bagos	NO II	NPPD
115.	Lalaine M. Carlos	NO II	NPPD
116.	Dianne Kristine P. Cornejo	NO III	NPPD
117.	Wilma D. Cruz	Administrative Assistant (AA) VI	NPPD
118.	April Jasmine May C. Ducusin	NO II	NPPD
119.	Margarita DC. Enriquez	NO II	NPPD
120.	Reginaldo T. Guillen	NO IV	NPPD
121.	Rachel B. Mangao	AA VI	NPPD
122.	Armando P. Manglicmot	NO II	NPPD
123.	Jaira Denisse Pedraja	NO II	NPPD
124.	Marivic S. Samson	NO III	NPPD
125.	Queenie Amosco	NO II	NIED
126.	Marilou R. Enteria	NO IV	NIED
127.	Ira Guerrero	NO II	NIED
128.	Dana Muñoz	NO II	NIED
129.	Maria Cecilia Sta. Ana	NO II	NIED

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Name		Designation	Division
130.	Jomarie L. Tongol	NO III	NIED
131.	Katherine Villanueva	NO II	NIED
132.	Leah M. Felismino	NO II	NSD
133.	Jasmine dF. Tandingan	NO III	NSD
134.	Paul John Garcia	Executive Assistant	OED

**Attachment 4. *Reference materials***

1. DILG Memorandum Circular 2018-42 Adoption and Implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022
2. DBM Local Budget Memorandum No. 77 FY 2019 Internal Revenue Allotment and Guidelines on the Preparation of FY 2019 Annual Budgets of Local Government Units
3. Profile of the 36 PPAN Focus Provinces on Nutrition Network and Nutrition Program Management
4. Nutrition Profile of the 36 PPAN Focus Provinces



Republic of the Philippines  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
DILG-NAPOLCOM Center, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, QUEZON CITY  
Telephone Number 929.92.35 • 927.78.52  
www.dilg.gov.ph



## **ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION (PPAN) 2017-2022**

Memorandum Circular No. 2018-42  
March 26, 2018

### **I. BACKGROUND**

To effectively address the lingering problems of both undernutrition and overnutrition in the country, the National Nutrition Council (NNC) in consultation with various stakeholders from national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs), development partners, and academic institutions formulated and approved the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition for 2017-2022 on February 21, 2017.

The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022 is the country's framework plan on nutrition. Its overall goal is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of human resource in the country and reduce child and maternal mortality. It lays out targets, directions, and priority actions to address nutritional problems and achieve set targets.

PPAN 2017-2022 is integral to the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 and consistent with the Duterte Administration 10-point Economic Agenda. It contributes to the development pillars of *malasakit* (protective concern), *pagbabago* (change or transformation), and *kaunlaran* (development), and the vision of *AmBisyon 2040*. It factors in and considers country commitments to the global community as embodied in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the 2025 Global Targets for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, the 2014 International Conference on Nutrition.

### **II. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this circular is to provide guidelines on the roles and responsibilities of the DILG Field Offices and LGUs on the implementation of Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022.

### **III. LEGAL BASES AND REFERENCES**

1. Article XV, Section 3 of the Philippine Constitution;
2. 1974 Presidential Decree 491- Nutrition Act of the Philippines;
3. Presidential Decree No. 1569: Strengthening the Barangay Nutrition Program by Providing for a Barangay Nutrition Scholar in Every Barangay, Providing Funds Therefor, and For Other Purposes;

4. Executive Order No. 234 (Reorganization Act of the National Nutrition Council of 1987);
5. Section 16 of RA 7160 of (Local Government Code of 1991); and
6. Ambisyon Natin 2040 and the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022.

#### **IV. COVERAGE**

This Memorandum Circular covers all Provincial Governors, Highly Urbanized City, Independent Component City/ Component City/Municipal Mayors, Punong Barangays Sanggunian Panlalawigan/Panlungsod/Bayan, DILG Regional/Provincial/City Directors, C/MLGOOs and other concerned.

#### **V. POLICY CONTENTS AND GUIDELINES**

##### **1. Roles of LGUs:**

- 1.1. Ensure the formulation, or if existing, revision/updating of the local nutrition action plan to include programs, projects and activities that converge in families of the nutritionally vulnerable individuals (with a pregnant woman, lactating woman, children 0-23 months old, or a malnourished child under 5 years of age) as well as communities/barangays with high levels of undernutrition or overnutrition.
- 1.2. Implement, monitor and evaluate their respective local nutrition action plans which includes but not limited to the following PPAN Programs and packages:
  - a. Infant and Young Child Feeding;
  - b. Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition;
  - c. Dietary Supplementation;
  - d. National Nutrition Promotion for Behavior Change;
  - e. Micronutrient Supplementation;
  - f. Mandatory Food Fortification;
  - g. Nutrition in Emergencies;
  - h. Overweight and Obesity Management;
  - i. Nutrition sensitive programs that will improve physical and economic access to food, access to sanitary toilets and safe drinking water, responsible parenthood, among others;
  - j. Annual conduct of Operation Timbang Plus; and
  - k. Monitoring of child growth and development especially during the 1<sup>st</sup> 1000 days of life.
- 1.3. Include in their respective Local Development Plans and Annual Investment Programs (AIP), applicable PPAN programs to ensure adequate funding for nutritional impact;
- 1.4. Organize, reorganize, and strengthen functional Local Nutrition Committees at the Provincial, City/Municipal/Barangay level with the local chief executive as chairperson thru an enactment of a local ordinance that entails permanency. Copy of the NNC's list of Indicators for a functional local nutrition committee is attached in this MC for reference and guidance; ( Annex A- Guidelines on Establishing a Database on Functional Local Nutrition Committees);



- 1.5. Designate a Nutrition Action Officer, preferably on a full-time basis, with the corresponding staff support to coordinate nutrition action and implement one or more components of the local nutrition action plan as may be needed;
- 1.6. Sustain recruitment and deployment of community-based nutrition volunteers or barangay nutrition scholars and continually support them through capability building, logistics provision such as weighing scale and height boards, and monetary and non-monetary incentives;
- 1.7. Provide incentives to members of the local nutrition committee to the extent possible;
- 1.8. Develop and implement programs that will ensure good nutrition among its employees in partnership with professional organizations of nutritionist-dietitians; and
- 1.9. Pass/enact local policies to support the implementation of PPAN.
- 1.10. Submit semestral reports using the attached ANNEX B- Status of Nutrition Programs, Physical Accomplishments. Submission of LGUs semestral report is on January and July of each fiscal year with details of submission as follows:

<b>LGU</b>	<b>Date of Submission</b>	<b>Kind of Report</b>	<b>Where to Submit</b>
Barangay	Every 15th of January and July	Barangay PPAN Report	City/Municipal Mayor's Office thru MLGO/ CLGOO
City/Municipality	Every 20 <sup>th</sup> of January and July	Consolidated City/Municipal report	Provincial Governor's Office thru DILG Province
Province	Every 30 <sup>th</sup> of January and 30 <sup>th</sup> of July	Consolidated Provincial PPAN Report	To DILG Regional Office thru DILG Provincial Office

- 1.11. Based on the above schedule, submission of LGU's semestral Report shall pass through the regular channels of reporting, i.e. Punong Barangay submits report to the city or municipal mayor, city or municipal mayor submits a consolidated report to the governor, and the governor submits a consolidated report to the DILG Provincial Office that in turn submits to the concerned DILG regional office;

## 2. Roles of DILG

All DILG Regional Directors and the ARMM Regional Governor are hereby directed to :

- 2.1. Cause the immediate and widest dissemination of this Memorandum Circular to all local government units within their respective regional jurisdiction;
- 2.2. Ensure that priority PPAN Programs are included in the Provincial Development Physical Framework Plans (PDPFPs)/ Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) and Local Development Investment Programs (LDIPs)/Annual Investment Program;
- 2.3. Provide assistance when necessary, in close coordination with the Regional Office of the National Nutrition Council and the LGU Nutrition Action Officer to facilitate LGU's compliance on the implementation of PPAN 2017-2022;
- 2.4. Ensure, facilitate and monitor LGU's submission of semestral report using the attached Annex B- Status of Nutrition Programs, Physical Accomplishments based on the above indicated schedule;
- 2.5. DILG Province shall immediately forward consolidated provincial PPAN Report to the DILG Regional Office that shall in turn consolidate said reports into a Consolidated Regional Report; and
- 2.6. Consolidated Regional Report should be submitted to the Office of the Undersecretary for Local Government thru the BLGD copy furnished the NNC Regional Office in your respective regions every 5<sup>th</sup> of February and August of the ensuing year.

The National Nutrition Council through its Regional Offices shall provide technical assistance to LGUs in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their nutrition action plans to ensure the intensified implementation of PPAN 2017-2022.

## 3. Effectivity

This memorandum circular shall take effect immediately.

## 4. Approving Authority

  
**USEC. EDUARDO M AÑO**  
Officer-in-Charge, DILG

## 5. Feedback



For related queries, kindly contact the Bureau of Local Government Development at telephone numbers (02) 929-9235; 927-7852 and 925-0356 or at email address [blgd.gad@gmail.com](mailto:blgd.gad@gmail.com).



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Health  
NATIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL

## **Guidelines on Establishing a Database on Functional Local Nutrition Committees**

### **A. Background**

Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem requiring a multi-sectoral mix of interventions towards its sustained reduction. The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) serves as the framework to guide stakeholders on how to contribute to improved nutrition of the country. The PPAN embodies priority actions and are carried out by interagency local nutrition committees (LNCs) through the conduct of various nutrition and nutrition-related activities in their respective local government units (LGUs). The local nutrition committee is composed of representatives from different local departments such as health, agriculture, and social welfare and development, development planning and budgeting as well as national government agencies such as DepEd and nongovernment organizations operating in the area. A nutrition action officer (NAO) coordinates the overall implementation and management of the local nutrition program.

It is critical that all LGUs have functional local nutrition committees to efficiently and effectively implement and manage the nutrition program. NNC as the highest policy-making and coordinating body on nutrition leads in developing and maintaining a system for monitoring functional local nutrition committees.

### **B. Objectives**

1. Set the criteria in determining functionality of local nutrition committees.
2. Establish a system for monitoring and maintaining a database on functional local nutrition committees.
3. Serve as basis for identification and prioritization (for the following year) of LGUs that needs technical assistance from NNC for local nutrition committee reactivation.

### **C. Mechanics**

1. A list of core indicators, representing key activities of local nutrition committees will serve as the basis for determining their functionality.
2. The number of functional local nutrition committees will be included in the quarterly accomplishment report of NNC-ROs to be submitted to the Central Office. The name of provinces and cities should be indicated while the number of functional municipal nutrition committees within a specific province should be indicated in the report. The list of functional Municipal Nutrition Committees, however, shall be maintained at the NNC regional office.



3. To generate the information, the NNC-ROs shall request local government units to submit the list of municipalities and number of barangays with functional local nutrition committees using the attached form. The validation of the functionality shall be made through the annual Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Plan and Implementation (MELLPI) and regular monitoring visits of the regional NNC staff or members of the regional nutrition evaluation team. Local government unit reports should be submitted to NNC-ROs, preferably twice a year, after the monitoring visits.
4. Depending on the number of indicators an area obtains based on the Checklist (attached), a local nutrition committee can be categorized as follows:
  - a. **Fully functional** – all indicators present
  - b. **Substantially functional** – lacks 1-2 indicators
  - c. **Partially functional** – lacks 3-4 indicators
  - d. **Non-functional** – more than 5 or half of the indicators are absent
5. The Nutrition Surveillance Division will be the repository of the database on functional local nutrition committees.

Key Activities	Indicators	PNC	C/MNC	BNC
Capacity Development	a. Members of local nutrition committee trained/completed training on Nutrition Program Management b. Barangay Nutrition Scholar completed training on Basic Course for Barangay Nutrition Scholar	X	X	X
Program Planning 1. Organization/Re-Organization/ Strengthening of local nutrition committees	a. Local nutrition committee meetings regularly held at least once every quarter presided by the local chief executive or designated representative b. Minutes of meetings documented and filed	X X	X X	X X
2. Conduct of Nutritional Assessment	a. OPT Plus & school weighing report updated b. Nutrition situation report prepared	X X	X X	X X
3. Formulation of nutrition action plan	a. NAP integrated into the local development plan with budget b. NAP is integrated in the Annual Investment Plan	X X	X X	X X
4. Resource Generation and Mobilization	a. Funds allocated and expended for nutrition and related activities from annual budget	X	X	X

Key Activities	Indicators	PNC	C/MNC	BNC
Delivery of nutrition and related services (e.g. counselling on breastfeeding, organization of breastfeeding support groups, conduct of nutrition education activities, vitamin A and iron supplementation to preschool children and pregnant women; distribution of seeds, seedlings, fingerlings and small animals to families with underweight children; supplementary feeding)	a. Targeted groups provided with nutrition and related interventions	X	X	X
Monitoring and evaluation	a. Monitoring visits conducted and documented at least twice a year	X	X	X
	b. Quarterly monitoring report prepared and submitted to Provincial Nutrition Office/ NNC-Regional Office	X	X	
	c. Program Implementation Review conducted at least once a year with documentation and submitted to Provincial Nutrition Office /NNC-regional Office	X	X	

Prepared by:

  
**Jomarie L. Tongol**  
 Nutrition Officer II, NSD

Reviewed by:

  
**Hygeia Ceres Catalina B. Gawe**  
 Chief, NSD

Approved:

  
**Assistant Secretary of Health Maria-Bernardita T. Flores, CESO II**  
 Executive Director

## ANNEX B

Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition  
Status of Nutrition Programs, Physical Accomplishments  
For (month) to (month), (year)

Region \_\_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_\_

City/ Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Prepared by:

Submitted by:

Nutrition Action Officer

Local Chief Executive





**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT**  
BONCODIN HALL, GENERAL SOLANO STREET, SAN MIGUEL, MANILA

**LOCAL BUDGET MEMORANDUM NO. 77**

**Date:** May 15, 2018

**To :** LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES, MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL SANGGUNIAN, LOCAL BUDGET OFFICERS, LOCAL TREASURERS, LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS, LOCAL ACCOUNTANTS, AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED

**Subject :** FY 2019 INTERNAL REVENUE ALLOTMENT AND GUIDELINES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FY 2019 ANNUAL BUDGETS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS

---

**1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 To inform the local government units (LGUs) of their Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) shares for FY 2019 based on the certification of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) on the computation of the share of LGUs from the actual collection of national internal revenue taxes in FY 2016 pursuant to Article 409 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act [RA] No. 7160); and
- 1.2 To prescribe the guidelines on the preparation of the FY 2019 annual budgets of LGUs.

**2.0 GUIDELINES**

- 2.1 Allocation of the FY 2019 IRA
  - 2.1.1 In the computation of IRA allocation of LGUs, the following factors are taken into consideration:
    - 2.1.1.1 The FY 2015 Census of Population by Province, City, Municipality, and Barangay, as approved through Proclamation No. 1269 dated May 19, 2016;<sup>1</sup> and
    - 2.1.1.2 The FY 2001 Master List of Land Area certified by the Land Management Bureau pursuant to Oversight Committee on Devolution Resolution No. 1, s. 2005 dated September 12, 2005.

---

<sup>1</sup> Declaring as Official the 2015 Population of the Philippines by Province, City/Municipality, and Barangay, based on the 2015 Census of Population Conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority

2.1.2 Any valid adjustments, changes, modifications or alterations in any of the factors affecting the computation of the IRA that occurred or happened during the year, including final and executory court decisions, shall be governed by the applicable General Provision in the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act.

## 2.2 Preparation of the FY 2019 Annual Budgets of LGUs

2.2.1 For the purpose of preparing the FY 2019 annual budgets, the total IRA shares of LGUs shall be P575.52 Billion per certification of the BIR on the actual national internal revenue taxes collected in FY 2016. The FY 2019 IRA level is P52.772 Billion or 10.10% higher than the FY 2018 IRA level.

2.2.2 Pursuant to Sections 284 and 285 of RA No. 7160, summarized below are the total shares by level of LGU in the FY 2019 IRA.

Level of LGU	No. of LGUs	Share Equivalent to the Cost of Devolved Functions/City-Funded Hospitals, as of December 31, 1992	Share Determined on the Basis of Section 285 of RA No. 7160	Total IRA Shares
Provinces	82	2,845,490,826	130,880,161,601	133,725,652,427
Cities	145	1,031,550,030	130,880,161,601	131,911,711,631
Municipalities	1,478	2,599,358,264	193,475,021,502	196,074,379,766
Barangays	41,902	-	113,808,836,176	113,808,836,176
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,607</b>	<b>6,476,399,120</b>	<b>569,044,180,880</b>	<b>575,520,580,000</b>

2.2.3 The details by region and by level of LGU are reflected in Annex A hereof. The LGUs shall be notified of their individual IRA allocation by the DBM Regional Offices (ROs) concerned.

2.2.4 In addition to the IRA, some LGUs are entitled to the following Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes:

- Share in the proceeds from the utilization and development of national wealth within their territorial jurisdiction pursuant to Sections 289 to 291 of RA No. 7160;
- Excise tax on Virginia Tobacco cigarettes pursuant to RA No. 7171;<sup>2</sup>
- Excise tax on Burley and Native Tobacco products pursuant to RA No. 8240,<sup>3</sup> as amended by RA No. 10351;<sup>4</sup>
- Gross income taxes paid by all businesses and enterprises within the ECOZONES pursuant to RA No. 7922,<sup>5</sup> as amended by RA No. 9400;<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> An Act to Promote the Development of the Farmers in the Virginia Tobacco-Producing Provinces

<sup>3</sup> An Act Amending Sections 138, 139, 140, and 142 of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and for Other Purposes

<sup>4</sup> The Sin Tax Reform Law

<sup>5</sup> Cagayan Economic Zone Act of 1995



- Value-added Tax pursuant to RA No. 7643;<sup>7</sup>
- Value-added Tax in lieu of Franchise Tax pursuant to RA Nos. 7953<sup>8</sup> and 8407;<sup>9</sup> and
- Share in Fire Code Fees pursuant to RA No. 9514.<sup>10</sup>

LGUs are advised to coordinate with the appropriate revenue collecting agencies and government corporations to reconcile their records with those of the collecting agencies to determine the amount of their shares from the above-mentioned taxes.

## 2.2.5 Priorities in the Use of the IRA and Other Local Resources

- 2.2.5.1 Pursuant to Section 17 (g) of RA No. 7160, the IRA and other local resources shall first cover the cost of providing basic services and facilities enumerated under Section 17 (b) thereof, particularly those devolved by the Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, as well as other agencies of the National Government, before applying the same for other purposes.
- 2.2.5.2 Each LGU shall appropriate in its Annual Budget no less than twenty percent (20%) of its IRA for development projects as mandated under Section 287 of RA No. 7160. The same shall be utilized in accordance with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)-DBM Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 2017-1 dated February 22, 2017.<sup>11</sup>
- 2.2.5.3 As provided under Section 21 of RA No. 10121,<sup>12</sup> and Rule 18 of its IRR, not less than 5% of the estimated revenue of LGUs from regular sources<sup>13</sup> shall be set aside as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund and shall be utilized in accordance with the pertinent provisions of laws, rules and regulations.

<sup>6</sup> An Act Amending RA No. 7227, as amended, otherwise known as the Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992, and for Other Purposes

<sup>7</sup> An Act to Empower the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Require the Payment of the Value-Added Tax (VAT) Every Month and to Allow LGUs to Share in VAT Revenue, Amending for this Purpose Certain Sections of the National Internal Revenue Code

<sup>8</sup> An Act Amending RA No. 6632, entitled, "An Act Granting the Philippine Racing Club, Inc., a Franchise to Operate and Maintain a Race Track for Horse Racing in the Province of Rizal, and Extending the said Franchise by Twenty-Five Years from the Expiration of the Term Thereof."

<sup>9</sup> An Act Amending RA No. 6631, entitled, "An Act Granting the Manila Jockey Club, Inc., a Franchise to Construct, Operate, and Maintain a Racetrack for Horse Racing in the City of Manila or Any Place within the Provinces of Bulacan, Cavite or Rizal and Extending the said Franchise by Twenty-Five Years from the Expiration of the Term Thereof."

<sup>10</sup> Revised Fire Code of the Philippines of 2008

<sup>11</sup> Updated Guidelines on the Appropriation and Utilization of the 20% of the Annual IRA for Development Projects

<sup>12</sup> Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010

<sup>13</sup> Based on the Bureau of Local Government Finance MC No. 16-2015 dated June 19, 2015 re Local Public Financial Management (PFM) Tools for the Electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (which include the Guidebook for the New Local Government Financial Performance Monitoring System), regular revenues refer to taxes, fees, and receipts actually realized, including the IRA and other shares provided for in Sections 284, 290 and 291 of RA No. 7160, but exclusive of non-recurring receipts such as national aids, grants, financial assistance, loan proceeds, sales of assets, miscellaneous income/receipts and other similar receipts.



- 2.2.6 Pursuant to Section 305 (h) of RA No. 7160, local budget plans and goals shall, as far as practicable, be harmonized with national development plans, goals, and strategies in order to optimize the utilization of resources and to avoid duplication in the use of fiscal and physical resources.

To this end, the LGUs are encouraged to align their programs, projects and activities (PPAs) with the priorities of the national government, specifically those embodied under the Philippine Development Plan and Public Investment Program for 2017-2022.

Moreover, in accordance with Executive Order No. 27 dated June 1, 2017, the PPAs of LGUs shall have a results-oriented focus on national development goals and shall be in line with *AMBISYON NATIN 2040*, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is anchored on a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the President's 0+10-Point Socio-Economic Agenda.

- 2.2.7 In accordance with DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2018-42 dated March 26, 2018, all LGUs are hereby enjoined to prioritize in the allocation of local funds the PPAs included in their respective local nutrition action plans, which should have been formulated in accordance with the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022.
- 2.2.8 Further, in line with the current Administration's priority to eradicate the problem of illegal drugs in the country, LGUs are hereby enjoined to comply with the pertinent provisions of RA No. 9165,<sup>14</sup> including its IRR, to wit:

*"SECTION 51. Local Government Units' Assistance. – The LGUs shall appropriate a substantial portion of their respective annual budgets to assist in or enhance the enforcement of the Act giving priority to preventive or educational programs and the rehabilitation or treatment of drug dependents.*

- (a) Consistent with the principles of local autonomy, the local sanggunians shall appropriate substantial funds from their annual budgets to be utilized in assisting or enhancing the enforcement of the Act, giving priority to educational programs on drug abuse prevention and control and rehabilitation and treatment of drug dependents, such amount to be determined by the sanggunian concerned based on the perceived need of the locality."*

Specifically, LGUs are encouraged to provide funds in their annual budgets for the: (i) conduct of barangay clearing operations, including rehabilitation and after care of drug users in coordination with the Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Development; (ii) establishment of Special Drug Education Centers; and (iii) strengthening of the criminal justice system, among others.

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<sup>14</sup> Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act

2.2.9 Section 305 (i) of RA No. 7160 provides that local budgets shall operationalize approved local development plans. For this purpose, LGUs shall prepare the total resource Annual Investment Program (AIP) (Annex B) for the budget year, which shall be culled-out from the Local Development Investment Program, which in turn shall be based on the approved Comprehensive Development Plan in the case of cities and municipalities, and Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan in the case of provinces.

2.2.10 The FY 2019 Annual Budgets of LGUs shall be prepared in accordance with the procedures and schedules prescribed under RA No. 7160, and the Budget Operations Manual (BOM) for LGUs, 2016 Edition, which include the following modified Local Budget Preparation (LBP) forms:

- LBP Form No. 1 – Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (Annex C);
- LBP Form No. 2 – Programmed Appropriation and Obligation by Object of Expenditure (Annex D);
- LBP Form No. 2-A – Programmed Appropriation and Obligation for Special Purpose Appropriations (Annex E);
- LBP Form No. 3 – Plantilla of LGU Personnel (Annex F);
- LBP Form No. 3-A – Personnel Schedule (Annex G);
- LBP Form No. 4 – Mandate, Vision/Mission, Major Final Output, Performance Indicators and Targets (Annex H);
- LBP Form No. 5 – Statement of Indebtedness (Annex I);
- LBP Form No. 6 – Statement of Statutory and Contractual Obligations and Budgetary Requirements (Annex J); and
- LBP Form No. 7 – Statement of Fund Allocation by Sector (Annex K).

2.2.11 In accordance with the DBM-Climate Change Commission-DILG JMC No. 2015-01 dated July 23, 2015,<sup>15</sup> the LGUs shall identify, tag, and prioritize their respective climate change PPAs. Moreover, as required under item 5.5 of the same JMC, the LGUs shall submit an electronic copy of the tagged AIP to the Climate Change Commission.

2.2.12 Together with the Annual Budget (Local Expenditure Program), the following documents shall be prepared and submitted to the local sanggunian for budget authorization purposes:

- Budget Message
- Plantilla of LGU Personnel (LBP Form No. 3)
- Statement of Indebtedness (LBP Form No. 5)
- Annual Operating Budget for Local Economic Enterprise(s), if any

<sup>15</sup> Revised Guidelines for Tagging/Tracking Climate Change Expenditures in the Local Budget (Amending JMC No. 2014-01 dated August 7, 2014)



- Annual Investment Program, duly approved by the Sanggunian through a Resolution, and supported by the following:
  - DILG-endorsed Gender and Development Plan and Budget;
  - Office of Civil Defense-reviewed Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan;
  - Local Climate Change Action Plan;
  - Peace and Order Plan;
  - Local Nutrition Action Plan;
  - List of PPAs for the Local Council for the Protection of Children;
  - List of PPAs for Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities; and
  - List of PPAs to Combat Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

2.2.13 The FY 2019 Annual Budgets of LGUs shall be prepared consistent with the Revised Chart of Accounts for LGUs, as prescribed under Commission on Audit Circular No. 2015-009 dated December 1, 2015.<sup>16</sup>

2.2.14 The FY 2019 Annual Budgets of LGUs shall likewise include PPAs that can be attributed and built-in within the budget level for the following:

- Gender and Development pursuant to RA No. 7192,<sup>17</sup> RA No. 9710,<sup>18</sup> and Philippine Commission on Women-DILG-DBM-National Economic and Development Authority JMC No. 2016-01 dated January 12, 2016;<sup>19</sup>
- Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities pursuant to RA No. 9994<sup>20</sup> amending RA No. 7432,<sup>21</sup> and RA No. 9442<sup>22</sup> amending RA No. 7277;<sup>23</sup>
- Combatting AIDS pursuant to RA No. 8504;<sup>24</sup> and
- Implementation of the programs of the Local Councils for the Protection of Children pursuant to RA No. 9344.<sup>25</sup>

3.0 LGUs may coordinate with the DBM ROs for the necessary technical assistance in the preparation of their respective FY 2019 Annual Budgets, including the use of the Electronic Budget (eBudget) System for LGUs.

<sup>16</sup> Prescribing the Revised Chart of Accounts for Local Government Units

<sup>17</sup> Women in Development and Nation Building Act

<sup>18</sup> The Magna Carta of Women

<sup>19</sup> Amendments to Philippine Commission on Women-DILG-DBM-National Economic and Development Authority JMC No. 2013-01: Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women

<sup>20</sup> Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010

<sup>21</sup> An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes

<sup>22</sup> An Act Amending RA No. 7227, Otherwise Known as the "Magna Carta for Disabled Persons," and for Other Purposes

<sup>23</sup> Magna Carta for Disabled Persons

<sup>24</sup> Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998

<sup>25</sup> Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006

- 4.0 It is understood that the disbursement of funds shall be in accordance with pertinent budgeting, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations.
- 5.0 Please be guided accordingly.

  
**BENJAMIN E. DIOKNO**  
*Secretary*



**CY 2019 IRA OF LGUs**  
**IRA P575,520,580,000**

**Annex A**

REGION	PROVINCES	CITIES	MUNICIPALITIES	BARANGAYS	GRAND TOTAL
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	453,344,341.00	25,008,574,941.00	143,389,348.00	10,227,348,576.00	35,832,657,206.00
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	5,633,922,586.00	1,822,075,665.00	7,639,503,418.00	2,458,815,158.00	17,554,316,827.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. I	7,305,798,003.00	4,444,047,876.00	12,486,270,091.00	7,023,103,241.00	31,259,219,211.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. II	7,936,750,232.00	4,218,077,445.00	12,322,444,851.00	4,901,563,346.00	29,378,835,874.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. III	14,051,665,410.00	10,182,589,629.00	19,976,293,044.00	10,901,027,164.00	55,111,575,247.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. IV.A	15,744,684,444.00	16,306,948,078.00	19,652,753,236.00	14,004,460,914.00	65,708,846,672.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. IV.B	7,140,980,166.00	3,280,980,727.00	10,972,680,557.00	3,603,544,630.00	24,998,186,080.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. V	9,120,201,273.00	4,237,154,826.00	14,218,703,799.00	7,758,858,243.00	35,334,918,141.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. VI	10,168,758,361.00	11,821,473,954.00	14,492,294,158.00	9,566,754,779.00	46,049,281,252.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. VII	8,121,224,478.00	11,329,671,926.00	12,861,542,284.00	8,290,172,682.00	40,602,611,370.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. VIII	8,246,959,005.00	5,835,928,078.00	13,464,085,018.00	7,911,265,174.00	35,458,237,275.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. IX inc. ARMM	8,467,947,693.00	6,163,321,735.00	12,939,970,934.00	6,514,904,512.00	34,086,144,874.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. X	7,100,393,896.00	8,370,818,264.00	10,135,127,888.00	5,351,246,146.00	30,957,586,194.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. XI	6,590,804,413.00	8,860,864,537.00	7,999,645,736.00	4,523,640,558.00	27,974,955,244.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. XII inc. ARMM	11,541,247,777.00	5,092,756,257.00	18,547,149,778.00	7,589,936,684.00	42,771,090,496.00
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. XIII	6,100,970,350.00	4,936,427,693.00	8,222,525,625.00	3,182,194,369.00	22,442,118,037.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>133,725,652,428.00</b>	<b>131,911,711,631.00</b>	<b>196,074,379,765.00</b>	<b>113,808,836,176.00</b>	<b>575,520,580,000.00</b>



FY \_\_\_\_\_ Annual Investment Program (AIP)  
By Program/Project/Activity by Sector  
As of \_\_\_\_\_

Province/City/Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No Climate Change Expenditure (Please tick the box if your LGU does not have any climate change expenditure)

AIP Reference Code	Program/Project/ Activity Description	Implementing Office/ Department	Schedule of Implementation		Expected Outputs	Funding Source	AMOUNT (In Thousand Pesos)				AMOUNT of Climate Change Expenditure (In Thousand Pesos)		CC Typology Code
			Start Date	Completion Date			Personal Services (PS)	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)	Capital Outlay (CO)	Total	Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Change Mitigation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) 8+9+10	(12)	(13)	(14)
General Services (1000)													
Social Services (3000)													
Economic Services (8000)													
Other Services (9000)													

Prepared by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Planning Officer

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Budget Officer

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Attested by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

## GENERAL FUND

Particulars 1	Account Code 2	Income Classification 3	Past Year (Actual) 4	Current Year Appropriation			Budget Year (Proposed) 8
				First Semester (Actual) 5	Second Semester (Estimate) 6	Total 7	
I. Beginning Cash Balance							
II. Receipts							
A. Local Sources							
1. Tax Revenue							
a. Real Property Tax (RPT) (Basic RPT)							
b. Business Tax							
c. Other Local Tax							
Total Tax Revenue							
2. Non-Tax Revenue							
a. Regulatory Fees							
b. Service/User Charges							
c. Receipts from Economic Enterprise							
d. Other Receipts							
Total Non-Tax Revenue							
Total Local Sources							
B. External Sources							
1. Internal Revenue Allotment							
2. Share from GOCCs (PAGCOR and PCSO)							
3. Other Shares from National Tax Collection							
a. Share from Ecozone							
b. Share from EVAT							
c. Share from National Wealth							
d. Share from Tobacco Excise Tax							
4. Inter-Local Transfer							
5. Extraordinary Receipts/Grants/Donations/Aids							
Total External Sources							
C. Non-Income Receipts							
1. Capital Investment Receipts							
a. Proceeds from Sale of Assets							
b. Proceeds from Sale of Debt Securities of Other Entities							
c. Collection of Loans Receivable							
Total Capital Investment Receipts							
2. Receipts from Loans and Borrowings							
a. Acquisition of Loans							
b. Issuance of Bonds							
Total Receipts from Borrowings and Loans							
Total Non-Income Receipts							
Total Receipts							
III. Expenditures							
Personal Services							
Salaries and Wages							
Salaries and Wages - Regular							
Other Compensation							
Personal Economic Relief Allowance (PERA)							
Personnel Benefit Contributions							
Other Personnel Benefits							

Particulars 1	Account Code 2	Income Classification 3	Past Year (Actual) 4	Current Year Appropriation			Budget Year (Proposed) 8
				First Semester (Actual) 5	Second Semester (Estimate) 6	Total 7	
<b>Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses</b> Traveling Expenses Training and Scholarship Expenses Supplies and Materials Expenses Utility Expenses Communication Expenses Awards/Rewards Expenses Survey, Research, Exploration and Development Expenses Demolition/Relocation and Desilting/Dredging Expenses Generation, Transmission and Distribution Expenses Confidential and Extraordinary Expenses Professional Services General Services Repairs and Maintenance Financial Assistance / Subsidy <b>Financial Expenses</b> <b>Capital Outlays</b> Investment Property Land and Buildings Property, Plant and Equipment Land Land Improvements Biological Assets Intangible Assets <b>Special Purpose Appropriations (SPAs)</b> Appropriation for Development Programs/Projects (20% Development Fund) Appropriation for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (LDRRM) Programs/Projects (5% LDRRM Fund) Appropriations for Debt Service Advances/Loans to Local Economic Enterprises/Public Utilities Aid to Barangays Other Authorized SPAs <b>Total Expenditures</b> <b>IV. Ending Balance</b>							

We hereby certify that the information presented above are true and correct. We further certify that the foregoing estimated receipts are reasonably projected as collectible for the Budget Year.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Treasurer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Budget Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Planning Development Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Accountant

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive

## INSTRUCTIONS

Column 1 – Indicate the receipts by major source. The beginning cash balance shall be net of amounts earmarked for specific purposes (e.g., continuing appropriations, 20% Development Fund).

Column 2 – Indicate the account code for each itemized receipt using the Revised Chart of Accounts for LGUs, as prescribed under Commission on Audit Circular No. 2015-009 dated December 1, 2015.

Column 3 – Classify the income into regular (R) or non-regular (NR).

Column 4 - Indicate the past year's actual receipts and expenditures. The past year's actual receipts and expenditures shall be jointly certified by the Local Treasurer and the Local Accountant.

Columns 5 and 6 – Indicate current year's estimated receipts and expenditures, as follows:

- First semester – actual receipts and expenditures jointly certified by the Local Treasurer and the Local Accountant.
- Second semester – estimated receipts and expenditures prepared by the Local Budget Officer.

Column 7 – Indicate the totals of the amounts under Columns 5 and 6.

Column 8 – Indicate the proposed amount of receipts and expenditures for the budget year.

### Note:

1. Prepare the same form for each local economic enterprise/public utility.
2. Based on the Bureau of Local Government Finance Memorandum Circular No. 16-2015 dated June 19, 2015 re Local Public Financial Management (PFM) Tools for the Electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (which include the Guidebook for the New Local Government Financial Performance Monitoring System), regular revenues refer to taxes, fees and receipts actually realized, including the IRA and other shares provided for in Sections 284, 290 and 291 of RA No. 7160, but exclusive of non-recurring receipts such as national aids, grants, financial assistance, loan proceeds, sales of assets, miscellaneous income/receipts and other similar receipts.

LBP Form No. 2

## Programmed Appropriation and Obligation by Object of Expenditure

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Office: \_\_\_\_\_

Object of Expenditure 1	Account Code 2	Past Year (Actual) 3	Current Year (Estimate)			Budget Year (Proposed) 7
			First Semester (Actual) 4	Second Semester (Estimate) 5	Total 6	
Personal Services						
Salaries and Wages						
Salaries and Wages - Regular						
Other Compensation						
Personal Economic Relief Allowance (PERA)						
Personnel Benefit Contributions						
Other Personnel Benefits						
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses						
Traveling Expenses						
Training and Scholarship Expenses						
Supplies and Materials Expenses						
Utility Expenses						
Communication Expenses						
Awards/Rewards Expenses						
Survey, Research, Exploration and Development Expenses						
Demolition/Relocation and Desilting/Dredging Expenses						
Generation, Transmission and Distribution Expenses						
Confidential and Extraordinary Expenses						
Professional Services						
General Services						
Repairs and Maintenance						
Financial Assistance / Subsidy						
Financial Expenses						
Capital Outlays						
Investment Property						
Land and Buildings						
Property, Plant and Equipment						
Land						
Land Improvements						
Biological Assets						
Intangible Assets						
<b>Total Appropriations</b>						

Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Head

Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Budget Officer

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Chief Executive



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

This form is intended to reflect the following:

Column 1 – Indicate the applicable Objects of Expenditures. Indicate under Financial Expenditures whether the amounts represent bank charges, interest expense, commitment charges, documentary stamp expense and other financial charges, losses incurred relative to foreign exchange transactions and debt service subsidy to GOCCs consistent with NGAs.

Column 2 – Indicate account code using the Revised Chart of Accounts for LGUs, as prescribed under Commission on Audit Circular No. 2015-009 dated December 1, 2015.

Column 3 – Indicate the actual expenditures incurred in the Past Year.

Columns 4 and 5 – Indicate current year's expenditures, as follows:

- First semester – actual expenditures as certified by the Local Accountant.
- Second semester – estimated expenditures prepared by the Department Head

The totals of this column for all Departments/Offices should tally with the amount of Expenditures per Columns 5 and 6 of LBP Form No. 1.

Column 6 – Indicate the totals of the amounts under Columns 5 and 6.

Column 7 – Indicate the proposed expenditures for the budget year.

Note:

The Local Budget Officer shall prepare a summary for all offices using LBP Form No. 1.

LBP Form No. 2-A

**Programmed Appropriation and Obligation for Special Purpose Appropriations**

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Office: \_\_\_\_\_

AIP Reference Code 1	Sector 2	Program/Project/Activity 3	Past Year (Actual) 4	Current Year		Budget Year (Proposed) 7
				Actual 5	Estimate 6	

**Prepared:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Head

**Reviewed:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Budget Officer

**Approved:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive

Note:

This form is intended to reflect the details of Special Purpose Appropriations lodged under each Department/Office.

LBP Form No. 3

Plantilla of LGU Personnel FY \_\_\_\_\_  
 LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Item Number		Position Title 3	Name of Incumbent 4	Current Year Authorized		Budget Year Proposed		Increase / Decrease 9
				Rate/Annum		Rate/Annum		
Old 1	New 2			SG / Step 5	Amount 6	SG / Step 7	Amount 8	

Prepared:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Human Resource Management Officer

Reviewed by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Local Budget Officer

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Local Chief Executive

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Columns 1 and 2– Indicate the old and new item numbers of the plantilla position.

Columns 3 and 4 – Indicate the position title and the name of the incumbent occupying each position. If the position is unfilled, indicate the word "vacant" under column 4. If the position is proposed for abolition, place the position title inside a bracket. If the position is proposed for reclassification, place the previous position title in a bracket and indicate the proposed position title below it.

Column 5 and 6 – Indicate the current salary grade/step and corresponding rate per annum of each position. Include as a footnote the compensation law/circular being implemented. For the initial implementation of changes, attach a copy of the Position Allocation List.

Column 7 and 8 – Indicate the salary grade/step and corresponding rate per annum of each position proposed for the budget year.

Column 9 – Indicate the difference between the old and the new rates of compensation per annum for the budget year.

Additional Instructions:

1. Prepare the same form for each local economic enterprise/public utility.
2. Separate plantilla using the same format shall be prepared for Casual Employees whose salaries are chargeable against Personal Services Appropriation.
3. Only funded vacant positions shall be included in the plantilla. All unfunded vacant positions shall be removed/deleted from the plantilla.

Note:

This form is a consolidation of all LBM Form No. 3-A of all departments and offices in the LGU.

LBP Form No. 3-A

Personnel Schedule FY \_\_\_\_\_

LGU : \_\_\_\_\_

Department/Office: \_\_\_\_\_

Item Number		Position Title  3	Name of Incumbent  4	Current Year Authorized		Budget Year Proposed		Increase / Decrease  9
				Rate/Annum		Rate/Annum		
Old 1	New 2			SG / Step 5	Amount 6	SG / Step 7	Amount 8	

Prepared:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Head

Reviewed:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Human Resource Management Officer

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive**INSTRUCTIONS**

Columns 1 and 2– Indicate the old and new item numbers of the plantilla position.

Columns 3 and 4 – Indicate the position title and the name of the incumbent occupying each position. If the position is unfilled, indicate the word "vacant" under column 4. If the position is proposed for abolition, place the position title inside a bracket. If the position is proposed for reclassification, place the previous position title in a bracket and indicate the proposed position title below it.

Column 5 and 6 – Indicate the current salary grade/step and corresponding rate per annum of each position. Include as a footnote the compensation law/circular being implemented. For the initial implementation of changes, attach a copy of the Position Allocation List.

Column 7 and 8 – Indicate the salary grade/step and corresponding rate per annum of each position proposed for the budget year.

Column 9 – Indicate the difference between the old and the new rates of compensation per annum for the budget year.

Note:

1. Prepare the same form for each local economic enterprise/public utility.
2. Separate plantilla using the same format shall be prepared for Casual Employees whose salaries are chargeable against Personal Services Appropriation.
3. Only funded vacant positions shall be included in the plantilla. All unfunded vacant positions shall be removed/deleted from the plantilla.

LBP Form No. 4

Mandate, Vision/Mission, Major Final Output, Performance Indicators and Targets FY \_\_\_\_\_

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Department/Office :  
Mandate :  
Vision :  
Mission :  
Organizational Outcome :

AIP Reference Code 1	Program/Project/Activity Description 2	Major Final Output 3	Performance / Output Indicator 4	Target for the Budget Year 5	Proposed Budget for the Budget Year			
					PS 6	MOOE 7	CO 8	Total 9

Prepared:

Reviewed: Local Finance Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Head\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Planning and Development Coordinator\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Budget Officer\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Treasurer

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive**INSTRUCTIONS**

Mandate: Quote the provision of the LGC on the mandate of the department/office.

Vision: Indicate the future role of the department/office in the LGU's development.

Mission: Indicate the significant role of the department/office in attaining the vision.

Organizational Outcome: The specific short-term benefits to clients and the community as a result of the LGU's delivery of Major Final Outputs as defined in the organization's results framework.

Column 1- Indicate the PPA reference code reflected in the AIP corresponding to each PPA.

Column 2- Indicate a concise description of the work to be done under a particular sector to achieve specific objectives.

Column 3- Indicate the good or service that a department/agency is mandated to deliver to external clients through the implementation of PPAs.

Column 4- Indicate the means for measuring the quantity, quality, and timeliness of service delivery to the clients.

Column 5- Indicate the target for the budget year in terms of the performance indicator expressed in quantity, quality, and timeliness.

Columns 6,7,8 and 9 – Indicate the proposed budget for the PPA, broken down by expense class - Personal Services (PS), Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), and Capital Outlay (CO), including Special Purpose Appropriations attributed to and implemented by the Department/Office.

Note: This Form shall be prepared by the Department Head, reviewed by the Local Planning and Development Coordinator for the targets, and the Local Budget Officer for the proposed budget, and approved by the Local Chief Executive.



LBP Form No. 5

**Statement of Indebtedness**  
 LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Creditor 1	Date Contracted 2	Term 3	Principal Amount 4	Purpose 5	Previous Payments Made			Amount Due (Budget Year)			Balance of the Principal 12
								Principal 9	Interest 10	Total 11	

Certified Correct:

Noted by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Accountant\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive**INSTRUCTIONS**

This form is intended to reflect the following:

Column 1 – Full name of creditors with their corresponding addresses under each fund/special account and under each office.

Column 2 – Date when the obligation is incurred.

Column 3 – Period (months/years) within which to pay the loan.

Column 4 – Principal amount of the loan.

Column 5 – Purpose of the loan incurred.

Columns 6, 7 and 8 – Total payments prior to budget year, including payments within the current year.

Columns 9, 10 and 11 – Amounts due and budgeted for the budget year.

Column 12 – Balance of the principal after deducting previous payments and amount due for the budget year.

Note:

1. In filling-out the form, coordination with the local budget officer and other local official(s) concerned may be done.
2. Prepare the same form for each local economic enterprise/public utility.

LBP Form No. 6

## Statement of Statutory and Contractual Obligations and Budgetary Requirements FY \_\_\_\_\_

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Description 1	Amounts 2
<b>1. Statutory and Contractual Obligations</b> 1.1 5% MMDA Contribution for LGUs in NCR only (RA No. 7924) 1.2 Retirement Gratuity 1.3 Terminal Leave Benefits 1.4 Debt Service 1.5 Employees Compensation Insurance Premiums 1.6 PhilHealth Contributions 1.7 Pag-IBIG Contribution 1.8 Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums <b>2. Budgetary Requirements</b> 2.1 20% of IRA for Development Fund 2.2 5% Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management 2.3 Financial Assistance to Barangays (Php 1,000.00 minimum aid) <b>TOTAL</b>	

Certified Correct:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Budget Officer\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Treasurer\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Planning and  
Development Coordinator

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive

Note:

1. This form presents the statutory and contractual obligations, and budgetary requirements.
2. Prepare the same form for each local economic enterprise/public utility.

LBP Form No. 7

## Statement of Fund Allocation by Sector CY \_\_\_\_\_

LGU: \_\_\_\_\_

Particulars 1	Account Code 2	General Public Services 3	Social Services 4	Economic Services 5	Other Services 6	Total 7
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>						

Certified Correct:

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Budget Officer\_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chief Executive**INSTRUCTIONS**

The Statement of Fund Allocation is a summary of appropriations covering the proposed expenditures of the budget year.

Column 1 - Indicate all allocations by sector/service and specific object of expenditures, inclusive of lump-sum appropriations for 5% Disaster Risk Reduction Management Fund, 20% Development Fund, Aid to Barangays and Financial Expenses.

Column 2 - Indicate account code using the Revised Chart of Accounts for LGUs, as prescribed under Commission on Audit Circular No. 2015-009 dated December 1, 2015.

Columns 3-6 - The classification of PPAs that should fall within a sector shall follow these guidelines:

Column 3: General Public Services Sector - All PAPs that provide planning, financial, administrative, legal and legislative services to the frontline services of the LGUs shall be categorized within this sector.

Column 4: Social Services Sector - All PAPs that promote the well-being and general welfare of constituents or people like education, health, public safety, and protection of the marginalized and disadvantaged members of the society shall be classified within this sector.

Column 5: Economic Services Sector - All PAPs directed towards promoting growth in the economy, using all factors in production, like increasing productivity in agriculture and all other industries, generating employment and other livelihood projects, shall fall within this sector.

Column 6: Other Services - PAPs that cannot be categorized in any of the sectors identified above.

Note:

Prepare the same form for each local economic enterprise/public utility.

Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Health  
NATIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL

WINNING THE WAR ON MALNUTRITION IN THE PHILIPPINES: A ROUND-TABLE EXPERIENCE (RTE) ON NUTRITION

PROFILE OF 36 PPAN FOCUS PROVINCES  
ON NUTRITION NETWORK AND NUTRITION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Province	Total No. of city/ muns	Total No. of brgys	No. of brgys with BNS	No. of BNS	✓ With NAO * designated	Functionality of PNC	Overall performance in NPM based on MELLPI 2016		Budget for nutrition in 2017			
									Total Budget	PS	MOOE	Capital Outlay
<b>Abra</b>	27	303	143	214	✓ PNAO*/ 27 MNAOs*	Non-functional	P. Efficiency 31.5 P. Effectiveness = 12.3	Total = 53.36	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>Ifugao</b>	11	175	214	216	✓ PNAO*/ 11 MNAOs*	Substantially functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>Mt. Province</b>	10	144	148	899	✓ PNAO*/ 10 MNAOs*	Partially functional	P. Efficiency= 27.8 P. Effectiveness = 18.3	Total = 57.04	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>Quirino</b>	6	132	137	203	✓ PNAO*/ 6 MNAOs*	functional	P. Efficiency= 60 P. Effectiveness = 36	Total = 96	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>Aurora</b>	8	151	151	151	✓ PNAO*/no data on MNAO	functional	P. Efficiency= 48.6 P. Effectiveness = 18.3	Total = 76.91	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>Occ. Mindoro</b>	11	163	158	160	✓ PNAO*/ 11 MNAOs*	Substantially functional	P. Efficiency= 45.9 P. Effectiveness = 20.3	Total = 73.28	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>Palawan</b>	24	433	436	1,010	✓ PNAO*/ 23 MNAOs*	Substantially functional	P. Efficiency= 39.6 P. Effectiveness = 25.3	Total = 69.49	No data	No data	No data	No data



Province	Total No. of city/ muns	Total No. of brgys	No. of brgys with BNS	No. of BNS	✓ With/ ✗ W/out NAO * designated	Functionality of PNC	Overall performance in NPM based on MELLPI 2016		Budget for nutrition in 2017			
									Total Budget	PS	MOOE	Capital Outlay
Romblon	12	219	229	229	✓ PNAO*/ 12 MNAOs*	Substantially functional	P. Efficiency= 53.1 P. Effectiveness = 26.8	Total = 82.16	No data	No data	No data	No data
Albay	18	720	376	446	✓ PNAO*/ 18 MNAOs*	Partially functional	P. Efficiency= 55.8 P. Effectiveness = 14.8	Total = 70.36	No data	No data	No data	No data
Cam. Norte	12	282	283	310	✓ PNAO*/ 12 MNAOs*	Partially functional	P. Efficiency= 34.9 P. Effectiveness = 18.3	Total = 60.21	No data	No data	No data	No data
Cam. Sur	37	1,063	226	246	✓ PNAO*/ 36 MNAOs*	Partially functional	P. Efficiency= 42.9 P. Effectiveness = 10.8	Total = 57.37	No data	No data	No data	No data
Catanduanes	11	315	364	545	✓ PNAO*/ 11 MNAOs*	Functional	P. Efficiency= 51.4 P. Effectiveness = 14.8	Total = 67.37	56,232,328	40,424,890	14,642,528	1,164,910
Masbate	21	550	448	468	✓ PNAO*/ 21 MNAOs*	Functional	P. Efficiency= 47.9 P. Effectiveness = 12.8	Total = 64.56	No data	No data	No data	No data
Aklan	17	327	383	330	✓ PNAO*/ 21 MNAOs*	Functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Antique	18	590	546	590	✓ PNAO*/ 18 MNAOs*	Functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Capiz	17	473	355	366	✓ PNAO*/ 18 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Negros Occ.	32	662	656	754	✓ PNAO*/ 32 MNAOs*	Functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Bohol	48	1109	1174	1180	✓ PNAO*/ 48 MNAOs*	Partially functional	P. Efficiency= 46.9 P. Effectiveness = 29.3	Total = 76.1	No data	No data	No data	No data

Province	Total No. of city/muns	Total No. of brgys	No. of brgys with BNS	No. of BNS	✓ With/ ✗ W/out NAO * designated	Functionality of PNC	Overall performance in NPM based on MELLPI 2016		Budget for nutrition in 2017			
									Total Budget	PS	MOOE	Capital Outlay
Negros Or.	25	557	No data	No data	✓ PNAO*/ 25 MNAOs*	Partially functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Biliran	8	132	646	710	2 PNAOs*/7 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
E. Samar	23	597	546	595	✓ PNAO*/ 21 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
N. Samar	24	569	476	550	✓ PNAO*/ 24 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Samar	26	951	1668	1855	✓ PNAO*/ 26 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Zamboanga del Norte	27	691	680	783	✓ PNAO*/ 27 MNAOs*	Substantially functional	P. Efficiency= 48.8 P. Effectiveness = 22.8	Total = 71.6	No data	No data	No data	No data
Zamboanga Sibugay	16	389	351	517	✓ PNAO*/ 2 MNAOs*	Substantially functional	P. Efficiency= 59.5 P. Effectiveness = 30.8	Total = 90.3	No data	No data	No data	No data
Bukidnon	22	464	479	663	✓ PNAO*/ 18 MNAOs*	Functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Lanao del Norte	23	506	77	100	✓ PNAO*/ 23 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Cotabato	19	543	666	727	✓ PNAO*/ 19 C/MNAOs*	Functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Sarangani	7	141	169	205	✓ PNAO*/ 7 MNAOs*	Partially functional	P. Efficiency= 46.9 P. Effectiveness = 29.3	Total = 76.1	86,809,458	No data	No data	No data
South Cotabato	12	225	235	503	✓ PNAO*/ 11 MNAOs*	Partially functional	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data
Sultan Kudarat	12	249	296	321	✓ PNAOs*/12 MNAOs*	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data

Province	Total No. of city/muns	Total No. of brgys	No. of brgys with BNS	No. of BNS	✓ With/ ✗ W/out NAO * designated	Functionality of PNC	Overall performance in NPM based on MELLPI 2016	Budget for nutrition in 2017			
								Total Budget	PS	MOOE	Capital Outlay
Agusan del Sur	14	314	399	490	✓ PNAO*/ 14 MNAOs*	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Lanao del Sur	40	1159	No data	No data	✓ PNAO*/ 24 MNAOs*	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Maguindanao	36	506	No data	No data	✓ PNAO*/ 26 MNAOs*	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Sulu	38	410	No data	No data	✓ PNAO*/ 27 MNAOs*	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tawi-Tawi	11	203	No data	No data	✓ PNAO*/ 2 MNAOs*	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Health  
NATIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL

WINNING THE WAR ON MALNUTRITION IN THE PHILIPPINES: A ROUND-TABLE EXPERIENCE  
(RTE) ON NUTRITION

NUTRITION PROFILE OF 36 PPAN FOCUS PROVINCES

Results of anthropometric assessment for 0-59 months old children

<b>2015 NNS results for 0-59 months (Source: FNRI-DOST)</b>			
Region	Province	Prevalence of stunting	Prevalence of wasting
CAR- CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	Abra	42.7	9.0
	Ifugao	42.8	4.2
	Mt. Province	38.2	5.9
REGION II- CAGAYAN VALLEY	Quirino	44.1	3.8
REGION III- CENTRAL LUZON	Aurora	39.2	17.3
REGION IV- MIMAROPA	Occ. Mindoro	53.9	6.9
	Palawan	39.6	12.4
	Romblon	44.7	6.5
REGION V- BICOL	Albay	37.5	10.5
	Cam. Norte	40.4	9.6
	Cam. Sur	37.4	6.7
	Catanduanes	58.0	11.2
	Masbate	48.0	9.1
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	Aklan	40.0	9.4
	Antique	44.7	13.6
	Capiz	40.2	4.5
	Negros Occ.	42.8	5.9

Legend: WHO cut-off for the severity of undernutrition among children below 5 years old by prevalence ranges

	Medium	High	Very high
<b>Stunting</b>	20-29 %	30-39 %	≥40 %
<b>Underweight</b>	10-19 %	20-29%	≥30%
<b>Wasting</b>	5-9 %	10-14 %	≥15%



Region	Province	Prevalence of stunting	Prevalence of wasting
REGION VII- CENTRAL VISAYAS	Bohol	39.1	8.5
	Negros Or.	40.0	5.6
	Biliran	42.8	14.3
	Eastern Samar	48.6	6.0
	Northern Samar	45.3	9.5
	Samar	52.9	5.1
REGION IX- ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	Zamboanga del Norte	41.4	7.3
	Zamboanga Sibugay	40.6	6.5
REGION X- NORTHERN MINDANAO	Bukidnon	37.6	3.4
	Lanao del Norte	45.0	4.3
REGION XII- SOCCSKSARGEN	Cotabato	38.9	7.3
	Sarangani	52.1	2.4
	South Cotabato	37.4	7.6
	Sultan Kudarat	41.3	6.9
CARAGA	Agusan del Sur	42.3	6.1
ARMM- AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MUSLIM MINDANAO	Lanao del Sur	49.0	5.2
	Maguindanao	45.6	5.9
	Sulu	40.9	14.2
	Tawi-Tawi	41.2	14.2

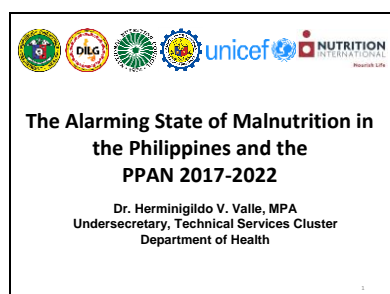
Legend: WHO cut-off for the severity of undernutrition among children below 5 years old by prevalence ranges

	Medium	High	Very high
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<b>Wasting</b>	5-9 %	10-14 %	≥15%



**Attachment 5. PowerPoint Presentation on “The Alarming State of Malnutrition in the Philippines and the PPAN 2017-2022**

Slide 1



Governors and mayors, vice-governors, Sanggunian member and other representatives of local government units, representatives of member agencies of the NNC Governing Board and the NNC Technical Committee, our development partners, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

My task this morning is to raise and ring the alarm bells on malnutrition, but also to raise hopes that something can be done about the problem.

Slide 2



There are three things I would like you to take away from my intervention this morning.

One, malnutrition is the enemy and this enemy is a serious threat to our country's development.

Two: Malnutrition starts in the first 1000 days of life of a child and this is the small window of opportunity to prevent all forms of malnutrition.

Three: We know what programs to implement, but we need to work together better.

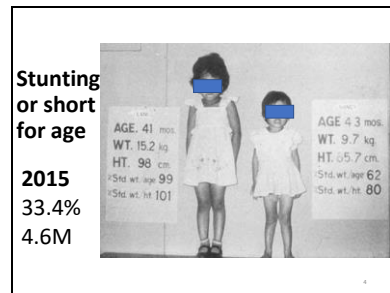
Slide 3



Now, let us know the enemy in its various forms.

**Winning the **Malnutrition** War: A Round-Table Experience on Nutrition**  
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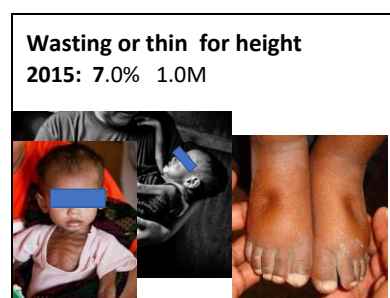
Slide 4



Form No. 1. Stunting or being short for age. The child on the right is older than the child on the left and is a clear picture of a stunted child.

The 2015 National Nutrition Survey of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute or FNRI reported that about one-third of our children under-five years old were stunted, that translates to about 4.6 million children.

Slide 5



Form No. 2 Wasting or being thin for height. This is the form of malnutrition that could result to death if not attended to.

The FNRI reported a wasting prevalence rate of 7% in 2015, which is equivalent to about 1M children under-five years old. This level is described as serious based on the standards of the World Health Organization.

Slide 6



Form No. 3 Overweight and obesity, which is more pronounced among adults based on the 2015 National Nutrition Survey.

Slide 7

**Micronutrient malnutrition**

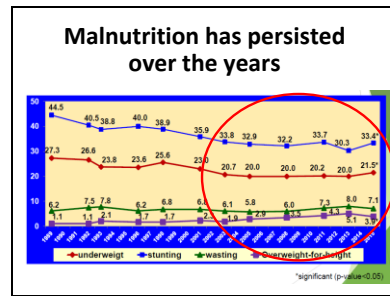
- Vitamin A deficiency
- Iron deficiency (although data available is on anemia)
- Iodine deficiency disorders

**Hunger and food insecurity**

Form Nos 4 and 5 are on deficiencies in vitamin A, iron, and iodine; and hunger and food insecurity. on the 2015 National Nutrition Survey.

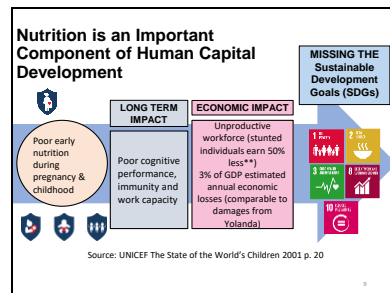
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Slide 8



And the sad situation is, malnutrition has persisted over the years, with very little changes between 2005 and present.

Slide 9



We are concerned about these nutritional problems because of their effects on child development and the associated long-term impact of poor cognitive and educational performance, immunity, and eventual work capacity, and the risk to developing dreaded diseases.

In terms of economic impact to the country, we will have an unproductive work force that will ultimately affect our gross domestic product or GDP.

A study on the economic impact of malnutrition estimates that 3% of GDP is lost annually, comparable to the damage from Typhoon Yolanda.

And ultimately, we may miss again the sustainable development goals and our dream of Ambisyon 2040.

Slide 10

**Stunting**

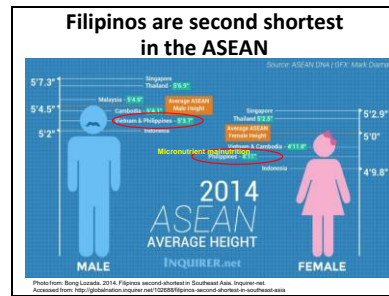
Now, let me go back to stunting which is one of the more prevalent and serious forms of malnutrition in the country/



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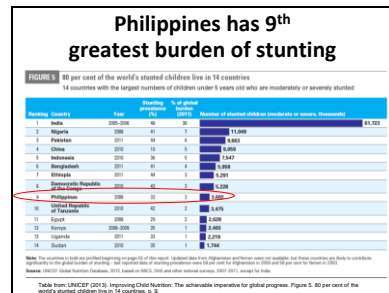
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Slide 11



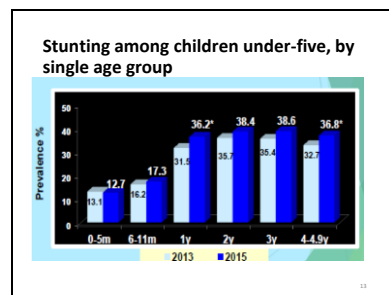
With our stunting situation, Filipino males and females are the second shortest in the ASEAN Region.

Slide 12



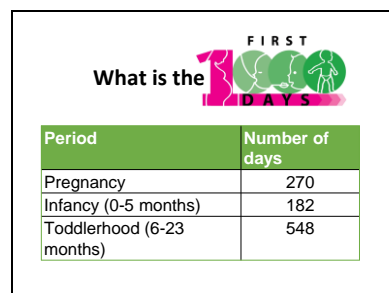
and 9<sup>th</sup> in the global burden of stunting, and 10<sup>th</sup> in global burden of wasting.

Slide 13



And if we review our data on stunting, stunting among one-year olds is about twice the level of infants 0-11 months old. Stunting remains high among the rest of the age groups of under-five children. Note too that even at the early age of less than a year old, stunting is already at double digit.

Slide 14

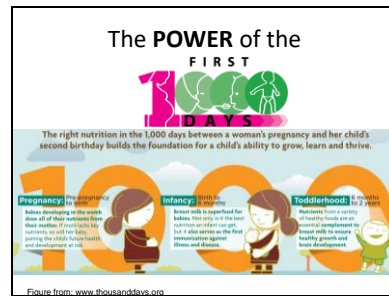


Therefore, the focus of action should really be on two fronts, first, reducing stunting among the infants 0-11 months old and second, preventing the increase in the first year of life.

To do these, we should therefore act now and our action should focus on the first 1000 days of life or the period from pregnancy up to the first two years of life.

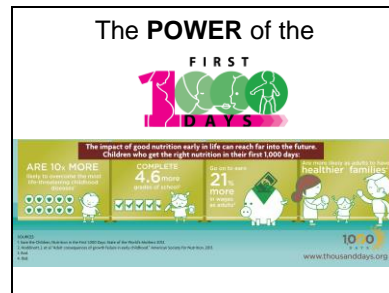
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Slide 15



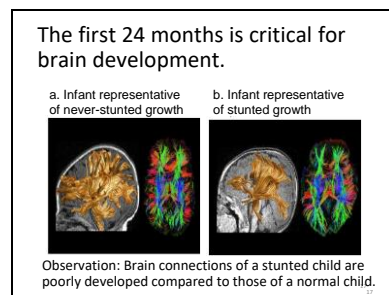
The right nutrition in the first 1000 days builds the foundation for a child's ability to grow. Learn, and thrive.

Slide 16



And investments in this critical period of the child life, are found to be worth every centavo that is invested in terms of overcoming life-threatening diseases, school performance, income and productivity and over-all health and well-being.

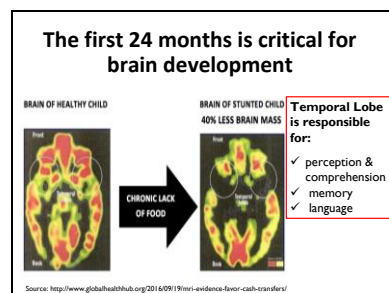
Slide 17



And a very compelling reason for the focus on the first 1000 days is the effect of good nutrition on brain development.

Note two differences: the connections and the mass. The brain on the left is that of an infant who has never been stunted and on the right the brain of an infant representative of stunted growth. And the conclusion is: a stunted child has brain connections that are poorly developed when compared to those of a normal child. Considering these pictures, we can say that indeed, stunting is scary! And note, eighty percent (80%) of brain development happens in the first three years of life.

Slide 18

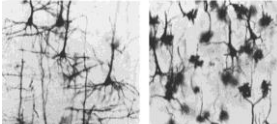


Let me show you more scare pictures. The brain of a malnourished child is smaller compared to the brain of a normal child. And part of the brain mass of a malnourished child is lost. For this illustration, the part of the brain that was affected has something to do with comprehension, memory, and language.

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# Undernourished brains have less complex or abnormal neurons

Well-nourished infant      Undernourished infant



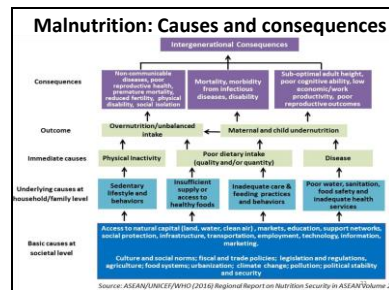
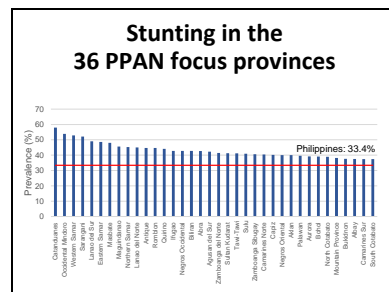
**Typical brain cells**  
Extensive branching

**Impaired brain cells**  
Limited branching  
Abnormal, shorter branches  
Abnormal, shorter branches

Source: Costelloe ME, O'Keefe L, Benavente S, Froese R, Naylor JA, & Coleman M (2010) Synaptic development in neonates of infants with early postnatal B6 undernutrition. *Pediatric Neurology* 43: 457-464

## Stunting and Brain Development

- Poor nutrition during the first 1000 days leads to poor cognitive ability
- Do we still remember how many children are stunted in our country? **4.6 million**



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PPAN 12 programs are evidence-based and tailored to address all forms of malnutrition	
1.	Infant and young child feeding
2.	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
3.	National Dietary Supplementation Program
4.	National Nutrition Promotion Program for Behavior Change
5.	Micronutrient supplementation
6.	Mandatory food fortification
7.	Nutrition in emergencies
8.	Overweight and Obesity Management and Prevention Program
9.	Nutrition-sensitive program
10.	Mobilization of LGUs for nutrition outcomes
11.	Policy development for food and nutrition
12.	Strengthened management support to PPAN 2017-2022

These actions could be along the 12 programs under the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition, that drew inspiration from the essential programs as provided for in the Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Malnutrition. And the evidence is a coverage of 90% of the population can save at least 15% of under 5 child deaths and avert a fifth of all stunting.

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Continuum of care in the First 1000 days		
		
<b>Pregnancy</b>	<b>0-5 months</b>	<b>6-23 months</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ At least 4 pre-natal visits in three trimesters (2-1-1)</li> <li>✓ 180 tablets of Iron-folic acid supplementation</li> <li>✓ Balanced protein-energy dietary supplementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Promotion and support for exclusive breastfeeding</li> <li>✓ Management of childhood illnesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Promotion and support for age-appropriate complementary feeding with continued breastfeeding</li> <li>✓ Micronutrient supplementation</li> <li>✓ Management of childhood illnesses</li> </ul>
Supportive services: Food fortification • Growth monitoring • Reproductive health • Psychosocial support • Social protection • Poverty reduction strategies		

The continuum of care in the first 1000 days include those related to nutrition and these are standard services provided by government during the first 1000 days and are consistent with the 10 evidence-based interventions identified by the Lancet Series.

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Status of our care in the first 1000 days		
	<b>Pregnancy</b>	<b>0-5 months</b>
<b>Standard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ At least 4 pre-natal visits in three trimesters (2-1-1)</li> <li>✓ 180 tablets of Iron-folic acid supplementation</li> <li>✓ Balanced protein-energy dietary supplementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Exclusive breastfeeding</li> </ul>
<b>Compliance</b>	86.5% PW have at least 4 pre-natal visits in three trimesters Less than half of pregnant women take 180 tablets of Iron-folic acid supplementation No program for balanced protein-energy dietary supplementation for pregnant women	28.3% Exclusive breastfeeding
<b>Results</b>	24.7% Nutritionally at-risk pregnant women 25.2% Anemic pregnant women 23.2% Low birth weight	12.7% Stunted children 0-5 months 17.3% stunted children 6-11 months 36.2% stunted children 12-23 months

However, national statistics show that more should be done to improve services for the first 1000 days specifically for pre-natal care, iron-folic acid supplementation, and dietary supplementation, among others. And these shortfalls are possibilities for investment of both national and local governments.

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Status of our care in the first 1000 days	
•	Linkage of those in the first 1000 days to actions to address the underlying and basic causes of stunting, e.g.
•	Improving physical and economic access to food
•	Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilets, and personal hygiene practices
•	Improving family planning services

In addition, there is a need to ensure that other services that address lack of food in the home, poor health environment, large family size are purposely linked to families with members in the first 1000 days. And this convergence at the household and community levels is best done by LGUs.



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**First 1000 days, stunting and other forms of malnutrition**

An effective delivery of required programs in the first 1000 days can prevent most if not all forms of malnutrition from stunting, wasting, obesity and micronutrient deficiencies

The Philippines is producing children affected by stunting and other forms of malnutrition in large part because we are not meeting the standards required by the first 1000 days

In conclusion, let me note that an effective delivery of required programs in the first 1000 days can prevent most if not all forms of malnutrition from stunting, wasting, obesity and micronutrient deficiencies, and the Philippines is producing children affected by stunting and other forms of malnutrition in large part because we are not meeting the standards required by the first 1000 days.

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**Take-away to defeat the enemy**

1. Stunting and its effects are largely irreversible by the end of the 24<sup>th</sup> month of the child
2. The window of opportunity in addressing the malnutrition in the Philippines is the first 1000 days. We need to recognize the power of the first 1000 days
3. Almost all programs required for the first 1000 days are already being implemented in the Philippines

In conclusion, let me note several points:

One stunting and its effects are irreversible by the end of the 24 months of the child.

Two, the window of opportunity to address malnutrition is in the first 1000 days.

Three, almost all programs for the first 1000 days are being implemented

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**Take-away to defeat the enemy**

4. However, the **scale** and the **compliance** to standards are inadequate
5. The planning and budgeting of the 12 programs of PPAN in the 36 focus provinces for 2019-2022, all impacting to support the children of all ages, adolescents but most importantly the mothers and children in the first 1000 days period.

But we need to improve scale and compliance to standards if we want to win the war against malnutrition.

To do this, we need to tap into our local systems for planning and budgeting.

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**March to victory**

Together our 36 provinces with the highest prevalence of stunting have the financial resources and national expertise to reduce malnutrition in the country by end 2022 and the next PPAN cycle.

Today, we march together, side by side to win the war against malnutrition

Let us then march together to win this war against malnutrition.

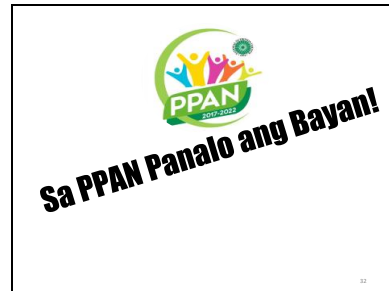
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Salamat po . . . Tandaan, sa PPAN  
panalo ang bayan!

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Tandaan, sa PPAN panalo ang bayan!

Thank you.

**Attachment 6. Summary of Evaluation Results**

(N=66)

Category	Please check the appropriate box.			
	Excellent	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Poor
<b>I. Preparation for the activity</b>				
1. The invitation was provided on time.	23	35	5	
2. I was given enough information on administrative matters pertaining to the activity (e.g. advisory, transportation, accommodation, among others)	15	35	10	
<b>II. During the activity</b>				
<b>A. Content and delivery</b>				
1. Objectives of the activity were clearly defined and met.	36	26	2	
2. The topics covered were relevant and useful.	41	23		
3. The activity methodologies used were appropriate.	37	27		
4. There was sufficient opportunity for interactive participation.	30	32	2	
5. The schedule for the activity provided sufficient time to cover all of the proposed activities.	26	33	5	
6. The resource materials were available, adequate and appropriate.	34	28	2	
<b>B. Resource Person/s and Facilitator/s</b>				
<b>Dr. Herminigildo V. Valle</b> Undersecretary of Health <i>The Alarming State of Malnutrition in the Philippines and PPAN 2017-2022</i>				
1. He is well-prepared and knowledgeable on the topic/session.	35	27	1	

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Category	Please check the appropriate box.			
	Excellent	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Poor
2. He was able to draw and sustain interest of the participants.	33	28	1	
3. He was able to address questions/issues correctly and appropriately.	29	29	2	
4. He adequately utilized variety of activity methods.	30	28	3	
5. He is appropriately dressed.	32	30		
<b>Dr. Azucena M. Dayanghirang</b> Deputy Executive Director, National Nutrition Council <i>Host, Panel Discussion: Local Actions to Address Malnutrition in the Philippines</i>				
1. She is well-prepared and knowledgeable on the topic/session.	39	25	1	
2. She was able to draw and sustain interest of the participants.	39	25		
3. She was able to address questions/issues correctly and appropriately.	36	26		
4. She adequately utilized variety of activity methods.	34	27	1	
5. She is appropriately dressed.	33	24	1	
<b>Mr. David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez</b> Governor and Chair, Provincial Nutrition Committee, Province of Quezon <i>Panelist, Local Actions to Address Malnutrition in the Philippines</i>				
1. He is well-prepared and knowledgeable on the topic/session.	53	11	1	
2. He was able to draw and sustain interest of the participants.	51	13	1	
3. He was able to address questions/issues correctly and appropriately.	53	12		
4. He adequately utilized variety of activity methods.	48	18		



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Category	Please check the appropriate box.			
	Excellent	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Poor
5. He is appropriately dressed.	41	10	1	
<b>Mr. Junie E. Cua</b> Governor and Chair, Provincial Nutrition Committee, Province of Quirino <i>Panelist, Local Actions to Address Malnutrition in the Philippines</i>				
1. He is well-prepared and knowledgeable on the topic/session.	50	14		
2. He was able to draw and sustain interest of the participants.	46	17		
3. He was able to address questions/issues correctly and appropriately.	51	13		
4. He adequately utilized variety of activity methods.	46	17		
5. He is appropriately dressed.	49	13		
<b>III. Activity venue (refer to the standard requirement for activity venue)</b>				
1. Function room	44	17	2	
2. Food	32	25	3	
3. Accommodation	30	18	4	
4. The staff provided quality service (responsive to the needs of the clients)	29	27	2	
5. Equipment/facilities	30	31	1	
<b>Overall Rating (Only 34 answered this item)</b>	17	17		