

The Joint Annual Assessment report

Philippines 2021



Scaling Up
NUTRITION

ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST



PHOTOS: UNICEF



Philippines: Submission #8

The report has been finalised

Yes

1.1 The SUN Focal Point and multi-stakeholder platform: Submission #48

SUN Focal Point/Country Coordinator

Name:

Azucena M. Dayanghirang, MD, MCH, CESO III

Gender:

Female

Contact details:

+63 920 928 0484

Position of SUN Focal Point/Country Coordinator within government

Title:

Assistant Secretary and Executive Director

Contracting Ministry:

National Nutrition Council - Department of Health

Reporting to (name and title):

Francisco T. Duque III, Secretary of Health, Department of Health

In-country recognised title of MSP**Title of MSP:**

National Nutrition Council Governing Board and its Technical Committee

Upload membership list, if available:

[UPDATED DIRECTORY NNC TC AND GB FEBRUARY 2022_0.rtf](#) (201.54 KB)

Stated function of the MSP**What is the stated function of the MSP?**

Formulate overall nutrition plans and policies, and coordinate the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of various nutrition and related programs.

Upload terms of reference (ToR) & structure, if available:

[Executive Order 234 NNC GB and TC functions \(MSP\)_0.pdf](#) (285.8 KB)

MSP membership

Does the MSP membership include humanitarian, resilience, and disaster risk reduction actors?

Yes

If yes, which positions within the Government do these members occupy? Please explain:

1. Department of National Defense – Office of Civil Defense (DND-OCD) – implementing arm of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

The OCD shall have the primary mission of administering a comprehensive national civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program by providing leadership in the continuous development of strategic and systematic approaches as well as measures to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks to hazards and manage the consequences of disasters.

2. National Nutrition Council (NNC) – Chair of the Nutrition Cluster

One of the efforts of the government in response to emergencies and disasters is the cluster approach which was officially adopted by the Philippines in 2007; with its adoption some functions have been permanently integrated into government agencies which includes sectoral coordination mechanisms, with a mandate to address both emergency response and preparedness. These mechanisms are referred to nationally as ‘clusters’ which focuses on preparedness in normal times and respond to all emergencies when they hit. Under the Health Cluster, the Nutrition Cluster is spearheaded by the National Nutrition Council with UNICEF as co-lead agency. Nutrition Cluster was also organized in the seventeen regions by the NNC Regional Offices, which also provide technical support to Local Nutrition Committees who also serve as the Local Nutrition Clusters during emergencies.

The Nutrition Cluster aims to ensure that the nutritional status of affected population especially the most vulnerable groups, e.g. infants, children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, older persons, persons with disabilities, and people with debilitating conditions, will not worsen or deteriorate due to the impact of emergency and disaster through the linking with other cluster groups and establishing capacities at all levels. The Nutrition Cluster supports and does not replace existing national capacities. It contributes to coordination mechanisms on the ground. With this, various local governments throughout the country should establish nutrition cluster at the regional, provincial, municipal, city and

barangay levels.

The Local Nutrition Clusters operationalize the Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) program under the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022. This program aims to capacitate the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees (LDRRMC) and Local Nutrition Clusters to integrate nutrition in their DRRM plan in their local government units. This capacity enables the LGUs to protect and prevent the worsening of the nutritional status of the vulnerable population during emergencies. Further, a fully functional information management system was also developed by the NNC and the Department of Health's Health Emergency Management Bureau, in close coordination with members of the national and local nutrition clusters to facilitate timely and appropriate nutrition response.

3. Department of Health (DOH)

a. Health Emergency Management Bureau – lead of the Health Cluster, member of the National Nutrition Cluster

Among its functions are to ensure the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Health – Nutrition in Emergencies (DRRM-H-NiE) Plan in the DRRM-H plan, in coordination with NNC; provide assistance in the form of human resource, operation center, and health emergency logistics (including human milk bank) during emergencies and disasters); provide technical assistance along development of policies and guidelines and capacity building on NiE; and collaborate in the planning system for health emergencies and addressing health and nutrition concerns during disasters and emergencies.

b. Disease Prevention and Control Bureau – member of the Nutrition Cluster

Its functions are to provide technical assistance in the development of policies and guidelines on nutrition management in emergencies and disasters; issue relevant policies and protocols relevant to the delivery of quality health services, including nutrition interventions included in the minimum service package; ensure the availability and access of nutrition commodities among priority groups; and support the provision of interventions for vulnerable groups, particularly pregnant women, lactating mothers, children 0-59 months, adolescents, and other nutritionally at-risk individuals.

4. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Vice-Chair for Preparedness under National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); member of the

DILG is tasked to lead the disaster risk reduction and management plan implementation; issue directives to LGUs on strict implementation of the provisions of NiE and related policies; ensure LGU compliance through monitoring activities; assist in building the capacities of LGUs for NiE; and ensure LGU provision of temporary livelihood during emergencies and disasters.

5. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) – Vice-Chair for Response under NDRRMC; member of the Nutrition Cluster; leads both Food and Non-Food Items Cluster (FNI) and Camp Coordination and Management Cluster (CCMC) during the response phase of disasters and emergencies

Among its functions are to provide the necessary logistics support for the procurement, storage, transport and distribution of relief goods and other food aid to affected communities; augment the logistics for food aid at the different localities; disseminate guidelines on the provision of family packs and breastmilk to affected families; monitor and coordinate the distribution of relief foods or food donations; set up breastfeeding room in evacuation centers/camps and provide safe spaces for mothers, women and children, and older persons; and ensure that Milk Code provisions and relevant DOH policies are implemented.

6. Department of Science and Technology (DOST) – Vice Chair for Prevention and Mitigation under NDRRMC. Food and Nutrition Research Institute under DOST is a member of the Nutrition Cluster.

The FNRI functions to provide relevant nutrition survey data for use as basis for policy recommendations during prevention and mitigation and preparedness phases; develop cycle menus for disaster and emergency situations for use for children 6-23 months of age, 24-59 months of age, school-age children, adolescents, adults from 19-59 years old, and older persons aged 60 and over; and conduct food and nutrition researches in support to nutrition in emergencies and disasters (such as development of new food products).

7. Department of Education (DepEd) – member of the Nutrition Cluster

Among the tasks of DepEd are to organize and train school health personnel as part of the disaster risk reduction and management teams in all DepEd Offices including schools; continue the regular school feeding program and health programs in cooperation with NGOs and other government agencies involved in providing health and nutrition services to children; ensure that learning continues during emergencies and disasters by following

guidelines on re-establishing and continuing educational activities; conduct information dissemination campaign on the importance of health and nutrition to learners, parents/guardians, and other caregivers; establish and maintain a database on the nutritional status of school children; and forge partnership with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to support the emergency school feeding, delivery of health and nutrition services including mental health, ensure hygiene practices and to support other education continuity related activities.

8. Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

The DICT has an integral role in cascading timely, accurate and reliable information in times of disasters with its programs and projects such as the Government Emergency Communications System (GECS) and its strong partnership with the Rapid Emergency Telecommunications Team (RETT).

9. Department of Agriculture (DA)

The DA contributes to increasing the resilience of the agriculture communities through the development of climate change-sensitive technologies, establishment of climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure and climate responsive food production systems, and provision of support services to the most vulnerable communities.

The DA established the DA Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operation Center (DA-DRRM OpCen) which focuses on disaster risk reduction and management, dissemination of climate information, early warning and monitoring as well as quick response and rehabilitation, and recover support to affected areas.

10. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

The DTI is mandated of ensuring the supply of basic necessities and prime commodities in calamity/disaster affected areas as well as ensuring stable price levels during such events.

It also engages the private sector such as the micro, small and medium enterprises or MSMEs on disaster risk management activities.

11. Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

The DBM shall ensure the timely issuance of budget release for Local Disaster Risk Reduction

Management Fund (LDRRMF) which shall support the disaster risk reduction management activities such as, but not limited to the pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchase of disaster response and rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and payment of premiums on calamity insurance.

12. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

DOLE provides emergency and livelihood assistance to workers displaced by calamities. It provides displaced workers immediate relief from the calamity by giving them income, and at the same time, enlist them for the rehabilitation, clearing and cleaning of their affected communities

13. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

As the country's socioeconomic planning agency and NDRRMC vice-chair for disaster rehabilitation and recovery, NEDA has been advocating for proper planning as a key to guide the recovery efforts and to build more resilient communities through improved structures, services, and governance.

14. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

The NCIP serves as the primary government agency through which ICCs/IPs can seek government assistance and as the medium, through which such assistance may be extended.

15. Non-government organizations (NGOs) / International Multilateral Organizations (IMOs) including UNICEF, WHO, WFP, Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition Security (PhilCAN), Save the Children, Samaritan's Purse, Plan International, Child Fund, etc.

NGOs or IMOs complement and coordinate government efforts specifically along the following concerns: coordination and engagement via partnerships or established mechanisms with the LGU to augment nutrition services especially in surge capacity; nutrition-related emergency and disaster preparedness activities such as technical and logistical support in developing policies, guidelines, and tools for response operations;; organization and LGU implementation of community-based health and nutrition programs in times of emergencies and disasters such as provision of RUTF and RUSF; nutrition information, education, and communication; intensifying food relief services; establishment and operation of a systematic processing and marketing facility for a wide selection of food and other related products for feeding programs during emergencies and disasters; capacity building for effective nutrition management in emergencies and disasters, as well as in normal times; and assist in stress debriefing,

counseling, transportation assistance, medical or hospitalization support, burial assistance, among others.

1.2 Nutrition governance: Submission #46

National multi-sectoral nutrition plan

Is a national multi-sectoral nutrition strategy, plan or results framework available?

Yes

Upload documents:

- [FINAL PPAN 2017-2022.pdf](#) (3.93 MB)

Costed National Nutrition Plan (NNP)

Is your National Nutrition Plan (NNP) costed?

Yes

If different to above, name and dates:

The results framework of the PPAN was completed however, the investment plan with costing was not. Although the costing of the entire 6-year cycle of PPAN was not completed, some agencies like DA, DSWD, and DepEd included costing in their commitments while some others were not able to identify.

Upload documents:

- [FINAL PPAN 2017-2022 0.pdf](#) (3.93 MB)

Sub-national nutrition stakeholders**Does a structure exist for the coordination of nutrition stakeholders at the sub-national level?**

Yes

Name of sub-national coordination structure:

The functions and multi-sectoral composition of the NNC are replicated at subnational levels. Regional, provincial, city, municipal and barangay nutrition committees are organized to manage and coordinate the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local hunger-mitigation and nutrition action plan as a component of the local development plan.

Local chief executives serve as chairpersons. Nutrition action officers are designated or appointed to attend to the day-to-day operations of the local nutrition program. In addition, there are also other local committees that include/provide nutrition activities/services.

There are also sub-groups under the Regional Nutrition Committee that also push forward themes at the subnational level include ECCD-TWG, IYCF-TWG, LNEWS-TWG which all support national advocacies. For instance, the Regional and Local Bantay ASIN Task Force monitors the supply and distribution of adequately iodized salt within the region to contribute to the reduction of prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD).

Selected regions in the Philippines have also launched regional SUN Networks in 2021 to engage the academe, private sector, business, and civil society present in the region to work collectively and collaboratively for greater impact in addressing malnutrition in the area. These are regions 1, 2, 4A, 4B, 6, 7, 9, 10, and Caraga. Follow-through activities are currently being undertaken to identify and monitor commitments of the stakeholders aligned to the PPAN.

Upload ToRs or diagram, if available:

{Empty}

Nutrition monitoring system

Is a nutrition information and monitoring system functioning to record actions and monitor progress towards achieving national nutrition targets?

Yes

Upload the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework:

[PPAN Results Framework_for updates 240222.xlsx](#) (65.54 KB)

Nutrition communication plan

Is a nutrition advocacy or nutrition communication plan (or a plan in which nutrition features prominently) available?

Yes

Upload the nutrition advocacy or nutrition communication plan:

- [FINAL - IYCF SBCC Plan Report 2020.pdf](#) (1.5 MB)
- [NSIPCO~1.PDF](#) (239.74 KB)

1.3 Emergency preparedness and response:

Submission #45

Crisis requiring humanitarian assistance

In the last 12 months, has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?

Yes

Upload current plans, including national COVID-19 response plans, even if there is currently no specific reference to nutrition:

- [HNPREV~1.PDF](#) (545.14 KB)
- [Line of Operations.xlsx](#) (55.35 KB)
- [NAP COVID-19 March 2020.pdf](#) (17.14 MB)

Multi-stakeholder platform in emergencies

Does the multi-stakeholder platform include all relevant stakeholders to holistically protect and promote nutrition, including humanitarian, resilience, and disaster risk reduction actors?

Most

SUN Focal Point in emergencies

Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures?

Yes

1.4 Section 1 Summary: Submission #41

Section 1 Summary

Nutrition governance systems and structures are institutionalised within the government:

3

More information:

The National Nutrition Council Governing Board, as the highest policy making and coordinating body on nutrition, its Technical Committee and various Technical Working Groups (TWG), continue to serve as the multisectoral platforms for coordinating nutrition actions and improvements as per Executive Order (EO) No. 234, series of 1987. The Technical Committee members has been expanded to include the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) per Presidential Directives issued on 4 October 2017 during the 19th Cabinet Meeting, in view of their contribution to the Dietary Supplementation Program of the PPAN 2017-2022.

The NNC Secretariat extends its mandates up to the regional level with currently 17 NNC Regional Offices where the NNC is basically composed of two (2) permanent technical personnel namely: the Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator (RNPC) and Nutrition Officer III. In 2021, most of the NNC Regional offices were able to hire additional staff on a temporary

status to beef up/support the human resource requirements and the program demands. In 2021, the workforce at the NNC-CO was increased due to additional Job Order (JO) personnel hired to assist in several projects of the NNC. For each region, a Regional Nutrition Committee (RNC) was organized as the mirror image of the NNC Governing Board with the regional director of the DOH as the chairperson while the members come from the regional counterparts of the GB members. The RNC can choose their private sector representative depending on its relevance to the Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN).

The governance system is linked to the nutrition offices at the sub-national levels. At present there are only 48% of provinces and cities have Nutrition Offices, only 24% have full-time Nutrition Action Officers (NAOs), and 35% have full-time Nutrition Program Coordinators. On the other hand, only 19% component cities/municipalities LGUs (C/MLGUs) are with Nutrition Offices; only 8% have full time nutrition action officers and 4% with support staff for nutrition.

The relevance of the PPAN 2017-2022 is strong at higher levels of government and diminishes as it is cascaded down. Regional, provincial, and largely municipal levels readily identified stunting as a nutrition concern in their localities, understood its consequences for child health and development, and aligned their nutrition action plans with the PPAN's strategic thrusts to combat stunting. At the barangay level, a main site of nutrition program implementation, local policymakers, and implementers did not readily identify stunting concerns or understand it as a key preventable and reversible nutrition issue. As such, nutrition action plans demonstrated less alignment with the PPAN's strategic thrusts.

Sustainability of nutrition planning processes at higher levels appears strong. Sustained performance in nutrition planning and implementation at lower levels of government are susceptible to issues related to governance, funding, management, and human resources. Operationalization of nutrition action plans largely relies on the interests of Local Chief Executives (LCEs) who often do not actively participate in nutrition planning. This lack of LCE involvement in local nutrition committees may reflect a lack of interest in or prioritization of nutrition, which can be validated by analyzing related LGU budget allocations and expenditures. Where political and financial support exists, accountability mechanisms and incentives may not be strong enough to ensure good performance over time.

Various advocacy activities have resulted to improvements on LCEs' involvement in local nutrition committees; however, their focus and the LGU resources have shifted to efforts related to addressing the COVID-19 pandemic.

More information:

Annually, the Office of the President approves the legislation on General Appropriations Act, which defines the annual expenditure program of the national government and all its instrumentalities. This includes the budget for nutrition governance systems and structures, such as for coordination meetings, among others.

The annual Local Budget Memorandums (LBMs) issued by DBM since 2018 enjoins the LGUs to align their programs, projects, and activities with the priorities of the National Government, specifically those embodied under the updated PDP for 2017-2022 — one of which is the PPAN 2017-2022.

The programs of LGUs that are budgeted by the government was guided by DILG-DOH JMC No. 2019-001 which enjoins all LGUs and barangays to integrate nutrition programs, projects and activities specified in PPAN 2017-2022 in their local development plans and investment programs.

There are also advocacy activities which encourage key LGU actors to strengthen their LGU nutrition programs.

These activities aimed to increase appreciation of the PPAN, engage LCEs, BNS, and other nutrition committee members to implement programs to achieve PPAN targets, and identify and share good practices of high-performing local nutrition committees on managing nutrition programs. These advocacy activities take advantage of the opportunities provided by the Supreme Court (SC) Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia Petitions, Executive Order No. 138, Series 2021, and the Local Budget Memorandum No. 82.

The NNC also utilizes the developed tools for conduct of Local Nutrition Action Planning and Annual Investment Programming workshops, which automatically computes the budgetary requirements of LGUs for specific projects and programs that are aligned with the PPAN. The tools were used in 2020 and 2021 during said virtual workshops.

There were also efforts done to determine the costing of the PPAN RFs through agency follow-ups and the “A Review of Public Expenditure for Nutrition in National Government Agencies in the Philippines (2017-2019)” conducted by the Philippine Institute of Development Studies.

Policy frameworks are in place and facilitating the acceleration of progress on nutrition:

4

More information:

The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition or PPAN is the country's framework for nutrition action and basis for collaboration among various stakeholders. The PPAN is further guided by a results framework for each intervention that reflects the projects and activities committed by the agencies, development partners, and other stakeholders. The PPAN focused areas adopted the 32 priority provinces of the Human Development Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC) which highlighted the link of nutrition improvement as a result of poverty reduction programs and vice versa thereby a major contributor to the overall quality of life of Filipinos.

To ensure the interconnectedness of PPAN 2017-2022 up to the grassroots level, the Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition 2019-2022, and the local nutrition action plans (LNAP) were formulated. Note though that while the PPAN guides the planning process, the results of nutrition assessment also served as basis for the LNAPs.

While the sub-national plans are formulated to address specific nutrition problems identified in the areas of jurisdiction, the process of formulation generally follows the results framework of the PPAN.

There are also many enabling laws and policies that have been passed to strengthen nutrition programs. These include RA 11148's Manual of Procedures which is designed to aid in strengthening the local government unit's (LGU's) integrated strategy to implement RA 11148 as well as several policies issued by the Department of Budget Management (Local Budget Memoranda 80 and 81).

An advocacy strategy is in place and facilitating the acceleration of progress on nutrition:

3

More information:

Various advocacy activities are part of the annual workplan of the NNC Secretariat. At the national level, advocacy meetings or dialogues are held with potential partners and stakeholders (government, non-government, civil society, business sector) for support and assistance. At the regional level, advocacy activities include meetings with the local chief

executives, members of the local council and local nutrition committees are carried out in various local government units. These are supported with advocacy materials such as flyers, brochures and collaterals. Given the pandemic situation, however, it is necessary to develop advocacy materials and campaigns to reach the general public and remote places via online and offline channels.

Strengthening of LGU nutrition program implementation through the creation of the nutrition offices and inclusion of dietary supplementation programs in LGU budgets are among the advocacy activities (e.g. dialogues with LCEs and the youth sector) conducted at both national and regional levels.

The Nutriskwela Community Radio Network Program also serves as advocacy vehicle which promote nutrition and development in priority development areas using radio as channel of communication.

Other advocacy efforts are as follows:

- The nutrition cluster and the DOH have formulated guidelines/memo on the continued delivery of nutrition services during the pandemic.
- The DSWD issued a memorandum circular recommending inclusion of healthy food commodities in the food packs.
- DOH, NNC and UNICEF developed infographics which are then downloaded to LGUs
- Nutrition International: Included in their COVID module facilitators guide specific nutrition messages such as for pregnant women to observe to have safe pregnancy, practice exclusive breastfeeding.

2.1 Governance and coordination update: Submission #46

Multi-stakeholder platform meetings

How many times did the multi-stakeholder platform meet this year?

7

Upload minutes and/or notes, if available:

- [SIGNED~3.PDF](#) (425.86 KB)
- [SIGNED~1.PDF](#) (1.33 MB)
- [SIGNED~2.PDF](#) (1.06 MB)
- [TC2 HI~1.PDF](#) (330.99 KB)
- [TC3 HI~1.PDF](#) (277.31 KB)

Changes to the overall nutrition governance structure

Have any major changes been made to the overall nutrition governance structure at sub-national or national levels during the past year that have influenced how the overall system functions, positively or negatively?

No

2.2 This year's Joint Annual Assessment: Submission #45

Participants list

Upload participants list with details of organisations participating:

[2021 Philippine Scaling Up Nutrition Joint Assessment Workshop Participants.docx](#) (25.6 KB)

Stakeholder groups contributing to the JAA (in writing or during meeting)

Sectors represented

Agriculture, food, livestock, Health, Gender, women's affairs, social inclusion, Education, Water and sanitation, Social protection, Finance, Cabinet Secretariat, Economic and development, youth, interior and local government, indigenous peoples, research, statisticsetc.

Government ministries representing:

Agriculture, food, livestock:

Department of Agriculture,

Health:

Department of Health

Gender, women's affairs, social inclusion:

National Commission on Indigenous People

Education:

Department of Education

Water and sanitation:

Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development

Social protection:

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Finance:

Department of Budget and Management

Other ministry:

Philippine Statistics Authority,

National Youth Commission,

Food and Nutrition Research Institute - Department of Science and Technology

Department of the Interior and Local Government

Office of the President – Office of the Cabinet Secretariat

National Economic and Development Authority

Networks representing:**Civil society:**

1. Vitamin Angels
2. International Rice Research Institute
3. Save the Children Philippines, Inc.
4. Action Against Hunger
5. Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines
6. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
7. Nutrition International

Donors:

1. World Bank - Co-lead
2. GIZ Philippines

United Nations (UN):

1. UNICEF Philippines - Co-lead

2. World Food Programme Philippines
3. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
4. Food and Agriculture Organisation

Business:

1. AGREA Agricultural Systems International
4. Ayala Corporation
3. Century Pacific Food, Inc.
4. Nutridense Manufacturing Corporation
5. Pilipinas Shell Foundation
6. Sodexo On-site Services Philippines, Inc.
7. Unilever Philippines
8. Universal Robina Corporation
9. Standard Insurance Company Inc

Academia and science:

1. Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics (CODHEND)
2. Barangay Integrated Development Approach for Nutrition Improvement (BIDANI) Network
3. Nutritionist Dietitians Associations of the Philippines (NDAP)

Other:

{Empty}

Additional information

Upload meeting agenda, minutes, records, notes, presentations, action points, etc.:

{Empty}

In the case of networks that did not participate, please describe any efforts made to involve them, if they exist, or to encourage networks to be formed:

All network chairs, convenors, and their members were provided with an invitation letter signed by the SUN Philippines Focal Point. Moreover, the National Nutrition Council (NNC) held a preparatory meeting with the network chairs and convenors to discuss the proposed program of activities for the consultation, as well as to ensure participation and engagement of their members during the consultation series. Post SUNJA activity was held to evaluate the

conduct of the SUNJA in terms of achieving its objectives and in terms of evaluating the process. In addition, the highlights of the discussions, documentation of consultation and other process and the final reports were shared to agency partners and stakeholders as regular updates of the Techcom. Hence, those who did not participate in the various consultations and processes were informed and able to perform their respective assignments. Aside from meetings, the dissemination of 2020 SUNJA report was made through emails.

What worked well during the meeting in relation to strong participation, open discussions and questioning, facilitation, etc?

All participants actively participated during the breakout and plenary sessions of the virtual consultation.

If high-level influencers or decision-makers participated, describe how their presence was influential in accelerating progress:

The high-level decision makers were able to arrive with the top 3 priorities to pursue for 2022.

2.3 Reflection on progress: Submission #49

National nutrition targets

Do the meeting participants consider that the country is on-track to achieve its own key national nutrition targets (e.g., with reference to specific targets in the NNP/national development plan)?

An evaluation of achieving the key national nutrition targets is imperative since it is assumed that things have gotten worse because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the existing PPAN targets seem aggressive with current data showing a big disparity. However, it was rationalized that having aggressive targets is to call for more aggressive actions from all

stakeholders.

Consequently, the Socioeconomic Report on Nutrition that is still for finalization of NEDA, suggests that nutrition indicators are improving albeit insignificantly. Further, this is supported by the results of the Expanded National Nutrition Survey. The 2019 data shows that stunting and wasting are off track the targets. The prevalence of stunting among children under five sits at 28.8%. With an estimated 1.9% reduction per year on stunting, it is still far from the 2022 target of 21.4%. On the other hand, with an estimated reduction of 0.3% on wasting per year, the target of less than 5% on this indicator is more achievable with the 2019 data reflecting 5.8% prevalence. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Philippines adjusted the targets for stunting at 28.8% by 2022 and wasting at 9% by 2022 with a goal of preventing further increase despite increasing prevalence of hunger among households based on the Social Weather Survey. These data reports that although we are progressing on achieving nutrition outcomes, it is still insufficient to reach the Sustainable Development Goal number 2 which aims to end all forms of malnutrition and hunger. Data for the 2021 survey had been already collected, which the results are for dissemination within the year (2022).

With this, stakeholders had adopted strategies to keep their activities on track with the nutrition targets which includes but are not limited to calibration of targets yearly based on benchmarks and change assessment, implementation of leading activities despite the lagging measures and taking on regional approaches, and integration of nutrition in nutrition-sensitive programs like in agriculture and social protection. Meanwhile, other strategies are identified with the creation of report card reflecting their progress, setting up of sub-national multi-stakeholder platforms like that of the national level, and continuing to engage the LGUs as key implementing partner. It is also recognized that the inclusion of asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, and persons at risk of statelessness recognized by the Department of Justice to the target groups is to be considered as supported by Chapters 11 and 21 of the PDP and the DILG Memorandum Circular (MC) 2020-153.

The effectiveness of the activities and interventions are measured by changes in the PPAN results framework which is also included in the PDP results framework.

National implementation targets

If the information is available, is the country on-track with key national implementation (programming) targets?

Most of the indicators are off track vis a vis the PPAN targets. Nevertheless, key national implementation of interventions should be carried out to the next cycle of the PPAN to ensure sustainability.

The 2021 progress along the PPAN outcome targets and sub-outcome targets is yet to be established until the dissemination of the results of the 2021 expanded National Nutrition Survey.

National Nutrition Plan, or equivalent, monitoring data

Has the NNP monitoring data (or report) for last year been discussed during this JAA?

Yes, the accomplishments of agencies based on their commitments to the PPAN have been discussed during the Joint Annual Assessment through reporting of the status of priorities.

On another note, the PPAN Report to President containing the accomplishments along the PPAN Results Framework is currently being developed by the NNC Secretariat, set to be finalized during the first quarter of 2022. Further, the Office of the Cabinet Secretary is preparing a Report to the President containing the accomplishments of the IATF Zero Hunger key results areas, which are aligned with the PPAN.

Upload any relevant reports:

{Empty}

Specific achievement

Describe a specific achievement this year that is related to stronger governance and coordination:

The conduct of Virtual Round Table Discussion with Local Chief Executives (LCE) and Punong Barangay stirred up the efforts of LCEs along local governance on nutrition. This is in terms of securing investments to help achieve the outcome targets of the PPAN 2017-2022. (Mandanas ruling)

The NNC developed capacity building projects to strengthen nutrition governance using a peer learning approach. These are (1) Nutrition Champions Project, (2) Nutrition Shepherdng Project, and (3) Learning Hub for Enhanced and Revitalized Nutrition (LHEARN) Project. These technical assistance modalities are products of learnings from the Compendium of Action on Nutrition (CAN) in 2018.

The Nutrition Champions Project aims to mobilize high performing LCEs on nutrition to encourage fellow local chief executives. Year round, NNC regional offices engaged their nutrition champions to speak in various online fora to encourage LGUs to invest in nutrition.

In May 2021, the NNC piloted the implementation of LHEARN Project in CALABARZON (region 4A). The LHEARN Project is a capacity-building platform that facilitates sharing of knowledge and experiences along nutrition program management among LGUs.

Nutrition Shepherdng, on the other hand, involves guiding and mentoring low performing LGUs by a regional nutrition shepherdng team to enhance knowledge and skills on nutrition program management of the mentee.

Another key activity in 2021 was the conduct of a Webinar Executive Session on Creating an Enabling Environment for Nutrition Governance by the National Nutrition Council and Local Government Academy of the Department of the Interior and Local Government. The webinar series was attended by more than 300 local chief executives and their functionaries and stirred meaningful discussions on priority concerns along local nutrition program management. The stories of high performing LGUs on nutrition specifically on the First 1000 Days, integration of local nutrition action plans in local development plans and budgets, and presence of a nutrition office inspired other LGUs to scale-up their efforts on nutrition improvement.

The theme for 2021 Nutrition Month campaign “Malnutrisyon patuloy na labanan, First 1000

Days tutukan!” also called for sustained and robust support to the implementation of PPAN and LNAP programs to address all forms of malnutrition with focus on the first 1000 days of life strategy.

The Department of Health also launched the Manual of Procedures (MOPr) for the Republic Act 11148 or the First 1000 Days law. The MOPr aims to provide guidance to local government units (LGUs) for an integrated strategy to implement the RA 11148. The document also defines the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders across all levels (national to sub-national).

The International Institute for Rural Reconstruction also continued to advocate for stronger implementation of nutrition-sensitive programs by convening and organizing groups at the national and local levels. However, those agencies involved are limited to perform their mandates only.

2.4 Review last year’s priorities: Submission #48

Review last year’s priorities

Last year’s priority 1

Priority

Finalized and disseminated the PPAN results framework for levelling-up of commitments and action

Bottleneck expected to be addressed:

Finalization of the document, and consolidation of commitments and indicators from the participants

Have the agreed actions been implemented?

Yes. The PPAN document, including the results framework were finalized in 2021 and disseminated to stakeholders during the NNC TechCom meeting in October. It was also posted in the NNC website on 1 December 2021.

Have actions addressed the bottleneck?

Finalization of the document, and consolidation of commitments and indicators from the participants.

Last year's priority 2**Priority**

Developed a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy at national and subnational levels including development of innovative financing schemes for priority LGUs pursuant to RA 11148 or the First 1000 Days Law

Bottleneck expected to be addressed:

Development of the comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and development of innovative financing schemes for LGUs due to difficulty in gathering of commitments and monitoring reports on F1KD from national agencies and local government units.

Have the agreed actions been implemented?

Yes. The Comprehensive Resource Mobilization Strategy is part of the Manual of Procedures on F1KD

Conduct of workshops on integrating nutrition in development plans and investment programs of LGUs focusing on the first 1000 days have been conducted through the NNC Regional Offices during the reporting period.

Have actions addressed the bottleneck?

Development of the comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and development of innovative financing schemes for LGUs due to difficulty in gathering of commitments and monitoring reports on F1KD from national agencies and local government units.

Last year's priority 3

Priority

Expanded and strengthened the capacity of the nutrition organization at the national and sub-national levels including a) NNC Regional Offices, b) additional staff from the DOH in the HRH program for NNC regional offices; the Magna Carta for BNS and d) revised status of NAOs to become permanent positions both realized and secured, and 4) all SUN Networks organized and fully functional

Bottleneck expected to be addressed:

a and b) Strengthening the National Nutrition Council due to expanded roles and responsibilities through passage of laws such as RA 11148

c) Finalization of the legislative proposal for the amendment of Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1569 or the BNS Program

d) Finalization of the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) advocating for the

creation/strengthening of LGU nutrition offices

e) Organization of SUN Development Partners Network and SUN Academe Network; SUN Business Network operationalized

Have the agreed actions been implemented?

a and b) Yes. During the reporting period, the NNC's Executive Director position was upgraded to an Assistant Secretary level. Further, NNC's request for additional plantilla position was approved.

c) Yes. The drafted proposal is still being reviewed at NNC.

d) Yes. A consultation meeting with NEDA, DBM and DILG was held last 14 January 2022 to gather their recommendations on the JMC.

e) Yes. The Development Partners Network and SUN Academe Network were organized, and the terms of reference of the network have been drafted and approved; SUN Business Network have been conducting monthly meetings regularly, and is currently expanding its membership

Have actions addressed the bottleneck?

a and b) Strengthening the National Nutrition Council due to expanded roles and responsibilities through passage of laws such as RA 11148

c) Finalization of the legislative proposal for the amendment of Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1569 or the BNS Program

d) Finalization of the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) advocating for the creation/strengthening of LGU nutrition offices

e) Organization of SUN Development Partners Network and SUN Academe Network; SUN Business Network operationalized

Last year's priority 4

Priority

Strengthened PIMAM delivery for the achievement of PIMAM outcomes focusing on more efficient Supply Chain and effective Active Case Finding

Bottleneck expected to be addressed:

- a) Unreliable supply of PIMAM commodities, thus, affecting management of MAM and SAM
- b) Lack of effective case finding for acute malnutrition

Have the agreed actions been implemented?

- a) Yes, the Disease Prevention and Control Bureau (DPCB) has:
 - Created a dedicated team to coordinate with all concerned DOH offices to facilitate and monitor the procurement, delivery, FDA testing and distribution of PIMAM commodities to LGUs
 - The PIMAM commodities were also included in the Pharmaceutical Management Information System (PMIS) to monitor availability or stock outs in the health facility
 - Development partners like UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP) are tapped to fill in supply gaps through procurement of RUTF or commodities for alternative formulations and/or help in the delivery of PIMAM commodities especially during emergencies

UNICEF has also appointed a consultant to work with DPCB on improving the supply chain management, and enhance capability of the receiving LGUs to manage the PIMAM commodities received in terms of storage, inventory and distribution to health facilities

- b) Pilot testing of Family MUAC training to empower mothers and caregivers to monitor nutritional status of their children and know when to seek consultation in the health facility
- c) Use of OPT as an effective tool for identification and referral of MAM and SAM

Have actions addressed the bottleneck?

- a) The tapping of development partners like UNICEF and WFP worked as the

partner agencies were very responsive.

- The DPCB dedicated team is still in the process of streamlining their processes and still learning the technical and administrative nuances of procurement, delivery, FDA testing and distribution of commodities to LGUs. But the good thing is that there are designated people to look into the supply chain management
- The UNICEF consultant is currently facilitating the delivery of PIMAM commodities to LGUs especially those affected by disasters
- The PMIS commodity tracking has been affected by the COVID pandemic preventing the monitors to physically visit the health facilities to ascertain availability and stock outs of PIMAM commodities. However, they manage to collect information through virtual means

b) UNICEF has yet to report the results of the pilot testing but initial feedback show that mothers are interested to learn on how to monitor their child's nutritional status and some NGOs like Save the Children, World Vision, etc have also asked permission from DOH to use the Family MUAC training module in their project sites

- The Family MUAC training module has been reproduced ready for a wider distribution to the LGUs
- NNC is currently strengthening the eOPT to effectively identify and refer MAM and SAM cases to the OTCs/ITCs

Last year's priority 5

Priority

Established the comprehensive PPAN monitoring and evaluation system to include, but not limited to, physical and financial tracking, and results-based monitoring of the PPAN results framework

Bottleneck expected to be addressed:

Monitoring of targets of PPAN and budget for nutrition for evaluation purposes,

and for policy development, among others.

For nutrition-sensitive interventions, monitoring indicators are limited to the current indicators of the agencies involved.

Have the agreed actions been implemented?

An annual program implementation review (PIR) of the PPAN at the sub-national level was conducted and facilitated by the NNC Regional Offices which was attended by member agencies of the Regional Nutrition Committee and the nutrition action officers of LGUs. At the national level, the agencies were asked to submit annual accomplishment reports along the PPAN results framework to be consolidated and reported to the NNC Technical Committee.

There are nutrition-sensitive interventions collaboration between DTI, DA, FNRI, and NNC aimed to discuss on identifying the indicators for nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Have actions addressed the bottleneck?

Monitoring of targets of PPAN and budget for nutrition for evaluation purposes, and for policy development, among others.

For nutrition-sensitive interventions, monitoring indicators are limited to the current indicators of the agencies involved.

Recognising stakeholders for contributions

Can any specific stakeholder (ministry, region, network, etc.) be recognised for an exceptional contribution to accelerating progress in nutrition in the country?

Describe very briefly:

The Interagency Task Force on Zero Hunger (IATF-ZH) was created under the Executive Order No. 101, series of 2020. The body is composed of various government agencies and applies a whole-of government approach to eradicate hunger and achieve food security. The IATF-ZH

developed and launched the National Food Policy, which outlines national priorities based on comprehensive understanding of the problem of hunger and related issues. The NFP includes initiatives in ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable Agriculture. It identified six (6) specific Key Result Areas (KRA) and created Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for each, namely:

KRA 1: To review and rationalize existing policies, rules, and regulations related to Executive Order No. 101

KRA 2: To ensure Available and Affordable food

KRA 3: To secure Nutrition Adequacy

KRA 4: To secure Food Accessibility and Safety

KRA 5: To ensure Sustainable Food Systems, Resiliency and Food Stability for Emergencies

KRA 6: To ensure Information, Education, Awareness and People Participation

Pilipinas Kontra Gutom (PKG) is a private sector initiative as a response to the call to action of the Task Force on Zero Hunger. PKG was launched on 10 November 2020 as an advocacy group aimed to foster multisectoral collaboration from the different members of the government, academe, non-profit organizations, private corporations, and the public to address the roots of involuntary hunger – such as challenges in food production, distribution, and accessibility, hidden hunger and malnutrition. The PKG has been implementing different initiatives per workstream.

The National Nutrition Council also launched the Tutok Kainan Supplementation Program in 2020 as its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It operationalizes the RA 11148 or the First 1000 Days law, and aims to contribute to:

1. Prevent stunting among children 0-23 months old by improving the quality and quantity of food and nutrient intakes
2. Utilization of related ECCD F1K services among nutritionally at-risk pregnant women and children 6-23 months old in target Tutok Kainan program areas

2.5 Coming year's priorities: Submission #45

Coming year's priorities

Priority 1

Development and dissemination of Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028 and Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028 (including the operational and advocacy plans)

Priority 2

Budget tracking to monitor increase of investments in nutrition. Increasing and track investments in nutrition programs / PPAN interventions (both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive) via implementation of the developed comprehensive resource mobilization

Priority 3

Establish comprehensive PPAN monitoring and evaluation system to include, but not limited to, physical and financial tracking, and results-based monitoring of the PPAN results framework

Bottlenecks

Select the most appropriate bottleneck from the list:

Legislation development not progressing as planned, Tracking of financing not possible, Overlapping functions/roles of stakeholders

Legislation development not progressing as planned

Actions to address bottleneck:

Continue to identify champions in the Congress and Senate to support legislation being push through

Stakeholders responsible for action:

1. National Nutrition Council (NNC)
2. (LCPDF)

Challenge expected or capacity gap:

Legislations may not be that appealing or enticing, hence are not supported

Tracking of financing not possible**Actions to address bottleneck:**

- a. Continue collaboration with PIDS on the research for nutrition budget. There should be guidelines on tracking of financing.
- b. Cost-benefit analysis could also be considered.
- c. Policy enjoining all stakeholders to contribute their disbursements etc. like a nutrition audit

Budget-tagging may possibly be extended to LGUs and SUN Networks.

Stakeholders responsible for action:

1. National Nutrition Council (NNC)
2. Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

Challenge expected or capacity gap:

The budget-tagging is limited to NGAs. There is no established system yet for budget tracking.

Other

Actions to address bottleneck:

Streamlining of functions/roles by clear delineation of functions according to the PPAN.

Stakeholders responsible for action:

National Nutrition Council Secretariat

Challenge expected or capacity gap:

{Empty}

2.6 Section 2 Summary: Submission #44

Section 2 Summary

There is regular engagement in nutrition coordination by a range of key stakeholders:

3

More information:

The engagement is done through the regular meetings of the NNC Technical Committee (TechCom) and Governing Board (GB) where policies are being discussed before it is elevated to the NNC GB for approval. An agenda forecast that will lead to issuance of policies, its dissemination and implementation is being prepared by the secretariat in consultation with the NNC Technical Committee (TechCom). Likewise, the issues at hand were coordinated with relevant TWGs and SUN Networks for their inputs and recommendations.

The NNC Regional Nutrition Offices continued to serve as the coordinating structure at the regional levels with the help and support of the RNC members. Regular meetings of the RNCs

were conducted as means of coordinating the programs and in turn its agency members and representatives also served as the nutrition coordinator in their own networks.

A nutrition information system allows for monitoring of progress:

3

More information:

Tracking of commitments along PPAN at the national level was vigorously pursued through the NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee and in different TWG meetings. The agencies are requested to submit annual accomplishment reports along the PPAN results framework which are consolidated and reported to the NNC Governing Board for information and recommendations to further scale up nutrition actions.

Existing monitoring and information systems for tracking outcomes and progress of PPAN includes the 1) annual FNRI Expanded National Nutrition Survey, 2) Operation Timbang Plus, 3) Field Health Services Information System, 4) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 4) Local Nutrition Early Warning System, 5) Early Childhood Care and Development Reporting System, and 6) Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Implementation Pro.

Meanwhile, the development of the National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) as provided under Republic Act 11037, is already on the initial stage of development in 2021. The NNIS will harmonize the existing national and local nutrition databases from the national government agencies, local government units, and other government agencies to identify the groups and localities with the highest degree of malnutrition and hunger. Also, the abovementioned monitoring and information systems needs further strengthening especially on the local level.

Stakeholders have honoured their commitments and generally align their actions with a country results framework:

3

More information:

Nutrition commitments of various stakeholders are aligned with the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) which is the country's blueprint for an integrated program of nutrition interventions. As the highest policymaking and coordinating body on nutrition, NNC involves its Governing Board member agencies in leading some of the programs, projects, and activities included in the PPAN to ensure inclusion of nutrition in their identified priorities and

for better accountability.

The PPAN is coupled with a results framework, which includes the commitments of stakeholders that are aligned with the nutrition plan. The PPAN and its results framework for 2017-2022 was finalized in December 2021.

3.1 Status of finance-related processes: Submission #43

Funding gap

Has the funding gap (for this year) been identified?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

Budget analysis

Has budget analysis been undertaken this year?

No

Domestic funding

Has domestic funding remained at the same level as last year?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

External/international funding

Has external/international funding remained at the same level as last year?

Advanced stage of development/Encouraging progress

Domestic nutrition expenditure

Is expenditure on domestic nutrition actions being tracked?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

External/international nutrition expenditure

Is expenditure on external/international nutrition actions being tracked?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

Financing/resource mobilisation strategy

Has a financing/resource mobilisation strategy been developed?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

Resource mobilisation with government

Has advocacy taken place for increased domestic resource mobilisation with the government?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

Resource mobilisation with other in-country actors

Has advocacy taken place for resource mobilisation with other in-country actors?

{Empty}

Resource mobilisation with external donors

Has advocacy taken place for resource mobilisation with external donors?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

Resource mobilisation for private sector investment

Has resource mobilisation advocacy taken place for private sector investment?

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

Domestic funding disbursed to nutrition

There is evidence of increased domestic funding disbursed to nutrition in related sectors.

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

External funding disbursed to nutrition

There is evidence of increased external funding disbursed to nutrition in related sectors.

Being developed/Low-level functioning/Marginal progress

3.2 Key financing successes: Submission #43

Key successes this year in relation to financing:

Key successes related to financing are the following:

- Resource mobilization initiatives by IATF-ZH and PKG
- Increased in nutrition investments brought by LGU mobilization activities (e.g. integration of LNAPs in the LGU's annual investment plan)
- Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project with World Bank (still yet to be signed)
- Support from development partners and CSOs (e.g. assistance from FAO for the implementation and communication plan for food security; WFP's assistance in MUAC training; partnership with ZFF for additional resources for the LGUs, and UNICEF's support to various projects related to PPAN)

3.3 Lessons to share: Submission #43

Do you have lessons to share with other countries?

1. Pilipinas Kontra Gutom (PKG) movement initiatives

- Due to the growing need for a strong collaboration between government and private sector to end hunger, the PKG was launched as spearheaded by the government's Task Force on Zero Hunger (TFZH) chaired by Cabinet Secretary Karlo Alexei Nograles
- It united different stakeholders and provided increased investments to nutrition
- The movement also coordinated among its members to avoid duplication of implemented programs, projects, and activities and streamlined efforts to reach target population in prioritized critical areas that needs immediate attention
- Encompassing commitments which do not only focus on nutrition but rather other related issues with huge impacts on nutrition
- One flagship program under PKG is the Kain Tayo Pilipinas led by private corporations, media - government organizations together with the Department of Education, DOST-FNRI, and National Nutrition Council. This initiative invites the public to help feed more Filipino children and equip families with nutrition information to help fight malnutrition specifically among under-five children.

2. NNC's LGU Mobilization

- One realization that nutrition programs are really happening on the ground hence the need to mobilize and empower LGUs
- The presence of other partners in the local governments also contributed in better achieving set nutrition goals and targets

3.4 Finance-related challenges: Submission #43

Specific finance-related challenges:

An evidence-based approach on investing in health and nutrition is needed to achieve the PPAN

targets set for the period. Hence, monitoring of nutrition disbursements/spending by the NNC member agencies should be done which will be used as basis for decision making.

1. There is limited evidence to say that there is increased investment on nutrition hence the need for a budget tagging and tracking system.
2. Allocation and disbursements. There is supply of funds from external source, but it cannot be downloaded to LGUs to meet the demands for additional funding.

One of the challenges seen is that there was a fund that was raised but cannot be downloaded to LGUs because there's no set protocol on how to do it. There is an action pending on permit issues in terms of downloading funds to conduct the nutrition training. For instance, the Pilipinas Kontra Gutom Movement was able to generate funds, but the fund cannot be downloaded to the LGU due to several procedures and protocols.

3. Lack of funds in the LGUs to respond to the national government's call for an increased investment on nutrition. The passing of the Mandanas-Garcia ruling to serve as leverage to address budgets at the local level.
4. Sustainable way of getting support or funds. There was a social media campaign launched before through PKG to fight against malnutrition. A big part of that were the companies who marketed it amongst their employees.

3.5 Section 3 Summary: Submission #43

Section 3 Summary

The financial tracking system allows for monitoring of progress:

2

More information:

The financial tracking system is yet to be developed as part of the National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) which is still in the early stage of its development. Further, the PIDS, as part of a series of studies funded by UNICEF has developed the initial nutrition budget tagging framework or typology to group and tag relevant nutrition activities based on the proposed seven levels of classification elements and domains.

There exist reports which provide information on the country's nutrition investments although not as comprehensive as the tracking systems.

Stakeholders have honoured their financial commitment:

2

More information:

Most of the PPAN RF commitments were implemented based on the accomplishments submitted by the NNC member agencies and other stakeholders. The quantification of the accomplishments is yet to be finalized by end of March 2022 and submitted as the PPAN Report to the President. The report completes the assessment of the PPAN 2017-2022 which includes the result of the PPAN Mid-term review which was conducted in October 2019.

Stakeholders have generally aligned their investments with country priorities:

4

More information:

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the Philippine Plan of Action (PPAN) are generally used as a guide in identifying PPAs (direct project or technical assistance) to be invested and implemented in the country.

The PPAN results framework indicated the agencies' investments for nutrition, which are aligned with the country's priorities for nutrition.

Similarly on the part of the PKG, in terms of aligning investments with country priorities, it is assured given the movement's whole framework covers both nutrition and other nutrition-related commitments.

4.1 Last year's priorities: Submission #43

Priority 1

Priority:

Tracking of progress against the Philippine Plan of Action on Nutrition (PPAN) results framework

Progress:

The PPAN Report to the President containing the consolidated PPAN accomplishments for 2017-2021 is yet to be finalized early this year. Similarly, a PPAN 2017-2022 Review Workshop will be conducted early this year.

What has been achieved?

While some of the received PPAN accomplishments are based on aggregated data of an umbrella program and not specific to the RF indicator, most agencies submitted their PPAN 2021 accomplishments.

Some of the PPAN projects and activities were shifted to COVID-19 response, an example of which is the NNC's Tutok Kainan Program launched in 2020.

For improvement, the accomplishments submitted should be specific to reflect the results framework indicators. A specific format for submission of accomplishment across all government levels should also be established and in a disaggregated medium to capture the whole picture. An active focal person from the agencies at various levels should also be identified for easier follow-up of inputs and accomplishments along PPAN.

Capturing the whole picture, more evidence in terms of progress, a side-by-side comparison from the previous year must be done.

Priority 2

Priority:

Development of a comprehensive and harmonized monitoring and evaluation framework to keep track of the progress of PPAN interventions including budget status and implementation of nutrition and nutrition laws

Progress:

In progress. This is part of the ongoing National Nutrition Information System (NNIS).

What has been achieved?

The NNIS or the National Nutrition Information is an information tracking system which also covers a budget tracking system to monitor the budget status of nutrition-related programs.

Priority 3

Priority:

Finalization of the IRR of RA 11037 as basis for the development of the national nutrition information system to harmonize national and local nutrition databases of national government and LGUs

Progress:

The IRR of the RA 11037 was finalized by DepEd and DSWD., with inputs from the NNC. The IRR includes a provision (Rule 3, section 7) which tasked NNC to develop the national nutrition information system to harmonize national and local nutrition databases of agencies.

What has been achieved?

The NNIS is in the early stage of development. The system is projected to be deployed and beta tested by end of July 2022.

Priority 4

Priority:

Strengthen sharing of good practices among LGUs

Progress:

NNC established 3 technical assistance modalities built on peer-to-peer approach. These are (1) Nutrition Champions Project, (2) Nutrition Shepherding Project, and (3) Learning Hub for Enhanced and Revitalized Nutrition (LHEARN) Project. Ongoing finalization of manual of operations/ guidelines to guide all regions in the expansion of the projects in 2022.

Webinars and online learning platforms utilized for sharing of good practices between LGUs.

What has been achieved?

- Nutrition Champions mobilized by NNC Regional Offices
- Establishment of 1 LHEARN site in Region IVA
- All regions oriented on Nutrition Shepherding Project
- Initial discussions with Local Government Academy (LGA) and Zuellig Family Foundation (ZFF) for the Bridging Leadership and Health Governance modules for the "Newly Elected Officials" program
- UNICEF in partnership with ZFF are implementing nutrition and First 1000 Days leadership and governance programme targeting Governors, Mayors and Local Chief Executives in Samar, Northern Samar and Zamboanga del Norte.
- 1 Nutrition Month Conference - focused on exchanging good practices related to F1K management
- 2 Webinar Executive Sessions in partnership with LGA that featured high performing LGUs on nutrition. These LGUs shared good practices on (1) F1K (2) separate nutrition office with staff complement (3) ensuring PPAN programs and actions in Local Nutrition Action Plan (LNAPs) and Devolution Transition Plan (DTP)
- The Compendium of Actions on Nutrition is still used as a resource of good practices of LGUs that excelled in nutrition program.
- Conduct of webinars /dialogues to advocate for increased investments for nutrition, e.g. Dialogue with Punong Barangays, Deep Dive of Zuellig Family Foundation, Youth Webinar for Nutrition

- Case Stories on Nutrition Leadership and Governance” developed by Nutrition International and ZFF.
- Nutrition International just concluded its project: “Support to strengthen delivery of maternal and child nutrition specific services in the first 1000 days” in conducted in 39 municipalities in the 4 provinces (Iloilo, Antique, Bohol and Cebu.)
- The Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger, 5 Kasapatan at Ugnayan ng Mamamayan para sa Akmang Pagkain at Nutrisyon (KUMAIN) Webinar Series were conducted to encourage the LGUs to partake in the different programs of the members of the Task Force (I.e., Implementation of the iron-rice fortification, Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP) Program, Philippine Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Project, and Zero Hunger Lab)

Priority 5

Priority:

N/A

Progress:

N/A

What has been achieved?

N/A

Priority 6

Priority:

N/A

Progress:

N/A

What has been achieved?

{Empty}

4.2 Most important advocacy issue: Submission #43

Advocacy priority 1

Priority:

Nutrition is declared as a priority of the new Administration (By June 30, a new set of elected officials will assume office following elections in May 9, 2022.)

Action:

- Seek the approval of an Executive Order or Proclamation to implement the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028 under the new Administration. The said policy issuance will support further advocacies at the local level, especially among LGUs. The NNC Secretariat will develop the multi-sectoral PPAN Advocacy Plan.
- Updating of PPAN annually to respond to the evolving situation. The implementation plan will include a results framework with explicit estimates of funded and unfunded.
- Conduct of Nutrition Program budget analysis and assessment will define sectoral requirements and support.
- Conduct of resource mobilization for PPAN to ensure that needed resources will be available during the plan period.

Stakeholders responsible for action:

- The newly reconstituted members of the NNC Governing Board majority of which will sit in the Cabinet of the new President. Support from the SUN network members will also be needed.
- The NNC Secretariat together with DILG and DBM shall work together to issue joint memo circulars to enjoin local government units to formulate local nutrition action plans with budgets.

Advocacy priority 2

Priority:

Nutrition Program financing and budgetary allocation is secured to strengthen the delivery nutrition services

Action:

- The advocacy entails the appropriation of nutrition program specific budget will be prioritized by the LGUs with development and implementation of an advocacy plan.
- Formulation of Local Nutrition Action Plans, formulated along PPAN programs
- Development of a Nutrition Budget Tracking Tool and institutionalization of its use by key sectors.

Stakeholders responsible for action:

The NNC Secretariat will lead the advocacy with support from the NNC Regional Offices. Annual Investment Plan review and workshop will be supported as an activity.

Advocacy priority 3**Priority:**

Legislation is passed to strengthen the nutrition program including strengthening of the NNC, providing for nutrition offices in local government units and support for Barangay Nutrition Scholars.

Action:

The advocacy entails the drafting of a bill that will be proposed to both houses of Congress with development and implementation of an advocacy plan. The advocacy plan will utilize lobby groups, mobilize partners to submit position papers and statements of support, signature campaigns and pushing for the bill to be a -priority legislative agenda of the President. The policy development for nutrition will push for the nutrition legislative agenda along following concerns:

- a. Plantilla position for Nutrition Action Officers (NAOs) and establishment of Nutrition Office
- b. Amendments to RA 8976 (Mandatory Food Fortification Law)
- c. Strengthening of the Barangay Nutrition Scholar Program (PD 1569)

d. An Act Creating a System of Food Distribution and Addressing Nutritional Problems

Stakeholders responsible for action:

The NNC Secretariat will lead the advocacy with support from the NNC Governing Board members.

Legislative champions will also be identified and supported.

The Policy development for food and nutrition shall ensure that the policies mentioned are pursued. Various materials will be used as reference for enhancement of nutrition advocacy priorities, such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) impact evaluation report.

Advocacy priority 4

Priority:

Local chief executives are mobilized

Action:

Local chief executives are mobilized to provide leadership to ensure that their local government unit supports nutrition through formulation and implementation of local nutrition action plans with corresponding investments, establishment of nutrition offices with complementary personnel and support to Barangay Nutrition Scholars.

The advocacy entails the continued Local Government Unit Mobilization Strategy of the previous PPAN. This entails support for local planning workshops; mobilization of Nutrition Champion local chief executives (LCEs) to encourage their fellow LCEs to support nutrition. The advocacy will be supported with capacity building of LGUs using peer-to-peer approach.

Stakeholders responsible for action:

The NNC Secretariat in partnership with the DILG and its Local Government Academy (training arm of LGUs) shall conduct advocacy and capability building activities.

SUN partners working with LGUs will also be expected to support the advocacy leveraging on their support to the LGUs to gain advocacy traction.

Advocacy priority 5

Priority:

Local SUN Networks are engaged to support sub-national advocacy and implementation of nutrition programs.

Action:

NNC has led the organization of sub-regional SUN networks in a few regions. This will be scaled-up across all regions to create a bigger network to support SUN advocacies and activities. SUN plans of action that indicates concrete and measurable supports will be developed and its implementation will be monitored.

A Regional Nutrition Action Plan will be formulated to capture the initiatives of regional offices and of member agencies of the Regional Nutrition Committee, as well as of other stakeholders such as the local SUN Networks along the PPAN programs.

Stakeholders responsible for action:

NNC Regional Offices together with members of the Regional Nutrition Committee will organize and sustain regional SUN Networks. NNC Regions will convene the networks regularly to ensure continued cooperation and partnership.

4.3 Nutrition influencers: Submission #43

Achievements in nutrition

Which of the following (if any) made a strong contribution and/or had a strong influence on nutrition in your country this year?

High-level political figure, Parliamentarians, Nutrition champions, Media events, Public communications campaign, Nutrition for Growth (N4G), UN Food Systems Summit

What was achieved, by whom and how?

- The Philippines was able to identify and submit its commitments for the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit through the N4G portal. To formalize the submission commitments, an NNC Governing Board Resolution was approved by the NNC Governing Board in December 2021.
- Mobilization of the Interagency Task Force on Zero Hunger, led by the Cabinet Secretary provided momentum for nutrition advocacy. In addition, developmental partners and civil society had nutrition ambassadors/ambassadors to provide impact and promulgate the importance of nutrition concerns.
- Nutrition International presented their contributions to support achievement of targets of PPAN 2017-2022 and SUN Movement objectives and goal. The NI arrived with 3 key projects: (1) Barangay First 1,000 days) (BF1KD) Compendium - Mothers Help Mothers to Improve Nutrition: A Guide to Establishing, Operationalizing and Institutionalizing BF1KD Interventions, (2) Video on Nourishing Mothers for a Healthy Future: A video on BF1KD implementation and (3) Nourishing the F1KD of Life: Compendium of Stories. These are to be turned over to DOH and NNC through a meeting which will be arranged soon.
- UNICEF, ZFF and LGUs leadership and governance programme was conducted in 2021, which aims to create in-depth understanding of nutrition and first 1000 days interventions.
- NNC spearheaded different nutrition advocacy campaigns, which are already part of the annual work plan of the NNC. This includes the celebration of Nutrition Month every July, and the 2021 theme focused on the first 1000 days.
- NNC, in collaboration with DILG, conducted advocacy initiatives through series of dialogues with various LGU stakeholders at the subnational level regarding the Mandanas-Garcia ruling and the devolution of programs on nutrition.

Upload documents:

{Empty}

4.4 Section 4 Summary: Submission #42

Section 4 Summary

Advocacy frameworks and plans are enabling the acceleration of progress on nutrition:

3

More information:

The PPAN and its RF served as the basis and framework for advocacy to accelerate progress for nutrition. While an advocacy plan is still for development, the NNC has continued conducting advocacy activities through the quad media platform. Some of the advocacy activities conducted are already mentioned in the previous entries of the reporting template.

New laws are enacted or policies developed to promote equity:

3

More information:

During the reporting period of September 2020 to December 2021, the Philippines was able to formulate and launch the Manual of Procedures for the Republic Act 11148 or the First 1000 Days law, which aims to provide guidance across government levels on strengthening, financing, and planning first 1000 days initiatives.

The NNC was also able to develop policies but still ongoing revision/finalization such as the amendment of Barangay Nutrition Scholars Law or the Presidential Decree No. 1569 and the Joint Memorandum Circular on the Creation of Nutrition Offices.

Several NNC Governing Board resolutions have also been approved during the reporting period such as:

- a. GB Resolution designating Cabinet Secretary Karlo B. Nograles as the Scaling Up Nutrition adviser in the Philippines
- b. GB resolution on enjoining agencies accountable for the commitments to ensure budgetary allocation, efficient implementation, and submission of required reports; enjoining all identified supporting agencies to provide assistance as needed within their capacities to

accountable agencies in terms of funding, implementation and monitoring of the commitments; and tasking the National Nutrition Council Secretariat to submit a report on the N4G commitments an annual basis to the NNC Governing Board

c. National Dietary Supplementation Guidelines

At the sub-national level, a total of 56 Regional Nutrition Committee/Regional Development Committee resolutions were formulated in 2021. The regional resolutions formulated were along:

- a. Organization of SUN Regional Networks and Adoption of the SUN Movement 3.0 Strategy
- b. Support to the implementation of Dietary Supplementation Program for pregnant women and 6-23 months old children and/or Tutok Kainan Supplementation Program
- c. Enjoining Local Government Units (LGUs) to create nutrition offices with staff support
- d. Strengthening of the Regional Nutrition Committee
- e. Strengthening of Nutrition Programs
- f. Organization of Nutrition Clusters at all LGU levels to ensure functionality relative to emergencies and disasters
- g. Support for the implementation of Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP)
- h. Adoption of the LGU mobilization strategy (e.g. shepherding, Nutrition Champions Project, LHEARN)
- i. Enjoining LGUs to integrate nutrition in the Annual Investment Programs and Local Development Plans

On another note, bills developed for the reporting period are as follows:

- a. HB 8815 Healthy Living Act of 2021 (Filed: 25 Feb 2021) – Aims to help instill health consciousness among member of the civil service and the private sector.
- March 2, 2021: Pending with the Committee on Health
- b. HB 9100 Childhood Obesity Reduction Act (Filed 23 March 2021) – Aims to encourage students, teachers, school administrators, and local communities to voluntarily participate in the development and implementation of activities to successfully reduce and prevent childhood obesity.
- March 25, 2021: Pending with the Committee on Basic Education and Culture
- c. HB 9441 Barangay Health and Nutrition Workers' Day Act (Filed 24 May 2021) – Aims to promote and honor the important role of our community health, nutrition workers and volunteers. An act declares 7 April of every year as Barangay Health and Nutrition Workers Day;
- May 26, 2021: Pending with the Committee on Local Government
- d. SB 2054 (Filed 15 February 2021)- Aims to promote and emphasize the role of our

community health and nutrition workers and volunteers in addressing health and nutrition issues and in delivering appropriate services. An act declare 7 April of every year as Barangay Health and Nutrition Workers Day.

- February 16, 2021: Pending in the Committee

e. HB 9613 Strengthening the Barangay Nutrition Program by providing a Nutrition Scholar in every Barangay (Filed 14 June 2021) – Aims to ensure that every barangay can adequately address the problem of malnutrition within their communities.

- July 28, 2021: Pending with the Committee on Local Government

f. HB 10320 Nutrition Officer in all Provinces, Cities and Municipalities (Filed 30 September 2021) – Aims to strengthen the NNC by effectively mandating all local governments to secure adequate financing for personnel on the ground for existing and upcoming nutrition programs to run effectively and efficiently.

- September 30, 2021: Pending with the Committee on Local Government

g. SB 2054 An Act Declaring April 7 of Every Year as Barangay Health and Nutrition Workers Day (Filed 15 February 2021) – Aims to declare April 7 of every year, which is marked and celebrated globally as World Health Day, as Barangay Health and Nutrition Workers Day and to promote and emphasize the role of our community health and nutrition workers and volunteers in addressing health and nutrition issues and in delivering appropriate services.

- February 16, 2021: Pending in the Committee

h. SBN 2128 Right to Adequate Food Act (Filed 12 April 2021) – Aims to address the grave statistics of hunger and food insecurity In the country, consistent with the principles of the Constitution, specifically on the right to life and human dignity, and the enshrined policy of an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development.

- May 17, 2021: Read on First Reading and Referred to the Committees on Justice and Human Rights and Finance

i. SBN 2126 Ensuring Zero Hunger for All Filipinos (Filed 12 April 2021) – Aims to create a Commission on the Right to Adequate Food, which shall be the primary policymaking and coordinating body to guarantee full exercise of the right to adequate food.

- May 17, 2021: Read on First Reading and Referred to the Committees on Justice and Human Rights and Finance

j. SB 2458 Right to Adequate Food Act (Filed 1 December 2021) – Aims to address the grave incidences of hunger and food insecurity in the country, consistent with the principles of the 1987 Constitution, specifically the right to life and human dignity, and the enshrined policy of an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development.

- December 6, 2021: Read on first reading and referred to Committees on Justice and Human Rights and Finance and to Committee on SDGs, Innovation, and Futures Thinking

5.1 Lesson or case study to share: Submission #44

Knowledge-sharing with other SUN countries

Do you have a key positive lesson, case study or brief story to share with others? Is there something that you feel particularly proud of that you would like to share with other SUN countries?

Bringing stakeholders together, Ensuring stakeholders are aligned around a common national plan, Holding one another accountable, Achievements related to strong partner contribution, Overcoming a challenge in aligning partner contributions, Making a strong advocacy pitch to a decision-maker in-country, e.g., Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Overcoming obstacles in developing and implementing policies, Successful advocacy related to policy, financing, etc., Innovative approaches to financing and fundraising, What makes partnerships successful, Reaching marginalised or especially disadvantaged groups, Linking nutrition and environmental concerns/climate change

Additional information:

The Civil Society facilitated the localization of national laws/policies related to nutrition by providing templates of resolutions and monitoring the passage of the resolution/policy to the local government units. Technical assistance to LGUs are also provided as needed.

The NNC also developed a compendium of local ordinance/issuances on nutrition as a knowledge-sharing platform for local government units to learn from initiatives of other local government units who have successfully harnessed the strength of policy instruments in scaling up nutrition. The web-based compendium aims to widely disseminate actual examples of effective local policies on nutrition through an electronic online compilation and a printed publication. This can be publicly accessed and used as a reference by local governments aspiring to improve their implementation of nutrition programs.

At the LGU level, Local Nutrition Committees have expanded membership to other stakeholders and sectors such as the private sector and civil society organizations. This was done through the organization of sub-national SUN Networks in 2021. This is in line with the SUN 3.0 strategy of empowering the governance structures at the sub-national and national

levels to accelerate progress for nutrition. A narrative of this was already mentioned in the previous responses of the template.

Upload materials

{Empty}

5.2 Capacity gaps and support: Submission #45

Please identify capacity gaps/areas where you would like to receive additional support

Capacity gap/area 1:

Please describe:

Nutrition program financing / budget tracking of nutrition expenditures

Type of support required:

UN/NGO support

Follow up action. Please explain:

- Development and institutionalization of the budget tagging, as well as budget tracking system.
- The NNC is also developing a National Nutrition Information System (NNIS), with

the inclusion of nutrition budget tracking from the government and other sectors.

Capacity gap/area 2:

Please describe:

Continuous Strengthening of Knowledge Management

Type of support required:

National consultant

Follow up action. Please explain:

- Assessment/inventory or knowledge management activities across all sectors

Capacity gap/area 3:

Please describe:

Capacity on Human Resource for policy review

Type of support required:

National consultant

Follow up action. Please explain:

- Review of existing policies and formulation of policy review agenda. Need to capacitate the human resource as well on the policy review.
- Enhancement of inventory of policies (The NNC already has an inventory of local ordinances which can be accessed in the NNC website, but needs improvement)

5.3 Tools and resources used: Submission #43

Which of these tools/resources have you used in the past year?

SUN website

Yes

SUN monthly newsletter

Yes

SUN Annual Report

Yes

Tools for improving planning and action on gender equality for nutrition

No

Good National Nutrition Plans Checklist

No

Multi-stakeholder platform design toolkit (NI/SUN)

No

Multi-sectoral planning toolkit (MQSUN+)

No

5.4 Section 5 Summary: Submission #43

Section 5 Summary

The country received the requested support through the SUN Movement

GSS/supporters:

3

More information:

Yes. The SUN Movement Secretariat provided support to the Philippines in developing a budget tracking system for nutrition through orientations and webinars. However, the support only lasted for a few months because of the end of contract of MQSUN+.

The SUN Movement also issued newsletters on the developments along UN Food Systems Summit and Nutrition for Growth events, among others.

Further, the SUN Movement Secretariat assisted the Philippines for the launch of SUN 3.0 in the country and at the Asia and Pacific Region.

If the country has received technical support through SUN during the past year, to what extent has the support contributed to strengthening nutrition governance within the country/or was appropriate/beneficial?

2

More information:

The guidance note for the financial tracking developed by the SUN Movement Secretariat was used as reference by the Philippines for the development of the Nutrition Budget Tagging System.

The support of SUN on the SUN 3.0 launch in the Philippines led to the organization of sub-national SUN regional networks.

The country contributed to learning and development within the SUN movement, e.g., shared a product or lesson learned, contributed to a webinar, etc.:

2

More information:

Yes. The SUN Focal Point for Philippines, Dr. Azucena Dayanghirang, was invited to webinars co-organized by the SUN Movement, such as public finances for nutrition presented during the

post-event of the Nutrition for Growth Summit.

The Philippines through the Dr. Azucena M. Dayanghirang also led the lunch of the SUN Movement 3.0 strategy at the Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region in October 2021. The launch was attended by various SUN multisectoral platform from Southeast Asia countries.

A Round table discussion and exchanges across the region were also made. The SUN CSA also produced a SUN CSA Philippines Outcome Story: “BUILDING AND SCALING UP NUTRITION INNOVATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES”, shared through the Asia Regional Coordination Group

6.1 SUN Civil Society Network: Submission #51

Does the country have a network, forum, or platform where civil society coordinates their nutrition actions?

Yes

Country has a network, forum, or platform where civil society coordinates their nutrition actions

What is the name of this network, forum, or platform?

SUN Civil Society Alliance Philippines

Additional documents

Please attach a list of members:

[SUN CSA members_0.docx](#) (84.66 KB)

Upload ToR or other supporting documents:

- [SUNCSAPH Strategy Logframe March 7, 2018.pdf](#) (228.42 KB)

What is the name and contact details of the convener?

Title (Ms/Mr/Dr, etc.)

Mr.

First name

Rommel

Last name

Fuerte

Organisation

World Vision Development Foundation, Inc.

Job title/position

National Director

Email

Rommel_Fuerte@wvi.org

**How many civil society organisation representatives attended the JAA this year?
(Attendance list disaggregated by international, national, community-based
organisations, youth representation.)**

7

**Is there a strategy or shared document that describes how civil society will engage
to support nutrition in the country?**

Yes

Please upload:

[SUNCSAPH Strategy Logframe March 7, 2018 1.pdf](#) (228.42 KB)

Are the nutrition actions described in the strategy aligned with the national nutrition plan/country priorities?

Yes

Do the actions have funding secured for the coming year?

No

What key contributions has the sector/network made towards the national nutrition plan or country nutrition priorities over the past year? Please describe:

1. Provided technical inputs and insights and participated in decision making related to nutrition policies, programs, and issues

a. SUN Core Group Meeting last 6 July 2021

b. SUN Core Group Meeting wherein the Philippine Multi-Stakeholder for Nutrition Project was presented

c. End-point Review, Reflection and Accountability Meeting with SUN Country Core Group regarding the SUN Pooled funds project last October 23, 2020*

d. Inputs to the PPAN 2017-2022 and PPAN-related accomplishments in PPAN Focus Areas and HDPRC areas

e. Inputs to the research agenda on biofortification

f. Inputs to the F1K Manual of Procedures (MoPr)

STC fleshed out the Nurturing Care Framework of the F1K MoPr

g. Participated in the launching of the SUN Movement 3.0 in the Philippines

The Philippines is the first country in Southeast Asia and the Pacific to launch the SUN Movement 3.0 strategy. The launch was participated by almost a thousand local and international nutrition stakeholders, where they gathered on 02 June 2021 via Zoom and Facebook Live to witness the event. The third phase of the United Nations-established movement calls for accelerated results to eliminate all forms of malnutrition by 2030. In the launch of the SUN 3.0 strategy in the Philippines, stakeholders from the SUN Networks including government, civil society, business sector, academe and donors committed to enhance leadership and country-ownership of nutrition actions to achieve results.

h. Sub-Regional SUN Movement Launch. SUN CSAPH worked with the SUN Civil Society Network in the finalization of the Outcome Indicators for the TOC of the SUN 3.0 Strategy

- i. Provide technical assistance for countries in monitoring of the Milk Code (e.g. Cambodia)
- j. Participated in the development of the Strategic Plan for Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) Research agenda through a consultative workshop
- k. 1st Nutrition Research Forum with National Nutrition Council (NNC)

l. Inputs to the SUN CSA Philippines Outcome Story: “BUILDING AND SCALING UP NUTRITION INNOVATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES”

m. Inputs to the World Bank Report

STC was invited to react to the WB’s study on nutrition

2. Supported organizing of subnational SUN networks and youth network

a. Joined the SUN Sub-National Gathering (Regions I, VII, CALABARZON)

b. Technical assistance to the Philippines for mobilizing local governments for improved nutrition action with Nutrition International – c/o HKI / NI

c. Supported the newly launched Food and Nutrition Youth Network (FNYN) Philippines Last October 16, 2021, 297 food and nutrition youth champions nationwide who are operating within the agriculture, nutrition, and environment landscape in the country convened for the back-to-back launching of the Food and Nutrition Youth Network and the celebration of this year’s World Food Day. Apart from the FNYN launch, an exciting learning opportunity was prepared for the participants as they engaged in a 20-minute choice learning session which featured key topics in line with the World Food Day theme, “Our actions are our future- Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life.” Participants chose from the sessions Better Production, Better Nutrition and Better Environment. Given that this is a youth-based event, interactivity is featured in each breakout session through immersive learning, collaborative activities, and sharing of challenges and breakthroughs. The event culminated with the official inauguration of FNYN which included a video launch, logo unveiling and a call to membership.

3. Strengthened advocacy for F1K and increase nutrition investments

a. Organized the Online Learning Exchange for the "Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches in the Philippines"

Last September 11, 2020, four member organizations of the SUN CSA Philippines - Adventist Development and Relief Agency Philippines (ADRA), Plan International, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), and World Vision Development Foundation - developed and

implemented community-based nutrition-sensitive interventions for 18 months. Featuring the following projects:

- i. ADRA's SUNutrition: Scaling up kitchen gardening whilst empowering women leaders in Camarines Sur
- ii. IIRR's Maximizing nutrition contributions of agriculture: Guinayangan's Community Nutrition Project for First 1000 Days of Life
- iii. Plan International Philippines' Nutrition-sensitive Bio-intensive Gardening in Occidental Mindoro
- iv. WVDF's Nutrition- Sensitive CoMSCA: Leveraging nutrition and women empowerment contributions of savings groups in Sogod and Tabogon, Cebu

b. National Breastfeeding Awareness Month Webinar, "Tulong-tulong sa Pagpapasuso sa First 1000 Days"

In celebration of National Breastfeeding Awareness month, the Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition (PHILCAN) and SUN CSA PH organized a webinar held last 25 August 2021. The webinar aimed to inform and engaged individual organizations on breastfeeding as shared responsibility. The invited speakers discussed about breastfeeding as the first food system, the feminist standpoint of breastfeeding as shared responsibility, and breastfeeding as an element to build back better systems in crisis situations.

c. First Things First... Prioritizing Breastfeeding in the First Food System with SEARCA and L.A.T.C.H. Los Baños

In celebration of the 47th Nutrition Month, SEARCA, in partnership with L.A.T.C.H. Los Baños, with the support of Kalusugan ng Mag-Ina, Inc. (KMI) and Arugaan, implemented a round table discussion titled "First Things First... Prioritizing Breastfeeding in the First Food System" on 29 June 2021. Esteemed speakers exchange ideas, expertise, and good practices on promoting and supporting breastfeeding and optimal infant health.

d. 2-part Round Table Discussions on Bio-fortified Foods last March 30 and April 22 2021

This 2-part series of Round Table Discussion aimed to convene experts from various fields to share existing evidence as well as their expert insight, which could help bring clarity to the pressing questions on biofortified foods. The first part was focused on Biofortification as a Potential Complementary Intervention, while the second part is discussed the Lessons and considerations in promotion and scaling up of biofortified foods. The RTDs are participated and organized by SUN CSA PH member organizations and aims to develop its informed stance on the consumption and production of biofortified crops for food security, nutrition, and

sustainable food systems.

e. Celebrated Philippines' Nutrition Month last July

Localized actions per organization

f. Undernutrition in the Philippines: Scale, Scope, and Opportunities for Nutrition Policy and Programming [REPORT LAUNCH of The World Bank]

The launch of the World Bank report titled, "Undernutrition in the Philippines: Scale, Scope, and Opportunities for Nutrition Policy and Programming." was held on June 15, 2021. The report is a comprehensive, analytical work that provides evidence of why it is critical to prioritize undernutrition in the Philippines. It seeks to inform the debate on causes and potential solutions to undernutrition, while proposing high-priority policy and programmatic commitments for action.

g. National Plans of Action in Southeast Asia Countries with SEA-PHN In 2019, the Network published a review paper on the National Plans of Action for Nutrition (NPANs) in SEA countries in 2020. This webinar aimed to further increase the awareness on NPANs in the region and for better sharing, through the webinar on NPANs in SEA Countries.

4. Supported / actively participated in key global nutrition initiatives

a. UN Food Systems Summit

o Organized an Independent Dialogue: "Building Resilient Food Systems by 2030" last September 9 2021 facilitated by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction - Nearly 100 individuals and organization representatives came together to identify sustainable solutions for our food system through the Food Systems Independent Dialogue: "Building Resilient Local Food Systems by 2030". We heard from a range of diverse voices: women's group, the youth, farmers and fisherfolks, and from the research, academe, and program implementers. #UNFSS2021 #SummitDialogue)

o Organized an Independent Dialogue: "Nourishing Southeast Asia in a post-COVID 19 world: scaling nutrition and food security research for food systems transformation" facilitated by IRRI

The key food and nutrition security takeaway from the IRRI dialogue were stakeholders identified two pathways for addressing food and nutrition security - improving food staples and diversifying food systems; need to shift paradigms from "feeding" to "nourishing" the

world.

o Participated in various national dialogues:

i. Dept of Agriculture's National Food Security Summit 2021

The Department of Agriculture organized the 2021 National Food Security Summit last May 18-19, 2021 with the theme "Food for Today and Beyond: Transforming Philippine Agriculture". The summit focused on 1) informing the stakeholders on the DA "New Normal" direction; and 2) discussing the immediate concerns affecting the agriculture sector.

ii. UN FSS Member State Dialogue organized by DA

iii. SEARCA's Breaking Silos: Transforming Agricultural Education and Research Toward Sustainable Food Systems in Southeast Asia

In support of the Summit, SUN-CSA PH participated in the Independent Dialogue convened by the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) last 18 May 2021. Through this event, transformations needed in education and research for higher education institutions in the region to achieve the desired goals were discussed.

iv. IISLA Ventures' Advancing Equitable Livelihood in the Philippine Food System

This is an Independent Dialogue organized by IISLA as part of the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. The "Advancing Equitable Livelihood in the Philippine Food System" is a dialogue that built on the studies and forums/ expert panel discussions that we have conducted in 2020 and 2021, particularly in four key areas: food production; food processing; food distribution; and rural financing. The dialogue presented the analyses on the Philippine food system, focusing on the challenges and the proposed systemic solutions in achieving equitable livelihood based on the highlights of the result of the focus group discussions that we have conducted among smallholder farmers and MSMEs in different parts of the Philippines.

v. 3rd Southeast Asian Conference in Ecnutrition: Ecnutrition in the Disruptive Innovation Era

The 3rd Southeast Asian Conference on Ecnutrition, titled, "Ecnutrition in the Disruptive Innovation Era" was conducted last 20-21 May 2021. The 3rd technical session gathered speakers to discuss Assessment and Data Management in Food and Nutrition Security. SUN CSA PH member- IIRR, as represented by Ms. Emily Monville-Oro, highlighted the importance of data and its analysis in her presentation "Local food system assessment in Myanmar,

Cambodia and Philippines".

b. Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit

- o Participated in the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit last 7-8 December 2021

- o SUN CSA PH representative (IIRR) invited as one of the panellists for the N4G Summit session "Food System Transformation for Healthy Diets (Day 2, Dec.8, 2021) and shared efforts and commitment to promote access to fresh, nutritious and safe foods through Climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hqi5ZexMvqg>

- o Contributed to the SUN CSN consolidated video on N4G commitments

- o SUN CSA PH representative (IIRR) registered commitment to the "The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in the Philippines commits to advocate and deliver nutrition-sensitive and climate resilient agriculture programs with the funding support and engagement of at least 10 government and development partners by 2027. IIRR's nutrition-sensitive and climate resilient agriculture programs, which include Gulayan Sa Barangay Movement (Community Garden Movement), Community-based Crop Museum, and Gardening in Child Development Centers within the Integrated Nutrition Program for Preschoolers, will be promoted, implemented and scaled out at the local level."

- o Some organizations co-organized N4G Side Events (e.g. World Vision co-organized the side event on micronutrient supplementation)

5. Covid 19 efforts:

- o Nourishing Southeast Asia in a post-COVID 19 world: scaling nutrition and food security research for food systems transformation with IRRI

- o SUN-CSA supported campaign to curb COVID-19 transmission (Health Professionals Alliance Against COVID-19's APAT DAPAT! campaign with the Department of Health)

Processed new membership applications that led to 4 new alliance members:

- o Philippine Association of Nutrition

- o Vitamin Angels

- o International Rice Research Institute

- o Nutrition International (still awaiting formal acceptance letter)

Pending member applications from:

- o Children International Inc.

- o Kaleidoscope Student Group

- o Pangarap Foundation Inc.

o Grace Helper Project

Suggestions: Fast track the application so that more members could join the CSA. Streamline membership application and review process

What key challenges has the network faced over the past year in working together to advance national nutrition priorities? Please describe:

- Covid 19 — The epidemic, with increased number of cases resulting to various travel restrictions and strict protocols delayed some activities of the Alliance, as well as other activities at the local level
- Lack of resources — The alliance does not have funding to support alliance activities i.e. coordination costs, workshops, on the ground work, which limited reach / expansion

6.2 SUN Donor Network: Submission #50

Does the country have a network, forum, or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?

Yes

Country has a network, forum, or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions

What is the name of this network, forum, or platform?

SUN Development Partners Network (combination of UN and Donor)

Additional documents

Please attach a list of members:

[SUN Directory_2021.xlsx](#) (43.25 KB)

Upload ToR or other supporting documents:

- [TERMSO~1_0.DOC](#) (33.84 KB)

What is the name and contact details of the convener?

Title (Ms/Mr/Dr, etc.)

Mr.

First name

Nkosinathi

Last name

Mbuya

Organisation

World Bank

Job title/position

{Empty}

Email

nmbuya@worldbank.org

How many donor organisation representatives attended the JAA this year?

2

Is there a strategy or shared document that describes how donors will engage to support nutrition in the country?

In progress/partially

Are the nutrition actions described in the strategy aligned with the national nutrition plan/country priorities?

Yes

Do the actions have funding secured for the coming year?

In progress/partially

What key contributions has the sector/network made towards the national nutrition plan or country nutrition priorities over the past year? Please describe:

World Bank

1. Proposed Philippine Multi-sectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP, 2022-2025)

- A \$178 million Project which the Philippine Government is preparing with the support of World Bank and will be implemented in 235 LGU's plus 40 BARMM for 4 years
- DOH is the lead co-implementing partners together with DSWD
- Since assuming this role, DOH has demonstrated strong leadership and commitment to the project
- The objective of this proposed project is to increase the utilization of a package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and improve key behaviors and practices known to reduce stunting in targeted local government units.
- The project design is guided by six overarching principles
 - o Design and roll out an evidence-based multisectoral approach that will draw upon the science base and global recommendations and best practices for improving nutrition.
 - o Establish geographic convergence of key sectors—down to the household level—to address the multidimensional causes of undernutrition.
 - o Invest in both supply-side interventions, which will be complemented by demand-side interventions, to remove financial, geographic, and behavioral barriers to using essential nutrition and health services by project beneficiaries.
 - o Incentivize achievement of nutrition results at the LGU level.
 - o Emphasize equity to ensure that lagging LGUs catch up with their well-performing peers and improve the country's overall achievement on the HCI.
 - o Leverage ongoing Government of Philippines-World Bank investments in social protection, and WASH sectors to deliver on nutrition results

2. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

Pantawid Pamilya is the government's program intended as an investment in human capital, with the aim to break the poverty cycle through four pathways:

(1) income augmentation through the cash grants;

(2) education pathway;

(3) health pathway; and

(4) social pathway. The fourth pathway is concerned with the social and behavioral intervention of the program – the Family Development Sessions. Through the FDS, the beneficiaries are expected to have increased knowledge on parenting and awareness on family and social issues; improved parenting attitudes and practices on child rearing, finances, gender and marital relations, and increased valuation of education and health.

The program provides cash grants if the beneficiaries comply with three sets of conditions: (1) time-specific take up of basic maternal and child health services, (2) enrollment and regular attendance in schools, and (3) regular attendance to family development sessions.

The 4Ps has demonstrated impact on the following outcomes (4Ps 3rd wave evaluation, 2021)

a. nutrition specific

- Increase in participation in child growth monitoring (12% for 0-2 year olds; 9% for 2-5 yrs old)

- 6% increase in Vitamin A supplementation among program beneficiaries

- Increase in vegetable (8-10%) and egg (2%) intake among 0-2 year old beneficiaries

However, the prevalence of severe stunting among Pantawid children is higher by 7 to 8 percentage points compared to non-Pantawid children in urban areas. This is being investigated further and could point to the need for a more comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach than cash grants alone.

b. nutrition-sensitive

- Increase in utilization of pre-natal care services

- 8-10% increase in receipt of 2 deworming doses among school age children

- Increase in per capita income

- Lower incidence (8-9%) of hunger, particularly in urban areas

- Increase in participation in community activities and programs

3. Publications

- World Bank Undernutrition Report

- BARMM Nutrition Report

KOICA

- KOICA has an ongoing project which is aligned with the Philippine plan of action for Nutrition, in partnership with UNICEF for the project integrative nutrition and house health actions in first 1000 Days started year 2018 to 2022
- Three outcomes which focus on policy and governance, system strengthening for the delivery of health and nutrition services and improvement of knowledge execute for pregnant women, mothers and caregivers
- The joint press releases together with Korean Embassy, Philippine Government and UN Agencies for Nutrition Month and Breastfeeding month
- Virtual Event on Breastfeeding Month in August with Breastfeeding Pinay and recently held virtual launch of manual procedures for RA 11148

Embassy of Japan

- Hosted Tokyo 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit – a global flagship moment where governments and stakeholders made financial and non-financial commitments of \$27 billion with the aim of ending malnutrition in all its forms and ensuring that all people have access to safe and nutritious diets.
- Coordination with UNICEF and government, provided technical assistance in the development and submission of N4G commitments

What key challenges has the network faced over the past year in working together to advance national nutrition priorities? Please describe:

- Ability to coordinate has been more challenging due to COVID-19 pandemic

6.3 SUN Business Network: Submission #50

Does the country have a network, forum, or platform where business coordinate their nutrition actions?

Yes

Country has a network, forum, or platform where business coordinate their nutrition actions

What is the name of this network, forum, or platform?

SUN Business Network

Additional documents

Please attach a list of members:

[List of SBN members_0.docx](#) (14.23 KB)

Upload ToR or other supporting documents:

- [SBN 2022 Objectives.xlsx](#) (354.81 KB)

What is the name and contact details of the convener?

Title (Ms/Mr/Dr, etc.)

Mr

First name

John

Last name

Echauz

Organisation

Standard Insurance Co. Inc.

Job title/position

President and CEO

Email

jbechauz@standard-insurance.com

How many business representatives attended the JAA this year?

8

Is there a strategy or shared document that describes how business will engage to support nutrition in the country?

In progress/partially

Are the nutrition actions described in the strategy aligned with the national nutrition plan/country priorities?

Yes

Do the actions have funding secured for the coming year?

In progress/partially

What key contributions has the sector/network made towards the national nutrition plan or country nutrition priorities over the past year? Please describe:

The SUN Business Network and its members have been primarily working on the nutrition initiatives, while also being active in relief efforts conducted during times of crisis (ex: Typhoon Odette last Dec 2021).

Furthermore, it has been regularly onboarding new members to support the private sector's cause towards the nutrition front, while also working with the public sector through the Pilipinas Kontra Gutom movement.

What key challenges has the network faced over the past year in working together to advance national nutrition priorities? Please describe:

The SUN Business Network started with its monthly assemblies last July 2021 and given the ample time to identify a nutrition program to push for in 2022, it decided to work on Iron Fortified Rice (IFR), in line with the nutrition specific program of mandatory food fortification.

To start with its push, it would be promoting the IFR to its member companies' workforce through an information and education campaign, while it will be encouraging their respective canteen concessionaries to make IFR available in the company sites. SBN will also be working

with local rice producers with the help of Nutridense who'll assist in locating rice millers / traders near the sites of member SBN companies, for blending and eventual distribution of the IFR.

6.4 UN Nutrition Network: Submission #50

Does the country have a network, forum, or platform where UN agencies coordinate their nutrition actions?

Yes

Country has a network, forum, or platform where un agencies coordinate their nutrition actions

What is the name of this network, forum, or platform?

SUN Development Partners Network (merged UN and Donor Network)

Additional documents

Please attach a list of members:

[SUN Directory 2021.xlsx](#) (43.25 KB)

Upload ToR or other supporting documents:

- [TERMSO~1.DOC](#) (33.84 KB)

What is the name and contact details of the convener?

Title (Ms/Mr/Dr, etc.)

Ms

First name

Oyunsaihan

Last name

Dendevnorov

Organisation

UNICEF

Job title/position

Country Representative

Email

odendevnorov@unicef.org

How many UN agency representatives attended the JAA this year?

4

Is there a strategy or shared document that describes how the UN agencies will engage to support nutrition in the country?

Yes

Please upload:

{Empty}

Are the nutrition actions described in the strategy aligned with the national nutrition plan/country priorities?

Yes

Do the actions have funding secured for the coming year?

In progress/partially

What key contributions has the sector/network made towards the national nutrition plan or country nutrition priorities over the past year? Please describe:

I. Joint UN Network Activities:

a. Technical support provided to the national government in crafting country commitments on global food and nutrition agenda towards attainment of UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2025 and SDG 2030. This includes the following global commitment platforms:

- Global Action Plan on Wasting (2020)
- 2021 UN Food Systems Summit
- Nutrition for Growth Commitments (2021)
- SUN Joint Assessment (2020)

b. Technical assistance provided to national government on development of food and nutrition policies and guidelines such as:

- First 1000 Days Manual of Operations
- Nutrition of Maternal and Women of Reproductive Age
- National Food Policy
- Trans fatty acid (TFA) elimination
- Healthy Diet Coalition
- School Meals Coalition
- Nutrition Food and Security Coalition
- Food Fortification

c. Technical assistance provided at the national and subnational level on improving institutional capacities in planning, implementing, and supportive supervision of food and nutrition programs / interventions both in development and emergency context.

- Support to implementation of Philippines Plan of Action on Nutrition
- Support to IATF-ZH
- BARMM Food Security and Nutrition Roadmap
- Support to Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP)
- Support to LGUs in LNAP development and local mobilization
- Support to asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, and persons at risk of stateless in

d. Technical assistance on Nutrition in Emergencies.

- Response and recovery efforts for Typhoon Odette
- Response for Typhoon Rolly and Ulysses
- Nutrition response in the context of COVID-19 pandemic

e. Technical support to other SUN Networks

- SUN Donor Network
- SUN Business Network

.

II. Agency Specific Activities

Food and Agriculture Organization

- Capacitated Local Government Units (LGUs) and different ministries on nutrition-sensitive programming and provided training among households with malnourished children on the establishment of home kitchen gardens;
- Conducted assessments on training needs, access to Social Protection Programs and status on food security and nutrition among Small-Scale Fishers (SSF) to use as basis for interventions to address food insecurity and poverty as part of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small- Scale Fisheries (VGSSF);
- Created the FAO Legislative Advisory Group (FLAG-Youth) in BARMM to capacitate the youth in strengthening their roles in proposing and supporting legislations related to agriculture, food security and nutrition;
- Through a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP), FAO is supporting the DSWD in the development of a Digital Mapping System (DMS) of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which will monitor and ensure continuous supply of food for the feeding program as part of EPAHP Convergence Program;
- Provision of technical support to Agriculture and Fisheries Livelihood Enterprise for the Youth for Sustainable Development in the Bangsamoro in support of the FSN Roadmap (conceptualization stage)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF activities aim to enhance capacity of government and partners to deliver quality nutrition services at scale, for improved diets and to reduce stunting and all other forms of malnutrition. Below is a summary of key accomplishments for 2021.

- Provided technical support to the development and dissemination RA-11148 First 1000 Days Manual of Operation (MOP) (Kalusugan ng Mag Nanay Act). The MOP has been disseminated to over 500 people country wide.
- Provided technical support on mobilization of LGU's, the nutrition governance, planning and budgeting capacity building of the Governor's and Mayor's in three priority areas of UNICEF resulted to the passing of costed LNAPs in 19 municipalities. Notable 68% average increase in budget allocation for nutrition in the 3 provinces.
- Support to the development of strategic plans, guidelines and training materials. These include ECCD M&E framework, harmonised Maternal Infant and Young Child training tools and counselling materials, National Plan of Action on Milk Code, IYCF implementation plan.
- Trained a total of 10,447 frontline workers and 17,564 mothers/caregivers on nutrition. Training conducted include: Maternal nutrition and Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), nutrition sensitive social protection – 4Ps, PIMAM, NiE, simplified approaches including Family MUAC, interpersonal communication, WASH and prevention and early identification and referral of disability and development delays in early childhood.
- Support to DOH to conduct PIMAM bottleneck analysis in 20 provinces (Phase 3 and 4) and supportive supervision in 17 (Phase 1 and 2 provinces). Support includes development of action plans and support with implementation addressing the following bottlenecks:
 - o PIMAM data and information management through routine data systems and integration to FHSIS
 - o Coverage of services through the use of simplified approaches such as Family MUAC
 - o Quality of service delivery
 - o Supply chain management of nutrition commodities.
- Provided technical support to develop and finalise the Global Action Plan on Wasting roadmap, and development of the government's N4G commitments. Jointly with FOA, WFP and IFAD, provided technical assistance to Department of Agriculture on the Food Systems Summit dialogues.
- Provided technical support in the conduct of formative research on PPAN and development of Local SBCC plans and communication materials for 3 focus provinces and 19 focus municipalities.
- Support to DSWD on the enhancement of the Nutrition Modules of the 4Ps social protection programme to ensure that they are nutrition sensitive. Modules will be rolled out in 2022.
- Supported Barangays/communities to plan and implement actions to ensure Zero Open Defecation (ZOD). In 2021, a total of 607 barangays in target communities were certified ZOD.
- Completed research and evidence generation to inform national policy and plans. These include:

- o Landscape analysis on overweight and obesity
- o Study on digital marketing of unhealthy food and beverage to children.
- o Euromonitor analysis on trends of sale of highly processed food and beverages.
- o Lived food environment of Filipino children and influence on diets.
- Provided technical support during the webinar series for World Obesity Day, Nutrition Month Celebration and World Breastfeeding month thru Joint Press Releases, development of Social Media Cards and dissemination forum.
- Provided support to Nutrition Preparedness and Response during Emergencies and Humanitarian Context. Support to emergency response for Typhoon Rolly, Ulysses and Odette. This includes co-leadership of the nutrition cluster with NNC, identifying nutrition needs and priorities, drafting of response plans and establishment of information management systems including hiring staff to support data management. Nutrition response activities through NGO partners, augmentation of nutrition supplies and nutrition and health human resources.

World Food Programme (WFP)

- WFP is working on four areas such as Nutrition-specific, Nutrition-sensitive, Evidence Generation and Enablers/Governance
- Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) to improve caregiver, women and community attitude towards healthy food choices and caring practices (Better Access of Mothers and Babies on Integrated Nutrition Agenda [BAMBINA] Project)
- Rice Fortification Scale Up projects in partnership with FNRI
- Engage the Government of the Philippines Office of the Cabinet Secretary and International Financing Corporation to prioritize the scaling up of rice fortification.
- Japan IFR Project for BARMM
- Cash assistance and seasonal livelihood program
- School feeding program improvement
- WFP is advocating on improving or increasing the minimum wage
- WFP together with FAO will provide technical assistance in the development and design as well as the monitoring and evaluation of 4Ps “Gulayan sa Pamayanan Project”
- Partnership with FNRI on Linear Programming and Utilization
- Enhancement of DSWD Region 5 Beneficiaries
- Typhoon Odette humanitarian assistance and a focus on Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) and training and orientation of health workers.

World Health Organization

- WHO are actively working with the stakeholders and providing technical integration support

- Technical support to the Government in advocating for policies
- Technical support for development of roadmap for healthy eating
- Technical support for addressing diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- Most of UNHCR activities in relation to nutrition and food security are being done in partnership with the UN Agencies through different Pillars
- UNHCR is unable to commit any initiatives that have financial implications related to food security and nutrition
- UNHCR is very much committed to supporting any advocacy initiatives where they can contribute technical assistance to ensure the inclusions of asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, persons at risk of statelessness, and internally displaced persons

What key challenges has the network faced over the past year in working together to advance national nutrition priorities? Please describe:

- Insufficient funds to support PPAs
- Government capacity to absorb potential actions due to limited resources and other conflicting priorities
- Effect of COVID-19 pandemic

6.5 SUN Academia Network: Submission #50

Does the country have a network, forum, or platform where academia coordinates their nutrition actions?

Yes

Country has a network, forum, or platform where academia coordinates their nutrition actions

What is the name of this network, forum, or platform?

Additional documents

Please attach a list of members:

[SUN Directory_2021.xlsx](#) (43.25 KB)

What is the name and contact details of the convener?

Title (Ms/Mr/Dr, etc.)

Ms

First name

Honey Loveleen

Last name

Bontile

Organisation

Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics

Job title/position

President and Chair

Email

hrbontile@ceu.edu.ph

Upload ToR or other supporting documents:

- [SUN Academe TOR \(version 3 - 8-10-21\) hb edits.docx](#) (439.85 KB)

How many academia representatives attended the JAA this year?

4

Is there a strategy or shared document that describes how academia will engage to support nutrition in the country?

Yes

Please upload:

{Empty}

Are the nutrition actions described in the strategy aligned with the national nutrition plan/country priorities?

Yes

Do the actions have funding secured for the coming year?

No

What key contributions has the sector/network made towards the national nutrition plan or country nutrition priorities over the past year. Please describe:

Research Development

- NDAP Research group
 - a. Socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 to NDAP Members
 - b. Effect of Maternal Diet on the Chemical and Microbiological Quality of Breast Milk from selected Filipino Women
- UPLB
 - a. Field Trial of Weight Measuring Equipment: Salter Hanging Infant Weighing Scale, Nutri Scale Digital, Tanita Digital bathroom scale HD-662, and SECA 878 Digital Floor Scale. To pre-test various types and brand of weight measuring equipment as basis for recommending alternatives to the Salter-type hanging weighing scale

Policy Formulation -

- Provided technical assistance in the draft guidelines on the TFA Elimination of Industrially Produced Trans Fatty Acids for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases
- Attendance at TechCom and PPAN meetings
- Participation in TWGs (e.g., Nutrition Research, Social Behavior, Nutri-ed, SF)

Capacity Development

- CPD accreditation of seminars/webinars in 2021 (total of 92.5 points) - NDAP

Extension Program and Public Service

- Resource Person
 1. Participation in MELLPI-Pro – universities under CODHEND (CEU, UPLB, and PUP) and BIDANI Network Program
 2. National, Regional and Local BNS Evaluation
 3. Ms. Pamela A. Gonzales served as resource speaker during the 2nd Nutrition Action Officers' Regional Conference entitled Effective Advocacy Strategies to Scale Up Nutrition Action. The event was organized by NNC-NCR in partnership with the Association of Nutrition

Action Officers of NCR, Inc. Last September 23, 2021.

4. Ms. Iris Rowena Bernardo served as resource person during the organization of SUN Networks of NNC Region 7 in 2021.

- Webinars (% BIDANI, NDAP)

1. Webinar entitled “Seguridad Sa Pagkain, Paano Titiyakin: A Webinar on Ways in Ensuring Food Security at Home”: Ms Belinda A. Lalap, the Coordinator for Participative Nutrition Enhancement Approach (PNEA) of the UPLB BIDANI Network Program served as the resource person in this webinar. The activity was organized by the Extension Services Office of the Batangas State University under its program Sulong Extension: Embracing the New Normal in Developing Communities. BATSTATEU is one of the members of the BIDANI Network Program, a longtime partner of UPLB BIDANI in promoting the nutrition-in-development program and strategy.

2. Nutrition Information, Education, and Development Communication for Behavior Change. Test broadcasts were conducted on 05 and 13 November 2020. BIDANI NutriLive was formally launched on 16 November. The introductory broadcast explained the rules and regulations of the online nutrition school-on-the-air, and the Nutri Experts, or subject matter specialists of the program were also introduced. Episodes were aired on 18, 23, and 25 November. The first three lessons focused on healthy diets, micronutrient deficiencies, and Pinggang Pinoy.

3. TEKNO-TALK: Talakayan Agritek at Pangkaunlaran: Food for the nutritionally-at-risk: the BIDANI KALINGA Mix”: It discussed the concept and objectives of one of BIDANI's innovative strategies, the Participative Nutrition Enhancement Approach (PNEA), and its different nutrition interventions. The topic was also focused on the importance and health benefits of the KALINGA Mix. A video on selected Kalinga-based recipes was also shared.

- Training (% BIDANI)

The Barangay Integrated Development Approach for Nutrition Improvement (BIDANI) is a comprehensive nutrition-in-development strategy emphasizing the need to mainstream improving the nutrition of Filipinos towards achieving national development. It is the academe's unique and continuing contribution to holistic development, owing to the sustainability of the BIDANI strategy. Online training activities were conducted for the continuous advocacy of NID.

1. Online Training on BIDANI BMIS: Data Collection: The first ever online training conducted by the UPLB BIDANI REPS was conducted for the Barangay Development Council of Muzon 1, Rosario, Cavite. BMIS serves as an entry point for the barangay-wide implementation of the BIDANI strategy. Participated in by the Sangguniang Barangay, health and nutrition workers and other volunteer workers.

2. Virtual Training of Trainers on BIDANI for Partner SUCs was held last June 28 to July 2, 2021. A total of 61 participants from 7 partner State Universities namely Isabela State University, Central Luzon State University, Batangas State University, Bicol University, University of the

Philippines Visayas, Visayas State University, and Central Mindanao University participated in the training. The training aims to sustain and strengthen the operationalization of the program to become responsive to the various disruptions of our times including the COVID-19 pandemic among others.

What key challenges has the network faced over the past year in working together to advance national nutrition priorities? Please describe:

1. Financial constraints and staffing problems
2. Participation of other institutions (not many have participated, invitation still in the works. Limited under the core group for the meantime.)
3. Recruitment of Members
4. Strategic Planning still to be conducted among the extended members
5. More collaborative research (intra and inter-network)