6th National Conference of Nutrition Action Officers Webinar Series: NAOs: PPANalo sa New Normal

Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger

KARLO A. B. NOGRALES Cabinet Secretary

01 October 2020 1:00 PM via GoToWebinar

Pre Pandemic: World Grappling with Hunger

The most recent estimate for 2019 shows that **almost 690 million people**, **or 8.9 percent of the global population were undernourished.**

The number of people affected by severe food insecurity, which is another measure that approximates hunger, shows a similar upward trend. In 2019, close to 750 million – or nearly one in ten people in the world – were exposed to severe levels of food insecurity.

Considering the total affected by moderate or severe food insecurity, an estimated 2 billion people in the world did not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in 2019.

Amid COVID-19 Entrenched Hunger Seen Worsening

The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. If recent trends continue, the number of people affected by hunger would surpass 840 million by 2030.

A preliminary assessment suggests that the **COVID-19 pandemic may add between 83 and 132 million people to the total number of undernourished in the world in 2020** depending on the economic growth scenario.

Hunger remains a significant challenge in the country

The Philippines ranks 70th among 117 countries with a score of 20.1 or suffers from a level of hunger classified as serious [2019 Global Hunger Index (GHI)]

Underlying this improvement are reductions in each of the four GHI indicators since 2000: undernourishment, child stunting, child wasting, and child mortality.

Hunger remains a significant challenge in the country

The **30.7% Hunger rate (est. 7.6 million families) in September 2020** is the sum of 22.0% who experienced Moderate Hunger and 8.7% who experienced Severe Hunger." (SWS Mobile Survey, September 2020)

Moderately Food Insecure is identified at 39.06% and **Severely Food Insecure is at 5.12%** as determined by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale released in 2019.

Executive Order No. 101, s. 2020



MALACAÑAN PALACE MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 101

CREATING AN INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE ON ZERO HUNGER

WHEREAS, Section 11, Article XIII of the Constitution provides that the State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development, which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost;

There is a need to carefully coordinate, rationalize, monitor and assess the efforts of the government agencies to ensure a whole-of-government approach in eradicating hunger and achieving food security.

Executive Order No. 101, s. 2020

Basis

- Section 11, Article XIII of the Constitution
- Paragraph 2, Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger

Objective: To eradicate hunger **by 2030** using a fully integrated whole-of-government approach to implement the proposed EO

Output: Zero Hunger by 2030 - A legacy of the Duterte Administration

Impact: Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Pamayanan (A Contribution to Ambisyon Natin 2040)

Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger Composition (Sec. 1)

Chairperson: The Cabinet Secretary

Vice Chairpersons:

- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Department of Agriculture

Members:

- Department of Agrarian Reform
- Department of Budget and Management
- Department of Education
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Department of Health
- Department of Labor and Employment

- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Department of Science and Technology
- Presidential Communications Operations Office
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Commission on Higher Education

Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger Support of Government Agencies (sec. 4)

- The Task Force may enlist the <u>support and</u> <u>assistance of other government agencies and</u> <u>instrumentalities</u> in the attainment of the objectives of the Executive Order.
- Local Government units are enjoined to render assistance to the Task Force.

Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger Powers and Functions (sec. 2)

- 1) Formulate the **National Food Policy (NFP)**;
- 2) Coordinate and rationalize the efforts and ensure a whole-of-government approach in attaining zero hunger;
- 3) Monitor and evaluate government's progress in ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture;
- 4) Create technical working groups among its member agencies
- 5) Prepare and **submit to the President annual reports** on the state of hunger, food security, nutrition and agricultural production in the country, as well as the Task Force's initiatives and recommendations;

National Food Policy (sec. 2)

[The NFP] shall <u>outline national priorities</u> based on comprehensive understanding of the problem of hunger and related issues, and shall provide a roadmap for achieving zero hunger, taking into consideration existing laws and issuances, as well as international law and treaty obligations.

Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger





INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE OF ZERO HUNGER: CURRENT INITIATIVES

Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty



Concerted effort to address key challenges HUNGER MITIGATION FOOD SECURITY OVERTY REDUCTION

KUMAIN Webinar Series



(Kasapatan at Ugnayan ng Mamamayan sa Akmang Pagkain At Nutrisyon)



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September 16, 2020 | 1:00 PM - 4:30 PM | Via Zoom

Objectives:

- a)Enhancing awareness of the ongoing concerted efforts towards meeting the SDG Goal No. 2 (Zero Hunger);
- b)Sharing current national government nutrition-specific interventions and feeding programs as well as future plans; and,
- c)Eliciting active collaboration between and among the national government, local government units, private sector, civil society organizations, academe, and the development partners as the country addresses hunger.

Interventions related to First 1000 Days of Life

 Possible funding of the Dietary Supplementation Programs for stunted and wasted children between 6 to 23 months old, and nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women

 These programs will complement the on-going Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP) of the Department of Education (DepEd) in addressing early signs of malnutrition during the crucial years of development of children, particularly the first 1,000 days of life.

THANK YOU!

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