

2019 SUN Movement Joint-Assessment

Celebrating progress and setting priorities!

REPORTING TEMPLATE

PHILIPPINES

About the 2019 Joint-Assessment

This information will help the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement support system better understand how 2019 Joint-Assessment inputs were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process was deemed useful.

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?

Group	
Government	<u>Yes</u> /No
Civil society	<u>Yes</u> /No
Donors	Yes/ <u>No</u>
United Nations	<u>Yes</u> /No
Business	<u>Yes</u> /No
Academia and science	<u>Yes</u> /No
Other	Please specify

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 47

SUN Network/Category	Number of participants
Government	15
Civil society alliance	11
Academic institutions	3
UN Network	5
Business sector	2

SUN Country Assessment 2019: Philippines

SUN Network/Category	Number of participants
Facilitators, documentors, and staff	11
Total	47

How many participants were female and how many were male? **38 females and 9 males**

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach one or more photos (in a JPG or PNG format) when you send the completed Joint-Assessment to the SUN Movement.



Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes/No

Why?

The participants, with a good mix of experts from different agencies and stakeholders, were able to share needed information and knowledge per process and thematic area through the workshop and plenary sessions.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that many elements from this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise informed. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2019 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Participants at the 2019 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

We ask you to fill in this section to get a better idea of stakeholders who have taken part in the 2019 Joint-Assessment and to make sure that contact details are up-to-date. This also gives a chance for participants to sign up to the SUN Movement mailing list.

Note: This information will not be used in the final report and placed on the SUN Movement website, for privacy reasons. You can also fill in this table at the end of the Joint-Assessment, when validating the full report.

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SUN Country Assessment 2019: Philippines

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SUN Country Assessment 2019: Philippines

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SUN Country Assessment 2019: Philippines

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SUN Country Assessment 2019: Philippines

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Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	Ongoing	Planning completed and implementation initiated

3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/ongoing with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work towards improved nutrition. They can bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help bring together stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked.

MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional when they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how these are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE

4

Explanation for the score

The National Nutrition Council Governing Board (also functions as the Salt Iodization Advisory Board), its Technical Committee and various thematic working groups continued to be the platform for facilitating multisectoral action on nutrition.

For 2018, the NNC Governing Board twice during which the following were approved: 1) Strategic Plan of the National Salt Iodization Program (NSIP) 2018-2022, 2) Guidelines for the Selection of Acceptable Non-Wood Height and Length Measuring Tool, 3) Policy statement on fad diets, and 4) Nutrition Program for Government Workers.

The NNC Technical Committee held nine meetings to deliberate on policy recommendation for submission to the NNC Governing Board. About half of these meetings involved the line-by-line review of the results framework of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022. The framework specifies key outputs to be produced to reach the plan's sub-outcome and outcome targets.

Thematic working groups convened regularly to tackle specific concerns, i.e. Technical Working Group (TWG) on the National Salt Iodization Program to monitor progress of implementation of the strategic plan on NSIP, sub-TWG on rice fortification to refine the policy recommendation on the use of iron-fortified rice for social safety net programs, Nutrition Cluster to discuss past and current responses to disasters, matters related to contingency planning for the “Big One”, information management tools, among others.

The Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition (PhilCAN) continued to engage other civil society organizations across the country to support PPAN implementation via the SUN Civil Society Alliance Philippines.

The SUN UN Network continued to support country initiatives to scale up nutrition action.

The PhilCAN is a member of the NNC Governing Board, the NNC Technical Committee, and the different thematic working groups. Member agencies of the SUN UN Network are engaged through their membership in the thematic working groups.

The organization of the Zero Hunger Task Force has been approved by the President in principle. The inter-agency task force will focus and align related efforts to address the different aspects of hunger. Thus, the nutrition community should work closely with this task force to ensure convergence and coherence of efforts for nutritional outcomes.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks at internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence, by engaging new actors and stakeholders (such as grassroots-focused organisations or the executive branch of Government, for example), resulting in expanded membership. It also encompasses sub-national platforms or actors.

FINAL SCORE

4

Explanation for the score:

Nutrition actions have always been coordinated and discussed with the Philippines multisectoral platform, i.e. the NNC Governing Board, Technical Committee, and thematic working groups. The local government units (LGU), through their local nutrition committees at the provincial, municipal, city levels, have the same coordinating mechanism composed of various agencies and stakeholders. In both cases, the operationalization of the PPAN 2017-2022 is the rallying point at the national level, and the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) 2019-2022 at the regional level. Nutrition clusters organized at subnational levels also provide the mechanism for coordinating the nutrition response in emergencies.

Decisions and guidance agreed and discussed at the national level are also disseminated promptly to the LGU level through established communication channels and regular meetings with associations of nutrition action officers, district/city nutrition program coordinators, and barangay nutrition scholars (or nutrition volunteers), professional organizations, and civil society organizations. All these are the prime movers of nutrition programs at the subnational levels.

In 2018, the NNC engaged with the leagues of local governments, i.e. League of Provinces of the Philippines, League of Cities of the Philippines, League of Municipalities of the Philippines, and Philippine Councilor's League. All these leagues are critical to local government mobilization for scaling up nutrition in the Philippines as they have very strong traction with all the local government chiefs and teams.

Within the Department of Health, a nutrition technical working group was organized to ensure that nutrition concerns are factored in health programs.

The formulation of the implementing rules and regulations of RA 11148 involved not only the member agencies of the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee but also professional organizations on midwifery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, ambulatory pediatrics, and adolescent medicine; and technical persons from academic institutions and local and international development organizations.

With the enactment of RA 11148, private sector representation in the NNC Governing Board should come from specific sectors, i.e. health and nutrition professional organizations, women sector, farmer and fisherfolk, urban poor, organization of association of community health workers or barangay nutrition scholars (BNS), CSOs, and academe and research institutions. This promises the bringing in of "new" organizations.

The continuous engagement of local media in support of the RPAN is a significant contribution for the progressive advocacy of nutrition at the regional level.

The youth form an integral part of the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in the RPANs across 17 regions led by Population Commission (POPCOM), NGOs, and CSOs. The youth have also been engaged through advocacy activities on nutrition. Specifically, a good example of youth involvement is through the Philippine Association of Nutrition (PAN) student chapters through which tertiary level students implement one or more of the PPAN programs and projects in their respective environments.

However, SUN CSA was recommended to widen its scope/criteria to include participation of children and youth organizations and vulnerable sectors.

The Philippines is also a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and has championed for nutrition as a concern, extending partnerships beyond national boundaries and influencing regional networks/partners such as ASEAN Secretariat, WPRO, UNICEF-EAPRO, World Bank Asia office to think and invest more in nutrition in the region.

After the adoption of the ASEAN Leaders Declaration on Ending All Forms of Malnutrition in 2017, the strategic framework and multisectoral action plan was formulated and endorsed by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Health and is currently being vetted by the ASEAN sectoral bodies on agriculture, social welfare, and education. All these efforts are expected to generate for and from the Philippines, more cooperation and collaborative projects related to policy formulation, resource generation, capacity-building, and monitoring and evaluation. Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive initiatives have likewise been identified for consideration in the ASEAN sectoral plans for 2023-2030, as appropriate.

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the multi-stakeholder platform fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda – in addition to commitment and follow-through. Where relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE 3**Explanation for the score:**

The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022 continued to be the basis for determining points of collaboration among various stakeholders. A specific example in this regard is the partnership between the NNC and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) to catalyze actions on nutrition-sensitive programming.

Local planning workshops covering the PPAN focus provinces to identify nutrition budgets for 2019 were conducted through the cooperative effort of the NNC and DILG.

Activities related to the integration of nutrition in local development, and investment plans have taken off, with NNC, DILG, NEDA as partners with both technical and financial support from UNICEF.

The aforementioned have also been undertaken with the assistance of NNC consultants, Alcanz International LLC, engaged with support from Nutrition International to assist in the implementation of PPAN 2017-2022.

The forum on the first 1000 days was jointly organized by agencies with programs on the first 1000 days, i.e. NNC, UNICEF, Save the Children, and Nutrition International.

On the whole, collaborations happen in various dimensions and combinations or configuration, bringing together national government agencies, non-government organizations, development partners, academic institutions, and the business sector. However, these collaborations have to result to scale-up nutrition action to produce nutrition outcomes.

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the multi-stakeholder platform tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the multi-stakeholder platform's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The Platform's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE**3****Explanation for the score:**

At the national level, the tracking of commitments along PPAN is done through NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee and in different technical working group meetings. The agencies are asked to submit annual accomplishment reports along the PPAN results framework which is consolidated and reported to the NNC Governing Board for information and recommendations to further scale up nutrition actions.

The agreed action points during the Governing Board meetings are monitored and an update on all identified agreed actions are reported in the following GB and TechCom meetings, ensuring that follow-through actions are undertaken on time and adequately.

To support the function of the NNC Governing Board and the NNC Technical Committee in tracking results and commitments in the PPAN, a number of monitoring and information systems are utilized by the NNC Secretariat. Listed among the important sources of outcome and progress of PPAN information include six major systems. Tracking outcomes and progress indicators at the national level are the (a) Operation Timbang Plus, (b) Annual FNRI Expanded National Nutrition Survey, (c) Field Health Services Information System, and (d) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and Local Nutrition Early Warning System. At the sub-national level the Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Implementation (MELLPI) Pro is used to assess the performance of local government units and nutrition workers in implementing the PPAN while Technical Assistance Monitoring and Evaluation (TAME) is a system that provides continuous progress monitoring and evaluation of the ECCD areas covering 59 municipalities and cities in 12 provinces in 9 regions. Attachment 1 provides a short description of each of the system.

The MELLPI Pro system has adjusted its accompanying award system to recognize more outstanding LGUs and nutrition workers that meet the criteria, making the system more facilitative for LGU mobilization for nutrition.

The results framework of each Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition provides for the annual review of the RPANs starting in 2019 to track progress of nutrition PPAs.

The data collected through the different existing data collection systems will further support the completion of the overall results framework for the members of the NNC Governing Board.

Sector-by-sector review of the progress of their program/project commitments in the PPAN for 2017 was conducted in 2018 and the full report on the analysis of progress of PPAN was submitted to the NNC Governing Board.

The different systems have generated a good degree of accountability from different stakeholders. Continuous enhancement of the various monitoring and evaluation systems is required to provide for greater degree of accountability particularly among local governments. A published annual nutrition progress report for the country might be one of the key actions for the coming period.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to improved nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders. It also looks at whether the coordination mechanisms put in place are sustainable.

FINAL SCORE

4

Explanation for the score:

The multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to improve nutrition referred to in earlier markers has been long accepted as a national priority. Presidential Decree 491 created the NNC in 1974 as the highest intersectoral national policy making and coordinating body for nutrition. The continued need for an NNC was reiterated through Executive Order No,

234 (1987), and subsequent nutrition-related legislations. Executive Order No. 234 also provided for the formulation of national nutrition plans.

Recent legislations reflect the continued importance given to nutrition. These are Republic Act No. 11148 that legislates the range of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs for the first 1000 days of life, Republic Act No. 11037 on the national feeding program for malnourished children in child development centers and public elementary schools, and Republic Act No. 11210 that extends maternity leave to 105 days, 7 days of which can be transferred to the father that effectively increases paternity leave to 14 days. A related law passed was that on universal health care (Republic Act No. 11123) that opens possibilities for financing key nutrition services.

In addition, executive issuances also reflect prioritization on nutrition. For instance, Local Budget Memorandum No. 78 includes nutrition programs and projects among the priorities for use of the budget of the local government unit. These nutrition programs should be consistent with the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition.

Guidelines and policies of selected national government agencies to strengthen nutrition sensitive programs were developed specifically the Integrated School Nutrition Program of DepEd and Guidepost on the Implementation of Nutrition-Sensitive Programs by the Department of Agrarian Reform.

In 2018, the NNC was granted Php 100 million as an additional budget for the Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1000 Days (ECCD F1K) Program through a legislative initiative. The said fund is presently used for supplementary feeding program of pregnant mothers, especially nutritionally-at-risk pregnant mothers in 7 municipalities/cities of Rizal and Davao Occidental.

The Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster has developed its roadmap of outcomes and services that will converge in the 32 poorest provinces in the country. The finer prioritization of the 32 poorest provinces used the prevalence and magnitude of stunting in identifying provinces considered as first priority and second priority.

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

This section has been added to garner a better understanding of to what extent and how multi-stakeholder platforms and structures work at the sub-national level in SUN countries.

1. Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level? **Yes, through local nutrition committees/No/Not applicable**
2. If so, in how many countries, districts or regions? **In all 17 regions, 81 provinces, 121 cities, and about 80% of the 1489 municipalities of the Philippines**
3. Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? The convening, referring to the scheduling and issuing the notice of meeting is done by the NNC Secretariat at the regional level, and by the nutrition action officer at the provincial, city or municipal levels. **At the regional level, the regional nutrition committee is presided by the agency regional director elected as chair of the RNC. At the provincial, city, municipal, and barangay levels the local chief executive (governor for provinces, and mayor for cities or municipalities) chairs the local nutrition committee.**

4. Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs? **Yes/No/Not applicable**
5. Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly? **Yes/No/Not applicable**
6. Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? The Regional Nutrition Committee consists of regional department directors from health, agriculture, and other government agencies. The members of this committee also consist of representatives from CSOs and private sector, making the engagement multisectoral. Similarly, local nutrition committees mirror the composition of the NNC Governing Board, with the addition of local government offices, e.g. budget office, and NGOs operating in the area.
7. Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors? – Yes, the multisectoral platform at the subnational level works with civil societies which are also member of the nutrition committee. Members of the UN Network coordinate with these local nutrition committees as needed by their respective projects.

PROCESS 1 SUMMARY: BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER IN THE SAME SPACE

Multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms (e.g. NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, various technical working groups, SUN Core Group) are in place and supported by policies to ensure sustainability. Efforts to strengthen/broaden and put in place multi-sectoral platforms in the context of SUN Movement strategy and PPAN 2017-2022 i.e. SUN CSA, Business, Donor network are underway.

In this reporting period, notable laws on scaling up nutrition initiatives i.e. RA 11148 or the law on the first 1000 days, emphasizes the need for convergence and coordination of various government agencies and stakeholders. Continued efforts in engaging multi-stakeholders and multi-sectors will be carried out towards achievement of PPAN 2017-2022 targets.

STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES UNDER PROCESS 1

Priorities identified in the 2018 assessment were as follows:

Priorities	Status
1. Organization of SUN business and donor networks and the academe. Discussion with mining communities or private companies under CSR for nutrition program funding could also be explored. (NNC Secretariat)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The organization of SUN Business Network is ongoing led by NNC, WFP, and UNICEF. A human resource for SBN-related matters shall be hired. b. SUN Academe and Professional Organizations Network will be organized led by CODHEND. c. Terms of reference in engaging donors was prepared in early

Priorities	Status
	2019 and targeted to be organized by end of 2019.
2. Expand the coverage of SUN Caravan in coordination with Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). Engage the youth sector (student leaders/influencers), allied health students, women's groups, fisherfolks, farmers, and IPs. One topic for discussion is on the interrelationship of SUN and Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN). (SUN CSA, UNICEF)	d. Not done.
3. Include nutrition in the Cabinet Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC) Monitoring and Evaluation and in the Social Development Committee (SDC) level monitoring including compliance on circulars and related policies. (Office of the Cabinet Secretary, NNC Secretariat)	e. Not done

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020

1. Finalize the draft results framework and develop annual nutrition progress report
2. Roll out and complete implementation of the Local Government Mobilization Strategy
3. For the Stunting Strategy Task Force led by NNC, continue to advocate for 4Ps (conditional cash transfer program) to include all pregnant and lactating women, and young children to be enrolled in the 4Ps to enhance the impact on nutrition
4. Organize the technical working group for nutrition-sensitive programs under NNC, with the following as members: DA, DSWD, DepEd, and integrate nutrition in the youth sector.
5. Organize the SUN Networks (academe, donor, business)
6. Develop tools and manual of operations for implementation of laws, e.g. RA 11148 and include nutrition concerns in the implementation of the Universal Health Care Law.

SUPPORT NEEDED TO MEET 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities? **Yes/No**
2. If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain: Currently a team of consultants is assisting NNC in the LGU mobilization strategy. The team of consultants is supported by Nutrition International. WFP has been requested to assist in organizing the SUN Business Network, UNICEF is ready to assist in the engagement of consultants to develop the Manual of Operations for RA 11148.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition. Updated policies, strategies and legislation are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies, including food systems policies, and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral, consultative processes – with input from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE

3

Explanation for the score

At the national level, various policies and guidelines were reviewed using various methodologies and involving representation from the relevant sector, with a conscious effort to include those at subnational levels. Policies, guidelines and related concerns reviewed were as follows:

1. Dietary supplementation to determine how the intervention is being implemented especially for pregnant women and children under-five years old. The report on the review is attached.
2. Policy Guide on Nutrition Management in Emergencies and Disasters to determine if and how the policy guide should be modified to be more responsive, ongoing
3. Initiatives on infant and young child feeding to guide the formulation of the program's strategic plan
4. Micronutrient Supplementation to update the manual of operations of the intervention, ongoing
5. Revised Implementing Rules and Regulation of EO 51 or the Milk Code, ongoing
6. Philippine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, using bottleneck analysis
7. Assessment of supply chain for nutrition supplies procured centrally, e.g. micronutrient supplements, micronutrient powder, supplies for the management of acute malnutrition

The policy on the use of iron-fortified rice in social safety net programs evolved from a review of the enabling mechanisms and challenges in the agencies that will be affected. It also involved consultations with the rice industry to ensure the implementability of the proposed policy.

The formulation of the Nutritional Guidelines for Women of Reproductive Age that considered not only recent evidence (e.g. systematic review of studies) but also results of consultation with stakeholders, that among others included national government agencies, non-government organizations, professional organizations, and development partners.

At the subnational level, the regional nutrition committee (RNC) reviews the policies formulated in the last three to five years to determine if effective and its gaps. Last 2018, 10 policies formulated by five regions in the last three to five years were reviewed.

Specifically, these were:

Region	Policies Reviewed
CAR	1. RNC Resolution No. 2, S. 2015: Approving the updated regional nutrition committee strategic plan (RNCSP) 2015-2016
	2. RNC Resolution No. 3, S. 2015: Approving the conduct and guidelines on the search for best practices on nutrition
	3. RNC Resolution No. 5, S. 2015: Encouraging LGUs to organize breastfeeding support groups and ensure their functionality to strengthen the implementation of the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) program
NCR	4. RNC Resolution No. 4, S. 2015: Enjoining all LGUs in NCR to adopt the Local Nutrition Functionality Checklist
Region VII	5. RNC Resolution No. 2, s. 2015: Adopting the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Regionwide
Region X	6. RDC X Resolution No. 41, S. 2014: Adopting the 2012 Revised Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos (English Version) and its Visayan Translation"
	7. RNC X Resolution No. 4, S. 2014: Approving the reactivation of the MANGO DIEZ and Linkage to the RNC
Region XII	8. RNC Resolution No. 12, S. 2014: Approving the Reconstitution of Regional Nutrition Committee to serve as Regional Nutrition Cluster in Region XII
	9. RDC Resolution No. 20, S. 2014: Supporting the advocacy efforts on the use of the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos (NGF) in Region XII
	10. RDC Resolution No. 94, S. 2011: RDC resolution requesting the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB) XII to issue a circular/ directive requiring bus operator to designate a breastfeeding seat inside their buses

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or improved nutrition policies and legal frameworks and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies are put in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE**3****Explanation for the score**

The newly passed laws RA 11148 (First 1000 Days Law), RA 11037 (National Feeding Program for Undernourished Daycare and School Children Law), RA 11223 (Universal Health Care Act), RA 11210 (105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law) and RA 11310 (*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program “4Ps” Act) were products of position papers, technical inputs during public hearings and technical working group meetings. The technical inputs were provided by practitioners and specialists from different government agencies, non-government organizations, and development partners.

The SUN CSA in particular reviewed the then draft bill on the first 1000 days and evolved a group stand on the bill and through public consultations at the sub-national level.

The NNC and DOH in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund, Save the Children Foundation, Nutrition International, and KOICA International Cooperation Agency, conducted the forum on “Nutrition in the first 1000 days: Integrate and Scale Up!” last 2-3 May 2019. The forum aimed to facilitate the integrated and scaled-up implementation of first 1000 days strategy.

In order to strengthen advocacy on the importance of the first 1000 days, the NNC together with ABS-CBN is airing a situational commentary television series “Dok Ricky Pedia”, in which a municipal health doctor advocates the importance of proper nutrition and feeding practices especially in the first 1000 days of a child’s life. The show is being aired every Saturday. Efforts to advocate for the implementation of these laws are in different stages, as follows:

Newly passed laws	Extent of advocacy	Involved stakeholders
RA 11148 (First 1000 Days Law)	Forum on the first 1000 days Infographics, radio programs (plugs), TV program (<i>Dok Ricky Pedia ng Barangay</i>)	NNC, ECCD F1K TWG members, UN development partners representatives of provinces, NGOs, general public
RA 11037 (National Feeding Program for Undernourished Daycare and School Children Law)	Ongoing consultation on the IRR of the law	DepEd, DSWD, NNC, LGUs, Day Care Center teachers, public school teachers, NGOs, business

		community, and UN development partners
RA 11223 (Universal Health Care Act)	Ongoing consultation on the IRR of the law	DOH, hospitals, medical professional associations, NGOs, UN development partners
RA 11210 (105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law)	Development of infographics is in the pipeline	DOLE, PLCPD

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the Government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE

3

Explanation for the score

The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022 is an integral part of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. It is consistent with the Duterte Administration 10-point Economic Agenda, the Philippine Health Agenda, and the development pillars of *malasakit* (protective concern), *pagbabago* (change or transformation), and *kaunlaran* (development), and the vision of Ambisyon 2040. It factors in and considers country commitments to the global community as embodied in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the 2025 Global Targets for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' health (2016-2030) and the 2014 International Conference on Nutrition.

The policies, guidelines, and plans being developed in relation to nutrition and health are reviewed by technical working groups that consist of representatives from different stakeholders. The inputs are gathered and are considered in revising the policies. If cleared by the technical working group, this will be elevated to a higher multi stakeholder body for review/approval of adoption, which is the NNC Technical Committee and then the NNC Governing Board.

A study on the implementation of dietary supplementation for pregnant and lactating women, and children under-five years old was done in 2018 to provide recommendations and improve the near-final guidelines on dietary supplementation program. The study findings and recommendations were presented to NNC Technical Committee member agencies, local governments units and non-government organizations involved in the study for information and validation of stakeholders at the national and subnational level. The guidelines will be refined based on the findings.

Meanwhile, RA 11148 (on the first 1000 days) and RA 11037 (on feeding in child development centers and public elementary schools) were formulated through consultations with the technical working group and the multi-stakeholder platform. Before it became a law, partners at the subnational level were also engaged through

public consultations. All the key inputs from national and subnational levels were considered in the final version of the laws.

However, in most cases the position papers for proposed legislations were done by individual agencies. The optimum situation is for those concerned to discuss among themselves first the position to evolve a common and shared one.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, food safety regulations, the right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE

3

Explanation for the score

Mechanisms to monitor the implementation of nutrition and related laws continue to be in place. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is an important player especially for concerns related to the Milk Code, food fortification and food safety. The Inter-agency Committee on the Milk Code continued to meet regularly to consider reported violations of the Milk Code, requests for clearance of advertisements of milk products, and of sponsorships by milk companies. FDA has included products covered by RA 8172 on salt iodization and RA 8976 on fortification of flour, sugar, and cooking oil in its post-marketing surveillance, while the National Food Authority and Philippine Coconut Authority assist in monitoring compliance to RA 8976 particularly for rice and cooking oil, respectively. At the local level Regional Bantay Asin Task Forces (RBATF) help in monitoring compliance to mandatory salt iodization.

The Technical Working Group on the National Salt Iodization Program (TWG-NSIP) and the Technical Working Group on Mandatory Food Fortification coordinate efforts related to technology and technical support, regulation and monitoring, and advocacy and communication.

For mandatory salt iodization, the country shifted from using the rapid test kit to WYD method to measure more accurately the iodine in salt. The WYD machines and reagents can be procured within the country through Salinas Foods Inc., which is a salt company.

Enforcement of the law on mandatory fortification of staples (rice, flour, cooking oil, and sugar) remains weak but the TWG has been discussing and planning to develop a strategic plan to determine strategies to resolve issues.

The Nutrition Cluster is working to ensure the implementation of activities under the Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and exploring on ways to integrate the NiE Plan under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management-Health Plan (DRRM-H) Plan of local government units to ensure funding and operationalization of the plan.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platform.

FINAL SCORE

Proposed score 2

Explanation for the score

The policies especially at the regional level are reviewed by the regional nutrition committees composed of different sectors. The review covers policies that were approved 3 years ago. Results of the review are shared with the multi-sectoral platform and other stakeholders. The results of the 2018 Expanded National Nutrition Survey as well as the passage of RA 11148 and the law on rice liberalization can lead to the review of the harmonized efforts of these laws: Milk Code, RA 10028, RA 8172 and RA 8976. There should also be guidelines on the documentation of good practices of existing policies.

PROCESS 2 SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Philippines, through its Multi-Sectoral Platform (MSP) continue to achieve major gains in providing an enabling policy and legal environment. Notable in this regard are the passage of the law on the first 1000 days, on dietary supplementation in child development centers, and public elementary schools; extended maternity leave, and on universal health care. Also notable is the continued inclusion of nutrition programs among the priorities for spending of national and local budgets. Implementation of these laws and executive issuances should be monitored to ensure effectivity.

Also, guidelines on the review of policies should be developed to determine if the policy should be refined to improve its implementation, etc.

Multi-sectoral consultations at national and local levels continue to be mechanisms for wider participation in policy formulation. However, there are still limitations to the MSP's organizational capacity as the primary body to coordinate coherent inputs for policies and legislations, as well as to operationalise, enforce, and review them. Limitations include constraints in human resources and time, among others.

Looking forward, there should be an updated compendium of national and local ordinances related to nutrition available to other stakeholders to review, assess, and replicate. The MSP should also lead multi-sectoral consultations in all policy and legal framework reviews on nutrition to ensure coherence and convergence. Policy review supported by the efforts on research and study should likewise be part of the policy agenda.

STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES UNDER PROCESS 2

Priorities identified in the 2018 assessment were as follows:

Priorities	Status
1. Formulate compendium of nutrition-related policies and issuances derived from RPAN and do multi-sectoral review of nutrition-related legislations and policies (<i>NNC Secretariat, DOH, WHO, PLCPD</i>)	a. Still to be done in 2019 together with NEDA.
2. Share on-going study on investments in nutrition to Congress (<i>PLCPD</i>)	b. Done during the joint celebration of the Nutrition Month and Breastfeeding Month in Senate and House of Representatives held last 23-27 July 2018 and 30 July-3 August 2018. PLCPD together with PhilCAN, UNICEF, and NNC organized the event. Different booths were set up by partners such as virtual reality of the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), sharing of economic consequences of undernutrition in the Philippines, and the programs of the PPAN 2017-2022 to legislators.
3. Formulate nutrition research agenda (for finalization) (<i>NNC, Co-lead: DOST-PCHRD and Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition & Dietetics and Educators (CODHEND)</i>)	c. The PPAN Nutrition Research Agenda 2018-2022 is still for finalization of NNC and the hired consultant, Alliance for Improved Health Outcomes (AIHO) based on comments raised by the NNC Technical Committee.
4. Ensure inclusion of PPAs of LNAIP in annual investment program (AIP) of LGUs, and also push for stronger local ordinances and scale-up of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programs specifically ordinances related to the first 1000 days. (<i>DILG and NNC</i>)	d. Similar to 2018, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) released Local Budget Memorandum 78 in May 2019 for local government units to prioritize allocation of local funds the PPAs included in their respective local nutrition action plans, formulated in accordance with the PPAN. e. Technical assistance was also provided to the 36 PPAN focus provinces in identifying budgets for inclusion in the local budget proposal for 2019.
5. Convene Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council (LEDAC) for policy cohesion for	f. This was not done since there were already ongoing efforts on passing the bill on Expanded Maternity Leave,

Priorities	Status
maternity protection and involve Congress in SUN Movement (review for next year) (<i>NEDA</i>)	which was passed into law in early 2019.
6. Formulate and implement the strategic plan on food and nutrition surveillance system that will, among others, provide relevant nutrition and related information on LGUs that can be packaged into a dashboard for each province (<i>NNC and UNICEF</i>)	g. The workshop to start the formulation of the strategic plan on food and nutrition surveillance system was held, with subsequent meetings to further refine workshop outputs.

2019-2020 PRIORITIES FOR PROCESS 2

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020

1. Development of guidelines on the documentation of good practices of existing policies (*NNC, DOH, DepEd, CWC*)
2. Formulate compendium of nutrition-related policies and issuances derived from RPAN and do multi-sectoral review of nutrition-related legislations and policies (*NNC, DOH, WHO, PLCPD*)
3. Ensure implementation of research studies under nutrition research agenda (*NNC, DOH, DOST-FNRI, PCHRD, CHED, CODHEND, PASUC, WHO, WFP, NI*)
4. Translate the results of the study on investments in nutrition for policy development (*NNC, PLCPD, NEDA, Committee on Health – House of Rep and Senate*)
5. Identify champion for the strengthening of barangay nutrition program (*NNC, DILG*)
6. Intensify efforts on the inclusion of LNAP PPAs in annual investment program (AIP) of LGUs, and also push for stronger local ordinances and scale-up of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programs specifically ordinances related to the RA 11148 and its IRR (*NNC, DILG*)

Other concerns not covered by the SUN Progress Markers but are contributory/important to achieve the targeted outcomes and sub-outcomes of the PPAN 2017-2022:

***Share information or result from the system/mechanism on child-friendly local governance** e.g. Child-friendly local Governance Audit (CFLGA), Seal of Child-Friendly Local Governance (SCFLG) and Presidential Award on Child-Friendly Municipalities and Cities (PACFMC) because nutrition indicators are integrated to address problems on wasting, stunting, breastfeeding, etc.

***Child participation – for NNC to identify specific inputs needed from CWC.** Meantime, strategies would be to tap children and youth as advocates of good nutrition since there are functional structures like NCCYP and also involvement in NAPC-CBS, existence of sub-national structures like RC/SCWC with child participation in the meetings and activities, and observance of National Children's Month.

SUPPORT NEEDED TO MEET 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities? **Yes/No**
 Priority 1 – internal
 Priority 2 – internal and external
 Priority 3 – internal and external
 Priority 4 – internal
 Priority 5 – internal
 Priority 6 – internal

2. If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain: _____
 Priority 1 – NNC, DOH, DepEd, CWC
 Priority 2 – NNC, DOH, WHO, PLCPD
 Priority 3 – NNC, DOH, DOST-FNRI, PCHRD, CHED, CODHEND, PASUC
 Priority 4 – NNC, PLCPD, NEDA, Committee on Health – House of Rep and Senate
 Priority 5 – NNC, DILG
 Priority 6 – NNC, DILG



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improving nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which policies and legislation are operationalised – to ensure that everyone, women and children, in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action.

The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results enables stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition-driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together to scale up nutrition.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition, to reflect national policies and

priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and their implementation, including capacities.

FINAL SCORE

3 (2019)

The draft PPAN 2017-2022 results framework has been circulated and discussed among member agencies of the NNC Governing Board and the NNC Technical Committee, and development partners for use as guide in agency plan and program formulation. Up to present, the results framework has not been finalized. At the Technical Committee level, member agencies were requested to identify their commitments to the aforementioned framework but only a few agencies responded.

A more vigorous mobilization of local government units was implemented resulting to increased commitments in aligning local plans and budgets towards the delivery of nutrition outcomes. This was facilitated through the conduct of: 1) “Winning the Malnutrition War: A Round Table Experience (RTE) on Nutrition” with the Governors of the 36 PPAN priority provinces; and 2) local nutrition planning and budgeting exercises with integration in the 2019 Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the LGUs. Local Budget Memorandum No. 78 was issued 15 May 2019 to further align local plans and budgets with nutrition priorities.

The League of Provinces of the Philippines and the Philippine Councilors League issued resolutions manifesting strong support for the implementation of PPAN and enjoining the general membership of to ensure full support to local nutrition action plans and budgets 2019 and 2020-2022.

There is progress in aligning the PPAN with the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC). HDPRC is in the final stages of crafting the convergence road map for social development, which among others include reduced stunting as a target. In defining the convergence strategy, 32 poorest provinces will be targeted. Among these provinces, 7 were identified as first priority, selected based on high levels of poverty, stunting, and teen-age pregnancy. Thus, the road map is expected to integrate nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework (CRF) to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for the medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacities) and define roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and costed interventions, including cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE**2**

Progress continues to be made for this marker. With the passage of landmark laws such as First 1000 Days Law and other related laws on nutrition such as the National Feeding Program Law, Expanded Maternity Leave Law, and the Universal Healthcare Law, a recalibration of targets and strategies is to be undertaken during the midterm updating of the PPAN 2019-2022, which would include a review and finalization of the results framework.

The PPAN Results Framework is still work in progress. The roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder are defined and the coordination mechanism are in place. The implementation matrix, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, and the costed interventions are being developed.

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions, at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of capacity to deliver, and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to respond to the identified needs, in a timely, coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE**2**

The PPAN Results Framework annual implementation plan is yet to be completed but the programs are already in place. However, individual agencies have set their respective priorities.

The 2018 PIR was conducted with the sectors implementing nutrition interventions, which resulted to the generation of renewed commitments to the achievement of the national outcome objectives in the PPAN. However, the PIR revealed that the measurement of nutrition integration in nutrition-sensitive programs remains a challenge.

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE**2**

There is an ongoing effort to develop a coordinated monitoring mechanism of the implementation of priority actions as indicated in the PPAN. However, progress of the agency programs is being monitored through their own internal systems. Annual accomplishment reports of individual agencies are being collected by the NNC Secretariat and these are being reported to the NNC Technical Committee and Governing Board.

Nutritional outcomes are being tracked through the Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS), which was conducted in 2018. The new design of the ENNS will allow the availability of national estimates for key nutrition indicators every year. In addition, estimates for selected provinces will be available each year such that all provinces will be covered by the third year, i.e. 2020.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform decision-making and build the evidence-base for improved nutrition. It also looks at how findings and recommendations have been used to share lessons across regions, provinces or districts.

FINAL SCORE

3

As noted earlier, the ENNS was conducted starting 2018 to generate information on the nutrition situation, as a way of assessing the progress towards achieving the PPAN targets by 2022.

Nutrition programs implemented by the sectors held their respective implementation reviews to assess accomplishments and ways forward to further scale up nutrition, especially in the First 1000 Days.

The “Winning the Malnutrition War: A Round Table Experience (RTE) on Nutrition “ was conducted with the Governors of the 36 PPAN priority provinces to provide a platform of learning and exchange for more concerted efforts in scaling up the nutrition program among the LGUs. The documentation of success stories of outstanding performers in nutrition program management was published in the Compendium of Actions on Nutrition (CAN). This has been disseminated to the sectors and the LGUs to inspire scaled-up nutrition action.

At the sub-national level, there are ongoing initiatives around peer learning on nutrition program management by performing LGUs on nutrition and shepherding LGUs for closer monitoring and provision of technical assistance to improve nutrition service-delivery at the local level.

The NNC Governing Board has approved the Local Government Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation System (LGNMES) or the MELLPI Pro. The MELLPI Pro is a component of the PPAN M&E system which is being developed. The system includes a scheme for appraising the performance of key personalities in nutrition program management, e.g. nutrition action officer, nutrition volunteers. Results of MELLPI Pro will be used in identifying areas for technical and other forms of assistance to correct noted deficiencies or to sustain observed gains.

World Bank also began the study to look into determinants of stunting using the CHEF (Care, Health, Environment, and Food security) framework. The NEDA, through UNDP, also continued with the formative evaluation of the PPAN. Results of these studies will further inform the refinement of strategies to achieve nutrition targets.

PROCESS 3 SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

The PPAN 2017-2022, the 17 Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) and the draft Results Framework (RF) continued to serve as reference points for all sectors and stakeholders to work together in achieving common nutrition priorities and targets. Therefore, a more vigorous effort is necessary to finalize the RF. A stronger collaboration not only among government agencies but also the relevant partners, most specially the CSOs and the business sector to mobilize technical expertise and financial resources to respond to and address the identified gaps.

STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES UNDER PROCESS 3

Priorities identified in the 2018 assessment were as follows:

PRIORITIES	STATUS
<p>1. Finalize and enhance the PPAN CRF including monitoring and evaluation systems and ensure gender sensitivity and responsiveness and inclusivity with focus on the vulnerable groups and with components on disaster preparedness and response. The monitoring and evaluation system should cover all the contributions of stakeholders. It should also include a more objective approach in measuring scaled up action. The results of the monitoring and evaluation system should also be fed back to implementers for program planning and decision making (NNC TWG and GB). For the CSA, financial tracking will be added to the current database of PhilCAN members' location and technical interventions. <i>(NNC Secretariat, NNC Technical Committee, CSA)</i></p>	<p>a. The PPAN RF, while presented to the NNC Governing Board for approval, will be revisited with the results of the ENNS and other studies..</p> <p>b. PhilCAN still to do tracking of investments for nutrition</p>
<p>2. Strengthen the coordination system among partners and stakeholders including the business sector for the alignment of their programs to the PPAN CRF. <i>(NNC Secretariat, NNC Technical Committee)</i></p>	<p>c. Being done. Need to strengthen advocacy.</p>
<p>3. Agencies should align their current programs and projects that impact on nutrition to be tagged as nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive and</p>	<p>d. The PPAN RF indicates programs of different agencies and stakeholders along PPAN 2017-2022.</p>

PRIORITIES	STATUS
also indicate the agency responsible (including partner CSOs, media and business networks) in the PPAN CRF (<i>NNC TechCom member agencies</i>)	
4. Conduct national and sub-national (regional, municipality, barangay level) PPAN implementation reviews at the end of 2018 to assess if targets are achievable. (<i>NNC Secretariat</i>)	<p>e. The midyear updating of PPAN will be done in late 2019 and the results of the ENNS will be considered in realigning the targets for 2020-2022.</p> <p>f. The NNC regional offices conducts PPAN implementation review involving local government units.</p>

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Finalize PPAN 2017-2022 and its Results Framework
2. Pursue midterm review and updating of PPAN 2017-2022
3. Undertake annual joint program, implementation review and planning with costed implementation plan by member agencies of the NNC and critical partners and stakeholders
4. Develop and adopt of the PPAN Monitoring and Evaluation System as well as the publish the Annual Philippine Nutrition Progress Report
5. Initiate a coaching and mentoring system of sectoral agencies and LGUs for tweaking development programs for nutrition sensitive programming
6. Implement a more coordinated peer learning system and platform for sharing of proven and tested nutrition interventions at the subnational level

SUPPORT NEEDED TO MEET 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities? **Yes**
 2. If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain: **Development partners and local technical experts**
-

PRIORITIES SUMMARY

The finalization of the PPAN Results Framework is now further deemed urgent as it defines the various accountabilities of the sectors towards the achievement of the national outcome objectives set by the PPAN for 2022. While the RF is being finalized, efforts on nutrition continue with sectoral agencies making their respective impact through their individual programs and performing LGUs establishing the model and evidence for scaled up nutrition actions leading to outcomes.

A more rigorous coaching and mentoring, follow up, monitoring and evaluation is to ensue in the coming year with more stakeholders recognizing the need to invest in nutrition. The role of the local government units is still strongly emphasized given their contribution to achieving the outcome objectives at the sub-national level.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. This is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition, across relevant government ministries and from external partners.

The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps the Government and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources towards national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders give their input for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE

2

As noted in Process 3, there are estimates for the full requirements of almost all PPAN nutrition-specific programs for the 36 focus provinces for supply-driven programs. There is a need to estimate requirements for the soft component of interventions. In the 22 June 2018 meeting of the NNC Technical Committee, the assumptions to use for estimating costs for both supply- and non-supply components of the PPAN nutrition-specific interventions were discussed. However, no follow-through action from both the agency and the NNC Secretariat was done due to other competing and emerging concerns, particularly the need to conduct workshops on local government budgets for 2019.

Also, the budget tracking exercise undertaken in 2015 and 2016 has not been replicated for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Costing of nutrition actions was done through the conduct of workshops on formulation of Regional and Local Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN). All plans were approved. However, agency budgetary commitments were subject for approval of respective agencies. A challenge is on costing nutrition-sensitive programs, which can only be done once how the program will be made nutrition-sensitive.

There were also efforts from other sectors to allocate budget on nutrition pending approval of the CRF.

This costing exercise should now be undertaken as part of the updating of the PPAN 2017-2022. A promising prospect is the engagement of a group of consultants whose terms of reference will include estimating the cost implications of the PPAN results framework, which is due for approval as part of the updating process. The Early Years First National Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Care and Development has estimates for investments for health, nutrition, and related programs that could be used as reference.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the Government and other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP – including the Government.

FINAL SCORE

2

Tracking of allocations and expenditures for nutrition-specific programs is done by program managers of government, non-government organizations, development partners, donors and even LGUs (through DILG Memorandum Circular 2018-42 and Local Budget Memo 77 and 78). However, there is a need for a system through which the information on allocations and expenditures for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs is consolidated, integrated, assessed, and reported vis-à-vis implications to service delivery and achievement of outcomes. This system should be part of the overall PPAN monitoring and evaluation system. The PPAN monitoring and evaluation system is currently being tested and enhanced. The system will include financial tracking as one of its features.

Some agencies submitted their financial targets and accomplishments related to PPAN implementation. However, budget and expenditure tracking remain a challenge in some sectors. The costing for nutrition-sensitive actions will have to consider and cover only the incremental cost of making the program nutrition-sensitive, if any.

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the Government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific funding mechanisms. This progress marker focuses on whether and which pledges are made, while progress marker 4.4 looks at whether the pledges are disbursed and used.

FINAL SCORE

3

The financial gaps were identified by each agency. UNICEF, Nutrition International, and other development partners continued to respond to the identified gaps by the NNC Secretariat, DOH, and other CSOs through financial and technical assistance.

A significant development during the period being reviewed is on a budget issuance (LBM 77 and 78) that explicitly mentioned nutrition programs aligned with the PPAN among the priority area of investments by LGUs.

The budget issuance triggered the holding of a workshop that covered about 40 cities and 560 municipalities in the 36 PPAN focus provinces. The workshops helped identify PPAN-related programs that can be included in the LGU budget for 2019, in response to the budget issuance. Information on how much of the budgets identified in the workshop were actually included in the LGU's budget for 2019.

There were also other local government units, outside of the 36 PPAN provinces that increased their budgets for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs i.e. feeding programs for pregnant women and first 1000 days programs (pregnancy tracking, IYCF promotion activities), home and community gardens, and WASH.

At the national level, National Budget Memorandum No. 132 dated 12 April 2019 on the Budget Priorities Framework of the FY 2020 Agency Budget Proposal was issued by DBM, which served as basis in prioritizing budget allocation in the national level and has identified the passage of health and nutrition related laws as critical programs in the preparation of the FY 2020 budget

While investments for nutrition-specific interventions are in place, much still needed to guide the LGUs to improve their local nutrition systems. Zuellig Family Foundation (ZFF) invested on leadership and governance as an LGU mobilization strategy, covering 4 cities.

The BIDANI Network Program in partnership with the different state universities and colleges nationwide reaches out continuously to local chief executives in order for them to mobilize their local nutrition bodies (e.g MNC, BNC, BNS, BHWs) in support of attaining the objectives of PPAN.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges (as described in progress marker 4.3) into actual disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE

3

The current budgeting system of government considers disbursements in assessing annual agency performance. Thus, there are more conscious efforts to ensure good planning to help ensure efficient and timely disbursement. There are also efforts to improve performance along the timely implementation of provisions in the country programmes of development partners.

On the other hand, pledges from UNICEF were disbursed according to an approved work and financial plan and a financial tracking system.

ZFF completed a prototype for leadership and governance model and there is an on-going investment in Urban Nutrition Governance.

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes, such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and addressing funding gaps, sustainably.

FINAL SCORE**3**

Government budgeting system continues to allow for predictability in annual funding for ongoing programs and projects through forward estimates or projections or estimation of costs of existing policies and programs for three years. However, national government agencies must show good absorptive capacity to continue to receive the same level of investments.

For the development partners, country programmes provide the mechanism for defining long-term funding. In particular, the Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) was approved in 2018. Implementation of the framework will involve the formulation of multi-year workplans that will be formulated in collaboration with partner government agencies. Nutrition concerns are embedded in the People Pillar of the PFSD. Financial tracking should include investments from development partners.

PROCESS 4 SUMMARY: Financial tracking and resource mobilization

Various elements of a complete system of costing, budgeting, financial tracking and estimation of financial gaps and the development of a resource mobilization strategy for the national program for nutrition exist. Work in the past along costing and budget tracking by both government and development partners can instruct any work to fully develop the complete system for the current and future PPANs. The importance of factoring the integration of nutrition in LGU plans and budgets transform the work to produce the complete system even more challenging.

The effort by the NNC to mobilize local governments to scale up nutrition has resulted in observable increases in the budgets allocated to nutrition but there is no comprehensive system to capture these increases and track expenditures among LGUs covered by the 2018 effort of the NNC and DILG and partner agencies. There is some level of predictability in annual government funding for ongoing nutrition programs and projects through forward estimates or projections or estimation of costs of existing policies and programs for three years. For the development partners, country programs provide the mechanism for defining long-term funding. In particular, the Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) was approved in 2018.

The updating of the PPAN for 2020-2022 presents the opportunity to address the need to develop a complete system of costing, budgeting, financial tracking and estimation of financial gaps and the development of a resource mobilization strategy for the national program for nutrition.

STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES

Priorities identified in the 2018 assessment were as follows:

a.	Put together all information on budgets for PPAN programs at all levels (national, subnational/local). MSP should benchmark budgets of various sectors at national and subnational/local levels to help identify gaps and overlaps in cost estimations. It should track budget and budget use and establish criteria for tracking investments for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs. <i>(NNC Secretariat with inputs from agencies and LGUs)</i>
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? YES
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Nutrition International/ UNICEF through financial and technical assistance
c.	Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? YES
d.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: IIRR received a grant from the SUN Pooled Fund to assist NNC in moving forward nutrition-sensitive programming.
b.	The MSP should issue annual state of nutrition including financial shortfalls as a tool for mobilizing resources. <i>(NNC secretariat, NEDA Social Development Committee, and PSA)</i>
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? NO
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable
c.	Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO
d.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable
c.	Regular monitoring of all fund disbursements A joint executive and legislative oversight and coordination committee is proposed to be established to look into budgetary appropriations (House Committee on Appropriation and Senate Committee on Finance), allocations, and utilization or disbursements
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? NO
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable
c.	Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO
d.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable
d.	Develop a long-term resource mobilization strategy

<p>The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), together with Department of Finance (DOF), and the Department of Budget and Management, with the NNC Secretariat, should support a long-term resource mobilization strategy to jointly operationalize the PPAN 2017-2022 and PDP 2017-2022, aligning these with Global Targets on Nutrition and the SDGs.</p> <p>The SUN Networks, e.g. Civil Society Alliance, UN Network, Business and Donors, and academe, should also come up with a counterpart long-term resource mobilization strategy to complement the government strategy.</p>	
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? NO
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable
c.	Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO
d.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable

Which of these should continue to be prioritized?

1. Strengthen the consolidation and analysis of budgets for PPAN programs at all levels (national, subnational/local) Enhance monitoring of budget allocation, utilization, disbursement, and reporting at all levels
2. The MSP should issue annual state of nutrition including financial shortfalls as a tool for mobilizing resources.
 - a. Regular monitoring of all fund disbursements. A joint executive and legislative oversight and coordination committee is proposed to be established to look into budgetary appropriations (House Committee on Appropriation and Senate Committee on Finance), allocations, and utilization or disbursements
 - b. Develop a long-term resource mobilization strategy (for national and local)

Should there be additional priorities? What are these?

1. Active engagement with business sector
2. Sustain local government unit mobilization

What should be done to ensure that each of these priorities is accomplished or achieved?

Should internal or external technical assistance be sought? If yes, from whom and for what?

1. Clear accountability
2. Ensure regular meetings (quarterly) of the SUN core group to discuss progress and status of the set priorities
3. Determine a champion for business sector
4. Support to LGU mobilization

Are there concerns not covered by the SUN Progress Markers but are important to achieve the targeted outcomes and sub-outcomes of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition for 2017-2022? If yes, what are these? **NONE**

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Strengthen the generation, consolidation and analysis of budgets for PPAN programs at all levels (national, subnational/local) and enhance monitoring of budget allocation, utilization, disbursement, and reporting at all levels. (*NNC and agencies*)
2. The MSP should issue annual state of nutrition including financial shortfalls as a tool for mobilizing resources.
3. Regular monitoring of all fund disbursements. A joint executive and legislative oversight and coordination committee is proposed to be established to look into budgetary appropriations (House Committee on Appropriation and Senate Committee on Finance), allocations, and utilization or disbursements
4. Develop strategies to improve the utilization (obligation and disbursement) of allocated funds relating to health and nutrition
5. Develop a long-term resource mobilization strategy both at the national and local level. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), together with Department of Finance (DOF), and the Department of Budget and Management, with the NNC Secretariat, should support a long-term resource mobilization strategy to jointly operationalize the PPAN 2017-2022 and PDP 2017-2022, aligning these with Global Targets on Nutrition and the SDGs. (The SUN Networks, e.g. Civil Society Alliance, UN Network, Business and Donors, and academe, should also come up with a counterpart long-term resource mobilization strategy to complement the government strategy.)
6. Active engagement with the business sector through the organization of SUN Business Network. Areas of work include identification and mobilization of nutrition champions and addressing concerns on supply chain management.
7. Sustain local government unit mobilization in all provinces, in partnership with DILG and CSOs.

SUPPORT NEEDED TO MEET 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities? **YES**
 2. If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
 - Internal
 - o Agency platforms for monitoring budget allocation, utilization, disbursement, and reporting
 - o Congressional oversight on budget for nutrition
 - External funding to utilize local consultants
-

PRIORITIES SUMMARY

Much of the 2018 Process 4 priorities were not fully realized in the absence of clear accountabilities and regular monitoring and discussion of progress by the SUN core group. There is a recommendation to strengthen efforts for priority 1 (budget tracking) and ensure that all other priorities are implemented. Equally important to the realizations of this process is the engagement of business sectors to augment fund for nutrition and mobilization of LGUs to allocate and use budget for nutrition related programs.

OUTCOME MARKER: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

In line with the SUN Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system, this outcome marker looks at how actions towards the four SUN processes also contribute to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions or interventions.

It aims to gain a better understanding of how nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions or interventions, per the national nutrition action plan, are implemented, and at what scale – in terms of intended beneficiaries, stakeholders, and financing.

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Nutrition-specific interventions are those that have a direct impact on the immediate causes of undernutrition (inadequate food intake, poor feeding practices and a high burden of disease) such as breastfeeding, complimentary feeding, micronutrient supplementation and home fortification, disease management, treatment of acute malnutrition and nutrition in emergencies. (Source: Global Nutrition Report, 2018)

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	There is no national action plan in place
0	Very limited	Interventions are implemented, but very limited
1	Limited	A small number of interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a limited scale
2	Many	A variety of actions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a medium scale
3	Most	Most interventions in the national nutrition action plan are being implemented through large-scale investment programmes

4	All	All interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, nationally, with sustainable financing
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FINAL SCORE**3**

Initiatives cited in the previous report continued along the management of acute malnutrition, investments in micronutrient supplements, increased support to local government units for the first 1000 days, adoption of a school-based policy on healthy eating, and testing of approaches for improving service delivery in the first 1000 days. Furthermore, food plants that can produce complementary foods continued to operate providing a resource for dietary supplementation of infants and young children 6-23 months old. Nutrition promotion using both mass and social media continued, highlighting the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos, in some cases, specific to infant and young child feeding, likewise continued. The additional fund received by NNC as a Congressional initiative was used to support local government units in dietary supplementation of pregnant women, complementing related resources of some regional offices of the Department of Health and some local government units.

The 2018 Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) reported a reduction in the prevalence of wasted children from 7.1% in 2015 to 5.6% in 2018. This is most probably a result of the implementation of the program on the integrated management of acute malnutrition. The ENNS also reported a decrease in the prevalence of nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women from 24.7% to 20.1%, the lowest level reported since 1998. Similarly, the iodine situation was also good with median urinary iodine concentration being above the target level for children 6-12 years old (reflective of the entire population) and lactating women. In addition, the percentage of children 6-12 years old with UIC<50 mcg/L was at 11.5%, less than the 20% threshold. Exclusive breastfeeding among infants 5 months old was reported to be 29%, the highest level since 2011.

Challenges remain though particularly in the practice of complementary feeding, with a decrease in the percent of young children 6-23 months old meeting the minimum adequate diet from 18.6% in 2015 to 13.4% in 2018. The anemia situation among women of reproductive age has not improved since 2018, while overweight and obesity was reported to be increasing.

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Nutrition-sensitive interventions are funded interventions in sectors other than nutrition that address the underlying causes of nutrition, which means that they indirectly address nutrition. Sectors include: agriculture, health, social protection, early child development, education, women's empowerment and water and sanitation. The causes they address include: poverty, food insecurity, scarcity of access to adequate care resources, and health, water and sanitation services. (Source: Global Nutrition Report, 2018).

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	There is no national action plan in place
0	Very limited	Interventions are implemented, but very limited
1	Limited	A small number of interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a limited scale
2	Many	A variety of actions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a medium scale
3	Most	Most interventions in the national nutrition action plan are being implemented through large-scale investment programmes
4	All	All interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, nationally, with sustainable financing

FINAL SCORE

2

Indeed, as reported in 2018, steps have been taken toward zeroing in on specific contributions of nutrition-sensitive programs in various sectors. The approval of a project funded by the SUN Movement Pooled Fund on nutrition-sensitive programs for implementation by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction has resulted to more intensive dialogues with agencies like the DA, DSWD, DepEd on nutrition-sensitive programs. However, these dialogues have to progress into specific commitment setting for departments concerned. Enhancing nutrition-sensitivity of selected development programs should, among others, include converging the services of these programs to families with members in the first 1000 days. A challenge is on identifying mechanisms for this to actually happen and to conduct researches on the the impact of nutrition-sensitive programs as well as on operational concerns.

OUTCOME MARKER SUMMARY: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

The call for scaling up applies to both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs. In this context, the scaling up means increasing reach and coverage especially to communities of indigenous peoples, geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas and urban poor communities including resettlement areas, but also improving quality of services to ensure translation of services into outcomes. Scaling up also means pinpointing specific commitments for nutrition sensitivity and having mechanisms to allow this sensitivity to happen.

NETWORKS

In this section, each of the four Networks or stakeholder groups, in addition to academia, science and research institutes, have a chance to identify where networks, platforms or fora exist, how the multi-stakeholder platforms work with these networks/stakeholder groups and to what extent stakeholders have contributed towards the SUN Movement's strategic objectives over the past year.

SUN Business Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Still to be organized
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Not applicable
4. If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?
Yes/No/In progress
5. If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? **Yes/No**
6. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.** The Department of Science and Technology engages the business sector to adopt food technologies that it has developed, e.g. rice-mongo based complementary foods for children below 3 years old, which is used in feeding programs coupled with nutrition education among mothers and caregivers. Some of the adopters include Nutridense Food Manufacturing Corporation, Nutrition and Beyond, and E. Zobel Foundation, Inc, among others. The private sector is also engaged particularly in the establishment of lactation stations in the workplace.

The business sector is also engaged through membership in various coordination mechanisms. For instance, the Philippine Chamber of Salt Producers (PCSP) is a member of the Salt Iodization Advisory Board, the policy-making and coordinating body of salt iodization programs. Industries of staples covered by mandatory food fortification (rice, flour, cooking oil, and sugar) are members of the TWG on Mandatory Food Fortification, while salt producers and salt importers are members of the TWG on the National Salt Iodization Program. As such, these industries are part of processes related to policy review, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

7. Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?
Yes/No/In progress
But this can be enhanced further.

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1	<i>Bringing people together in the same space for action</i>
- Membership in coordinating structures.	
Contributions to Process 2	<i>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</i>
- Participation in policy review, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	
Contributions to Process 3	<i>Aligning actions around common results</i>
- Participation in policy implementation, e.g. food fortification.	
Contributions to Process 4	<i>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</i>
- Not applicable	

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)

The organization of SUN Business Network has been challenging since it has to be inclusive but the Secretariat has criteria on excluding companies with conflict of interest. During the series of strategizing meetings held in 2018 and early 2019, it was identified to invite individual companies instead of aggrupation of companies. Profiling of companies will also be done through hiring of human resource to be sourced out by World Food Programme. The NNC together with WFP and UNICEF is working on related matter.

SUN Civil Society Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where civil society coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **SUN Civil Society Alliance - Philippines**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition (PhilCAN) with World Vision Development Foundation (WVDF) as Lead Convenor**
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? **Not applicable as a Network has been established.**

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1	<i>Bringing people together in the same space for action</i>
- Finalization of SUN CSA Strategic Plan	
- Active engagement in regional and global events	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ World Health Assembly 2018 ○ Revision of the Codex Alimentarius ○ ICAN Face-to-face Meeting ○ Youth Leaders for Nutrition - Regular check-in calls with regional SUN CSA - Discussion with potential members of the SUN Business Network through the SUN Core Group - Participation in various events and efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Nutrition Committees ○ First 1000 Days Forum ○ Efforts to harmonize DOH and NNC at the regional level ○ NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, and various technical working groups 	
Contributions to Process 2	<i>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the lobbying, crafting, and finalization of relevant policies and their corresponding IRR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First 1000 Days Law ○ Expanded Maternity Leave Law ○ National Feeding Program Law ○ Universal Healthcare Law ○ Positive Discipline Law ○ Small babies and milk banking guideline ○ IYCF Strategic Plan 2030 ○ Use of iron-fortified rice in social safety net programs - Participation in various policy-related activities, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review and revision of the RIRR of EO 51 of 1986 ○ Crafting of the research agenda for PPAN and for food systems in the Philippines ○ Development of guidelines for Nutrition of Women of Reproductive Age ○ NNC Governing Board resolution on use of iron-fortified rice for social safety net programs ○ Development and passage of municipal ordinances on the first 1000 days - Provision of support to the formulation of Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) 	
Contributions to Process 3	<i>Aligning actions around common results</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafted M&E framework based on SUN CSN Theory of Change - Developed a systems-based roadmap for nutrition programming for local governments - Included Nutrition Leadership and Governance in the LGU Mobilization Strategy approved by the NNC Governing Board - Developed and implemented nutrition governance models in three cities - Submitted monthly and annual accomplishments to SUN Advocacy Core Group 	

- Participated in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Implementation (MELLPI Pro) at national and regional level

Contributions to Process 4***Financial tracking and resource mobilisation***

- Submitted Program Cooperation Agreement proposal to UNICEF
- Submitted and received grant fund from SUN Pooled Funds (Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive programming in the Philippines)
- Provided support to the identification of local nutrition budgets for 2019

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR
(April 2018 to April 2019)**

The SUN CSA Philippines has been active in several efforts to scale up nutrition efforts across the regions, national and sub-national levels.

Individual member organizations have been active in funding projects to mobilize resources and activities relevant to nutrition innovation as well as scaling-up nutrition initiatives already present in the country.

However, a challenge faced by the SUN CSA Philippines is the lack of Secretariat to function as coordinator within the network. An internal budget is also needed to maximize the harmonization of activities within the network.

SUN Donor Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Not applicable
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Not applicable
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.** Please explain: _____

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019
Contributions to Process 1 *Bringing people together in the same space for action*

- **Not applicable**

Contributions to Process 2***Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework***

- **Not applicable**

Contributions to Process 3***Aligning actions around common results***

- **Not applicable**

Contributions to Process 4***Financial tracking and resource mobilisation***

- **Not applicable**

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR
(April 2018 to April 2019)**

Not applicable

UN Network for SUN

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **UN Network for SUN Technical Working Group**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **The convener is UNICEF chaired by Oyunsalhan Dendevnorov (UNICEF Representative) and Dr. Wigdan Madani (as Chief of Health and Nutrition).**
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.**

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019
Contributions to Process 1 *Bringing people together in the same space for action*

- In the reporting period the UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019 – 2023 was completed outlining the overall joint strategy and goals of the UN agencies in the Philippines. Throughout the process of developing the framework, various UN agencies were brought together in technical meetings and workshops, to define the strategy which converges global goals and national government priorities. The People Pillar in the PFSD particularly focuses on delivering quality and inclusive services to improving nutrition, food security, and health among the most vulnerable and marginalized and at risk people. Stunting and undernourishment were defined as key indicators to monitor progress.
- Technical and funding assistance was provided by UN Agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO) to support the roll out of Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN). Technical consultations were held on Micronutrients, Infant and Young Child Feeding, Philippine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, Non-Communicable Diseases, Nutrition in Emergencies for LGUs, Food Consumption, and the First 1,000 Days to inform policies, and define recommendations for better programming. Advocacy was conducted to enhance the impact of the social safety net program on nutrition through improved delivery channels (cash / healthcare/ family development sessions) and enrollment of women and children.
- Fora were jointly organized and supported related to Food Security and Nutrition including the First 1,000 Days, World Food Day, Nutrition Research Forum, Nutrition Cluster Information Management, Legislations, and Local Government Unit Mobilization where the various UN Networks of the SUN movement (Government, Civil Society and UN stakeholders) discussed recommendations and actions for the scale up of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions in an integrated manner. A joint UN mission for NCDs was also organized. Initial steps were taken by the

government with support of the UN to further organize the SUN business network in the Philippines.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Extensive technical and financial support was provided to:

- Formulation of policies and guidelines regarding Nutrition for Women of Reproductive Age, Micronutrient Supplementation, Dietary Supplementation Guidelines, Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategic Planning, Nutrition in Emergencies Manuals, Garantisadong pambata (Child Health Guarantee Program) , and Rice Fortification in Social Safety Nets.
- Design of legislative bills and laws including the Republic Act 11148 or \"Health and Nutrition of the Mother and Child Act\" within the first 1000 days and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Universal Health Care Law / Policy, and Expanded Maternity Protection Law, Review of Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of E051, National Feeding Law 11037, and Excise Tax on Sweetened Beverages (Train Law)
- Gathering in-depth evidence through research and assessments to advice on nutrition policies and programs including Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, Qualitative Research into 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program - Conditional Cash Transfer), SAM Bottleneck Analysis, Food Quantification Study, IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding, Economic Costing Study, Costing Study of PhilHealth SAM Benefit Package.

One of the highlights this year is that the Philippines is one of the first countries in the SUN movement to put a First 1,000 Days Law in place to enhance the institutionalization of key integrated services to reduce stunting and other forms of malnutrition. Technical assistance was provided to PLCPD and at Senate and Congress Hearings. To further align policy efforts supported by UN agencies first efforts have been taken for joint legislative efforts.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Mapping of UN Actions was updated in 2019 to further enhance technical support provided to government in thematic areas, and to define areas of joint support. In line with national targets and outlined actions in the PPAN for nutrition specific and sensitive / food system programs, technical assistance was provided to the following:
- Provided technical and financial assistance to:
 - o PPAN Results Framework including PIMAM capacity strengthening
 - o Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition roll out for ARMM, and Provincial Plans of Action for Nutrition in Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur
 - o Food and Nutrition Surveillance System, Nutrition Information Systems and Capacity Building on Information Management to enhance tracking of targets
 - o Strategic Planning for Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)
- Large-scale KOICA-supported Integrated ECCD/First 1000 Days stunting prevention program
- Local Government Unit Mobilization

Furthermore, joint UN programming (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, UNFPA) supporting delivering essential health and nutrition services on the ground in response to the Marawi conflict was implemented in 2018. Programs and strategies were initiated to support

National and Subnational Multisectoral Coordination, Planning, Strategies and Monitoring to Prevent Stunting and other forms of malnutrition with focus on ECCD-First 1000 days. At the end of the reporting period, UN agencies (WFP, FAO and UNICEF) have jointly supported the to-be-organized Zero Hunger Task Force under the Cabinet Secretary to address poverty, hunger and undernutrition.

Contributions to Process 4
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

As part of their new country programs, UN agencies have identified their resource mobilization needs and gaps for the coming years. Workplans with resource and technical support commitments have been signed with government partners. Advocacy was conducted to allocate resources for nutrition-specific and sensitive programs. Implementation of the Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development will involve the formulation of multi-year workplans for joint programming that will be formulated in collaboration with partner government agencies. UN Country Team have communicated with donors throughout the year for resources under the UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019 – 2023.

The following give examples of projects and activities of some UN agencies in the Philippines.

UN AGENCY	PROJECT ACTIVITY	THEMATIC	SDG GOAL
ILO	Community-based water supply development in BARMM	WASH	Goal 6
IOM	Emergency and Transitional Shelter Support for populations displaced by Typhoon Ompong (Mangkhut)	Emergency	Goal 10 and 11
UNDP	Accelerating Bottom-Up Budgeting Through Inclusive and Effective Governance (BUB) Project	Food Security; Gender; Health; Local governance; Nutrition	Goal 1 -12 and 16
UNDP	Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines (BD Corridor)	Biodiversity; Food Security	Goal 13, 14 and 15
UNDP	National Acceleration Program Agriculture Philippines Programme (NAP-Ag)	Climate Change and DRR; Food Security	Goal 2, 13,15, 16
UNFPA	Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being	Adolescents; Health; Human Rights	Goal 3 and 5
UNFPA	Community mobilization models that address gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices facing	Gender; Health; Social Protection	Goal 5

	adolescents and youths developed and pilot-tested		
UNFPA	Analyses on the policy implications of demographic intelligence data developed and shared with policymakers	Adolescents; Health	Goal 3 and 5

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)

Progress

Actions of UN agencies are very much aligned with the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN 2017 2022). Overall good progress has been made particularly in the completion of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development, and in joint UN policy and programming work. Important laws regarding First 1,000 days, universal health care, maternity protection, milk code, national feeding, tax on sweetened beverages were installed to address stunting and food security through the delivery of essential services in the first 1,000 days, and throughout the life-cycle. Coordination among UN agencies is enhanced, and efforts are on the way to expand the network to other agencies including UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and other development partners. Local Government Unit Mobilization Strategy and Provincial Development Plan for period 2020 – 2022 and the Zero Hunger Task Force, and organization of SUN business network are key initiatives to be supported by UN in the implementation of the PPAN.

Challenges

Completion of the results framework remains a challenge. Acquiring funding for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive program related activities in the Philippines as a middle - income country also remains a challenge. Elections were held in the Philippines which has changed some of the health, nutrition and agriculture governance structures, including manpower on the ground. Turnover of national level governance officials, and officials in BARMM has been high, requiring adjustments in planning, delivery of technical assistance.

Academia, science and research institutes

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? _____
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? _____
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?

Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established. Please explain:

The Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition-Dietetics is a member of the NNC Technical Committee and thus contributes to policy development, review, and coordination. In addition, academic institutions and professional organizations are members of thematic working groups, e.g. infant and young child feeding, management of acute malnutrition,

and are included in consultations related to policy review and development. Professional organizations also participate in consultations for policies being developed.

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives from 2019-2020	
Contributions to Process 1	<i>Bringing people together in the same space for action</i>
- <i>Membership in coordination structures</i>	
Contributions to Process 2	<i>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</i>
- <i>Provision of technical support in policy review and formulation</i>	
Contributions to Process 3	<i>Aligning actions around common results</i>
- <i>Implementation of nutrition programs and projects as part of extension function</i>	
Contributions to Process 4	<i>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</i>
- <i>Not applicable</i>	
OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)	
<p>The Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics (CODHEND) has been a member of the NNC Technical Committee and other technical working groups. The academe also implements nutrition programs and project as part of their extension work.</p> <p>During the NNC Technical Committee held in 30 May, Council of Deans and Heads for Nutrition and Dietetics (CODHEND) agreed to take lead in the organization of SUN Academe and Professional Organizations Network. Plans include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of Technical Working Group composed of associations of state universities and colleges (PASUC, PAASCU) CODHEND, UPLB-BIDANI Network Program, and the PRC Accredited Integrated Professional Organization (AIPO) for the nutrition-dietetics profession. 2. Convening a meeting to introduce SUN Movement to the heads 3. Conduct of orientation among the members of the network 4. Determination of specific commitments to PPAN 5. Establish funding source/sponsorships <p>Plans per progress marker of the SUN Academe Network is seen on <i>Attachment 1</i>.</p>	

PRIORITIES

This section looks at the priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), as identified in the most recent Joint-Assessment. It aims to help assess if and how priorities have been met and what support or technical assistance has been received.

This section also looks at priorities for the year ahead (2019-2020), including that of Networks, and what support or assistance may be needed to make sure future priorities and targets are achievable.

STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES

Please look at the priorities identified in the most recent Joint-Assessment

1.	<p>Priority 1. Finalize and enhance the PPAN RF including monitoring and evaluation systems and ensure gender sensitivity and responsiveness and inclusivity with focus on the vulnerable groups and with components on disaster preparedness and response. The monitoring and evaluation system should cover all the contributions of stakeholders. It should also include a more objective approach in measuring scaled up action. The results of the monitoring and evaluation system should also be fed back to implementers for program planning and decision making (NNC TWG and GB). For the CSA, financial tracking will be added to the current database of PhilCAN members' location and technical interventions. (NNC Secretariat, NNC Technical Committee, CSA). Has this priority been met?</p> <p><u>Yes/No/In progress</u></p>
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? YES
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Nutrition International/ UNICEF through financial and technical assistance
c.	Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO
d.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain:
2.	<p>Priority 2. Ensure inclusion of LNAP PPAs in annual investment program (AIP) of LGUs, and also push for stronger local ordinances and scale-up of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programs specifically ordinances related to the first 1000 days. (DILG and NNC) Has this priority been met? <u>Yes/No/In progress</u></p>
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? YES
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Nutrition International/ UNICEF through financial and technical assistance

	<p>c. Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO</p> <p>d. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p>
3.	<p>Priority 3. Conduct national and sub-national (regional, municipality, barangay level) PPAN implementation reviews at the end of 2018 to assess if targets are achievable, and the MSP should issue annual state of nutrition including financial shortfalls as a tool for mobilizing resources. (<i>NNC secretariat, NEDA Social Development Committee, and PSA</i>). Has this priority been met? Yes/No/<u>In progress</u></p>
	<p>a. Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? NO</p> <p>b. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p> <p>c. Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO</p> <p>d. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p>
4.	<p>Priority 4. Organization of SUN business and donor networks and the academe. Discussion with mining communities or private companies under CSR for nutrition program funding could also be explored. (<i>NNC Secretariat</i>)). Has this priority been met? Yes/No/<u>In progress</u></p>
	<p>a. Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? NO</p> <p>b. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p> <p>c. Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO</p> <p>d. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p>
5.	<p>Priority 5. Identify and implement the tweaking of nutrition-sensitive programs, then assess and monitor nutritional impact. Has this priority been met? Yes/No/<u>In progress</u></p>
	<p>a. Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? YES</p> <p>b. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p> <p>c. Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO</p> <p>d. If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable</p>

6.	<p>Priority 6. Develop a long-term resource mobilization strategy</p> <p>The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), together with Department of Finance (DOF), and the Department of Budget and Management, with the NNC Secretariat, should support a long-term resource mobilization strategy to jointly operationalize the PPAN 2017-2022 and PDP 2017-2022, aligning these with Global Targets on Nutrition and the SDGs.</p> <p>The SUN Networks, e.g. Civil Society Alliance, UN Network, Business and Donors, and academe, should also come up with a counterpart long-term resource mobilization strategy to complement the government strategy.</p> <p>Has this priority been met? Yes/No/In progress</p>
a.	Was internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) provided to meet these priorities? NO
b.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable
c.	Was external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) provided to meet these priorities? NO
d.	If yes, who supported the pursuit of the priority and what support was provided? you? Please explain: Not applicable

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

1. Update the PPAN 2020-2022 in line with the updating of the Philippine Development Plan to include conduct of mid-term review of the PPAN, finalization of the results framework, and costing of interventions, as well as development of resource mobilization strategy, and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework including systems for knowledge management and continuous learning
2. Sustain all the four LGU mobilization strategies approved by the NNC GB in April 2019
3. Increase the degree of accountability of MSP by implementing M&E, tracking of financial and physical accomplishments and publish the Annual Philippine Nutrition Progress Report
4. Strengthen further the SUN Networks including CSA, UN, Government, and organize the Academe, Business, and possibly LGU
5. With the designation of IIRR as mentor of NGAs implementing nutrition-sensitive programs, and with technical assistance from the UN Network, produce with NGAs concretely-designed approaches towards advancing the nutrition-sensitive projects enlisted by the agencies in the PPAN, including those related to food systems
6. Develop tools and mechanisms for implementation of laws, and inclusion of nutrition in the Universal Health Care Act

SUPPORT NEEDED TO MEET 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

3. Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities? **YES**
4. If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
 - Internal
 - o Agency platforms for monitoring budget allocation, utilization, disbursement, and reporting
 - o Congressional oversight on budget for nutrition
 - External funding to continue to engage local consultants, e.g. Nutrition International for continued assistance of Alcanz International LLC
 - UN technical and financial support to pursue the priorities

PRIORITIES SUMMARY

Many of the priorities for 2019-2020 were also priorities identified in the 2018 assessment but were not completed. The updating of the Philippine Development Plan provides the opportunity to pursue these priorities. Also, a corresponding work plan will be prepared and pursued.

THEMATIC AREAS

This section aims to get a better understanding of how countries connect with other sectors and stakeholders to further some essential thematic priorities of the SUN Movement, including: emergency preparedness and response planning, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems, and advocacy and communication.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

1. Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance? **Yes, but not as severe as Typhoon Haiyan or the Bohol earthquake or the Zamboanga Siege or the Marawi Siege.**
2. If yes, what was the type of emergency:
 - ☒ **Natural and climate-related disasters**
 - ☐ Communal violence
 - ☒ **Armed conflict**
 - ☐ Other _____
3. And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain: **Short, e.g. The typhoon passed through in a day or less, and the displacement is also brief. However, the destruction may not have been brief.**

4. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?
Yes, the Strategic Plan on Nutrition in Emergencies
5. If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)? **Yes, but not on nutrition-sensitive. However, actions of the nutrition cluster involve coordinating with other clusters that are nutrition-sensitive in nature.**
6. Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes**
7. Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors? **Yes**
8. If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain: **Indirectly with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Action (OCHA) in the Philippines through DOH in the former and UNICEF in the latter.**
9. Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems? **Yes. The SUN Focal Point, being the chair of the National Nutrition Cluster participates in the Health Quad Cluster (Public health, nutrition, WASH, mental health and psychosocial support), which is something like a health humanitarian coordination system. The Director of Health Emergency Management Bureau participates directly in the national humanitarian coordination system through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Council. UNICEF, as UN lead agency for the Nutrition Cluster is the link with OCHA Philippines.**
10. **More information:** Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.

Information management is an important concern in disaster situations. Thus, an initiative is on defining the Nutrition information management system, i.e. what information tools will be used, how these will accomplished, reported, and used; testing the tools, and rolling out trainings of information management officers. A concern being addressed is to ensure the interoperability of related systems.

With the prolonged displacement due to the Marawi Siege, the DSWD is spearheading the nutrition project, “Reducing Vulnerabilities of Malnourished Children and Providing Health Support to Pregnant and Lactating Women in Select Areas in Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao” or more popularly known as *Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon* (BangUN) Project. This project is implemented

in collaboration with various government agencies. It aims to contribute in saving the lives of 0-12 years old children from their vulnerabilities to hunger and malnutrition resulting from extreme poverty and ongoing armed conflict in ARMM. Feeding programs are being conducted in schools and communities in selected areas, that among others, include pregnant/lactating women as target beneficiaries.

STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES

The following were priorities identified in 2018.

PRIORITIES	STATUS
1. Establish a protocol through which the nutrition situation of communities affected by an event is assessed three to four months after the event. The assessment should also look into ongoing programs (nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive), assess gaps and identify actions to further improve the situation of the community. <i>(Nutrition Cluster)</i>	Ongoing
2. Conduct a forum among CSOs involved in disaster response to discuss milk donations in emergencies to prevent the continued conflict on the matter. <i>(Nutrition Cluster)</i>	Not done
3. Establish a system for advising the proper authorities of continued increase in prices in times of emergencies <i>(Nutrition Cluster)</i>	Not done

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

1. Establish a protocol through which the nutrition situation of communities affected by an event is assessed three to four months after the event. The assessment should also look into ongoing programs (nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive), assess gaps and identify actions to further improve the situation of the community. *(Nutrition Cluster)*
2. Conduct a forum among CSOs involved in disaster response to discuss milk donations in emergencies to prevent the continued conflict on the matter. *(Nutrition Cluster)*

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

1. Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes, but there is always a need to constantly validate ... what are indicators for empowerment, e.g. how do we say that women were empowered? And to make sure that efforts are really empowering women.**
2. Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved? **No. There seems to be more women in the field of nutrition and related fields. Although, men are more involved in policy formulation in relation to nutrition.**
3. Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes**

If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain: **Philippine Commission on Women or PCW. This was formerly the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women or NCRFW. NCRFW was renamed as Philippine Commission on Women by virtue of Republic Act 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women. The PCW is the primary policy-making and coordinating body of the women and gender equality concerns under the Office of the President. It is the overall monitoring body and oversight to ensure the implementation of RA 9710. PCW may direct any government agency and instrumentality, as may be necessary to report on the implementation of this Act and for them to immediately respond to the problems brought to their attention in relation to this Act. The PCW shall also lead in ensuring that government agencies are capacitated on the effective implementation of RA 9170. The chairperson shall likewise report to the President in Cabinet meetings on the implementation of this RA 9710.**

4. If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? **The NNC Secretariat interacts with the PCW in national structures where both the NNC Secretariat and the PCW are represented. With various issuances on Gender and Development, the NNC Secretariat, like all other agencies of government, submits its annual gender and development plan and accomplishments to the PCW. The NNC Secretariat also taps the PCW for technical assistance on mainstreaming gender concerns in nutrition policies, plans, and programs. DOLE, NAC, DOLE- Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns, NEDA- SDC,**
5. Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women? **Yes**
6. If yes, with whom do you engage?

- ☐ **Civil society organisations**
- ☐ Private sector/businesses
- ☐ Donors
- ☐ **The United Nations**
- ☐ Academia, science and research institutes (include this)

☐ Other _____

7. Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs? **Yes**
8. Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place? **No (gender audit)**
9. Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators? **Yes**
10. Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place? **Yes**
11. If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators? **Yes**
12. What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain: **The policy agenda for PPAN 2017-2022 includes the formulation and adoption of a policy on mainstreaming gender concerns in nutrition policies, plans, and programs. There are ongoing initiatives to involve fathers in the care of children through nutrition classes. There are also initiatives related to (VAWC).)**

The following was the priority identified in 2018.

Develop and implement a strategy to increase male involvement in ensuring good nutrition,
Ongoing with the development of the Idol ko si Tatay

NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

1. In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country? **Yes**
2. If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain: **The Agriculture and Fisheries Council and its equivalents at the regional and local government unit level as well as commodity-based groups under these councils. The organization of a Zero Hunger Task Force has been approved in principle by the President. Along food safety, the Food and Drug Administration and bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have roles to ensure food safety in processed and fresh foods, respectively.**

3. If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism? **Yes.**
4. Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition? **Yes**
5. If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain: **Those involved in food fortification (salt, flour, rice, cooking oil, sugar), adopters of the FNRI technologies on complementary foods.**
6. If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain: **Non-food groups that have a wide population coverage.**
7. Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition? **Yes**
8. If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
 - ☐ **Regulations on food marketing and labelling, particularly of unhealthy foods (high sugar, high sodium, high fat)**
 - ☐ Food loss and waste reduction policies
 - ☐ Food-based dietary guidelines, **already in place with the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos**
 - ☐ Other_____
9. Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems? **Yes**
10. If yes, which ones? Please explain: **Agriculture and Fisheries Programs (covering rice, corn, fisheries, livestock and poultry, high-value crops, irrigation, farm-to-market roads, etc).**
11. And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition? **Not explicitly, but there are communication-related initiatives from the health and nutrition community.**
12. Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Results Framework? **Yes, insofar as nutrition sensitivity is explicit.**

Others, The NNC Governing Board has also adopted policies related to fad diets. In addition, the adoption of a policy on the marketing of unhealthy food is part of the policy agenda for 2020.

Priority for 2019-2020

Participate in the development of the Voluntary Guidelines on nutrition-sensitive food systems, being developed by the FAO Committee on Food Security

ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

1. Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place? **In progress**
2. If yes, does this strategy aim to:
 - ☐ **Mobilise resources**
 - ☐ **Build political will**
 - ☐ **Influence policies**
 - ☐ **Raise public awareness**
 - ☐ Other **Encourage availment of available services**
3. Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition? **Yes**
4. If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
 - ☐ **National media**
 - ☐ **Regional/community-based media**
 - ☐ **Thematic campaigns**
 - ☐ **Capacity-strengthening of journalists**
 - ☐ Other **organization of regional media groups on nutrition, and establishment of community radio stations (nutriskwela)**
5. Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes/No**
6. Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? **YES. The FAO Legislative Advisory Group (FLAG PH). This parliamentary alliance is initially composed of 10 legislators from both Houses of Government and is envisaged to tackle composed to tackle national food security and nutrition issues by taking the necessary legislative actions that would impact on the agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and environment and natural resources sectors. Another platform tapped for nutrition-related legislation is the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development.**
7. Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions? **No but in the process of identifying local chief executive-champions.**
8. If yes, please list their names and titles: _____
9. Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements? **No**

10. Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy? **Yes as reference**
11. If yes, which products do you normally use:
 - ☐ Annual progress reports
 - ☐ Newsletters
 - ☐ **General brochures or presentations**
 - ☐ **Website or social media materials**
 - ☐ Other _____
12. If no, this is because of:
 - ☐ Lack of access to printed copies of SUN materials
 - ☐ The materials created are not relevant to the country's context
 - ☐ Lack of awareness about what exists
 - ☐ Other **Is most useful for the needs of the moment, lack of material time to review and process all the materials.**
13. Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
Yes
14. If yes, please explain: **Forum with governors of 36 PPAN focus provinces, packaged as "Roundtable Experience on Nutrition". National Nutrition Awarding Ceremony**
15. Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)? **YES**
16. If yes, please explain: **National Forum on the First 1000 Days packaged as "Nutrition in the First 1000 Days: Integrate an Scale Up.", also the National Nutrition Awarding Ceremony**
17. Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
Yes
18. If yes, please explain: **Technical assistance on the formative research on infant and young child feeding from Alive and Thrive.**
19. Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge? **Yes to the first part, but no to the second part of the statement, just to be clear.**

Priorities for 2018-2019

1.	Continue providing technical assistance to parliamentarians in terms of latest global and regional trend/best practices on nutrition. Legislators' participation in international conferences	Ongoing
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	could be a good help for them to be apprised on what other countries are doing to improve their nutrition situation. Briefings on key issues in chewable forms will continue to be done.	
2.	Further systematize and integrate efforts related to advocacy and communication.	Ongoing

Priorities for 2019-2020

1.	Continue providing technical assistance to parliamentarians in terms of latest global and regional trend/best practices on nutrition. Legislators' participation in international conferences could be a good help for them to be apprised on what other countries are doing to improve their nutrition situation. Briefings on key issues in chewable forms will continue to be done.
2.	Further systematize and integrate efforts related to advocacy and communication, include in the Updating of the PPAN 2017-2022

ATTACHMENT 1

Plans of the to-be-organized SUN Academe and Professional Organizations Network from 2019 to 2020

Process 1	<i>Bringing people together in the same space for action</i>
Organization of SUN Academe and Professional Organizations Network <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Identify who will be included in the Academe and Professional Organizations Network (e.g. PASUC, PAASCU, CODHEND, UPLB-BIDANI Network Program, AIPO)</i> 2. <i>Convene the group in a meeting to introduce the SUN Movement to the heads – CODHEND as the lead</i> 3. <i>Conduct orientation among the members of the network</i> 4. <i>Organize a Technical Working Group for the network</i> 5. <i>Establish funding source/sponsorships</i> 	
Process 2	<i>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</i>
Continued provision of technical support in policy and legal framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Integrate PPAN nutrition research agenda in the research agenda of the academic institutions</i> - <i>Issue a memorandum for the guidelines and implementation of the nutrition research agenda aligned to PPAN</i> - <i>PASUC and PAASCU to include the conduct of nutrition and development research and extension/outreach programs¹ among the criteria in the evaluation and accreditation of academic institutions</i> 	
Process 3	<i>Aligning actions around common results</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Institute nutrition and development extension and outreach programs</i> - <i>Encourage alignment of nutrition and development researches (thesis of students and institutional research grants) to PPAN</i> - <i>Integrate nutrition in NSTP activities, community and industry immersion</i> - <i>Integrate PPAN activities in non-nutrition student organizations in collaboration with allied health programs as part of their extension projects</i> - <i>Establish monitoring and evaluation system on the contribution of academe and professional organizations on PPAN</i> 	
Process 4	<i>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Forge partnership with alumni, CSA and private sector (partners in nutrition)</i> - <i>Establish reporting mechanism on funded nutrition research and extension/outreach activities (bi-annual)</i> 	

¹ Extension/outreach programs – sustained programs, projects and activities imparted to the community and measures impact