



Reporting template



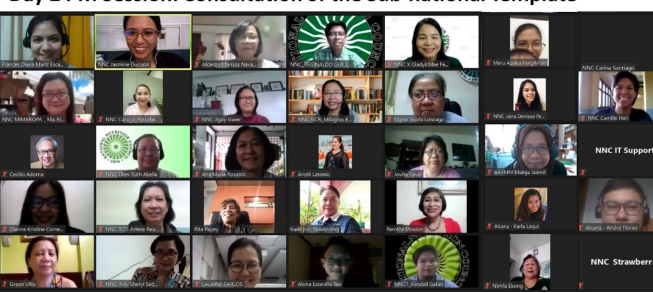
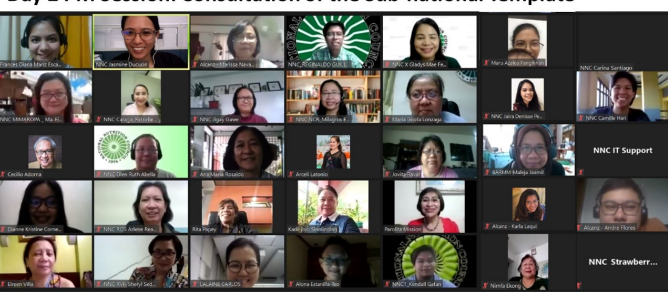
Philippines

Participants

1.	<p>Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th>Yes/ No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Goverment</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civil society</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donors</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United Nations</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Academia and science</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">If other, please specify:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Group	Yes/ No	Goverment	Yes	Civil society	Yes	Donors	No	United Nations	Yes	Business	Yes	Academia and science	Yes	Youth	Yes	Other	No	If other, please specify:		N/A	
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2.	<p>How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>79</td> </tr> </table> <p>How many participants were female and how many were male?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>Male</td> </tr> <tr> <td>58</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </table>	Total	79	Female	Male	58	21																
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Process

3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="244 488 576 566">Step</th> <th data-bbox="576 488 758 566">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 566 576 728">Collection</td> <td data-bbox="576 566 758 728"> <div>Meeting</div> <div>Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 728 576 889">Review and validation</td> <td data-bbox="576 728 758 889"> <div>Meeting</div> <div>Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div>Meeting</div> <div>Email</div>	Review and validation
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4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.					

 <p>Day 2 AM Session: Consultation of the Pooled Funds and SUN Networks</p> <p>SUN Academe Network SUN Civil Society Alliance Network SUN Business Network</p> <p>UN for SUN Network (no photo)</p>	 <p>SCALING UP NUTRITION (SUN) JOINT-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION SERIES (PHILIPPINES) 21, 23, and 26 October 2020 Zoom</p> <p>Day 1 Session: Consultation on the process and outcome markers, and thematic areas</p>
 <p>Day 2 PM Session: Consultation of the Sub-national Template</p>	 <p>Day 2 PM Session: Consultation of the Sub-national Template</p>

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)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	<p>Why?</p> <p>According to the participants, the exercise provided a platform for all relevant stakeholders to actively participate and contribute to the report. Moreover, SUNJA is already considered as an annual event for the MSP, outside the regular meetings, to look back to the country's efforts and experiences, celebrate accomplishments, generate lessons, and re-strategize, as necessary. The workshop also provided a platform to be updated not just on the national efforts, but also at the sub-national level since representatives from both levels were invited to the virtual workshop.</p>

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Eireen	Alcanz International LLC	Consultant			No
Jason	University of the Immaculate Conception	Dean- CHEFS			No
Maria Camille Andrea	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer II			No
Ma. Anna Rita	DOST-FNRI	Senior Science Research Specialist			No
Lalaine	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer II			No
Ma. Eileen	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Azucena	National Nutrition Council	Executive Director			Yes
John	Standard Insurance Co., Inc.	President and CEO	jbechauz@standard-insurance.com		Yes
Mary Grace	Department of Budget and Management	Officer-in-Charge Chief Budget and Management Specialist	mdarunday@dbm.gov.ph		No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Eva	DOST-FNRI	Senior Science Research Specialist			No
Luz	Department of Health	Supervising Health Program Officer			No
Andre	Alcanz International LLC	Consultant			No
Richard	Department of Budget and Management	Budget and Management Analyst			No
Parolita	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Dianne Kristine	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer III			No
Ana Maria	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Ma. Charina	University of the Philippines Los Baños	University Research Associate II			No
Teodoro	Philippine Statistics Authority	Supervising Statistical Specialist			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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April Jasmine May	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer II	jasmine.ducusin@nnc.gov.ph		Yes
Marissa	Alcanz International LLC	Consultant			No
Reginaldo	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer IV			No
Iris Rowena	Council of Deans & Heads of Nutrition & Dietetics - PUP	Department Chairperson			No
Corazon	World Food Programme Philippines	Nutrition Consultant			No
Rita	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Catalino	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Strawberry	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer II			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Brent Kenneth	Department of Labor and Employment	Labor and Employment Officer II			No
Ellen Ruth	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer IV & OIC, Nutrition Surveillance Division			No
Milagros Elisa	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Carleneth	World Vision	Health and Nutrition Technical Manager	carleneth_sanvalentin@wvi.org		Yes
Alice	UNICEF	Nutrition Manager	ankoroi@unicef.org		Yes
Maru Azalea	Alcanz International LLC	Consultant / Team Member			No
Nimfa	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Retsebeth	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Milton	PHILCAN/ICM	Member			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Kendall Pilgrim	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Karla	Alcanz International LLC	Research Assistant			No
Jin	Silliman University	Department Chairperson			No
Guillermo	Ayala Corporation	Associate Director			No
Marivic	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer III			No
Jovita	Department of Agriculture	Project Evaluation Officer III			No
Thea Mae	Department of Trade and Industry	Supervising Trade and Industry Development Specialist			No
Cecilio	Alcanz International LLC	Nteam TAN provider			No
Kadil Jr	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Frances Diana Mariz	National Nutrition Council	Business Support Assistant			No
Maria Evelyn	UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist			No
Alona	National Nutrition Council	OIC-Nutrition Officer III			No
Martin	World Food Programme Philippines	Programme Policy Officer			No
Imelda	DOST-FNRI	Chief, SRS & Scientist II			No
Maria Gisela	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Honey Loveleen	Centro Escolar University	Assistant Professor	hrbontile@ceu.edu.ph		Yes
Arlene	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Arvin	Department of the Interior and Local Government	Project Officer			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Michael	Department of Agriculture	Senior Planning Officer			No
Racquel	Philippine Statistics Authority	Senior Statistical Specialist			No
Hygeia Ceres Catalina	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer V	jigay.gawe@nnc.gov.ph		Yes
Sheryl	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer III, Officer-In-Charge			No
Lolita	Department of Agriculture	Project Evaluation Officer III			No
Julia	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer II			No
Jocelyn	Nutrition International	Senior Program Officer			No
Christian	Ayala Foundation, Inc.	Senior Manager			No
Jaira Denisse	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer II			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Malalay	UNICEF	Chief of Health and Nutrition			No
Camille	IIRR	Project Associate for Nutrition			No
Arceli	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Carina	National Nutrition Council	Regional Nutrition Program Coordinator			No
Amado	Save the Children Philippines	Health and Nutrition Advisor			No
Kevin	National Economic and Development Authority	Senior Economic Development Specialist			No
Gabriel	DSM Nutritional Products	DSM NEXT Sustainability Lead for Asia Pacific and Account Manager for Nutrition Improvement			No
Joanna	Pilipinas Shell Foundation Inc	Director for External Partnerships and Technical Assistance			No
Emilita	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	Country Director, Philippine Program			No

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Marilou	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer IV			No
Nicko	National Nutrition Council	Information Technology Officer I			No
Anne Gilica	Department of Agriculture	Project Evaluation Officer			No
Marilyn	National Nutrition Council	Nutrition Officer III			No
Verginia	DSWD Program Management Bureau	Nutritionist Dietitian III			No
May	UNICEF	-			No
Andreah Kate	Department of Agriculture	Planning Officer I			No



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The National Nutrition Council Governing Board, as the highest policy making and coordinating body on nutrition, its Technical Committee and various Technical Working Groups (TWG), continue to serve as the multisectoral platforms for coordinating nutrition actions and improvements per Executive Order (EO) no. 234, series of 1987. Pursuant to this policy, meetings of the NNC Governing Board were convened in April and July 2019, while five meetings were convened for the NNC Technical Committee during the period. The TWGs continued to meet regularly to discuss thematic and specific concerns along the different nutrition programs, including the TWG on Nutrition Surveillance, TWG on Nutrition Research and TWG on Nutrition Promotion for Behaviour Change. More specifically, the TWGs on Nutrition Surveillance and Nutrition Research have met to develop the Strategic Plan of the Philippine Nutrition Surveillance System and the PPAN Research Agenda, respectively. There are on-going efforts to re-organize the TWG on Food Fortification to include various sub-TWGs on flour, oil, sugar, rice and processed foods (for voluntary fortification) to focus on specific sub-TWG concerns. The Sub-TWGs shall also review strategies and activities, act as an advisory/recommendatory body to the NNC TWG on Food Fortification and monitor and evaluate program implementation. Specifically, the sub-TWG on salt, has undertaken preparatory activities in developing the Advocacy and Communications Plan and the Guidelines and Checklists for Local Level Salt Iodization Program Monitoring. All agreements at the TWG levels are elevated to the Technical Committee for comments and approval. The National Nutrition Cluster, chaired by NNC, also serves as the mechanism for coordinating multisectoral actions on nutrition during emergencies and disasters, including nutrition responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Two cluster advisories were issued providing guidance to local governments, NGOs, business companies and other civic organizations in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic: Nutrition Cluster Advisory # 1 on LGU Guidance on Nutrition Actions Relative to COVID-19 and Nutrition Cluster #2 on Nutrition Cluster Recommendations on Healthful and Nutritious Family Food Packs and Sustainable Food Sources, issued in March and April 2020, respectively. Close coordination with other clusters such as Food and Non-Food Items Cluster, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, and Health Cluster was sustained relative to nutrition actions in response to several emergencies and disasters that hit the country. The National Nutrition Cluster also facilitated the multisectoral review and revision of the National Policy on Nutrition Management in Emergencies and Disasters.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Since 1974, nutrition actions were already being coordinated and discussed through the Philippines multisectoral platforms, i.e., the NNC Governing Board, Technical Committee, the Technical Working Groups, and the National Nutrition Cluster. The same mechanism is implemented at the sub-national and local levels through the Regional and Local Nutrition Committees that also act as the regional and local nutrition clusters. The conduct of a series of local nutrition planning workshops as part of the PPAN LGU Mobilization strategy served as the vehicle to generate the collective commitment of local chief executives and the LGU planning teams to invest in nutrition and place nutrition at the core of local development agenda. Participation in the workshops were expanded to include the local health officers, planning and development officers, budget officers, social welfare officers, chairpersons and members of the local legislative committees, among others. A total of 28 provinces and 666 municipalities and cities were engaged in planning workshops that paved the way for the formulation of their respective 2020-2022 Local Nutrition Action Plan as basis for nutrition integration in their local development plans and budgets. As a strategic move to ensure success of the planning workshops, the Provincial Planning and Development Officers from the 80 provinces of the country were convened by NNC to a Planners Forum on Nutrition in partnership with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). The output of this forum is discussed further in progress markers 2.3 and 4.1. In response to the need to fast-track efforts of the government to ensure a whole-of-government approach in eradicating hunger and achieving food security, the Interagency Task Force on Zero Hunger (IATF-ZH) was created through the issuance of Executive Order No. 101 s. 2020 signed by President Duterte on January 10, 2020. The IATF-ZH is tasked to ensure that government policies, initiatives and projects on attaining zero hunger are well coordinated, responsive and effective. It is further mandated to develop a National Food Policy that will outline the government's priorities and map out efforts to achieve zero hunger. The IATF is chaired by the Cabinet Secretary and the Secretary of DSWD as Vice Chairperson, with 12 member agencies including the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and Department of Environment and Natural Resources, while the 10 others are also members of the NNC Governing Board. Major progress has been made to establish the SUN Business Network (SBN). After a series of individual meetings and consultations, NNC convened the SBN organizational meeting in February 2020, with 13 business organizations in attendance, constituting the SBN interim SBN core group. Mr. John B. Echaz, CEO & President of Standard Insurance Company, was appointed as Interim Convenor. Follow-through meetings were conducted to level-off understanding about the PPAN and SUN, and to identify strategic entry points and areas of engagement of the SBN in scaling nutrition action in the country. Efforts to mainstream the business community in nutrition efforts at the sub-national level are being pursued through advocacy meetings with the Chamber of Commerce and Industries. Initial steps to organize the SUN Donor Network were undertaken which included the conduct of meetings, consultations and orientation. The organizational meeting scheduled in March 2020 was postponed following the declaration of the national health emergency and imposition of a nationwide lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, the initiative to organize the network is still ongoing. The Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics (CODHEND) committed to initiate and facilitate the establishment of the SUN Academe Network. A pool of Nutrition Champions composed of eminent individuals (local chief executives, vice mayors, former governors and mayors, members of Congress, among others) has been organized under the Nutrition Champions Program of the PPAN LGU Mobilization Strategy. Current efforts are focused on engaging and mobilizing more Nutrition Champions as well as on capacitating them as peer influencers. There were efforts to strengthen and expand the multi-sectoral platform at the sub-national level. Membership to the Regional Nutrition Committee in several regions has been expanded. For RNC-CaLaBaRZon (Region IV-A), the business sector was included in the RNC in response to the COVID-19 situation. The linkage between the national and local network of prime movers of nutrition was strengthened. The Nutrition Action Officers Association of the Philippines, Inc., the District/City Nutrition Program Coordinators of the Philippines, Inc., and National Federation of Barangay Nutrition Scholars of the Philippines, other professional organizations, and civil society organizations were mobilized to help ensure that



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022 is still the basis for collaboration among various stakeholders. The PPAN is further guided by a results framework for each intervention that reflects the projects and activities committed by the agencies, development partners, and other stakeholders. Advocacy for the PPAN programs were pursued in other collaborative platforms such as Social Development Committee of the National Economic Development Authority, the Board of the Council for the Welfare of Children, the Steering Committee of the Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP) and, most importantly, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger (IATF-ZH). These platforms were used to engage and influence more stakeholders to draw significant commitments for nutrition improvement. The efforts to ensure the interconnectedness of PPAN 2017-2022, the Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition 2019-2022, and the local nutrition action plans (LNAP) were intensified. While the sub-national plans are formulated to address specific nutrition problems identified in the areas of jurisdiction, the process of formulation generally follows the results framework of the PPAN. The IATF-ZH also served as point for collaboration which identified six key results areas towards achieving zero hunger by 2030. The Consultation Meeting and Dissemination of the Philippine Framework on Maternal Nutrition and Complementary Feeding (MN and CF) held on 20 September 2019 brought together stakeholders towards establishing a mechanism on the integration of the identified priority actions on MN and CF into existing policies, structures and programs. Key players that will lead in the implementation of the priority actions were also identified as well as strategies in securing agency commitments to improve MN and CF in the country. Other outputs of the meeting included the updating of existing initiatives and planned activities on MN and CF of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022, Infant and Young Child (IYCF) Strategic Plan 2030, and Republic Act 11148 or the Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Tracking of commitments along PPAN at the national level was vigorously pursued through the NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee and in different TWG meetings. The agencies are asked to submit annual accomplishment reports along the PPAN results framework which are consolidated and reported to the NNC Governing Board for information and recommendations to further scale up nutrition actions. One important progress made under this marker is the conduct of an interagency and multi-level mid-term review of the PPAN 2017-2022. The results of the MTR defined the areas for updating and adjustment of the PPAN, including the recalibration of the outcome targets, identification of scaled up strategies and actions and the enhancement of the PPAN results framework, to name a few. Tracking the commitments of LGUs to PPAN was pursued by the DILG pursuant to an earlier directive of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to DILG and the provisions of the DILG Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2018-42. The MC directs LGUs to submit semestral reports on the status of nutrition programs and physical accomplishments to the DILG offices at the municipal, city, provincial and regional levels. The DILG Regional Offices, on the other hand, are directed to submit a (semestral) Regional Consolidated PPAN Accomplishment Report to the NNC Regional Offices. However, there is a need to fully operationalize the mechanism in all regions. An annual program implementation review (PIR) of the PPAN at the sub-national level is conducted and facilitated by the NNC Regional Offices which is attended by member agencies of the Regional Nutrition Committee and the nutrition action officers of LGUs. In the last quarter of 2019, the RPAN PIR reviewed the RPAN Results Framework (consistent with the PPAN Results Framework) to track progress of nutrition PPAs and agency commitments to the RPAN. In addition, policy reviews (policies and resolutions passed by the Regional Nutrition Committee) were facilitated by the NNC Regional Offices. The utilization of the existing monitoring and information systems for tracking outcomes and progress of PPAN was intensified. At the national level, these are the 1) Annual FNRI Expanded National Nutrition Survey, 2) Operation Timbang Plus, 3) Field Health Services Information System, and, 4) 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 LGUs 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 NNC-assisted ECCD-F1k areas.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The NNC Governing Board and its Technical Committee as multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder bodies to improve nutrition was supported by the creation of the Interagency Task Force on Zero Hunger under the issuance of EO No. 101 s. 2020. The National Food Policy being drafted considers the PPAN as one of the foundational plans relevant to the IATF-ZH and adopts all the PPAN goals and targets. The six (6) TWGs of the IATF-ZH each in-charge of a specific key result area will jointly address hunger and food security and propel the local efforts on mitigating hunger through their respective programs/activities/projects, including PPAN's nutrition-specific and programs which are considered nutrition-sensitive. The IATF-ZH also adopted the First 1000 days of life or F1K program as one of its priority focus. And as a central focus of the IATF-ZH is the promotion on the use of and adoption of DOST-FNRI technology for the production of nutritious food products. Through its technology adopters in all regions, food production facilities are producing complementary food products. Given the political impact of the multisectoral platforms mentioned across horizontal and vertical levels, increase in investments for the First 1000 Days Program was noted. The DOH continued to supply the LGUs with logistics such as weighing scales, height boards, MUAC tapes, micronutrient supplements, RUTF and RUSF, among others. Promotion of iron and vitamin A supplementation for pregnant and lactating women and vitamin A supplementation for 6-59 months children are being continued even amid the COVID-19 pandemic following the minimum health standards. The Department of Science and Technology- Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI) has also provided inputs to the crafting of the PPAN's DSP Guidelines. Other programs in support of the ECCD is the Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP) Strategy which links local farmers, Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization (ARBOs), Sustainable Livelihood Program Associations (SLPAs) and Community-Based Organization (CBOs) to supply raw ingredients for the various institutional feeding programs. The EPAHP is one of the banner strategies of the IATF-ZH. Relatedly, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID) issued Resolution No. 36 that encourages the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and LGUs to directly purchase fresh agri-fishery products and rice from Farmer Cooperatives and Associations (FCAs) for their food packs distribution during the COVID-19 lockdown period. The PPAN LGU Mobilization strategy was instrumental in drawing the support of the leagues of local governments particularly the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines, League of Provinces, League of Cities, League of Municipalities and the Philippine Councilors' League (PCL), to include nutrition as part of their executive agenda. Aligning political commitment was also evident in focusing the efforts of PPAN to the 32 poorest provinces of the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster. In addition, executive issuances also reflect prioritization of nutrition as a development concern. For instance, Local Budget Memorandum No. 78 includes nutrition programs and projects among the priorities for use of the budget of LGUs.



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

Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?

Yes

What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?

ASEAN

Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?

Yes

Please explain:

ASEAN



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

There are several notable progresses made in strengthening and expanding the existing multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms at the national, sub-national and local levels, e.g. NNC Governing Board, its Technical Committee and Technical Working Groups, National Nutrition Cluster, Regional and Local Nutrition Committees and Nutrition Clusters. In addition, the SUN Business Network was officially organized with an interim convenor appointed and an interim SBN Core Group constituted. Initial efforts to establish the SUN Donor Network and the Academe Network were undertaken while the organization of the official network are underway. The creation of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger by virtue of Executive Order 101 in January 2020 chaired by the Office of the Cabinet Secretary of the Office of the President provides impetus for a much-wider and high level interagency collaboration and convergence of various government instrumentalities and critical stakeholders to accelerate achievement of PPAN targets. The vigorous implementation of the PPAN LGU Mobilization Strategy has drawn the commitment not only of the local government units but also of the leagues of local governments. There is a need, however, to put in place several processes and tools to attain and sustain the impact of the PPAN LGU mobilization strategy. At the subnational level, nutrition coordinating mechanism from the region down to the provincial, municipal and barangay levels are in place and provide the venue for inter-agency/multisector collaboration. Overall, there is a need to intensify and sustain the efforts in bringing in critical stakeholders at all levels toward scaling up nutrition actions under the “new normal” conditions/situations.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The NNC TechCom and its TWGs and sub-TWGs continue to serve as the platform for analysis and review of policies that are relevant to nutrition. The NNC TechCom meetings were held from April 2019 - April 2020 and recommended 7 policies/resolutions for approval of the NNC Governing Board, namely: 1) Guidelines for the Screening and Selecting Private Sector Representatives of the NNC Governing Board; 2) Mid-Term Review of PPAN 2017-2022 and PPAN Updating; 3) Scaling-Up Nutrition in the First 1000 Days; 4) Joint 2021 Budgeting for RA 11148; 5) NNC Governing Board Resolution on Rice Liberalization; 6) Philippine Nutrition Surveillance System (NutriWATCH) Strategic Plan 2021-2022; and 7) Food Fortification Results Matrix. Moreover, The NNC Governing Board in its April and July 2019 meetings approved the following Board Resolutions: 1) Approving the Plan for Local Government Unit Mobilization for Scaled-Up Nutrition Action, 2019-2022; 2) Approving and Adopting the 2019 Nutrition Month Campaign on Promoting Nutrition and Physical Activity; 3) Recommending to Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for the Development of a Training Regulation on Community Nutrition Services for Barangay Nutrition Scholars; 4) Appointment of Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Government Focal Point in the Philippines; and 5) Draft PPAN Implementing Guidelines on Private Sector Representation in the NNC Governing Board. There is a continuing effort to advance with the integration of nutrition in the Universal Healthcare (UHC) following the passage of the RA 11223 – Universal Healthcare Law as it presents several opportunities to facilitate improvements in nutrition service delivery at the local level. A paper was developed by the NNC on “Maximizing Nutrition Gains in the Implementation of the UHC” which specifies multiple opportunities to advance the objectives of the Universal Healthcare Law to contribute to the achievement of nutrition outcomes. This is a work in progress and discussions with the DOH are set to continue in the next reporting period. Other policy reviews and position papers developed by the NNC include the feasibility of imposing tax on junk foods and the proposed national policy to eliminate industrially produced trans-fat. Representatives from various groups, including the food industry, were engaged in the analysis of the implications of the said proposed policies. Implementation of the DOH National Guidelines on Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been reviewed in August 2019. The bottleneck analysis conducted on the program for SAM management revealed several bottlenecks such as 1) inadequacy of human resources, and untrained SAM personnel, 2) unavailability of commodities, 3) low case referral and low number of admissions, and 4) low cure rate. Such gaps exist to date and are currently being addressed by the NNC and its partners from DOH through further capacity building on the ground. Assessment of the implementation of the National Policy Guide on Nutrition Management in Emergencies and Disasters was done in 2019. The validation and consultation workshop with the Nutrition Cluster members and selected regional participants, and the revision of the policy using the results of the assessment and workshop outputs were conducted in January 2020. Major changes were done under the Policy Statements, Implementing Mechanisms, LGU Mobilization and Local Nutrition Cluster Functions, and Institutional Management and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Structure. The policy emphasizes that the local nutrition committee shall function as the local nutrition cluster, responsible for developing their local DRRM-H-NiE plans to be integrated both in the local nutrition action plan and local DRRM-H plan. The NNC was also involved in crafting the National Food Policy of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger (IATF-ZH). Under Key Result Area 1 - Review and Rationalization of Existing Policies, Rules and Regulations Related to the EO, the NNC proposed the inclusion of an outcome target on strengthening the national nutrition program which will cover upgrading of NNC from a Council to a Commission or equivalent, possibly attached to the Office of the President, in view of the highly technical and cross-cutting and multi-faceted nature of addressing all forms of hunger and malnutrition. Such can be covered through a new Executive Order that will enable the creation of additional regional offices of NNC, creation of nutrition action officer plantilla positions, and providing security of tenure and incentives to trained and qualified barangay nutrition scholars, among others. In the area of food fortification, assessment of Republic Act 8976 (Food Fortification Act of 2000) began in January 2020 with the objective of identifying the extent of compliance of agencies and various stakeholders to the provisions of the law and its IRR, identify factors that facilitated and presented the effective implementation of the program, and determine indications of the contribution of RA 8976 to the improved status on vitamin A and iron through analysis of food consumption surveys and biochemical data from the National Nutrition Surveys. Study results and recommendations will be validated through the engagement of relevant stakeholders such as the multi-sectoral TWG on Food Fortification (TWG-FF), all industry representatives per commodity, CSOs, and the academe during a consultative workshop, which will then be subjected for review and approval of the NNC Technical Committee and eventually by the NNC Governing Board. The policy on the use of iron-fortified rice underwent a thorough line-by-line review by various stakeholders through several consultations with the rice industry, TWG-FF, NNC TechCom, and was approved in January 2019 by the NNC Governing Board. The NNC Secretariat is closely coordinating with other agencies and stakeholders relative to the issuance of appropriate actions to ensure that the policy is being implemented. For the dietary supplementation program, the results of the study on the dietary supplementation for pregnant and lactating women and children under-five years old was used to further enhance the guidelines on the dietary supplementation program. Related to the DSP for pregnant women, guidelines for Nutrition of Women in Reproductive Age remains to be in development. To identify barriers and enablers to effective school food policy development and implementation in the country, a qualitative policy analysis on the Implementation Lessons for School Food Policies and Marketing Restrictions was conducted. Results showed that 1) there is a relatively strong policy framework for education but lack of human resources for implementation, planning, and policy enforcement limited the impact of policy on healthiness of school food provision, 2) ambiguity in policy wording allowed a wide interpretation of the foods eligible to be provided in schools, and led to difficulties in effective monitoring and enforcement, and 3) food companies used existing relationships with schools to promote their brands and compromise the establishment of a stronger food policy agenda. Thus, adoption of policy mechanisms being used to promote healthy dietary practices in the school setting should be strengthened by more robust implementation planning processes, and resources to support implementation and enforcement. These various policies are continually being reviewed by the NNC together with the sectoral agencies/responsibilities assigned to the specific PPAN program. Results of such review inform program adjustments being made to improve service delivery. At the sub-national level, regional structures such as the Regional Nutrition Committees (RNC) undertake review of policies passed at the national and sub-national levels and provides strategic policy directions to be pursued within the region. A number of RNCs pursued review of laws and policies formulated in the last three to five years to determine extent of implementation, compliance, and relevance of these policies in terms of cascading of national policies such as RA 10028, RA 11148, and EO 51. A total of 3 policies formulated by 3 regions in the last three to five years were reviewed. Landmark legislations such as RA 11148 and RA 11223, and a number of issuances from DILG and Department of Budget and Management (DBM) continue to provide a more stable policy environment for local planning and budgeting for nutrition programs, projects and activities. These are the DILG, DOH, NNC, Joint Memorandum Circular 2019-001 which basically affirms the previous memorandum circular (DILG MC 2018-42), identifying PPAs and identifying possible budget sources. A series of Local Budget Memorandum (LBM, 77, 77-A, 78) from the DBM also cited the memorandum circular of DILG, that basically enjoins LGUs to formulate LNAPs and identify PPAs for nutrition based on the PPAN. Review and adoption of these policies rest with the local nutrition committees present within provincial, city, and municipal local governments.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The NNC pursued several advocacy initiatives with national government agencies during the reporting period to further and continue their support to the operationalization of the PPAN 2017-2022. Examples of this include advocacy with DBM on the inclusion of nutrition in the Local Budget Memorandum to ensure continuing legal support to local investments to nutrition across LGUs from the provincial, city, municipal, down to the barangay level. Advocacy meetings were also done with the leagues of local governments, sharing with them the recent policy developments on nutrition, and soliciting their support towards disseminating and implementing programs in support of the PPAN from among their network of LGUs. The NNC also continued its discussions with the DILG, particularly the Bureau of Local Government Development, on the development of a Thematic Guide in Mainstreaming Nutrition in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). This reference aims to provide guidance to LGUs towards mainstreaming nutrition across all the routine planning and budgeting processes being undertaken by LGUs during the six-year plan preparation period and annual planning exercises. As landmark legislations such as the RA 11148 have been passed in the previous reporting period, efforts to further operationalize this across national government agencies and LGUs have been pursued. NNC, together with the multi-stakeholder platform, has participated in the development of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). Specifically, DOH together with NNC, DA and other key agencies has been assigned to lead the formulation of the Comprehensive and Sustainable Strategy for the First 1000 Days which is yet to be developed. A Planner's Forum was held in partnership with the DILG in July 2019, attended by 72 out of 81 Provincial Planning and Development Coordinators (PPDCs). The NNC presented the PPAN and the imperative of investing in the first 1000 days in a one-day forum as a prelude to the conduct of a series of local nutrition planning workshops in the remaining target provinces of the HDPHC. In the local nutrition planning workshops, RA 11148 served as a major advocacy tool in securing investments across critical interventions in the first 1000 days of life, particularly dietary supplementation for pregnant women and children 6-23 months old. Actions pursued at the sub-national level to maximize the dissemination of legal basis of investing in nutrition and secure the integration of nutrition in planning and budgeting instruments is the conduct of various fora with members of local nutrition planning teams (planning and development coordinators, budget officers, health officers, nutrition action officers). These events, such as planning workshops and advocacy fora (e.g. Planners Forum) are led by the NNC Regional Offices with support from development partners working in the area and have been held across the 32 PPAN-HDPHC priority provinces and their constituent cities and municipalities. Along this line, maximum use of social media is being done by all the NNC Regional Offices to disseminate national policies and developments to a wider audience. There were also partners working on specific nutrition programs who advocate with LGUs on the adoption of the program, e.g. Malnutrition Reduction Program of DOST-FNRI to improve local strategies in addressing malnutrition. Nutrition advocacy has also been evident in the partnership of the civil society and the NNC for the continuing management of 50 National Telecommunication (NTC)-licensed community radio stations called Nutriskwela. These community radio stations continue to promote good nutrition and are currently serving about 2.1 million listeners in 1,923 barangays of the entire nation. The relevance of these stations was magnified during the lockdown period brought by COVID-19 pandemic in terms of advocacy for breastfeeding and boosting the immune system during the



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

A Mid-term Review (MTR) of the PPAN 2017-2022 was conducted on 2-4 October 2019 with the country nutrition stakeholders from the national and sub-national multi-stakeholder platform. Results of the MTR provides guidance in the continuing work on the development of the updated PPAN 2017-2022 which is currently being reviewed and adjusted to factor the current pandemic situation. Part of the institutionalization of the strengthened management support to PPAN is the organization of a TWG on policy development to harmonize and rationalize the policy and legislative agenda of the PPAN. The current PPAN identified 8 priority legislative agenda, three (3) of which have been passed as legislation. Other legislative measures that were incorporated in the PDP legislative agenda of NEDA are the Proposed Amendment to PD 1569 or the BNS law, and the enactment of a law mandating a plantilla position for nutrition action officers (NAOs). The Policy Development TWG expands its composition beyond the member agencies of the NNC and included NGOs and representatives from Congress (to be invited). The collective voices of NAOs and District/City Nutrition Program Coordinators (D/CNPCs) through their associations were considered in the crafting of the proposal for NAOs plantilla position and amendment of BNS program. This was done by ensuring that proposed measures and policies concerning nutrition and nutrition workers on the ground such as NAOs and D/CNPCs are consulted on the matter, via regular meetings that these associations conduct. The creation of an Interagency Task Force on Zero Hunger provided a platform to pursue policy advocacy for the PPAN 2017-2022 through the participation of the NNC and other national government agencies in identifying priority policy proposals along the lines of the development of a National Food Policy. Series of consultations with the NNC TechCom, SDC and IATF were made for the updating of targets for the PDP. The updating considers the recent results of the 2019 Expanded National Nutrition Survey conducted by the DOST-FNRI as well the SWS hunger surveys and the NDHS.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Mechanisms to monitor the implementation of nutrition and related laws continue to be in place but these are met with varying degrees of challenge. 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. DOH released DM 2020-0327 Interim Guidelines on the Delivery of Nutrition Services in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic (11 May 2020) and DM 2020-0261 (28 May 2020) Interim Guidelines on the Continuous Provision of Maternal Health Services during COVID-19 Pandemic to emphasize that delivery of food, health and nutrition services, particularly to the nutritionally at-risk groups, must continue even in times of emergency or disaster to prevent worsening of food and malnutrition crisis. The Nutrition Cluster is continuing its efforts to ensure the implementation of activities identified under the Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and the National Policy on Nutrition Management in Emergencies and Disasters. It has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic through the issuances of Nutrition Cluster Advisory No. 1 dated 23 March 2020: Guidelines on LGU Nutrition Actions Relative to COVID-19 providing recommendations to all LGUs, NGOs, business companies and other civic-oriented organizations providing nutrition services to all COVID-19 affected populations and Nutrition Cluster Advisory 2, S. 2020 dated 29 April: Recommendations on Healthful and Nutritious Family Food Packs and Sustainable Food Sources to which other nutrition concerns such as Milk Code enforcement have been integrated. NiE is one of the key programs that was included in the PPAs that the LGUs have identified in their local nutrition action plans as well as annual investment programming, especially with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Investments on this focus on procurement of basic supplies such as MUAC, setting up and institutionalization of the nutrition cluster approach, and training of human resources on nutrition in emergencies. The TWG on the National Salt Iodization Program (TWG-NSIP) and the TWG on Mandatory Food Fortification continue to coordinate efforts related to technology and technical support, regulation and monitoring, and advocacy and communication. Enforcement of the law on mandatory fortification of staples (rice, flour, cooking oil, and sugar) remains to be weak but the TWG has been discussing and planning to develop a strategic plan to review the key findings and recommendations of the assessment of food fortification, and determine strategies to resolve issues along program management, regulation, and monitoring Furthermore, the TWG-NSIP and its regional and local counterparts called “Regional/Provincial/Municipal/City Bantay Asin Task Force (BATF)” continue with its efforts to coordinate and implement activities along salt iodization program strategic plan, and monitor compliance to the ASIN Law (RA 8172). The TWG-NSIP is in the process of finalizing the Guidelines and Checklists on Local Level Salt Iodization Program Monitoring. The guidelines for local level salt monitoring aims to provide the standard procedure and tools for monitoring the implementation of the NSIP from the provincial level down to the city/municipal level including and involving salt plants, public and private markets, other salt providers and household-consumers; and monitor the progress and assess the overall implementation of RA 8172 at the local level.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

In October 2019, the NNC together with UNICEF conducted the Multisectoral Actions to Prevent Stunting (MAPS), a three-day forum to provide exchange of new evidence, joint valuation of PPAN progress and multisectoral planning for the remaining years of PPAN 2017-2022. The forum featured the results of recent researches relevant to addressing malnutrition. Part of the event was the Midterm Review and Updating of the PPAN 2017-2022 where representatives from various sectoral agencies, development partners, and civil society organizations, academe, regional government agencies, and LGU representatives from PPAN-HDPRC focus provinces participated. At the sub-national level, the NNC Regional Offices have pursued the regional midterm updating of the RPAN to which implementation of the PPAN at the regional level by the regional line agencies are reviewed and used to determine priority actions for the remainder period of the plan. With the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts to align actions of regional agencies on protecting nutrition at the time of serious disruptions in service delivery has been made by the multi-stakeholder platform at the regional level. Provincial ENNS estimates released by DOST-FNRI have been particularly useful in the formulation and updating of regional and as input for the local level plans. These data have been considered in assessing the prevailing nutrition situation, in comparison with the previous NNS results to depict progress to date. In terms of linking research to policy, the DOST-FNRI initiated the crafting of policy statements (PS) utilizing results and recommendations of its food and nutrition R&D for use by various stakeholders including, but not limited to, the technical staff from the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is envisioned that these PS serve as inputs to the crafting of food and nutrition-related bills for onward sponsorship into a law. To date 20 PS have been packaged and 90 sets disseminated (20 PS per set), while one Senate Policy Forum was held last February 27, 2020. The Compendium of Local Ordinances and Issuances on Nutrition, a knowledge-sharing platform on successful policy development for nutrition pursued by local governments across the country, is in the pipeline. Submission of local policies was led by the NAOs under the Nutrition Action Officers Association of the Philippines (NAOPA), Inc. while collection and first-line screening of local policies was led by the 17 NNC Regional Offices. A National Project Team has been composed to undertake the review of screened policies, leading to the selection and uploading to the online portal by last quarter of 2020, and the printed publication by first quarter of 2021.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The PPAN 2017-2022 includes policy development for food and nutrition as one of the components under the Enabling Program, to secure important pieces of legislative instruments and policy support to enable national government agencies and LGUs to implement the PPAN more robustly. There have been several advances, within the reporting period, in this area by the NNC and its member agencies, as well as sub-national partners from the regions down to the level of the LGUs. At the national level, the NNC Technical Committee (TechCom) and the various Technical Working Groups (TWGs) under its guidance continues to serve as the multi-sectoral platform for crafting the long-term nutrition policies, programs, and strategies, and ensuring sustainability of cooperation between and among the stakeholders. These structures serve as the main mechanism for gathering evidences and experiences from its members to discuss relevant issues in a structured and transparent way. The TechCom is a vetting body that serves as a clearing house for all programs, policies and strategies, prior to its submission to the NNC Governing Board. Although there were some delays in gathering inputs from the member agencies, having the issues raised and known to many produced collective decisions on the best way forward. The TechCom also set up and organized TWGs for specific programs and concerns. The NNC responded timely to the COVID-19 pandemic with its issuance of Nutrition Cluster Advisory 1 issued on 23 March 2020, and Nutrition Cluster Advisory 2 issued on 28 April 2020 to provide guidance to national and sub-national instrumentalities of the government in their nutrition response to the pandemic. Partners at the sub-national level continue to facilitate the maximum dissemination of policies released at the national level, as well as formulate more localized policies (e.g. resolutions) through their Regional Nutrition Committees and participation in the Regional Development Councils, both of which are multi-stakeholder platforms that ensure coordination among stakeholders working in the region. Particularly for emergencies, the organization and/or re-activation of Regional Nutrition Clusters has been witnessed during the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic where policy issuances of the NNC are taken up and brought up for discussion and are further cascaded to local nutrition clusters across LGUs. The conduct of the Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Plan Implementation (MELLPI) with LGUs and the initiative on the Compendium of Local Ordinances and Issuances on Nutrition efforts are systems to document and help review nutrition policy development at the sub-national level. The Compendium serves as knowledge-sharing platform that features policy efforts by LGUs (provinces, cities and municipalities) to further scale up their local nutrition programs. The project is set to be launched during the last quarter of the year and shall be updated progressively to factor more recent efforts towards local policy development for nutrition. A printed compendium of local ordinances on nutrition is also in the pipeline and is expected to be published by first quarter of 2021. The compendium will be made available online through the NNC's website to encourage continuous uploading of LGU ordinances and resolutions. and to provide continuing guidance to local governments in crafting responsive local policies for nutrition.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

NEDA issued Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 01, series of 2019 to coordinate the mid-term updating of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and its nine (9) accompanying Results Matrices (RM) for 2017-2022. Several inter-agency meetings were held to conduct revalidation of indicators and commitment of targets. NNC also convened its member agencies to revisit the PPAN Results Framework, to consider developments at mid-term and continue to be enhanced with inputs from member agencies of the NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee and other agencies that were identified with programs that can contribute to the achievement of nutrition outcomes. Aligning the priority provinces of PPAN with the HDPRC intends to maximize resources towards more efficient coordinative work. This is also in line with the objective of the HDPRC to ensure a whole-of-government approach in addressing problems of poverty, stunting, and rising teenage pregnancy in a convergent manner, i.e., programs and interventions of national government agencies will complement each other to achieve greater impact in achieving targets of national priorities as contained in the country's Philippine Development Plan and commitments to the SDGs. On 15 May 2019, Local Budget Memorandum No. 78 was issued to further align local plans and budgets with nutrition priorities. One of the priorities for 2020 is the mobilization of LGUs in the 32 focus provinces via the formulation of LNAPs and their integration in the Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) and Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). This have been achieved in 2019 and will continue to be done through the provision of technical assistance to LGUs on the integration of nutrition PPAs in the annual investment programs (AIP) of LGUs for 2021 and 2022. Local nutrition action planning workshops were also done in non-PPAN priority areas (ex. National Capital Region) wherein LGUs formulated their 3-year LNAPs which were integrated in their CDPs and AIPs. A proposal for the updating of the existing Illustrative Guide for LGU Planning and Budgeting was endorsed to the DILG for consideration. Some initiatives of agencies aligned with the PPAN are as follows: The DOST PINOY or Package for the Improvement of Nutrition of Young Children strategy under the Malnutrition Reduction Program (MRP) is a package of intervention which involves direct feeding of rice-mongo based complementary foods for 6-23months old children and nutrition education among mothers and caregivers. Since 2012, the MRP has been rolled out to the regions through the setting up of DOST-assisted Complementary Food Production Facility (CFPF). Currently, there are CFPF technology adaptors in 21 out of 32 PPAN priority areas. However, only a few LGUs knew of their existence. Thus, a need for an extensive information dissemination drive must be done at the local level for LGUs to avail of these commodities for their nutrition specific interventions. In response to the pandemic, DSWD MC 12 s. 2020 (dated 29 April 2020) or the "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program during the Community Quarantine Period of other Similar Emergencies to address the disruption of the implementation of SFP in Child Development Centers and Supervised Neighbourhood Plays" was formulated. The guidelines suggested alternative food commodity schemes like provision of nutripacks, nutribun with pasteurized fresh milk, and easy to prepare alternative meals with MNP. A terms of reference (TOR) for the TWG on Nutrition-sensitive Programs (NSP) was developed by the SUN Civil Society Alliance Philippines (SUN CSA PH), through the leadership of IIRR in the SUN Pooled Fund Project, in collaboration with the NNC. The TWG is composed of representatives from agencies implementing potential nutrition-sensitive programs. The TWG will fill the gap in multi-sectoral coordination missed in nutrition-specific agenda and will serve as the think tank on how their agencies' programs can be tweaked as nutrition-sensitive to benefit the nutritionally vulnerable target groups identified in the PPAN. It will also be a venue for learning exchange and advocacy discourse to build appreciation on nutrition. For 2020 onwards, there is a need to ensure that major programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) are well-integrated in the 2021 plans and programs for assured budget. The source of nutrition program funds and the allocation from the IRA or other funding sources should also be well-defined and monitored. The conduct of workshops on integrating nutrition in the local development plan to all remaining non-HDPRC LGUs should also be considered as a



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The PPAN Results Framework (RF) as mentioned in 3.1 is ongoing enhancement based on the results of the discussion during the PPAN Mid-Term review in October 2019. The plan to organize inter- and intra-agency teams or TWGs per identified PPAN intervention hopes to continue the enhancement simultaneous with the implementation. The results matrix will be the basis for the monitoring and evaluation framework and other attendant plans to implement the RF. The interagency TWGs will be tasked to lead the implementation, coordination and monitoring of each PPAN intervention based on the agreed results framework. The concept paper for the creation of inter and intra-agency teams for all PPAN interventions was endorsed by the NNC TechCom in May 2020. As mentioned in Process 1, the TWG on food fortification has already reviewed its results framework and agreed to the reorganization of subgroups for rice, oil, sugar, flour and voluntary fortification. The IATF on Zero Hunger is currently formulating the National Food Policy (NFP) outlining national priorities based on a comprehensive understanding of the problem of hunger and related issues. A roadmap for achieving zero hunger, taking into consideration existing laws, issuances, international law, treaty and obligations is also being finalized through the six (6) TWGs per Key Result Area (KRA) of the roadmap. The NFP considers the PPAN as one of the reference plans and considered by KRA 3: To Secure Nutrition Adequacy as reference for identifying its programs/activities/programs. The structure serving as TWG for KRA 3 is the NNC Technical Committee which will be expanded to include 2 member agencies identified under KRA 3. For these special meetings, the NNC Technical Committee will also invite resource agencies such as the Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS), Presidential Commission For The Urban Poor (PCUP), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). For 2020, the priority is to closely monitor implementation of the results framework (RF) as the basis for the development of a comprehensive and harmonized monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to monitor the progress of activities in the RF.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The continuing work to enhance the PPAN RF has not prevented the agencies at the national and sub-national level in implementing their respective annual priorities. In 2019, NNC led the mid-term review of PPAN 2017-2022 to determine the status of implementation of their respective activities in the results framework. Gaps were also identified as well as suggested priority actions and adjustments to the updated PPAN 2020-2022. The 17 regions also conducted their respective program implementation reviews (PIRs) to review and evaluate as well their respective Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN), prior to the national MTR to contribute to the review. The RPAN is the regional embodiment of the PPAN.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

While the ENNS remains the official data source to generate information on the progress for outcome and sub-outcome targets, there is a need for a more comprehensive and efficient system to monitor the target outputs as contained in the results framework. Efforts to develop a coordinated monitoring mechanism of the implementation of priority actions as indicated in the PPAN are ongoing. Likewise, progress of the agency programs is being monitored through their respective internal systems. Annual accomplishment reports of individual agencies continue to be collected by the NNC Secretariat and these are being reported to the NNC Technical Committee and Governing Board. The Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 11037, section 7, on the Creation of a National Nutrition Information System provides for NNC to harmonize all existing national and local nutrition data bases from NGAs, LGUs and other relevant agencies. However, the IRR is yet to be finalized.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The rolling ENNS continues to generate information on the nutrition situation, as a way of assessing the progress towards achieving the PPAN targets by 2022. The results of the 2018-2019 ENNS have been used as basis to compute interim target redirection. The results of the World Bank study which looks into determinants of stunting using the CHEF (Care, Health, Environment, and Food security) framework and the NEDA, through UNDP formative evaluation of the PPAN were presented during the technical session of the Midterm Review. The recent analysis of the national nutrition surveys and the analysis of the contributions of each sector/agency to address hunger served as the basis for the proposal to add food insecurity experience scale indicator and the adjustment of targets on hunger and malnutrition in updating the PDP. The different sectors continue to hold their respective implementation reviews to assess accomplishments and ways forward to further scale up nutrition, especially along interventions for the First 1000 Days. The MELLPI Pro, a component of the PPAN M&E system, was rolled out in 2019 and is now ready for full adoption at the sub-national level. This was redesigned based on the old MELLPI tool, to be more aligned with the PPAN 2017-2022 interventions, and shift to a more results-based monitoring. The system includes a scheme for appraising the performance of LGUs and key personalities in nutrition program management, initially nutrition volunteers. Results of MELLPI Pro will be used to identify areas for technical and other forms of assistance to correct noted deficiencies or to sustain observed gains. However, there is a need to extensively look for loopholes which may be major factors to the erratic developments of the nutrition program. The LGU Scorecard for health tracks the performance of the LGUs in implementing and achieving results desired for health sector reforms. Underweight was used as nutrition indicator in the scorecard but for 2020, stunting will be used to assess 2019 performance. 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. Documentation reports and other printed materials such as souvenir programs of nutrition awarding ceremonies serve as instruments for sharing good practices of LGUs. For 2020 onwards, more vigorous advocacy will be undertaken to promote more sharing of good practices among LGUs, including but not limited to conduct of learning exchange visits.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

NNC revisited the PPAN 2017-2022 through a mid-term review of the plan in October 2019 with various stakeholders, pursuant to NEDA Memorandum Circular 01, series of 2019 on the updating of the Philippine Development Plan and its nine (9) accompanying result matrices to ensure alignment of national priorities and targets. The review tracked the accomplishments at mid-term, recalibrated the targets and commitments for 2020-2022 vis-a-vis the the updated results framework of the various PPAN interventions. The series of local nutrition planning and budgeting workshops to help LGUs integrate nutrition in their local development plans align actions towards the common goal at the sub-national level. They become the translation of PPAN at the subnational level, guided by the PPAN priorities and various nutrition policies and protocols but contextualized based on the needs of the LGUs. Despite the ongoing refinement of the PPAN results framework, individual agencies that have been identified with programs that can contribute to PPAN outcomes implemented their respective projects in the PPAN priority areas, targeted PPAN beneficiaries and developed potential platforms to build appreciation on nutrition. As previously mentioned, the IATF on Zero Hunger will formulate a National Food Policy and a road map aligned with the PPAN objectives and carry the same reduction targets for stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, and overnutrition. Existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms continue to function while the results framework is being finalized. The 2019 ENNS continues to be the basis in assessing PPAN outcomes and used to update PDP targets. The LGU Scorecard for Health has included stunting to assess 2019 performance along nutrition. PIRs continue to be undertaken at the national and subnational levels. Priorities identified for this Progress Marker are: 1. Tracking of progress against the PPAN results framework 2. Development of a comprehensive and harmonized monitoring and evaluation framework to keep track of the progress of PPAN interventions including budget status and implementation of nutrition and nutrition laws 3. Finalization of the IRR of RA 11037 as basis for the development of the national nutrition information system to harmonize national and local nutrition databases of national government and LGUs 4. Strengthen sharing of good practices among LGUs



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Advocacy for increasing budgets in nutrition guided by the PPAN results framework is a continuing effort. These actions were reinforced in 2020 as the NNC Secretariat mobilized small working groups to review the PPAN RFs for each PPAN intervention. Both physical and financial targets for 2021-2022 were examined in the exercises. To date, the NNC Secretariat is consolidating inputs from the small groups to finalize the PPAN RF 2021-2022. In April 2020, the DBM issued National Budget Circular 580 to provide guidelines on the economy measures of the national government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Circular advised government instrumentalities to reprogram 35% of their programmed appropriations for 2020 to the funds for COVID-19 response. Thus, certain programs and projects for nutrition with budget from NNC member agencies and its Secretariat were deferred for 2021. Recognizing the limited funds for nutrition at the sub-national level, a resolution encouraging DBM to allow the use of development fund for “soft and non-infrastructure” projects such as nutrition, was drafted during the Planners Forum held in July 2019, as mentioned in Process 2.3. At the local level, as part of the LGU Mobilization strategy, planning and budgeting workshops were implemented in the 32 HDPRC provinces in June - November 2019 to integrate nutrition in the local development plans for 2020-2022 and annual investment programs (AIP) for 2020. The 2020 AIP of the 32 focus provinces indicate the investment and mobilization of PhP1.3 billion for nutrition programs, projects, and activities. The development of a system to track the utilization of nutrition budgets of local governments is critical to further strengthen and institutionalize the integration of nutrition in local development planning and budgeting. This is coupled by the ongoing collaboration with the DILG to enhance and disseminate a draft Illustrative Guide on mainstreaming nutrition in the local planning process.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The challenge to have an overall system to track and report financing for nutrition remains in 2020. The system shall consolidate, integrate and assess information on allocations and expenditures for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs, and enabling reporting of nutrition financing vis-à-vis implications to service delivery and achievement of outcomes. This system will be part of the overall PPAN monitoring and evaluation system. In pursuit of its commitment to the SUN Movement, NNC developed in early 2020 a proposal for a system on nutrition budget tagging and tracking. Further discussions will be done after the results of a PIDS-UNICEF study are released, likely by 1st quarter of 2021. The study aims to determine the drivers of stunting, and examine whether current strategies and investments are directed towards cost-effective interventions through a Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition that aims to give an overall view of the national and local government's expenditure on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs by line-item expenditure. Results of the PIDS-UNICEF study shall provide inputs in the development of the nutrition budget tagging and tracking system, envisioned to have sub-systems for local government units and national government agencies. Development and institutionalization of the system will be a joint undertaking with DBM as the agency's commitment to PPAN. The Budget Priorities Framework and the Local Budget Memorandum issued by the DBM place nutrition as a priority in the utilization of budgets of national agencies and local governments. DBM monitors the utilization of nutrition finances at the national level based on reports from the agencies. At the local level, the DBM tracks LGU budget utilization by program through linking with the Commission on Audit. While the current system of monitoring and evaluation of the local implementation of PPAN (i.e. MELLPI Pro) determines if nutrition interventions are part of the mandatory local plans, it does not specify and monitor the budget allocations and utilization for nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions. To date, an addendum is being included in the MELLPI Pro to rate LGUs in terms of track budget allocations and utilization of local governments for nutrition. This component should have been tested during the conduct of MELLPI Pro in 2020 but had to be deferred as the monitoring and evaluation activities were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In an effort to assess / document the extent of investments of local governments for nutrition for the year 2020, information was gathered from the 2020 AIPs formulated by the 32 focus provinces during the 2019 planning and budgeting workshops. Consolidated reports indicate that the 32 focus provinces invested PhP1.3 billion for nutrition. It is encouraging to note that most of the LGUs that participated in the workshops have increased allocations for nutrition from the previous year (2019). The incremental increase ranges from 5-10%. In addition, it was evident that LGUs with higher Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) had the propensity to allocate greater budget for nutrition. The integration of nutrition in the 2020 AIP was supported by the local budget memorandum from DBM and the memorandum circular from DILG. It is important to note, however, that LGU budgets for 2020 were not utilized as originally planned because significant amounts were re-programmed for COVID-19 response, including the distribution of relief goods, and vegetable seeds to intensify home food production. Likewise, nutrition planning and budgeting workshops to integrate nutrition programs, projects and activities in the 2021 AIP, originally planned to commence in February/March 2020 were postponed due to the pandemic. Alternatively, a series of online workshops was organized in May – October 2020 by NNC Regional Offices with support from regional agencies.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

(Note: Report includes issuances after the prescribed reporting period showing priority shifts to address COVID-19) Financial gaps towards full implementation of the PPAN were identified by each agency and are being addressed at various levels. While there are efforts from the national government, LGUs and partners to finance the dietary supplementation of nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women and children 6-23 months, additional resources are necessary to ensure effective coverage and sustained implementation of the program. UNICEF, Nutrition International (NI) 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 work plan with NNC and UNICEF was prepared and approved to ensure that the specific activities which lack funding from the government, will be supported by UNICEF. A memorandum of agreement was executed with NI, supporting the DOH and NNC in implementing identified activities of the PPAN. In 2019, UNICEF provided financial assistance for the conduct of local budgeting workshops in 5 provinces. UNICEF supported Regions 5 and 9 (with NI), and Region 8 (2 provinces) and Region 9 (1 province) with KOICA in the implementation of the complete package of First 1000 days program including health system strengthening and local governance. Meanwhile, NI implemented an intervention model called "Barangay First 1000 Days (BF1KD)", a support group of pregnant women and mothers with children 0-23 months in Regions 6 and 7, and piloted a nutrition governance model in the first 1000 days in the cities of Puerto Princesa, Tacurong and Tagum. With the occurrence of COVID-19 and limited fiscal space, budget for FY 2021 will be reviewed and reprioritized to contain the spread and mitigate the effects of the virus; restart the economy to create jobs and attract investments; and transition to the "new normal" environment post pandemic as outlined in the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Report "We Recover as One". At the national level, the DBM issued National Budget Memorandum No. 136 dated 21 May 2020 on the Budget Priorities Framework of the FY 2021 Agency Budget Proposal. The memorandum served as basis in prioritizing budget allocation at the national level and recognized the passage of health and nutrition related laws as critical programs in the preparation of the FY 2021 budget. Priorities include ensuring funding for the UHC Act and RA 11148 (F1K Law). NNC and DOH are currently finalizing the Comprehensive Sustainable Strategy, and Manual of Operations for RA 11148 which shall also facilitate annual convergence planning and budgeting at the national level. The NNC was granted with Php62M for the implementation of complementary feeding program in 2020, classified as for later release in 2020. Food security to ensure that every Filipino has food on the table was identified as one of the banner programs in the We Recover as One Report. Efforts to address food security and nutrition will be further laid out in the National Food Policy per Key Result Area as mandated by Executive Order 101. Initial discussions of the IATF-ZH identified dietary supplementation program of the First 1000 Days as one of its priorities. Local Budget Memorandum No. 80 was issued by DBM on 18 May 2020 to provide guidance on the Indicative FY 2021 IRA shares of LGUs and guidelines on the preparation of their FY 2021 annual budgets. The issuance enjoins LGUs to prioritize in the allocation of local funds the PPAs included in their respective local nutrition action plans, which shall be formulated in accordance with the PPAN 2017-2022 as stated in DILG Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2018-42. This also supports the previously released issuance DILG-DOH JMC No. 2019-1 providing guidelines on the Integration of Specific programs, projects and activities from the PPAN 2017-2022 in the Local Development Plans, Investment Programs and Budget of LGUs. LGUs, through their local nutrition committees, are enjoined to review their latest accomplishments and status of PAPs in terms of coverage and implementation. The assessment will serve as the LGUs' basis on which nutrition actions will be included in their nutrition action plan for 2019 and onward, and the scale to which these actions will be implemented, considering other programs being funded at the national level. Similar assessment must be done annually to update LNAP and AIP. The Section 22 of the UHC Act states that the national government, through the DOH, shall provide financial and non-financial matching grants to improve the functionality of the province-wide and city-wide health investment systems, giving priority to unserved and underserved areas. The province-wide and city-wide health systems shall then pool and manage all resources intended for health services through a Special Health Fund (SHF). This SHF as approved by the Provincial or City Health Board shall be allocated for population-based and individual-based health services, incentives for all health workers in accordance with the Magna Carta for PHW, BHW Benefits and Incentives Act, Strengthening the Barangay Nutrition Program (PD 1569) and RA 11148. DOH issued guidelines on the classification of health services as population-based or individual-based health service and local investment plans for health shall be used as reference to further identify financing mechanisms to complement national and local investments for services indicated in the UHC Act. Further, as stated in DBM's National Budget Memorandum 136, agency programs shall be reviewed, reduced by at least half in the aggregate, and devolved to the LGUs that are evaluated to have sufficient resources and capacities as a transition towards the implementation of the Supreme Court decision on the Mandanas-Garcia petition starting FY 2022. "Agencies implementing functions and services for devolution shall include in their budget proposals the funding requirements for capacitating their agencies and said LGUs to deliver the devolved services under agency supervision and/or monitoring". Specifically, the National Government Agencies (NGAs) shall focus on standards development of service delivery and the provision of technical assistance for LGUs. This will involve strengthening of their oversight functions, shifting from "rowing" to "steering". NGAs shall also treat LGUs as partners in development and consider cost-sharing arrangements in the implementation of local projects. NNC has been in discussion with the leagues of local governments on local financing, with regards to the implementation of Mandanas Law in 2022.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The budgeting system of the government continues to consider disbursements in assessing annual agency performance. On 6 January 2020, DBM issued National Budget Circular no. 578 to provide guidelines on the release of funds for FY 2020, including the implementation of the cash-based budgeting system. The new system directs that all appropriations authorized under the 2020 General Appropriations Act must be spent within a one-year period. After the end of validity period, all unreleased/unexpended appropriations will be reverted to the unappropriated surplus of the general fund and will not be available for expenditure, except by subsequent legislative enactment. Thus, there are more conscious efforts to ensure good planning for timely and efficient disbursement for the implementation of the overall physical plans among government agencies. There are also efforts to improve performance along the timely implementation of provisions in the country programmes of the development partners. For instance, with UNICEF, a Direct Cash Transfer Monitoring Report for Programme Accounts is in place to ensure timely provision of funds to implementing partners as indicated in the country programme and work plan. This creates a system for timely monitoring of releases and liquidation of funds. In 2019, the NNC implemented activities per approved NNC-UNICEF Work Plan which amounts to more than Php13 M. Activities/assistance include conduct of local budgeting workshops, staff support for the ECCD in the First 1000 Days Program, and support for conduct of SUN activities, among others. These direct cash transfers were also liquidated in a timely manner (within 6 months after release).



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

As in 2019, the 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 or higher level of investments. As in the past years, government agencies can enter into a multi-year contract through submission of a multi-year expenditure program to the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) of the DBM to ensure funding of programs or projects which will take more than one year to complete and require multi-year appropriations. This is in reference to the National Budget Circular 570 issued on 19 May 2017, also supported by the issuance of NBC 578 in January 2020. In 2018, the DOH developed a medium-term expenditure program (MTEP) from 2019 to 2022 which was used as reference during the 2019 budget preparation. The total medium-term requirement for health from 2019-2022 is Php31.14B, a part of which will be used for procurement of micronutrient supplements and other nutrition commodities, and health and nutrition-related services. The government programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) listed in the National Priority Plan (NPP) are prioritized for donor funding with tax exemptions. The proposals reviewed and approved by the Technical Committee on NPP include DOST-FNRI's Malnutrition Reduction Program (MRP, since 2015 up to present), and DA's milk feeding program (since 2019 up to present). The MRP involves direct feeding of rice-mongo based complementary food for 6 months to 3 years old children, and nutrition education of mothers/caregivers. While milk feeding program provides milk to community and school-based children at risk of malnutrition, as well as pregnant women and lactating mothers within a feeding period of 120 or 200 days. PPAs responsive to the outcomes desired by the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 are included in the Public Investment Program (PIP) as input for budget preparation and prioritization of programs. This includes implementation of the Early Child Care and Development (ECCD) F1K Program.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The challenge to have an overall system to track and report financing for nutrition remains in 2020. As its commitment to the SUN Movement, the NNC developed in early 2020 a proposal for a system to tag and track budgets for nutrition at national and local level. Further discussions will be done upon release of the results of the initial exercise to determine expenditures of national and local government units for nutrition. Various efforts to estimate, consolidate, track and report financing for nutrition at national and local levels exist. Among these include the review of physical and financial targets of the PPAN results framework, monitoring of agency and LGU reports, enhancement of the MELLPI Pro (a system to monitor and evaluate the local implementation of the PPAN). Consolidated reports indicate that the focus provinces covered in 2019 planning and budgeting workshops increased their investments for nutrition by 5-10%. Financial gaps towards full implementation of the PPAN are identified, and support from partners are maximized to address the gaps. Actions are undertaken to capitalize on opportunities for additional financing for nutrition as provided by landmark legislations on the universal health care and the first 1000 days, and the ruling on the increased internal revenue allotment of local governments. The government's budgeting systems and its partners are continually enhanced to ensure timely and efficient disbursement, implementation and liquidation of finances, and allow for predictability of annual funding. The implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on finances for nutrition were observed on government agencies' and LGUs' budgets for 2020 as significant portions were re-programmed for COVID-19 response. Policies were issued by the national government to provide guidance on the re-alignment of government funds for FY 2020 and priorities for FY 2021 amidst the pandemic and the transition to the "new normal".

Outcome marker

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

In July 2019, the NNC Governing Board identified the 32 HDPRC provinces, provinces with highest rates of poverty, stunting, and teenage pregnancy, as the updated PPAN 2017-2022 focus areas for convergence of PPAN interventions of different agencies. This will strengthen efforts on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in these areas and will facilitate attainment of food security of the vulnerable groups, thereby improving nutritional status. Intensive mobilization of LGUs in the 32 HDPRC focus provinces through a series of activities under the LGU mobilization strategy, including the conduct of local nutrition planning workshops, aimed at integrating scaled up nutrition programs and interventions in local budgeting and planning processes. The output of these workshops includes budgetary allocation for dietary supplementation program (DSP) for pregnant women and 6-23 months old children. Likewise, the total budget of LGUs have an incremental increase ranging from 5-10% within the planning period (2020-2022).

Pooled fund

Has your country received SUN Pooled Fund support?

Yes

If yes, how have these projects contributed to overall progress in achieving the SUN Strategic Objectives (1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment; 2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition; 3. Implement effective actions aligned with common results, and; 4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition)?

Strategic Objective 1: Expand and sustain an enabling political environment - Through the PF project, and in collaboration with the NNC, a Terms of Reference to set up a Technical Working Group on Nutrition-sensitive Programs (TWG-NSP) has been drafted. This TWG-NSP serves as a platform for convergence, tracking accountability from national government agencies, and multi-stakeholder coordination on NSPs. In response, the Department of Agriculture (DA) issued an unnumbered memo in February 24, 2020 to all concerned DA units regarding their membership to the NSP-TWG. At the sub-national level, the PF project also paved the way for ADRA, IIRR, Plan International, and World Vision Philippines to work with their Local Nutrition Councils (LNCs), engaging 11 local agency heads and Chief Executives on implementing nutrition sensitive interventions. By May 2020, ADRA, WVDF and IIRR has provided technical support to their LNCs to integrate these nutrition sensitive interventions in their Local Nutrition Action Plans (LNAP). In both IIRR and WVDF project sites, the Sangguniang Bayan (SB/Municipal Council) issued a Resolution Adopting the LNAP and Council for the Protection of Children (CPC) Plans, respectively. The Guinayangan SB also formalized integration of the LNAP to the Annual Investment Plan for 2020 through the Resolution. Strategic Objective 2: Prioritize and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition -Through the active contribution of the PF project in the NNC-led Annual Investment Planning Workshop, nutrition-sensitive projects implemented by SUN CSA PH member organizations in three municipalities in Camarines Sur (SUNutrition Project) and one in Quezon Province (Community Nutrition Project for First 1000 days or CNP-F1K) have been integrated in their respective Local Nutrition Action Plans. WVDF also facilitated CPC Planning Workshops in Sogod Municipality to ensure institutionalization of the nutrition-sensitive intervention into local plans. Also, through the PF project, the Department of Interior and Local Government-CALABARZON issued a regional memo to all Local government units to prioritize families with First 1000 days members in COVID-relief operations and home gardening provisions from the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Education-CALABARZON also issued a memorandum enjoining schools to allow Local Government Units (LGUs) to utilize the vegetable harvests of school gardens in their COVID-relief operations to ensure relief packs have diverse nutritious vegetables. Strategic Objective 3: Implement effective actions aligned with common results -Through the PF project, four nutrition-sensitive interventions geared towards contributing in the reduction of child undernutrition, especially during the First 1000 days, were developed and implemented in four provinces with high rates of malnutrition. These include the SUNutrition Project in Camarines Sur which promoted home kitchen gardening, CNP-F1K in Quezon (established community Crop Museum and promoted home and community food gardening and proper infant and young child feeding), Nutrition-sensitive Bio-intensive Gardening (BIG) Project in Occidental Mindoro which established a community food garden, and Nutrition-sensitive COMSCA (Community-managed Savings and Credit Association) in Cebu (integrated parenting education and home food production promotion in financial management promotion) . Strategic Objective 4: Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition - Through the PF project, the above-mentioned nutrition-sensitive projects in Camarines Sur and Quezon Province were also integrated in the local budgets of their respective municipalities. The Municipality of Guinayangan, Quezon also increased the honoraria given to their local nutrition workers. Furthermore, the LGU of Occidental Mindoro agreed to allocate funds for the Bio-intensive garden and nutrition education sessions started in the previously mentioned BIG project. The Municipality of Sogod, Cebu also adopted the work and financial plan of the Council for the Protection of Children which includes developed nutrition-sensitive interventions of WVDF. These resulted in an increase in the total budget allocated for nutrition in these five municipalities.

SUN Business Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
	In progress
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	Philippine SUN Business Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Mr. John Echauz Stakeholder group: Insurance Organisation: Standard Insurance Company Job title: President & CEO Email: johnbechauz@gmail.com
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?
	In progress
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?
	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?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
	Explanation:
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?
	In progress
	Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020
	<p>For networks that are newly created: 1. What needs to be done to formalize the organization and/or expansion of your current membership? The organizational meeting of the Philippine SUN Business Network (SBN) was conducted on 28 February 2020 and participated by various businesses and corporations in the country. It shall undertake the following strategies to put on board as many business entities as would be interested in pursuing or getting involved in its work for nutrition. a. Articulate the approach as SBN-- wide net, low to medium touch. This means that information about the SBN will be summarized and communicated widely to the business community. Bringing in of companies to work towards achieving common targets of</p>

SUN Civil Society Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Movement Civil Society Alliance Philippines (SUN CSA PH)
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Mr. Rommel R. Fuerte Stakeholder group: Child Focus Non-Government Organization Organisation: World Vision Development Foundation Job title: Executive Director Email: carleneth_sanvalentin@wvi.org
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
5.	Please explain:
6.	<p>Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>The SUN Civil Society Alliance and civil society organizations across the country have pursued various actions towards further operationalizing the strategic objectives of the SUN Movement during the period of 2019-2020:</p> <p>Contributions to Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action - Engaged in global, regional, and local events Global and regional engagements ● SUN Global Gathering in Nepal ● Post-SUN Global Gathering meeting with the SUN Core Group ● Regional Meeting with the SUN CSA Asia Coordination Group (ACG) ● Engagement in Youth Leaders for Nutrition Local engagements ● National Convention on Nutrition-sensitive Programming (August 2019) ● SUN CSA PH General Assembly (March 2020) - Conducted regular check-in calls with regional SUN CSA - Participated in various events and efforts ● Regional Nutrition Committee meetings ● Multisectoral Actions to Prevent Stunting (MAPS) including the Midterm Review of PPAN 2017-2022 (October 2019) ● NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, and various technical working groups Contributions to Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework - Participated in various policy-related activities, as follows: ● Developed various position papers on bills as Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition Security (PhilCAN) on the Senate Bill No. 656, "An Act Encouraging Corporate Social Responsibility, Providing Incentives Therefore, and for Other Purposes" ● Contributed to the review and revision of the RIRR of EO 51 of 1986 for 2020 ● Contributed to the drafting of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Nutrition-sensitive Technical Working Group ● Supported the development, lobbying, and passage of local ordinances on various concerns in support of nutrition such as on the first 1000 days, Phased Approach to Total Sanitation (PHATS), among others o Passage of ordinances localizing and adopting the RA 11148 – First 1000 Days Law in several municipal project sites entitled "An ordinance institutionalizing the mother-to-mother support group (Barangay F1KD) and nutrition specific interventions for pregnant and lactating mothers and children 0-23 months during the first 1000 days of life (F1KD) and appropriating funds thereof" o Integration of the LNAIP and Council for the Protection of Children Plans to the Annual Investment Program for 2020 through resolutions (e.g. in IIRR and WVDF project sites) o Inclusion of EO 51 Milk Code in the Local Nutrition Action Plans in Samar, Northern Samar, and Zamboanga del Norte o Inclusion of WASH concerns in the LNAIP of the Province of Zamboanga del Norte and select municipalities o Further cascading of First 1000 Days concerns into barangay local governments through technical coaching and passage of barangay resolutions that support the conduct of activities for pregnant women and children ● Worked with Local Nutrition Councils (LNCs) to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming on the ground (e.g. engaged 13 local agency heads and chief executives on implementing nutrition sensitive interventions, provided technical support to LNCs to integrate nutrition sensitive interventions in their LNAIPs. ● Provided significant inputs on policies: DOH Memo No. 2020-0231 and NNC Cluster Advisory No. 2, s. 2020 (e.g. Milk Code concerns, Annex on NutRelief) Contributions to Process 3: Aligning actions around common results ● Supported the NNC in convening the Nutrition-Sensitive Technical Working Group (NS-TWG) composed of national government agencies at the national level ● Implemented four models for nutrition-sensitive interventions geared towards contributing to the reduction of child undernutrition, especially during the First 1000 days, were developed and implemented in four provinces with high rates of malnutrition. These include the SUNutrition Project in Camarines Sur which promoted home kitchen gardening, CNP-F1K in Quezon (established community Crop Museum and promoted home and community food</p>

SUN Donor Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?
	In progress
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Donor Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Stakeholder group: Organisation: Job title: Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?
	Yes
5.	Please explain:
	Yes, for instance, the World Bank conducts a study which looks into determinants of stunting using the CHEF framework. The results of the study were presented during the MAPS forum held on 2 October 2019.
6.	Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020
	N/A

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?
	In progress
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Academe Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener
	Name: Ms. Honey Loveleen R. Bontile Email: hrbontile@ceu.edu.ph
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
5.	Please explain:
	The Academe Network is still in the process of organizing and strengthening its rank. The current thrust as identified during last year's Joint Assessment has been carried out although there is still a need to reach out to a wider network and members among the academic community.
6.	Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020
	The representatives of the academe through Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics (CODHEND) and University of the Philippines Los Baños Barangay Integrated Development Approach for Nutrition Improvement (UPLB-BIDANI) Network Program, sit as members of the NNC Technical Committee as in the past years. CODHEND is also a member of the Nutrition Cluster. One of the academic institutions, UPLB, has been offering nutrition subject as Revitalized General Education Program (RGEP) to all undergraduate students. Efforts to organize the Network in 2019, are as follows: 1. Conducted two meetings to orient selected CODHEND representatives on PPAN 2017-2022, SUN Movement, and the possible entry points of the academe and research institutions in the PPAN 2. Prepared terms of engagements of the SUN Academe Network, which includes possible areas of work of the academic and research institutions. However, the draft is still for consultation To formally organize the network, the following plans will be pursued in 2019 to 2020: 1. Develop/create a database of potential members of the Academe Network. To date, in addition to CODHEND, as the convenor, the Philippine Association of Nutrition, Inc. (PAN), Philippine Society of Nutritionist-Dietitians, Inc. (PSND), Nutritionist-Dietitians' Association of the Philippines (NDAP), UPLB-BIDANI, Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD), and Accredited Integrated Professional Organization (AIPO) are being considered as strategic partners to join the network 2. Hold a workshop among potential members of the Network to orient them on PPAN and the SUN Movement; identify other possible members of the network; and develop the terms of reference of the network. Prior to this, a small group composed of representatives from

Status of past priorities

#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	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	In progress
2.	2. Sustain all the four LGU mobilization strategies approved by the NNC GB in April 2019	In progress
3.	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	In progress
4.	4. Strengthen further the SUN Networks including CSA, UN, Government, and organize the Academe, Business, and possibly LGU	Yes
5.	5. With the designation of IIRR as mentor of NGAs implementing nutrition-sensitive programs, produce with NGAs concretely designed approaches towards advancing the nutrition-sensitive projects enlisted by the agencies in the PPAN	In progress
6.	6. Develop tools and mechanisms for implementation of laws, and inclusion of nutrition in the Universal Health Care	In progress

Support given to meet priorities

	Who supported you to meet your priorities?
1.	The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, Donors, Private sector, Academia, National technical assistance providers, International technical assistance providers, SUN global support system (Networks or SUN Secretariat)
	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
2.	The MSP including the networks were involved in pursuing the priorities identified. Both technical and financial assistance were provided. Provision of technical and logistics support to pursue identified priorities, e.g., development of initial assessment of the LGU and NGAs budget for nutrition (UNICEF), support in organizing the SUN networks
3.	Do you need support to meet your priorities?
	<div>Yes</div>
	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what?
4.	Priorities 1-5 – MSP and Networks Priority 1 – MSP for commitments along PPAN and in the finalization of the results framework Priority 2 – MSP for the development of resource mobilization strategy Priority 3 – SUN Networks (for contributions/commitments along PPAN), DOH and DBM to lobby for additional HRH for NNC regional offices, interagency team for policy development to push the legislative agenda for nutrition Priority 4 – Department of Health, and the interagency team for PIMAM Priority 5 - UNICEF (for financial assistance to fund the development), DILG, DBM and other members of the MSP for development of budget tracking and tagging system
	Can you think of a key achievement or highlight seen in scaling up nutrition since your country joined the Movement?
5.	1. Development of Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) with outcome and output targets, coupled with results framework 2. Development of an LGU mobilization strategy to increase investments for nutrition, with focus on dietary supplementation for pregnant women, and 6-23 months old children 3. Passage of landmark legislations such as the RA 11148 and RA 11037

2020-2021 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2020-2021 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Finalized and disseminated the PPAN results framework for levelling-up of commitments and action
2.	Developed a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy at national and subnational levels including development of innovative financing schemes for priority LGUs pursuant to RA 11148 or the First 1000 Days Law
3.	Expanded and strengthened the capacity of the nutrition organization at the national and sub-national levels including a) NNC Regional Offices, b) additional staff from the DOH in the HRH program for NNC regional offices; the Magna Carta for BNS and d) revised status of NAOs to become permanent positions both realized and secured, and 4) all SUN Networks organized and fully functional
4.	Strengthened PIMAM delivery for the achievement of PIMAM outcomes focusing on more efficient Supply Chain and effective Active Case Finding
5.	Established the comprehensive PPAN monitoring and evaluation system to include, but not limited to, physical and financial tracking, and results-based monitoring of the PPAN results framework
6.	

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	In the last 12 months, has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what was the type of emergency
	Natural and climate-related disasters
	Armed conflict
3.	And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:
	The onset of the phreatic eruption of the Taal Volcano was on 12-19 January 2020, with ongoing response as of April 2020. Onset on of earthquakes: Magnitude 6.1 Earthquake in Castillejos, Zambales, 22 April 2019 Magnitude 6.5 Earthquake in San Julian, Eastern Samar, 23 April 2019 Earthquake Incident in Itbayat, Batanes, 27 July 2019 Magnitude 6.3 Earthquake in Tulunan, North Cotobato, 16 October 2019 Magnitude 6.6 and 6.5 Earthquakes in Tulunan, North Cotobato, 29 & 31 October 2019 Magnitude 5.9 Earthquake in Kadingilan, Bukidnon, 18 November 2019 Magnitude 6.9 Earthquake in Matanao, Davao del Sur, 15 December 2019 Onset of Typhoon "Tisoy" (I.N Kammuri), 5 December 2019 Onset of emergencies in Mindanao: Armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018 Crime and violence since January 2019 Onset of health crisis: ASF – July 2019 Dengue – August 2019 Polio outbreak – September 2019 COVID-19 – First imported positive COVID-19 case (30 January 2020); first case of localized COVID-19 transmission (7 March 2020); State of Public Health Emergency throughout the Philippines through Proclamation No. 922, s. 2020 on (8 March 2020) As of date of writing, response
4.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?
	N/A
5.	Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures, including for the COVID-19 response?
	Yes
6.	At what levels – (please select an option below):
	Inter-ministerial technical level
	Sub-national (provinces, districts) level
	Community level

Emergency preparedness and response planning

How has the functionality of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) been affected by the COVID-19 crisis?

Stronger

7.

Explanation: The National and Regional Nutrition Cluster composed of national, regional, and development partners met more frequently to discuss actions within the ambit of their respective mandates on how to respond to these emergencies including the COVID-19 crisis. Convened were at least 3 National Nutrition Cluster, at least 10 Regional Nutrition Cluster and several working group meetings to discuss agency as well as cluster response plans, concerns on reporting tools, reporting and schedules, mechanisms to reconcile inventories of commodities with requirements of local level, and response plans of the respective working groups. There were a lot of things not known about the unprecedented events that hit us. The country was unprepared for the magnitude of its effects, especially of the COVID-19 pandemic which affected the education and livelihood sectors, food access, as well as access to nutrition and health services. Thus, series of consultation, training, and orientation among the national and the local nutrition clusters were done to enhance coordination and information management. The nutrition clusters maximized the use of technology such as the Learning Management System (Google classroom, Moodle) and other cloud-based platforms as a mechanism to strengthen capacity building and information management. Numerous agencies have also committed to prioritize nutrition-sensitive interventions such as the sectors on agriculture, social development, and education. The Department of Agriculture (DA) will prioritize nutritionally-at-risk groups in the distribution of seeds to increase food availability and accessibility. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), on the other hand, has released memoranda on the setting-up of breastfeeding areas to ensure promotion, protection, and support to breastfeeding. Regional memorandum on functionality of local nutrition clusters were disseminated to LGUs to ensure that the multi-sectoral local nutrition clusters are organized and functioning in this time of crises. Moreover, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) adopted the Nutrition Cluster Advisory No. 2 issued by the National Nutrition Cluster for improvement of food packs, which includes addition of fresh produce and recipes to the usual content of food packs like canned goods. Furthermore, the Department of Education (DepEd) has allowed the use of Gulayan sa Paaralan (food gardens in schools) to promote food security in the communities. At the local level, Regional Nutrition Clusters have initiated and coordinated the adoption and dissemination of such efforts to the provincial, city, municipal, and barangay levels, ensuring that functional multi-stakeholder platforms are responding to the needs of the affected people in this COVID-19 crisis.

Yes

8.

Explanation: The multi-stakeholder platform of the National and Local Nutrition Clusters have started planning the recovery phase, post COVID-19. With the PPAN 2017-2022 as the country's blueprint in reducing malnutrition, it has identified 32 Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC) focus provinces for strengthening efforts on nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive interventions, LGU mobilization and enabling mechanisms in 2019. With RA 11469 or the Bayanihan Heal as One Act1, this will link the sectors of social welfare, education, and health and nutrition for the feeding program or dietary supplementation program, and will go beyond the 32 HDPRC provinces previously mentioned. This will ensure food security of the vulnerable groups: young children and nutritionally-at-risk women. In addition, the budget for nutrition of the DOH has increased by 300% for purchase of commodities. These commodities will be used in the integration of nutrition for post-COVID recovery with the following as priorities: a) Polio, measles, and rubella supplemental vaccination; b) administration of Vitamin A; c) strengthened promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF); and d) management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Specifically, for IYCF, coordination must be done with the DSWD to include food items for complementary food and ensure that it is given to children 6-12 months old. Moreover, management of MAM and SAM is crucial during this challenging time, as the normal monitoring scheme of children through weight and height taking is suspended. The use of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for measuring a child's nutritional status is encouraged to monitor children's nutritional status. These efforts will then prevent worsening of nutritional status of the population, especially of the most vulnerable groups. Other programs and projects will promote consumption of adequate and nutritious food, mobilize and pool cluster member assets, and develop online platforms to collect community-based information and to disseminate policies and guidance notes. This will be done through the line of operations of the sub-groups of the Nutrition Cluster (i.e., Assessment and Monitoring; Advocacy and Communication; Nutrition Cluster Secretariat). The local budget of LGUs have also increased for

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?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
3.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
4.	Would you like to receive more tools and resources on ensuring gender equality when scaling up nutrition?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
5.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain: There is an existing Gender Focal Point System at the NNC level who is basically responsible for ensuring gender equality and responsiveness. A guideline is being developed to align gender sensitive nutrition programming not just of NNC but at the level of the PPAN, beyond the basic gender disaggregation thrust that NNC has been doing for a long time now. The NNC likewise regularly submits annual gender plan and accomplishment as mandated by the country's Philippine Commission on Women (PCW). There was an initiative by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) to recognize NGAs that support gender issues. In region 3, CHR RO3 conducted an FGD on participation of women in the conduct of MELLPI and how their participation improved their situation and nutrition status the area. For advocacy, there are existing nutrition IEC materials developed by the NNC, POPCOM, and DOH that emphasize the role of men in nutritional and health development of children for gender balance in the informational materials (Katropa, Idol ko si Tatay, etc.) where adolescent concerns are also included. Key messages in the nutrition education trainings in the SUN PF Project implementation were included as advocacy strategy (i.e. men's engagement in the health and nutritional needs of their family, and shared gender roles in the family in the Kitchen gardening trainings). Local governments have also pursued the institutionalization of various laws in support of women (e.g. RA 1148, RA 10028) through the enactment of local ordinances. The following laws and policies were passed and continued to be operationalized to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women and girls: a. Republic Act 9710 or Magna Carta of Women specifically in Section 17 – Women's Right to Health – which provides access to health and nutrition-related services such as maternal care including pre- and post-natal services to address pregnancy and infant health and nutrition, promotion of breastfeeding, and family planning methods, among others. b. Republic Act 11210 or Expanded Maternity Leave Law. Signed into law on 20 February 2020, it expanded the maternity leave benefit from sixty (60) days to 105 days with an option to extend for thirty (30) days without pay. The extension aims to provide mothers with ample transition time to regain health and overall wellness as well as assume maternal roles before resuming paid work. c. DOLE Department Order No. 1 s. 2019 (signed on 9 July 2019) - "Guidelines on the Computation of Salary Differential of Female Workers During Her Maternity Leave and its Criteria for Exemption Pursuant to Republic Act No. 11210 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations" - serves as a guide in the computation of salary differential of female workers during her maternity leave and its criteria. DOLE is also in the process of printing an IEC material on the EML. Said IEC material aims to popularize the contents of the Law, as well to provide a handy and reader-friendly IEC material for its clients d. CA No. 647: An Act to Grant Maternity Leave to Married Women Who are in the Service of the Government or of any of its Instrumentalities e. Republic Act 11223 or the Universal Health Care Act. Signed into law on 20 February 2019, it aims to ensure that all Filipinos are guaranteed equitable access to quality and affordable health care goods and services and protected against financial risk. The act provides that every Filipino citizen shall be automatically included into the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) where every Filipino shall be granted immediate eligibility and access to preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative care for medical, dental, mental and emergency health services. Benefit packages for women covered by the NHIP includes the Maternity Care Package (MCP) for pregnant mother as well as gynecological disorders among women. f. Republic Act 11148 or Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act. Signed into law on 18 November 2018, it scales up nutrition intervention programs in the first one thousand (1000) days of a child's life and allocate resources in a sustainable manner. The law is anchored to the State's declaration of its determination to eliminate hunger and reduce all forms of malnutrition by ensuring the right to adequate food, care and nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers including adolescent girls and women of reproductive age and especially children aged zero (0) to two (2) years old. g. DOH Department Memorandum 2020-0237 Interim Guidelines for the Delivery of Nutrition Services in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic. Issued by the DOH on 11 May 2020, the memorandum provides specific implementing guidelines on micronutrient supplementation, infant and young child feeding, management of acute malnutrition, growth monitoring and promotion, management of non-communicable diseases and promotion of hygiene and food safety targeting children, adolescents, adults, pregnant and lactating mothers. h. DOH Memorandum Circular 2019- 0365 Interim Guidelines on the Use of Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement Small Quantity (LNS-SQ) for Pregnant and Lactating Women and Young Children Ages 6-23 months to prevent stunting. Issued by the DOH on 8 August 2019, the memorandum provides interim guidelines for the provision and appropriate use of LNS-SQ among pregnant and lactating women, and children 6-23 months old in selected focus provinces registering a high prevalence of stunting. The interim guidelines on LNS-SQ provides direction and options in the prevention of undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women in support of the PPAN's goal of reducing the prevalence of stunting among children. i. Civil society organizations participate in meetings of the Regional Nutrition Committee where</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>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?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
3.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what types of policies or legislation?</p> <p>Regulations on food marketing and labelling</p> <p>Food loss and waste reduction policies</p> <p>Food-based dietary guidelines</p> <p>Other: RA 11037 “An Act Institutionalizing a National Feeding Program” Section 4c on Milk Feeding Program using locally produced milk and Section 4f Gulayan sa Paaralan Program There is an ongoing consultation with different stakeholders relative to the policy on the inclusion of trans fats for food labelling.</p>
5.	<p>Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation: ● National Fisheries Program – which provide various support services for the country’s fisherfolk as a whole. The program also provides livelihood opportunities, most especially to small fisherfolk, which remain to be one of the marginalized sectors in the economy. Some of the interventions provided to the marginalized fisherfolk are distribution of environment-friendly fishing gears and paraphernalia, payao (fish aggregating devise), and banca (fishing boat). ● National Rice Program – this program caters to rice farmers. It aims to achieve competitive, profitable, resilient, and responsive rice industry in the country. Its interventions include intensified provision of farm machineries, equipment, and production and postharvest (including processing) facilities; provision of high-quality seeds including fertilizers; intensified R&D on yield-enhancing technologies and cost-saving technologies; among others. ● High Value Crops Development Program – one of the priority programs of DA which aims to promote the production, processing, marketing, and distribution of high value crops by creating a livelihood opportunity for farmers. This is done through delivery of</p>

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
	In progress
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p> <p>Mobilise resources</p> <p>Build political will</p> <p>Influence policies</p> <p>Raise public awareness</p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p> <p>National media</p> <p>Regional/community-based media</p> <p>Thematic campaigns</p> <p>Capacity-strengthening of journalists</p> <p>Other: Partnership with a major national TV network for free airtime of a television program on the First 1000 Days co-produced by NNC and the network's foundation. Organization and continuing engagement of regional media groups on nutrition. The NNC facilitates the establishment and supports the continuous operation of community radio stations to strengthen and sustain such radio stations. NNC's support include the provision of training and technical support, organization of association of community radio broadcasters for nutrition (2019) and recognition of performing stations. NNC leads the annual Nutrition Month campaign that focused on healthy diet and physical activity in July 2019. The campaign was supported by the broadcast media through radio and TV interviews and segment features, distribution of print materials, as well as social media. Others NNC and its partners including UNICEF have utilized digital forms of media, such as social media and webpages over the years. When the COVID-19 pandemic affected the country, the use of digital media became the safest and effective way to promote nutrition. For example, NNC regional offices, partner agencies and LGUs implemented online counselling sessions to encourage mothers to continue breastfeeding in the midst of pandemic. Some of the contents promoted by NNC and partners through digital media were picked up by national and local media. Traditional forms of media such as town crier (recorrida) are used to disseminate key messages and announcements in IP communities. Religious groups are likewise tapped to promote and disseminate nutrition information. Federated groups for local nutrition workers are active in managing social media pages to promote nutrition. These groups include associations of nutrition action officers and district and city nutrition program coordinators. LGUs also maintain their</p>

Advocacy and communication

8.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p>Yes</p>
9.	<p>Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>If yes, which products do you normally use:</p> <p>General brochures or presentations</p> <p>Website or social media materials</p> <p>Other: On nutrition champions, the NNC has obtained the participation of 13 local chief executives and legislators including a member of the House of Representatives of Congress. The engagement of nutrition champions to advocate for nutrition is a component of the local government mobilization strategy of the PPAN. A pledge of commitment to the SUN Movement was drafted as part of the planned SUN Summit on 27 March 2020 but was not pursued due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specific communication materials used to support in-country advocacy include the SUN Brochure, SUN Movement Strategy (2016-2020) Poster, SUN Movement media toolkit SUN Movement Slideshow, SUN in Outline and Core SUN Graphics.</p>
11.	<p>Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2019 -April 2020)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>On 2-3 May 2019, the NNC and the DOH organized the forum “Nutrition in the First 1000 Days: Integrate and Scale Up!” in partnership with UNICEF, Save the Children Philippines, Nutrition International and the Korean International Cooperation Agency. Health Secretary and NNC Chair Francisco Duque III led the call for the renewal of commitment for nutrition during the forum where he also signed the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 11148 or the Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act or the First 1000 Days law. A high-level Summit on Scaled-up Actions for Nutrition in the Philippines was scheduled to take place on 27 March 2020. Preparations were undertaken but the event was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, there was an attempt to organize the Philippine SUN Summit Gathering in February 2020 but was likewise postponed due to the pandemic.</p>
13.	<p>Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2020 - April 2021)?</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<p>If yes, please explain:</p>

Advocacy and communication

15.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<div>Yes</div>