

## PHILIPPINES

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,  
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,  
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING  
(MEAL) SYSTEM

# 2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

### About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

### Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	13 (Various national government agencies)
Civil society	2 (Civil Society Alliance, with representative from 8 member-agencies, and the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development)
Donors	0
United Nations	4 (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO)
Business	0
Science and academia	1 (Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics with representatives from 2 universities)
Other (please specify)	N.A

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? **46 persons – 36 female, 10 male**

### Process

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

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

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.

### Group Photo



## DISCUSSION GROUPS



Process 1



Process 2



Process 3



Process 4

### Usefulness

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

Yes, the SUN Joint-Assessment workshop was very participative and resulted into a comprehensive output from the government, civil society, UN, and academe network. The activity evaluation indicated very satisfactory to excellent ratings for all aspects of the workshop (pre-preparations for the workshop, during the workshop including content and delivery and resource persons, and workshop venue). Some of the more specific comments raised in the evaluation sheet were as follows:

1. The workshop was able to produce good inter-sectoral collaboration.
2. Participants learned new insights on how nutrition considerations can be integrated into government priorities.
3. The workshop provided a venue to re-affirm the networks' conviction and advocacy to scale up programs, efforts, and initiatives in nutrition.
4. The activity also clarified the difference between SUN and the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN).

During the closing program, six (6) participants gave their insights on the workshop, as follows:

1. Some of them attended the SUN Joint Assessment for the first time and learned a lot from it.
2. The workshop served as a venue to be informed of the status of PPAN 2017-2022 and align their agencies' interventions to this plan.
3. A participant from the SUN Civil Society Alliance in the Philippines (SUN CSA PH) commented that the workshop was an opportunity for collaboration between the government and civil society organizations (CSOs) where there used to be some tension due to different perspectives.

All in all, the workshop was regarded as very productive. The activity was very meaningful, providing more insights and deeper understanding of the SUN and its processes. The passion showed by the participants and the secretariat was also noted in the workshop. Everyone was inspired to see that many people have come on board. This is an evidence that the sectors are really moving together.

### Use of information by the SUN Movement

*Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.*

### Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided





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

*Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.*

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

4

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The National Nutrition Council Governing Board, its Technical Committee, and various technical working groups continue to be the platform for facilitating multisectoral action on nutrition. The NNC Governing Board is composed of 10 government agencies (Departments of Health, Agriculture, Interior and Local Government, Budget and Management, Education, Labor and Employment, Science and Technology, Social Welfare and Development, Trade and Industry; and the National Economic and Development Authority) and 3 representatives from the private sector appointed by the President of the Philippines for a two-year term. For 2018-2019, the private sector representatives so far appointed are:

1) Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition Security or PhilCAN, a coalition of CSOnon-government organizations involved in one or more elements of social development, and the 2) Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development, an organization of legislators who champion concerns related to population and development. The same member agencies are represented in the Technical Committee. Additional members of the Technical Committee include the Department of Agrarian Reform, Philippine Statistics Authority, Council for the Welfare of Children, Office of the Cabinet Secretary, University of the Philippines Barangay Integrated Development for Nutrition Improvement Network Program (UPLB-BIDANI), and the Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics (CODHEND).

The mutisectoral nature of the NNC Governing Board and the Technical Committee allows a facility for sectors to work together. Because the creation of the NNC Governing Board is covered by an issuance that is considered a law (Executive Order No. 234 under President Corazon C. Aquino), constancy in working together over time is assured. The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN), formulated for each development planning cycle through multisectoral and multilevel consultation, defines the common priorities.

However, there is a need to make explicit the terms of reference for the multisectoral platform in the context of the SUN Movement, e.g. what the networks are, what their respective functions are, the workplan of each network, among others. Note though that for the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee, an agenda forecast has been prepared for 2017 (Attachment 1), although many of the items in the agenda forecast have been carried over to 2018.

Furthermore, the Philippine SUN Business Network should be organized. The SUN Movement Secretariat has drafted a concept note on the organization and engagement with the business network. This should be subjected to further consultation, and finalized. The assistance of the World Food Programme on the organization of the network has been sought. Further dialogues will be held to determine how the Philippine SUN Business Network will be organized.

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

*This progress marker looks at the internal coordination among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.*

#### FINAL SCORE

4

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The coordination mechanism for nutrition action which was established in 1974 has always included local nutrition committees. These local nutrition committees are chaired by local chief executives. Sectoral representation mirrors that of the NNC Governing Board, with the addition of other government and non-government agencies as decided on by the local nutrition committee.

Internal (within a network) coordination is facilitated primarily through meetings of the NNC Technical Committee and of various technical working groups. Similarly, the SUN CSA PH and SUN UN Network are also conducting meetings within their respective networks.

Communication between the national and subnational levels is facilitated through the conduct of meetings of national and regional associations of nutrition action officers, district/city nutrition program coordinators, and barangay nutrition scholars or community-based nutrition volunteers. These meetings become venues for updating on developments, e.g. guidelines on managing acute malnutrition; for consultation on national policies that are being formulated; and for elevating issues related to local nutrition program management requiring action from the central level.

The formulation of regional plans of action for nutrition was a major undertaking that involved the participation not only of regional level functionaries but also national level ones who facilitated the planning workshops.

A Round Table Discussion (RTD) of SUN CSA PH on the SUN checklist for a good nation nutrition plan was held in April 2017. The results were submitted recently to the NNC Secretariat for review.

A national-local government dialogue on scaling up nutrition action was also held with representatives from the focus provinces of the PPAN 2017-2022. During this dialogue, specific actions to scale up were presented and discussed. A follow-through meeting is scheduled in May 2018.

There have been efforts to reach out to the highest leadership, the President, with a targeted action of issuing an executive order declaring the PPAN 2017-2022 as the basis for a national convergence program. This required presentations on the PPAN 2017-2022 and the need for an all-of-government approach to groups, specifically the Cabinet Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster that include the member agencies of the NNC Governing Board and other agencies, specifically, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Commission on Higher Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, and the National Anti-Poverty Commission; and to the Cabinet Assistance System with representatives of the Cabinet members.

As a result of the presentation of the PPAN to the President and his Cabinet in October 2017, the Department of Agrarian Reform has been added among the implementors of PPAN 2017-2022. In addition, the Office of the Cabinet Secretary has become a member of the NNC Technical Committee. This strengthens the link between nutrition action and the Office of the President.

The SUN Core Group was also organized right after the SUN Global Gathering in Abidjan, Cote d' Ivoire. The SUN Core Group is composed of representatives from the NNC, Office of the Cabinet Secretary, Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development, and UNICEF. This group looks into the details of actions related to the SUN Movement in the Philippines. The SUN Core Group is linked directly with the NNC Technical Committee and is chaired by the SUN Focal Person of the country.

The SUN CSA, under the leadership of the PhilCAN, launched the SUN Caravan in four (4) provinces. The caravan aimed to raise awareness on the SUN Movement, the Milk Code (EO 51), and the First 1000 Days of Life among community members, civil society organizations (farmers, women's, youth, fisherfolks, senior citizen, etc.), non-government organizations, and local government officials. Dissemination of the PPAN 2017-2022, and facilitation of a workshop on the formulation and approval of local nutrition-related policies or local legislation development was also conducted during the launch.

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

2

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The PPAN 2017-2022, approved in February 2017, embodies the prioritization of important or pressing nutrition problems and how these problems will be addressed. The nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs also identify agencies to be involved in implementation, that somehow indicates the roles of various stakeholders. However, at the national level, workplans are still being developed by

individual agencies as part of their routine administrative processes. In addition, more specific prioritization still has to be done.

The SUN CSA PH made an inventory of nutrition and related programs and projects of members agencies. This inventory should be processed further with the PPAN lens. This processing should evolve the more specific contributions of the alliance members and the overall CSA.

The UN SUN Network has also done a similar inventory, which also needs further processing, similar to the CSA.

The workshops to formulate the Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition surfaced programs to be implemented as well as agencies in charge of implementation. The participation of CSOs in these workshops was relatively limited.

Meetings of the MSP (equivalent to meetings of the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committees and related technical working groups) have been held during the review period, with the active participation of those present. Attendance has not been 100% but those who are unable to attend receive the meeting materials to keep them in the loop.

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

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

##### FINAL SCORE

3

##### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Tracking of agreed actions is done for agreements or action lines identified in the meetings of the NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, and PPAN-related technical working groups. Thus, the agenda for all meetings includes an item on this updating.

One of the identified action lines during MSP meetings is the release of a Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Circular for the implementation of PPAN at the local level. DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2018-42 on the Adoption and Implementation of the PPAN 2017-2022 was released on 26 March 2018 to provide guidelines on the roles and responsibilities of the DILG Field Offices and local government units (LGUs) on the implementation of PPAN. This is the result of a Presidential directive to DILG during the October 2017 Cabinet Meeting.

However, the system for reporting on contributions of various sectors to the MSP should still be set up and operationalized.



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

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.*

#### FINAL SCORE

4

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The recognition and acceptance of a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition as a national priority is indicated by the continued existence of the NNC, with its Governing Board, Technical Committee, technical working groups and secretariat. The NNC Secretariat has its own budget; permanent office building; personnel to facilitate policy, plan, advocacy and promotion, and program formulation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation.

The national budget priorities framework for 2018 and for 2019 both include nutrition among the priority areas of investments. Section 4.2.3 of National Budget Memorandum No. 130 (13 April 2018), Budget Priorities Framework for the preparation of the FY 2019 Agency Budget Proposals Under Tier 2, includes “Intensify provision for quality nutrition” among the expenditure directions. This section reads as follows:

“Infant and under-five mortality rates showed a decline in 2017, but high levels of stunting and wasting among under-five children remains a concern. The following strategies should be carried out to address this:

- 4.2.3.1 Implement programs and projects under the PPAN 2017-2022 which serves as a framework for an integrated program of nutrition interventions, undertaken by member agencies of the National Nutrition Council (NNC);
- 4.2.3.2 Strengthen health advocacy campaigns through the employment of community-based or grassroots approach where needs and goals will be identified by the people themselves, the development of more cohesive communication strategies;
- 4.2.3.3 Focus on the benefits for the interventions for the first 1000 days (exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding) and healthy diet and lifestyle.

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
<b>SUN</b>	
Donor	The Donor network is yet to be established in the Philippines.
Business	The Business network is yet to be established in the Philippines.
CSO	The SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) was launched in February 2017. A round table discussion (RTD) on the SUN checklist for a national nutrition plan (April 2017) and strategic planning workshop (November 2017) were conducted to unify alliance members on the platform and direction. The SUN CSA is represented in the MSP.

Within the reporting period (April 2017-April 2018), SUN Caravans were launched in 2 provinces and 2 highly urbanized cities, namely Camarines Sur, Cavite, Zamboanga City and Mandaluyong City. These caravans aimed to raise awareness about the First 1000 Days and the SUN Movement among communities, local health staff and local chief executives. The SUN Caravans included workshops for the crafting of local ordinances.

A preliminary CSO inventory and mapping of nutrition and related programs has been done. As noted earlier, this inventory and mapping should be processed further to determine specific contributions to nutrition action. Also mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation still have to be established.

#### **OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)**

**FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space** (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Existing structures for nutrition policy, plan, and program formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (e.g. NNC Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, various technical working groups) have been considered to form the Philippine SUN Multi-Sectoral Platform. However, there is a need to make explicit the terms of reference for the multisectoral platform in the context of the SUN Movement and the PPAN 2017-2022, e.g. what the networks are, what their respective functions are, the workplan of each network, among others.



## PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

**Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.**

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

**3**

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

A major focus for the period was the review of concerns related to the use of iron-fortified rice in social safety net programs of the Philippines as a policy that will be proposed to the NNC Governing Board. The review included documents review, and one-on-one consultations with those involved and affected by mandatory rice fortification. The consultation involved government agencies and a development partner, UNICEF.

Other analyses of relevant policies done during the period include the following:

1. Policy issuance of regional nutrition committees, e.g. Implementation of RA 10028 on the availability of spaces for breastfeeding or expressing breastmilk in offices and public places like transportation terminals and malls, strengthened advocacy on mandatory salt iodization, promotion of the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos, prevention of iron-deficiency anemia, designation or appointment of local nutrition action officers, organization of the regional nutrition cluster (for emergencies) and its operations, organization of regional *bantay* (literally means watch over) *asin* (literally means salt but contextually refers to iodized salt) task force and its operations, among others.
2. Review of the PPAN 2017-2022 using the SUN Checklist by PhilCAN
3. Field Trial of Alternative Height Measuring Equipment
4. Review of the implementation of RA 10028 or the Act Expanding the Promotion of Breastfeeding (done by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) from 2014-2015)
5. Review of Operation *Timbang* or the mass weighing of children under-five years old (FNRI)

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

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

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

**FINAL SCORE**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

Advocacy for legislations, specifically on the taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages, and on institutionalizing the program on the first 1000 days, was done mainly through the submission of position papers and provision of technical assistance in public hearings or technical working groups convened by the Chambers of the legislature. However, position papers on filed legislative proposals have, as a rule, been developed by each agency individually. While the NNC Secretariat has planned to convene a group to review legislative proposals and evolve a common stand or position on these proposals, no such review has been done.

In support of ensuring adequate diets for nutrition and related programs, the results of a study undertaken by UNICEF on the economic cost of malnutrition were reported in a forum organized primarily for the House of Representatives. Participants of the forum included legislators or their staff, and high officials, and staff of national government agencies, e.g. Department of Health, Department of Trade and Industry, Office of the President, National Nutrition Council. During the forum, several legislators committed to be on the look-out for budgets for nutrition during deliberations of the national budget. (The legislative branch of the national and local governments approves and authorizes the budget for a fiscal year.)

Republic Act No. 8172 or ASIN Law requires the NNC Salt Iodization Advisory Board (SIAB) to submit an annual report to the Congress of the Philippines on the status of the salt iodization program and offer recommendations for its improvement. The ASIN Report for 2013-2016 was prepared but is yet to be submitted to the Congress.

The FNRI has a continuing effort of transforming the results of its researches into policy briefs or policy memorandum for distribution to various stakeholders in the Senate, House of Representatives, Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP), among others. To date, 10 policy memoranda on The First 1000 Days, childhood stunting, brown rice, Philippine Dietary Reference Intakes (PDRI), Pinggang Pinoy, fruits and vegetables consumption, have been formulated.

The FNRI has also conducted five advocacy fora on stunting in selected municipalities.

The NNC also submitted position papers on Golden Rice, Right to Adequate Food (RTAF), food surplus, food donations, urban agriculture, National Feeding Program, and fortification, among others. The FNRI also submitted position papers on about the same concerns, with the addition of zero food waste, and on innovations.

There were also initiatives to advocate for the adoption of DOST Pinoy complementary feeding in the LGUs and strengthen these with the drafting of related local ordinances. (The number of LGUs with local ordinances for the assessment period can be sourced from FNRI.)

Work toward the adoption of an MSP position on fad diets began with the preparation of a draft. This was requested by the then Chair of the NNC Governing Board. The draft position paper will be consulted further with various stakeholders.

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

3.5

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

For the period under consideration, the taxation on sugar-sweetened beverages was integrated in the law on tax reforms, Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion, or the TRAIN Law. Bills on the first 1000 days have passed both Chambers of Congress.

However, a multisectoral review of nutrition and related legislative proposals has not been done.

DepEd adopted Memorandum Order 13 Series 2017 that regulates the food sold in school canteens. Under this order, foods are classified as red, yellow, and green, red foods should never be sold in school canteens, yellow foods may be served 2-3 times in a week, and green foods may be sold daily. In support of this policy, the NNC Governing Board adopted a resolution supporting DepEd Memorandum 13. The NNC Secretariat also assisted DepEd in sharing information on the DepEd memo among various stakeholders through inclusion of a related topic in conferences, mass media placements, and social media postings.

The Philippines initiated actions for the adoption of the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration (ALD) on Ending All Forms of Malnutrition. These actions involved in-country review of the draft declaration at various stages through consultations with the members of the NNC Technical Committee, multisectoral (health, agriculture, and social welfare) workshop that involved representatives from ASEAN Member States. In November 2017, with the Philippines (specifically President Rodrigo R. Duterte) as chair, the 10 member states of the ASEAN adopted the ALD. A next step to be pursued by NNC is the formulation of the framework for action and strategic plan to implement the ALD to End All Forms of Malnutrition in the ASEAN.



With the devolved set up in the Philippines and to continue to engage LGUs in nutrition action, the Department of the Interior and Local Government issued Memorandum Circular No. 2018-42. This memorandum circular identified the roles of LGUs in implementing the PPAN that among others, included the formulation or updating local nutrition action plans and ensuring that programs of the plan are integrated in the Annual Investment Program to ensure that budgets are available for implementing the plan.

In addition, the national government included nutrition programs and projects (especially those for the first 1000 days of life) among the priorities for national spending. This prioritization was expressed in DBM National Budget Memorandum No. 130 dated 13 April 2018 – *Budget Priorities Framework for the Preparation of the FY 2019 Agency Budget Proposal Under Tier 2*. A similar issuance (National Budget Memorandum No. 128 dated 23 March 2017) had a similar provision.

#### Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

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

#### FINAL SCORE

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

There are mechanisms to operationalize and enforce legislation, e.g. Inter-agency committee for the Milk Code, the Technical Working Group on the National Salt Iodization Program as well as Regional Bantay Asin Task Forces, the DOLE's monitoring scheme for compliance to labor laws. However, there is a need to strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of these laws and to give the stick or carrot to those who deserve it.

The Department of Health (DOH) and World Vision Development Foundation (WVDF) embarked on the Mother-Baby Friendly Philippines Project. The project seeks to create an enhanced, crowd-sourced monitoring platform to monitor and report non-compliance to the Milk Code (EO 51) and the Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act (RA 10028). The project uses popular channels such as SMS, Facebook, mobile application for smartphones and Milk Code website (<https://mbfp.doh.gov.ph/>) to increase public awareness on the two laws and provide a platform for reporting violations. Reports received through any of these platforms are referred to the appropriate regulating body for investigation, and eventually, resolution. At each step of the process, the complainant is apprised of developments on actions on the complaint. Efforts to improve enforcement of the Milk Code during emergency situations were supported by PhilCAN's involvement in reporting violations during the Marawi crisis.

Enforcement of the law on mandatory fortification of staples (rice, flour, cooking oil, and sugar) has been weak. A main concern is on the absence of a rapid test kit to determine the presence of the fortificant. Another challenge to the implementation of this law is on the intrinsic structure of the industry.

For mandatory salt iodization, the Strategic Plan of the National Salt Iodization Program for 2017-2022 intends to strengthen monitoring at various points of the iodized salt value chain, e.g. production level, wholesale/trader level, retail level, and household level.

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

2

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Policies of regional nutrition committees have been reviewed involving various sectors at the regional level, and in some instances LGUs were involved in the review of policies (See Process Marker 2.1).

Moreover, results of the 2016 July program implementation review of the National Salt Iodization Program (NSIP), as well as compilations of local ordinances related to the first 1000 days (led by PLCPD/UNICEF and Save the Children), were discussed in NNC Technical Committee meetings and shared with other stakeholders, and corrective measures taken as appropriate.

PLCPD conducted a review of Executive Order No. 51 or the Milk Code for the development of a bill to sustain the impact of the E.O., which was shared with other interagency bodies outside of the MSP.

WFP supported the national government on the development of assessment tools/ National Guidelines on moderate acute malnutrition.

Save the Children, a member of the CSA, tracks pending bills on child's rights.

There is a need to define the policy agenda not only in terms of policies to be adopted but also in terms of policies to be reviewed. The review of policies should determine the effectiveness of the implementation of these policies. Results of the review should be able to show if the policy should remain as is, revised, or rescinded. The MSP should be the primary venue for deciding which policies will be reviewed, when, and by whom. Results should also be processed by the MSP, corrective measures identified, implemented, and monitored.

### Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Compilation of local ordinances related to first 1000 days led by PLCPD/UNICEF and Save the Children

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of tool for Primary Healthcare Quality Improvement Guide for Child Survival (WHO)</li> <li>- Hospital Information Systems Assessment on Maternal and Newborn (WHO)</li> <li>- Include WHO technical guidance for countries (NCDs, etc.)</li> </ul>
Donor	- The World Bank will conduct a study on drivers of stunting.
Business	- Not applicable
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involvement in the monitoring of the implementation of E.O. 51, policy development, e.g. documented and reported violations of the Milk Code</li> <li>- Also worked with legislators on nutrition-related bills, e.g. bills on the first 1000 days.</li> <li>- Co-hosted forum at the House of Representatives to present the results of the economic benefits of addressing malnutrition, and the launch of the Global Nutrition Report in the Philippines.</li> </ul>
Academe	- Review of the position paper on fad diets

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)**

The Philippines, through its MSP, has made important gains in providing an enabling policy and legal environment. Multi-sectoral consultations are regularly organized to discuss, develop, and advocate nutrition-related concerns. Position papers on proposed legislations have been developed by agencies individually, possibly due to differences in the sectoral priorities of MSP members. However, there are still limitations to the MSP's organizational capacity as the primary body to coordinate coherent inputs for policies and legislations, as well as to operationalise, enforce, and review them.

Notable achievements for this process include the a) passage of laws on taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages; b) advancement of the bill on the first 1000 days; c) identification of nutrition as a priority in the national and local government budgets; d) CSO-led initiatives to enforce and review policies and legislations.

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



### PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

*The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.*

**Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.**

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

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.*

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

#### FINAL SCORE

**3**

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The formulation of the PPAN 2017-2022 already covered an assessment of the nutrition situation, of sectoral programmes and implementation mechanisms. This assessment became the basis for the framework of PPAN 2017-2022. However, strengthening/improving the gender perspective of nutrition policies, plans and programs is a challenge that needs to be addressed.

The 17 Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition 2019-2022 were also formulated aligned with the PPAN. The plan for provincial and national budgeting is also underway. There is also a growing acceptance among agencies in using PPAN as a guide for programming.

There is a need to have a common stand on nutrition issues and strengthen greater convergence of partner stakeholders on nutrition programs. Aligning of actions on nutrition can be facilitated through conduct of regular consultation (and not just meetings) with various networks including the business network. There is also a need to develop key core messages on nutrition and eliminate mixed messaging in nutrition promotion.

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

2

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The PPAN common results framework (CRF) is still being finalized, which will be helpful in deciding on and monitoring alignment of nutrition actions of different sectors. Parts of the results framework have been reviewed by thematic technical working groups, e.g. infant and young child feeding, dietary supplementation, integrated management of acute malnutrition, among others. At present the NNC Technical Committee is in the final stages of the fine-toothed comb review of the results framework. Once finalized, stakeholders at national and local levels will be asked to identify their specific commitments along the results framework. Note that even if the results framework is being reviewed and finalized, nutrition-specific interventions continue to be delivered nationwide. However there is a need to strengthen the current CRF to include M&E framework and costing implications.

The CRF being finalized must also identify specific CSOs responsible for implementing the program to have clear accountability.

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

2

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The PPAN results framework identifies outputs for each PPAN program, the level of quantitative targets by year for each output, and related capacity development needs. Initial costing for supply-based programs have been estimated for the 36 PPAN focus provinces. However, there is a need to cost non-supply based requirements. Furthermore, the results framework should still be translated into an overall implementation plan. Tagging of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive work plans of the agencies should be jointly-developed and must be aligned with the CRF. A national and sub-national program implementation review (PIR) in 2018 must be done to identify gaps and evaluate progress. Coordination and implementation capacity, LGU mobilization and resource mobilization also need to be strengthened.



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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

2

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Individual agency progress reports and monitoring mechanisms are already available and explicit in agency plans. However, there is no centralized information system tracking the implementation of all programs and projects in nutrition. However, the University of the Philippines Los Banos (UPLB) is assisting the National Nutrition Council (NNC) in developing a reporting system for LGUs, and national government agencies, and CSOs. The system is currently being pretested. At the same time there are plans to formulate the nutrition management information system.

Priority should focus on development and implementation of the monitoring system for PPAN to cover outputs, sub-outcomes, outcomes, and higher-level results.

The World Health Organization started the development of a tool for a Primary Healthcare Quality Improvement Guide for Child Survival (WHO) and Hospital Information Systems Assessment on Maternal and Newborn (WHO).

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

*This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.*

#### FINAL SCORE

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

National nutrition surveys continue to provide the information base to assess the extent to which nutrition targets have been accomplished. A major development is the adoption of a new scheme for the national nutrition survey to allow the generation of provincial estimates every three years. This would hopefully help define sharper strategies to achieve outcomes. At the local level the Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Plan Implementation continues to be a system for assessing LGU performance on nutrition along efficiency (accomplishing planned activities and targets) and effectiveness (achieving targeted reduction in malnutrition). With the assistance of Nutrition International, there is an ongoing effort to capture and document success stories of outstanding performers in nutrition program management. These success stories will be shared with other LGUs to inspire scaled-up nutrition action.

### Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of technical assistance on nutrition including but not limited to support for development of systems of monitoring</li> <li>- Provision of opportunity for sharing of best practices between and among countries</li> <li>- Assistance in mobilizing resources from donors and packaging of program documents</li> <li>- Enabling the country to actively participate in international movements</li> </ul>
Donor	- N/A
Business	- N/A
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of inputs by stakeholders concerned</li> <li>- Provision of technical assistance</li> <li>- Assistance in mobilizing resources</li> <li>- Implementation of programs in specific areas of operations</li> </ul>

### OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

#### Overall score: 3

There are existing common documents (PPAN and RPN) and the draft CRF as reference point for all sectors and stakeholders to initially work together for scaling up the nutrition concern in the country. The CRF still has to be enhanced and finalized. There is a need for stronger collaboration not only among government agencies but also the relevant partners most specially the CSOs and the business sector.



#### PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

*Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.*

**Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.**

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

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

##### FINAL SCORE

2

##### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

As noted in Process 3, there are estimates for the full requirement of PPAN programs for the 36 focus provinces for supply-driven programs. There is a need to estimate requirements for the soft component of interventions. Also, the budget tracking exercise undertaken in 2015 and 2016 could be replicated and institutionalized for use as advocacy tool in generating resources from various sources.

#### Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

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

##### FINAL SCORE

2

##### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Tracking of allocations and expenditures for nutrition-specific programs is done by program managers of government, non-government organizations, development partners, donors and even LGUs. However, there is a need for a system through which the information on allocations and expenditures for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs is consolidated, integrated, assessed, and reported vis-à-vis implications to service delivery and achievement of outcomes. This system should be part of the overall PPAN monitoring and evaluation system.

The PPAN monitoring and evaluation system is currently being tested and enhanced. The system will include financial tracking as one of its features.

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

*This progress marker looks at whether the government, program manager and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.*

#### FINAL SCORE

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The financial gaps have been identified by each agency. Development partners try to address the shortfalls, e.g. UNICEF responded to identified funding gaps by the NNC Secretariat, DOH, and CSOs through financial and technical assistance.

There is an increasing budget for nutrition, e.g. DOH budget for micronutrient supplementation has increased from Php 0.7 B (about USD 14M) to Php 1.7B (about USD 34M). The budget of the NNC has been increased by about Php 250 M (or about USD 5M) to strengthen the nutrition component of first 1000 days services.

The Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion Law or TRAIN Law, among others increases excise tax on various products including sugar-sweetened beverages. The law provides for the use of the generated revenues for various social mitigating measures and investments in education, health, targeted nutrition, and anti-hunger programs for mothers, infants, and young children. This is a resource that can be tapped to fill in shortfalls in needed investments.

### Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

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

#### FINAL SCORE

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

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

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

#### FINAL SCORE

2

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Government budgeting system allows for predictability in annual funding for ongoing programs and projects through forward estimates or projections or estimation of costs of existing policies and programs for three years. However, national government agencies must show good absorptive capacity to continue to receive the same level of investments. For the development partners, country programmes provide the mechanism for defining long-term funding, but this mechanism is challenged with the Philippine classification as a middle-income country. This means that technical assistance more than financial and material assistance is extended to the Philippines.

#### Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Fill in shortfalls in financial requirements of various agencies, including the CSA
Donor	- N/A
Business	- N/A
CSO	- Complement resources of government

#### OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

There has been a considerable increase in the budget for nutrition and related programs and projects. However, there is still a need to establish total requirements to implement PPAN programs to desired scale, benchmark current investments against this requirement, and develop a resource mobilization strategy. In developing this strategy, the TRAIN Law mentioned under 4.3 can be considered as a resource to be tapped.



## NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

*In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at **how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions**. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).*

### FINAL SCORE

**3** (Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)

### FINAL SCORE

**2** (Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)

### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

#### **Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions**

PPAN 2017-2022 has eight nutrition-specific programs. Scaling up these nutrition-specific programs came in the form of increased coverage with increased funding support, or addition of a component in a program.

Along this line, the DOH has started implementation of its scale up plan for the management of acute malnutrition starting with 17 provinces. DOH also procured lipid-based nutrient supplement small quantity (LNSSQ) for the prevention of low birth weight (LBW) and wasting to support the dietary supplementation that will be done by the local government. It increased its budget for vitamin A capsules, iron-folic acid tablets, and micronutrient powder to cover the country's full requirements.

The NNC continued to support LGUs through the Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1000 Days Program. This program covers 9 regions, 12 provinces, 59 cities/municipalities, and 1,918 barangays. With this support, LGUs are able to conduct nutrition education classes using modules on infant and young child feeding, among others. Preparatory activities for dietary supplementation of pregnant women were undertaken for implementation in the second half of 2018.

The Department of Education (DepEd) also expanded its dietary supplementation program to include children in kindergarten in all public schools in the focus provinces of the PPAN. DepEd also issued a memo circular for a healthy food environment in schools. The circular classified foods as red (high-sugar, high-sodium foods never to be served), yellow (may be served 2-3 times a week), and green (may be served every day).

Field visits have also shown that some LGUs have purposely ensured that geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs) and communities of indigenous peoples are reached by nutrition and related services.

Nutrition International (NI) also embarked on the Right Start Initiative. This is a multifaceted initiative to reach over 100 million women and girls with improved nutrition. It accelerates progress on women and adolescent girls' nutrition through: 1) High impact programs, 2) Resource mobilization; 3) New strategic partnerships; 4) Technical leadership; and 5) Advocacy

Various issuances also promise to facilitate further scale up of key nutrition interventions. These are as follows:

1. ASEAN Leaders' Declaration to End All Forms of Malnutrition that among others includes a commitment to scale up evidence-based nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions and interventions that target the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in ASEAN Member States;
2. National Budget Memorandum 130 (13 April 2018) identifies intensified provision for quality nutrition among the priorities for spending in the 2019 budget.
3. Local Budget Memorandum 77 (15 May 2018) enjoins LGUs to prioritize programs and projects of the local nutrition action plan in the allocation of local funds.

### ***Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions***

A better understanding of what nutrition-sensitive interventions are has resulted to interest among sectors to make their programs nutrition-sensitive. This was shown in the national PPAN formulation workshop in 2016 and in the recently held Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition formulation workshops during which development programs to be made nutrition-sensitive were identified. After an orientation on the PPAN, bureaus and attached agencies of the Department of Agriculture identified agriculture programs and projects that will be tweaked in design to be nutrition-sensitive. However, the actual tweaking and implementation should still be done.

There has been a marked progress in CSO understanding of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and how these impact on health. It is difficult to measure this, but the language in discussions have shifted to emphasize the two types of interventions.

Some nutrition-sensitive initiatives continued to be implemented as follows:

1. Integration of WASH-nutrition messages and activities of two LGUs started. Among others, this involved promotion of handwashing and use of sanitary toilets as linked to improved nutrition. The Department of Education has scaled up its comprehensive WASH in Schools Programs and is now looking into stronger monitoring and evaluation of all schools using the three-star approach to ensure quality implementation.
2. DA has a project on urban agriculture "Pagkain para sa Masa" (Food for the masses). It involves the establishment of food gardens and the provision of food incentives to those who work in the garden.
3. The provision of inputs for the establishment of home and community food gardens continued as a component of the ECCD in the First 1000 Days Program. These home and community food gardens should produce plant- and animal food that can be used for complementary feeding of children 6-23 months old.

In addition, there are potentials for increasing nutrition-sensitive programs through the Cabinet Human Development and Poverty Reduction Performance and Projects Road Map, which is being formulated.

***Comments on the marker***

Like the SUN processes, the new marker should include markers that will facilitate the assessment and the scoring. These markers can include a definition of scaling up, the reach to vulnerable groups, e.g. those in GIDA areas, extent of convergence, and gender-fairness.

## Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA?	Has this priority been met?	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met?	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority?
<i>Enter priority</i>	<i>Yes or No</i>	<i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	<i>If yes, please explain</i>

There are no identified priorities from April 2016 to April 2017.

### Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

The following key priorities were identified for each process and the new process marker. The agency or network in charge is indicated in parenthesis. The SUN Core Group will process this list further for prioritization.

#### PROCESS 1

1. Organization of SUN business and donor networks and the academe. Discussion with mining communities or private companies under CSR for nutrition program funding could also be explored. *(NNC Secretariat)*
2. Expand the coverage of SUN Caravan in coordination with Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). Engage the youth sector (student leaders/influencers), allied health students, women's groups, fisherfolks, farmers, and IPs. One topic for discussion is on the interrelationship of SUN and PPAN). *(SUN CSA, UNICEF)*
3. Include nutrition in the Cabinet Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC) Monitoring and Evaluation and in the Social Development Committee (SDC) level monitoring including compliance on circulars and related policies. *(Office of the Cabinet Secretary, NNC Secretariat)*

#### PROCESS 2

4. Define the MSP policy agenda that should include not only policies to be adopted but also policies to be reviewed.
5. Prepare compendium of nutrition-related policies and issuances derived from RPAN and do multi-sectoral review of nutrition-related legislations and policies *(NNC Secretariat, DOH, WHO, PLCPD)*
6. Share on-going study on investments in nutrition to Congress *(PLCPD)*
7. Formulate nutrition research agenda *(NNC, Co-lead: DOST-PCHRD and CODHEND)*

8. Ensure inclusion of LNAP PPAs in annual investment program (AIP) of LGUs, and also push for stronger local ordinances and scale-up of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programs specifically ordinances related to the first 1000 days. *(DILG and NNC)*
9. Convene Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council (LEDAC) for policy cohesion for maternity protection and involve Congress in SUN Movement (review for next year) *(NEDA)*
10. Formulate and implement the strategic plan on food and nutrition surveillance system that will, among others, provide relevant nutrition and related information on LGUs that can be packaged into a dashboard for each province *(NNC and UNICEF)*

### PROCESS 3

11. Finalize and enhance the PPAN CRF including monitoring and evaluation systems and ensure gender sensitivity and responsiveness and inclusivity with focus on the vulnerable groups and with components on disaster preparedness and response. The monitoring and evaluation system should cover all the contributions of stakeholders. It should also include a more objective approach in measuring scaled up action. The results of the monitoring and evaluation system should also be fed back to implementers for program planning and decision making (NNC TWG and GB). For the CSA, financial tracking will be added to the current database of PhilCAN members' location and technical interventions. *(NNC Secretariat, NNC Technical Committee, CSA)*
12. Strengthen the coordination system among partners and stakeholders including the business sector for the alignment of their programs to the PPAN CRF. *(NNC Secretariat, NNC Technical Committee)*
13. Agencies should align their current programs and projects that impact on nutrition to be tagged as nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive and also indicate the agency responsible (including partner CSOs, media and business networks) in the PPAN CRF *(NNC TechCom member agencies)*
14. Conduct national and sub-national (regional, municipality, barangay level) PPAN implementation reviews at the end of 2018 to assess if targets are achievable. *(NNC Secretariat)*
15. Strengthen capacities for coordination and implementation, LGU mobilization, and resource mobilization.

### PROCESS 4

16. Put together all information on budgets for PPAN programs at all levels (national, subnational/local). MSP should benchmark budgets of various sectors at national and subnational/local levels to help identify gaps and overlaps in cost estimations. It should track budget and budget use and establish criteria for tracking investments for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs. *(NNC Secretariat with inputs from agencies and LGUs)*
17. The MSP should issue annual state of nutrition including financial shortfalls as a tool for mobilizing resources. *(NNC secretariat, NEDA Social Development Committee, and PSA)*
18. Regular monitoring of all fund disbursements  
A joint executive and legislative oversight and coordination committee is proposed to be established to look into budgetary appropriations (House Committee on Appropriation and Senate Committee on Finance), allocations, and utilization or disbursements
19. Develop a long-term resource mobilization strategy  
  
The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), together with Department of Finance (DOF), and the Department of Budget and Management, with the NNC Secretariat, should support a long-term resource mobilization strategy to jointly operationalize the PPAN 2017-2022 and PDP 2017-2022, aligning these with Global Targets on Nutrition and the SDGs.



The SUN Networks, e.g. Civil Society Alliance, UN Network, Business and Donors, and academe, should also come up with a counterpart long-term resource mobilization strategy to complement the government strategy.

20. Enhance the methodology for estimating number of population to be targeted for nutrition-specific interventions, e.g. update the “standards” based on more updated census results. (DOH, NNC secretariat, DOST-FNRI, PSA)

#### **New marker**

21. Establish a strategy for child’s participation in nutrition program
22. Continue reaching out to, involving and educating non-health and nutrition CSOs on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
23. Identify and implement the tweaking of nutrition-sensitive programs, then assess and monitor nutritional impact

#### **Emergency preparedness and response**

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

#### **Gender concerns**

27. Develop and implement a strategy to increase male involvement in ensuring good nutrition.

#### **Communication and Advocacy**

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

## Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p><b>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</b></p>	<p>Yes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marawi Siege, armed conflict</li> <li>2. Albay Mount Mayon, natural and climate-related disasters (2-3 months)</li> <li>3. Typhoon Vinta (Typhoon Tembin) in Mindanao, natural and climate-related disasters (December 2017)</li> <li>4. Typhoon Urduja (Typhoon Francisco) in Visayas, natural and climate-related disasters (December 2017)</li> </ol>
<p><b>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Disaster risk reduction and mitigation as well as response includes nutrition interventions as part of the overall health response. The country has its nutrition cluster for this purpose. For instance, the Nutrition Cluster has been involved in contingency planning for an anticipated strong earthquake.</p> <p>The country also has a Strategic Plan on Nutrition in Emergencies 2017-2022 that has components on preparedness and response as approved by the NNC Governing Board.</p> <p>Regional and provincial nutrition in emergencies plans have been formulated and integrated in the health plan and further into the disaster-risk reduction and management plan. These plans were formulated as an output of trainings on nutrition in emergencies.</p> <p>The Office of Civil Defence has provided funds to provinces usually affected by typhoons for the construction of permanent evacuation centers. The design of these centers includes provisions for a community kitchen as well as mother-baby friendly spaces.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children, further to the RA 10821 Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act, was developed and completed for launching in May 2018. A major component of the program is on ensuring that the nutritional needs of vulnerable</p>

	<p>groups (pregnant women, lactating women, children under-five years old are attended to.</p> <p>DA-National Food Authority is mandated to maintain rice buffer stocks for at least 15 days of daily rice consumption and 30 days from June 30 to July 31 (lean period). However, recently, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (PRRD) directed that the buffer stock should be 60 days of daily rice consumption at any time.</p> <p>Protocols also include the debriefing of responders.</p>
<p><b>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The Philippines has adopted the cluster approach and one of the sub-clusters of the Health Cluster is the Nutrition Cluster. The Nutrition Cluster is chaired by the National Nutrition Council and is a sub-cluster of the Health Cluster.</p> <p>Cluster membership includes government (Departments of Health, Social Welfare and Development, Science and Technology, Trade and Industry, the Interior and Local Government), non-government organizations (Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision, <i>Kalusugan ng Mag-Ina</i> (literally means health of mother and child), Red Cross, ChildFund, and International Care Ministries), and UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, WHO).</p> <p>Development and humanitarian nutrition actions are linked such that when an event is declared to be under the recovery and rehabilitation phase, ongoing interventions are “transferred” to the “routine” programs.</p> <p>For protracted emergencies, a plan for recovery and rehabilitation is formulated. However, in many instances, the plan is not implemented fully.</p> <p>An issue observed in emergencies is the increase in food prices. While the policy is on imposing price controls in an emergency and while the Department of Trade and Industry routinely dialogues with manufacturers on food prices and inventory of stocks pre-event as a means to prevent increase in food prices, action of retailers at the community level cannot be controlled fully.</p>

	<p>The Nutrition Cluster also coordinates with the other clusters. For instance, on intervention of the Nutrition Cluster, and with technical support of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, the family food pack was modified to include canned vegetables. However, implementing the modified food pack was not done fully because of supply issues. Dialogues are ongoing on a separate and more appropriate food pack for young children. In the response phase, the quad cluster (Medical and Public Health, Nutrition, WASH, and Mental Health) of the Health Cluster meets to discuss status and issues in the response. Nutrition responders are also advised to look into adequacy of WASH services and to coordinate with responders from the WASH cluster as needed.</p>
<p><b>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</b></p>	<p>There is a conscious effort to link development action with humanitarian action and vice-versa, especially for large-scale and protracted emergencies. The problem is more on the implementation part. For instance, poor communities affected by calamities continue to be poor and in many instances, with worsened situation. Also, there seems to be little attention to communities after short-term events.</p>
<p><b>5. Other concerns</b></p>	<p>There has been a major shift in the Philippines in the past 10 years from disaster response to disaster risk reduction and management. Thus, an important part of actions is on preparedness.</p> <p>Part of this shift is the designation of lead national government agencies for disaster preparedness (DILG), disaster response (DSWD), disaster prevention and mitigation (DOST), and disaster recovery and rehabilitation (NEDA). (RA 10121)</p> <p>A recurring issue in the response phase is conflict on donated infant formula and milk products. LGUs and some government agencies do not understand why the Nutrition Cluster does not want to accept donated infant formula. Preventing this from recurring requires advocacy action in the preparedness phase.</p>

While nutrition interventions are relatively in place in an event, there is a need to strengthen the link of these responses with other nutrition-sensitive ones especially in a protracted emergency or in the recovery and rehabilitation phases. A concern could be on linking the nutritionally vulnerable to climate-smart livelihood or employment. Linkages could also be set up with agriculture for damaged crops and for crop insurance.

There should be a simulation response for every type of disaster that may be faced. For instance, earthquake drills should involve not only evacuating the population but also simulate the women and children friendly spaces, setting up of WASH facilities or medical tents, etc. This concern will be shared with the NDRRMC.

The communities should be capacitated with skills in preparing and responding to disasters. There is also a need to explore safety nets available at the local level. This can be an immediate resource that can be tapped during emergencies.

A challenge is to prevent dependence of communities on humanitarian action.

### Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and children are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p><b>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</b></p> <p><b>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</b></p>	<p>Yes, the Philippine Commission on Women or PCW. The PCW is the primary policy-making and coordinating body on women and gender equality concerns. As the oversight body on women's concerns, the PCW acts as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming, authority on women's concerns, and lead advocate of women's empowerment, gender equity, and gender equality in the country. It holds workshops covering all government agencies.</p> <p>Yes, through PCW, Official Development Assistance-Gender and Development Network, CSOs and donors.</p> <p>Since the country has long adopted the Gender in Development perspective, all government instrumentalities should engage in gender-related concerns. The law on gender concerns requires that 5% of the budget of all government agencies (including LGUs) should be allotted for gender-related concerns. A Joint Memo Circular PCW/DILG/DBM/NEDA provides for how gender concerns can be integrated in agency policies, programs, and projects. At the national and local levels, the GAD Focal Point System has been set up to facilitate action on this concern.</p> <p>In addition, the Magna Carta of Women identifies the rights and privileges of women.</p>
<p><b>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)?</b></p> <p><b>If yes, with whom do you engage?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The UN agencies and civil society organizations, and donors through the SUN CSA and UN network stress gender as a cross-cutting issue in all their programs (sensitivity, equality, and equitability).</p>
<p><b>3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</b></p>	<p>In accordance with Section 36 of the Magna Carta of Women (MCW) and the guidelines set under Joint Circular 2012-01 issued by the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management</p>



	<p>(DBM), the PCW calls on all government agencies and instrumentalities [except LGUs and local water districts (LWDs) to follow the guidelines set in the PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2013-01, as amended by JMC 2016-01, and PCW Memorandum Circular (MC) 2016-06, respectively] to prepare and submit their annual GAD Plan and Budget (GPB) and GAD Accomplishment Report (GAD AR) to PCW.</p> <p>These GAD plans include client- and organization-focused activities, and attributed programs. Client-focused activities are agency activities that directly cover on gender, e.g. gender analysis of programs, gender sensitivity trainings for clients. Organization-focused activities cover the organization and management of the GAD Focal System as well as activities to protect, promote gender concerns among officers and employees. Attributed programs are ongoing programs that have undergone the Harmonized GAD Analysis and have been adjudged to be gender-sensitive, or responsive or transformative.</p>
<p><b>4. What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</b></p>	<p>As a rule, statistics on the nutrition situation have gender aggregates.</p> <p>Nutrition policies and programs recognize increased nutritional needs of women especially in pregnancy and lactation.</p> <p>Studies show that gender-role concerns are more of an issue, i.e. child care is exclusively a female role. Thus, there is a need to strengthen male involvement in child care including those related to nutrition. The nutrition community can draw inspiration from efforts to involve males in reproductive health. There is also a need to look into mental health issues of men and women relating to child-caring practices especially at pre- and post-partum.</p> <p>CSOs (Agri Philippines, Plan International) provide 21 days paternity leave, and 3-month maternity leave to promote exclusive breastfeeding.</p>

		A legislative proposal that is being deliberated on is on the extension of maternity leave from the present 60 – 78 (for caesarean delivery in the private sector) days to 120 days.
5.	<b>Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?</b>	<p>Yes, partially in fulfilment of requirements of PCW, DBM, DILG, and NEDA. This has to be systematized further.</p> <p>Yes. The DOST-FNRI conducted the Assessment of Implementation of RA 10028 (Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009).</p>
6.	<b>Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women’s empowerment policy or strategy in place?</b>	Yes. See item 3.
7.	<b>Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?</b>	Yes, PhilCAN – lobbying on the passage of bills on the first 1000 days, extended maternity protection, reproductive health (RH), adolescent health (prevention and management of teenage pregnancy), promotion of folic acid fortification.
8	<b>Others</b>	<p>The SUN Movement could include an explicit concern on disability as some disabilities are nutrition-related or require specialized nutritional care.</p> <p>It is to be noted that Philippine nutrition situation of boys is worse compared to that of girls. Even education statistics show a better profile for girls, e.g., more girls complete high school and college, the school grades of females are better than males.</p>

#### Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

<p>1. Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes. The MSP has engaged the quad-media during the period of April 2017 to April 2018. Engagement has been on key nutrition behaviors as contained in the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos, the nutrition situation, programs to address the situation, and actions needed from stakeholders. Specific engagements were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coverage of events <p>Media personalities have been invited to cover events as a participant either of the event itself or of a press conference. The output of this is news item either in a national or local newspaper, a web article, or video clip in television news programs. For instance, the national launch of the PPAN 2017-2022 held in May 2017 was purposely designed for media personalities.</p> </li> <li>2. National Radio Program <p>The NNC has a long-running and award-winning radio program <i>Katumbas ay Biyaya</i> (figuratively means leading to or resulting to grace or blessing) that feature a nutrition practice or issue contextualized to daily life through drama format.</p> <p>Its other award-winning radio program, <i>Radyo mo sa Nutrisyon</i> (literally means your radio on nutrition), uses a magazine format that informs the public about government efforts in addressing hunger and malnutrition. It also tackles nutrition, nutritional management of various diseases and related issues of current concern with the help of experts/guest resource persons.</p> </li> <li>3. Community Radio Network <p>Forty-five community radio stations have been set up in nutritionally depressed communities that are not effectively reached by commercial media. These radio stations feature specific nutrition messages, and an NNC-produced magazine program aired through the internet. In some instances, other programs tap these radio stations to feature their concerns, e.g. in an impending typhoon the radio is used to advise the community on the need to prepare, be safe, and, if needed, to evacuate.</p> </li> <li>4. TV program <p>The Philippines' situational-commentary show "Dok Ricky, Pedia ng Barangay" or Doc Ricky, the pediatrician of the community, is a program that features practical and informative guidelines on</p> </li> </ol>
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	<p>nutrition, health, education and care in the first 1000 days of life. It revolves around the life of Dr. Enrico Santos, a single father and a government doctor. The show features interviews and segments with real life experts on health and nutrition.</p> <p>5. Social media</p> <p>Agencies use Facebook and Twitter to disseminate information on nutrition and nutrition programs.</p> <p>For instance, all of NNC's radio programs are posted on Facebook for wider reach. The NNC also uses Facebook Live to broadcast special events such as national conferences and the annual national awarding ceremony. Information on budget-related issuances were likewise shared through the NNC's Facebook account. Save the Children posted information on bills on the first 1000 days in its social media accounts.</p> <p>6. Thematic campaigns</p> <p>Nutrition Month is celebrated annually in July. Along a chosen theme, various promotional activities are undertaken, many of which involve mass media.</p> <p>Save the Children has its <i>Lahat Dapat</i> (literally means All should) campaign that underscores the right of all children to be well-nourished. The campaign involves the participation of media outlets. For instance, a number of billboards on child hunger and malnutrition were posted along EDSA (a major thoroughfare in Metro Manila) as part of this campaign.</p> <p>7. Regional media network</p> <p>At the regional level, media networks (print, radio, television, internet bloggers) have been organized by NNC in 14 out of 17 regions to help promote good nutrition at the local level. The regional media groups also assist the NNC regional offices in planning activities for local media campaigns.</p> <p>8. Capacity building of media representatives</p> <p>The SUN CSA held a day-long workshop on how to work with the media. Several media representatives were oriented on key nutrition issues and efforts such as the first 1000 days.</p>
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<p><b>2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</b></p> <p><i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p>	<p>Yes. The Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD) is now a member of the NNC Governing Board. It has become a primary mover of legislators and legislations related to nutrition, particularly those related to the first 1000 days.</p> <p>The following are key accomplishments"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Passage of bills related to nutrition at the House of Representatives and Senate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. First 1000 days: HOR – 25 September 2017; Senate – 5 March 2018. Both versions will be reconciled into a Republic Act, which is the instrument for a law in the Philippines.</li> <li>b. National Feeding Program: HOR – 5 February 2018; Senate – 20 March 2018. Both versions have been reconciled into a Republic Act that has been submitted to the Office of the President for validation. At this stage, the President may veto certain portions of the Republic Act. On the other hand, if the Office of the President does not take any action within the prescribed period, the Republic Act will automatically lapse into law.</li> <li>c. Expanded maternity protection bill approved in the Senate, 6 March 2017, but is still being deliberated on at the House of Representatives.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The Launch of the Economic Consequences of Undernutrition in the Philippines and the Philippine Launch of the 2017 Global Nutrition Report was held on 23 January 2018 at the House of Representatives. The event aimed to raise the awareness of and extract concrete actions from key stakeholders by discussing the status of malnutrition in the Philippines as well as the investments needed to address this urgent situation. High-level officials and representatives from executive agencies, including the SUN Focal Point and member of the SUN Executive Committee, development partners, Congressional leadership and key legislators participated in the event. Legislators committed to push for increased investments on nutrition and to support legislative proposals that promote nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions.</li> <li>3. Senator Grace Poe issued press release on first 1000 days and school feeding program.</li> <li>4. Privilege speeches were delivered by Rep. Pia Cayetano during Breastfeeding Month (August 2017); Rep. Emmi de Jesus on</li> </ol>
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	<p>Increasing Investments for nutrition related to PPAN and costing study (September 2017); Senator Grace Poe included first 1000 days in her speech during the Children’s Month celebration in 2017)</p> <p>5. Development and distribution of budget briefer to PLCPD members and congressional leaders during budget deliberations (HOR, August 2017; Senate November 2017)</p> <p>6. Budget fora: HOR – 23 May 2017; Senate – 24 May 2017</p> <p>PLCPD is also currently the convener of the Child Rights Network (CRN), a coalition of 38 child rights organizations across the country. Among the CRN’s agenda are on the first 1000 days, expanded maternity protection, and strengthening the Milk Code.</p>
<p><b>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</b></p>	<p>Yes. A number of organizations have their nutrition champions as follows, with their respective area of concern.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Daphne Paez (UNICEF) – Breastfeeding and nutrition</li> <li>2. Anne Curtis (UNICEF) – First 1000 days</li> <li>3. Sen. Risa Hontiveros and Rep. Helen Tan - First 1000 days</li> <li>4. Quezon Province Governor Suarez and policy-makers – First 1000 Days</li> <li>5. Rep. Bernadette Herrera-Dy - Expanded maternity protection</li> <li>6. Christine Babao (WVDF) – Breastfeeding</li> <li>7. Rep. Pia Cayetano – Breastfeeding and Milk Code</li> <li>8. Sen. Risa Hontiveros - Milk Code</li> <li>9. Sen. Manny Pacquiao (DA) – Consumption of corn and corn products</li> <li>10. Senator Grace Poe and Senator Bam Aquino – Nutrition in schools</li> </ol> <p>However, as an overall MSP, a much more organized program for defining the needs of champions in their areas of work and building their capacities continually on the identified advocacy is needed.</p>
<p><b>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</b></p>	<p>Yes. There is an ongoing effort of the NNC, with the support of Nutrition International and Alcanz International LLC, that will, by July 2018, produce eleven (11) LGU studies on good practices on nutrition planning and program management with outcomes (Compendium of Actions on Nutrition (CAN). Launch of the CAN is targeted for 31 July 2018.</p> <p>The NNC plans to establish a system for continuing documentation of good practices permanently.</p>



<p><b>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</b></p>	<p>Yes, the following are programs for the upcoming period, May 2018 to April 2019.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>1. Round-Table Experience on Nutrition</b> The Round-Table Experience on Nutrition of Governors of 36 PPAN focus provinces aims to provide provincial governors and nutrition champions informed discussion on the alarming state of malnutrition in the country and a unique opportunity to collectively address the problem with in-country interventions that deliver results. This will be held on 29 May 2018 in Metro Manila.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>2. National Nutrition Awarding Ceremony</b> The National Nutrition Awarding Ceremony (NNAC) is an annual event spearheaded by the NNC to recognize outstanding LGUs and barangay nutrition scholars (BNSs) with outstanding implementation of nutrition programs resulting to improved nutrition situation in their respective areas contributing also to the improvement of nutrition situation in the country. This is scheduled to be held on 31 July 2018, with the President invited to hand the awards.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>3. Nutrition Month inside Congress (House and Senate)</b> Celebration of National Nutrition Month inside Congress (HOR: July 30-Aug 2 and Senate: July 23-26), which will include dissemination forum on the result of World Bank study on comparative analysis of investments for nutrition; budget forum based on UNICEF costing study, booth exhibit and marketplace for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions with participation from legislators and relevant NGAs.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>4. Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) 2019-2022 Launching with the SUN CARAVAN)</b>  The Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) 2019-2022 is the plan of the 17 regions of the Philippines to improve nutrition situation in the country. This is aligned with the PPAN 2017-2022 and has defined outcome targets. During RPAN launching, a side-by-side SUN Caravan during which SUN networks will have exhibits and offer their services to LGUs and impart their knowledge on nutrition. The RPAN launching for 17 regions will be held from July to December 2018.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>5. Congressional forum on “Pagkain, kalusugan at nutrisyon: pananaliksik tungo sa batas, programa at patakaran” (literally</b></p> </li> </ol>
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		<p>means food, health, nutrition: research for legislation, programs, and policies) in September or October 2018.</p> <p>6. Launch of the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction Performance and Projects Road Map that will include the presence of the President and the members of the Cabinet in June 2018.</p> <p>7. Other important events to be held include ASEAN conference on the nutrition situation in the ASEAN (technical level).</p> <p>While not planned, the following are being considered to be undertaken.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-and post- SUN status and assessment</li> <li>2. Meeting with development partners on resource and technical requirements of PPAN 2017-2022</li> <li>3. Volunteer as venue for the SUN Global Gathering in 2019, which is for further discussion.</li> </ol>
<b>6. Others</b>		<p>Advocacy should not just consider media as a channel of communication. There should be a system to involve actors in the community or main actors in the sectors.</p>

**Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform**

No.	Title (Ms./ Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Ms.	Maricon Aguibiador	Department of Trade and Industry	Government			No
2.	Ms.	Lovely Joy Alvar	Philippine Coalition on Advocates for Nutrition Security, Inc. (PhilCAN)	CSO Network (member)	<a href="mailto:lovely@adra.ph">lovely@adra.ph</a>	+639284142627	No
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4.	Mr.	Gerard Arañas	Department of Agriculture	Government	<a href="mailto:gerard_aranas@yahoo.com">gerard_aranas@yahoo.com</a>	+639778772626	No
5.	Ms.	Kristine Jane Atienza	Philippine Coalition on Advocates for Nutrition Security, Inc. (PhilCAN)	CSO Network (member)	<a href="mailto:Kristine_atienza@wvi.org">Kristine_atienza@wvi.org</a>		No
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7.	Ms.	Cecile Brillantes	Department of Labor and Employment	Government	<a href="mailto:womendivision@gmail.com">womendivision@gmail.com</a>		No
8.	Mr.	Anthony Calibo	Department of Health	Government	<a href="mailto:acalibomd@yahoo.com">acalibomd@yahoo.com</a>	+639178434525	No
9.	Ms.	Maria Evelyn P. Carpio	United Nations Children's Fund Philippines	UN Network (member)	<a href="mailto:mecarpio@unicef.org">mecarpio@unicef.org</a>	+639276848460	Yes

No.	Title (Ms./ Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
10.	Ms.	Plenee Grace Castillo	Philippine Statistics Authority	Government	<a href="mailto:p.castillo@psa.gov.ph">p.castillo@psa.gov.ph</a>		No
11.	Ms.	Nenita B. Dalde	Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development, Inc.	SUN Core Group (member)	<a href="mailto:nenitadalde@plcpd.org.ph">nenitadalde@plcpd.org.ph</a>	+639205892930	No
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15.	Ms.	Ma. Anna Rita M. Ramirez	Food and Nutrition Research Institute – Department of Science and Technology	Government	<a href="mailto:maria_anna_rita_r@hotmail.com">maria_anna_rita_r@hotmail.com</a>	+639205510206	No
16.	Mr.	Paul Alteo A. Bagabaldo	Council of Dean and Heads of Nutrition and Dietetics	Academe Network (member)	<a href="mailto:pabagabaldo@up.edu.ph">pabagabaldo@up.edu.ph</a>	+639456623505	No
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No.	Title (Ms./ Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
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20.	Ms.	Marilou R. Enteria	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:malou.enteria@gmail.com">malou.enteria@gmail.com</a>	+639175512476	No
21.	Ms.	Jovita Kotani	Department of Agriculture	Government	<a href="mailto:jkotani_17@yahoo.com">jkotani_17@yahoo.com</a>	+639052977499	No
22.	Ms.	Maria Eleonor L. Leal	Department of Social Welfare and Development	Government			No
23.	Ms.	Gemma R. Macatangay	Department of the Interior and Local Government	Government	<a href="mailto:gemrmacatangay@gmail.com">gemrmacatangay@gmail.com</a>		No
24.	Ms.	Wigdan Madani	United Nations Children's Fund Philippines	UN Network (member)	<a href="mailto:wmadani@unicef.org">wmadani@unicef.org</a>		Yes
25.	Ms.	Charina P. Maneja	University of the Philippines Los Baños – Barangay Integrated Approach for Nutrition Improvement	Academe Network (member)	<a href="mailto:cpmaneja@up.edu.ph">cpmaneja@up.edu.ph</a>	+639175442818	No
26.	Ms.	Eusebeia Mendoza	Philippine Coalition on Advocates for Nutrition Security, Inc. (PhilCAN)	CSO Network (member)	<a href="mailto:emendoza@ncp.org.ph">emendoza@ncp.org.ph</a>	+639154981793	No

No.	Title (Ms./ Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
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29.	Ms.	Rubie Jean Olleras	World Health Organization Philippines	UN Network (member)	<a href="mailto:rjolleras@gmail.com">rjolleras@gmail.com</a>	+639179043049	No
30.	Ms.	Maria Cecilia Pastores	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Philippines	UN Network (member)	<a href="mailto:Maria.Pastores@fao.org">Maria.Pastores@fao.org</a>	+639055505887	No
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32.	Ms.	Quennie Dyan C. Raagas	Office of the Cabinet Secretary – Office of the President	SUN Core Group (member)	<a href="mailto:raagas.ocsppmo@gmail.com">raagas.ocsppmo@gmail.com</a>	+639178089073	No
33.	Mr.	Daniel G. Salunga	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:dgsalunga@up.edu.ph">dgsalunga@up.edu.ph</a>	+639983423891	No
34.	Mr.	Severo Talavera	Philippine Coalition on Advocates for Nutrition Security, Inc. (PhilCAN)	CSO Network (member)	<a href="mailto:stalavera@childfund.org">stalavera@childfund.org</a>	+639328642753	No
35.	Ms.	Maria-Bernardita T. Flores	National Nutrition Council	SUN Executive Committee	<a href="mailto:mbflores2003@yahoo.com">mbflores2003@yahoo.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:bernie.flores@nnc.gov.ph">bernie.flores@nnc.gov.ph</a>	+639209598878	Yes



No.	Title (Ms./ Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
				Member; SUN Focal Point			
36.	Mr.	Cecilio L. Adorna	Alcanz International LLC		<a href="mailto:adornacl@yahoo.com">adornacl@yahoo.com</a>		Yes
37.	Ms.	Strawberry F. Alberto	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:berry.francia@nnc.gov.ph">berry.francia@nnc.gov.ph</a>	+639778473078	Yes
38.	Ms.	Jesel R. Bagos	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:jesel.bagos@nnc.gov.ph">jesel.bagos@nnc.gov.ph</a>		No
39.	Ms.	Dianne Kristine P. Cornejo	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:dianne.cornejo@nnc.gov.ph">dianne.cornejo@nnc.gov.ph</a>		No
40.	Ms.	Wilma D. Cruz	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:wilma.cruz@nnc.gov.ph">wilma.cruz@nnc.gov.ph</a>	+639219532826	No
41.	Ms.	April Jasmine May C. Ducusin	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:jasmine.ducusin@nnc.gov.ph">jasmine.ducusin@nnc.gov.ph</a> ; <a href="mailto:apriljasminemayducusin@gmail.com">apriljasminemayducusin@gmail.com</a>	+639153884150	Yes
42.	Mr.	Armando P. Manglicmot	National Nutrition Council		<a href="mailto:armand.manglicmot@nnc.gov.ph">armand.manglicmot@nnc.gov.ph</a>		No
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