

REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW OF MTPPAN 2005-2010

Cordillera Administrative Region

August 26, 2010

A Brief Report

I. Participants:

- RNC/RTAN members
- PNAOs, DNPCs and selected MNAOs

II. Trend in Nutritional Status

- Protein-Energy Malnutrition (PEM)

Table 1. Annual Change in indicators for PEM in CAR (FNRI-NNS), 2005-2008 and compared to National Revised 2010 Targets

Indicator (Prevalence in Percent)	1998	2003	2005	2008	Average Annual Reduction/ Increase Rate	2010 National Target/ MDG Target
Underweight Preschool Children	26.7	16.3	17.5	19.9	10.53 (AA increase rate)	17.2 (2015 MDG)
Stunted Preschool Children	41.0	30.0	27.6	29.5	8% Increase rate from 2005	
Underweight School Children	-	21.7	16.2	14.5	17.91 AARR	17.1 (2015 MDG)
Stunted School Children	-	37.3	35.8	29.4	10.94 AARR	-
Proportion of Households not meeting RENI	-	-	-	37		-
Percentage of Specific groups who experienced food insecurity during the past 3 months prior to the 2008 survey						
Mothers/caregivers	-	-	-	11.8	-	-
Children	-	-	-	6.6	-	-
Households	-	-	-	72.6	-	-

Table 2a: Trends of the Prevalence of Underweight among Preschool Children (1990-2010) and MDG Target, based on Provincial OPT reports

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015 (MDG Target)
Prevalence Rate	16.12	8.74	5.56	16.12	5.95	8.06

Table 2b: Trends of the Prevalence of Underweight among School Children (SY 1989-1990 to 2009-2010) and MDG Target, based on DepED reports

School Year	1989-1990	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	2009-2010	2015 (MDG Target)
Prevalence Rate	23.14	15.94	6.98	11.83	11.31	11.57

Table 3: Other Indicators (FNRI Report: CAR, 1998 & 2008)

	1998	2008	Average Annual Reduction/ Increase Rate	2010 National Target/ MDG Target
Iron Deficiency Anemia				
6 m0s to 5 years	25.4	12.4	-	-
Pregnant women	39.8	22.6	-	42.1
Lactating women	44.4	26.8	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (Median UIE-mcg/L)				
6-12 years old	-	158	-	-
Pregnant Women	-	107	-	-
Lactating Mothers-	-	99	-	Median UIE at 150 mcg/L

III. Assessment of MTPPAN implementation for 2005-2010

Seemingly, implementation of all the PPAN impact programs by the LGUs with the assistance from the national and regional line agencies contributed to the improvement of the region's nutritional status as per provincial assessment and per MELLPI results. Food production, micronutrient supplementation, food fortification are programs with high accomplishment versus targets by most LGUs. The Department of Agriculture confirms hundred percent provision of assorted vegetable seeds for school/backyard gardens and nurseries as requested by sub regional levels. Report from the Regional Health office also indicates provision of logistics and micronutrients supplies to include Vit A capsules and ferrous sulfate to all the provinces and cities. The LGUs also purchased additional supplies to augment what they receive from the region. For the food fortification program, local

ordinances/resolutions strengthened its implementation as well as continuous tri-media advocacy and nutrition information dissemination. However, implementers are saying that local monitoring of the program slowly weakened and recognizes their need for strong monitoring of the program.

While much had been done for the implementation of the Livelihood Program at the local level, it is one that is inadequately implemented and not much focus was given to it by local nutrition committees. Most livelihood projects planned were implemented as resource generation to fund local nutrition activities thus beneficiaries are usually organized groups and the barangay volunteers themselves. Because of past experiences, members of local nutrition committees are hesitant to give livelihood projects to malnourished families for fear of project failure (except for the regular SEA-K and food-for-work program). Implemented livelihood projects include animal dispersal, handicraft making, snack food making, etc.

The Food Assistance Program is one program with high accomplishment versus targets in 2009 by LGUs based on submitted accomplishment reports

IV. Opportunities and Challenges affecting PPAN implementation in the next 5 years

Opportunities:

1. Region's economy remaining resilient the past year, 2009
2. Sufficiency in rice, corn, and vegetable production (though distribution still a concern)
3. Presence of national policies/guidelines for specific programs to include salt iodization; food fortification; micronutrient supplementation; infant and young child feeding and etc.
4. Conduct of annual national and regional NAOs, DNPCs and BNSs conventions
5. Approval, hopefully, of pending ANI Bill
6. Strong leadership of some Local Chief Executives and NAOs
7. National and local nutrition award system
8. Strong support of RNC Chair and regional member agency directors
9. Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program most especially if sustained specifically Promote Good Nutrition Program Component, *Gulayan sa Masa/Paaralan* Program, Responsible Parenting Movement
10. Training of peer counselors on *Pabasa sa nutrisyon* and IYCF
11. Distribution of Promote Good Nutrition Program IEC materials (billboards, posters, NGF materials, etc)
12. Tri-media approach of advocacy and nutrition messages dissemination
13. Local initiatives of some LGUs such as Ifugao's IADAP Program (Integrated area development assistance project); Adopt a malnourished child project; Barya mo para sa malnourished children project; Milk banks establishment, etc

Challenges:

1. Low performing local nutrition committees due to absence of strong LCE/NAO's leadership
2. Inadequate collaborative efforts among identified local nutrition committee members thus lack of focus for nutrition objectives and targets
3. Monitoring of functionality of local nutrition committees
4. Lukewarm attitude of designated focal persons or nutrition action officers
5. Designation position of a NAO who is usually loaded with regular functions
6. Inadequate or non-budget appropriation for local nutrition programs
7. Low household participation to government programs as per FNRI survey 2008
8. Peace and order situation and onset of tribal wars in some areas affecting delivery of basic services
9. Political concerns that may also affect identification of targets (individual, groups, area, etc)
10. No supplemental feeding by Dep Ed at present unless there is local initiative
11. Long-time attitudinal problem of target beneficiaries with dole-out mentality
12. No road accessibility of some nutritionally depressed barangays/families that requires long hours of hiking by service providers
13. Geographical situation re non clustering of houses, thus longer house to house service delivery
14. Low health-seeking behavior of families
15. Inadequately trained Barangay Nutrition Scholars who are performing more as Barangay Health Workers
16. Increasing incidence of chronic diseases such as cancer, renal failure, cardiovascular diseases
17. The need to implement a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable school nutrition program that includes supplementary feeding, food production and nutrition education
18. Nutrition is not fully integrated in school curriculum
19. Inadequate educational materials on nutrition for schools
20. Weighing scales are inadequate
21. Children in mountainous and hard to reach areas usually skip or miss meals especially breakfast
22. Heavy workload of school nurses considering the number of nurses in relation to the population that they should serve

Other external challenges:

1. Economic crises
2. Occurrence of natural disasters
3. El Niño/La Niña phenomena
4. Agricultural pests/disaster (worms, fish kill, etc)
5. Poverty incidence
6. Political will
7. Vigilance of constituents in the implementation of projects and programs

Priorities for action for the next medium-term, 2011 -2016

Both the regional and provincial PIR participants agreed on continuity of priority actions identified in the Updated 2008-2010 MTPPAN (Please refer to attached worksheets)

1. Recommending daily intake of Vit C as one way for health protection against water and airborne infections
2. Multivitamin Supplementation with iron
3. Purchase appropriate weighing scales and regularly calibrate
4. Indepth information and advocacy campaign to the grassroots
5. Strict implementation of national and local policies

V. Recommendations on policy and program adjustments

1. Upgrading of awards for MELLPI winners
2. Amendment of PD 491 and with specific guideline/policy on budget appropriation same to that of Gender and Development (GAD)
3. *Garantisadong Pambata* Program to include School Children for Vit A supplementation
4. Increase length of maternity leave
5. Empowering Regional DILG offices for monitoring LGU Nutrition actions to include both planning and implementation by providing/transferring funds for the purpose