

**2015-2016**  
**REGIONAL NUTRITION STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN**  
**REGIONAL NUTRITION COMMITTEE**  
**ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA**



**Wastong Nutrisyon:**  
Alamin, Gawin at Palaganapin

# Updated 2015 – 2016 Regional Nutrition Strategic Plan

## Region IX, Zamboanga Peninsula

### I. Rationale

Over the last decade, the problem of poor nutrition among the children in Zamboanga Peninsula continued to be at high level with insignificant reduction in the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting. The 8<sup>th</sup> National Nutrition Survey conducted in 2013 by the FNRI-DOST showed that the region is among those with high levels of malnutrition contributing to the non-achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) particularly in halving to the level of 13.2% the prevalence of underweight 0 – 71 months old children by 2015. Over the past three national nutrition surveys the trend in malnutrition had plateaued among the pre school and school children.

Localizing the implementation of the 2011 -2016 Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition, the Regional Nutrition and Anti-Hunger Committee R-IX (RNAHC) formulated the Regional Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2012 – 2016 to serve as the directional and guiding document for both the regional and Local Government Units. The document was endorsed by the Regional Development Council and has since been adopted by the Committee.

With the availability of the results of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Nutrition Survey conducted by the FNRI-DOST as well as the recommendations in the Repositioning Nutrition in Philippine Development: Mid-term Update of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition, the Regional Technical Working Group of the RNAHC had reviewed the RNSAP 2012 - 2016 to determine the achievement of targets and objectives and do necessary modification and updating to approximate the plan's targets by 2016.

### II. Prevailing Nutrition Situation among children and mothers

#### 1. Protein – Energy Malnutrition

Prevalence of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting among 0 – 120 months old children by province (2013 8<sup>th</sup> NNS)

Area	Underweight		Stunting		Wasting		Overweight	
	Age in month		Age in month		Age in month		Age in month	
	0 – 60	61 - 120	0 – 60	61 - 120	0 – 60	61 - 120	0 – 60	61 - 120
Philippines	19.9	29.1	30.0	29.9	7.9	8.6	5.0	9.1
<b>Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Zamboanga del Sur	21.6	34.0	35.5	44.6	6.5	5.6	3.0	6.7
Zamboanag City	19.0	27.2	33.00	37.3				
Zamboanga del Norte	26.3	36.2	42.1	47.1	7.3	6.5	1.7	3.6
Zamboanga Sibugay	31.1	38.4	44.2	41.5	12.3	8.0	3.4	4.0

More than a third of the children in Zamboanga Peninsula is suffering from poor nutrition. The most affected group is the school children from ages 61 – 120 months old (5.08 – 10 yrs/o) where the prevalence of underweight and stunting are very high. However, a downward trend from the last two FNRI surveys in 2008 and 2011 to 2013 with very small reduction is observed. Stunting also affects over 40% of the adolescent children ages 10 – 19 years old while an increase in the prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) among the pregnant women is observed from 21.9 in 2011 to 28.5% in 2013.

#### 2. Specific Micronutrient Deficiencies

Among the micronutrient deficiency disorders, the region is most affected with Mild Iodine Deficiency Disorders as 41.1% of the 6 – 12 years old children registered Urine Iodine Excretion (UIE) values of <50 µg/L. The Median UIE standard for adequate iodine nutrition in individuals is 100 – 199 UIE µg/L.

Prevalence of Anemia among the 6 months to 5 years old children had significantly reduced from 20.5 % in 2008 to 5.2% in 2013 NNS respectively. The 8<sup>th</sup> NNS in 2013 also showed reduced prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anemia among pregnant women from 34.8% in 2008 to 25.2% in 2013 and among the lactating mothers at 17.3% to 16.6%. This may be attributed to adequate supply of Iron Folic Acid tablets and compliance of mothers in taking the Iron-Folic tablet supplements.

### 3. Infant and Young Child Feeding

The survey showed improving practices in breastfeeding, 83.3% of infants is breastfed within one hour as recommended but duration of exclusive breastfeeding is observed to be only up to 4.6 months or 1.4 months shorter than the recommended six months and only 17% of mothers continue to breastfeed to 2 years old. Bottle fed children from 0 -23 months is at 29 observed to be the lowest in the country a significant reduction and can attribute to the significant increase among mothers practicing breastfeeding.

While improvement is seen in the prevalence of children breastfed, it is observed that the complementary feeding of children 6 months to 23 months old had not improved despite the continuous training of health workers and counselling provided to mothers on the appropriate Infant & Young Children Practices. A low 12.8% of the 6months – 23 months old children meet Minimum Dietary Diversity or Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receiving foods from at least 4 food groups that could be considered as acceptable diet.

Forty seven percent (47.1%) of the 0 – 23 months old children is getting age-appropriate breastfeeding. This indicator is defined as children exclusively breastfed from 0-5 months and + 6-23 months breastfed with complementary foods.

## III. Assessment of the Regional Implementation of the 2012-2014 Updated RNSAP

A mid-term Regional PIR of the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan was conducted to provide basis for evaluating the first two years of implementation of the RNSAP.

### A. Accomplishments and Targets / Actions not met/ done

Accomplished	Targets/ Actions not achieved/met
1. Capacity building on IYCF	1. Quarterly / regular salt testing
2. Capacity building on Nutrition Program Management	2. Monitoring of the Salt Iodization Program
3. Supplementary Feeding for Day Care Children	3. Vit. A supplementation for 6-11 months
4. School-Based Feeding Program	4. Iron supplementation for pregnant and lactating women in some areas were limited
5. Skills training and livelihood program	5. Procurement of height board using the steel rule
6. Conditional Cash Transfer	
7. Livestock Dispersal	
8. Campaign on Exclusive BF	
9. Distribution of ECCD card	
10. Gawad Saka Program	
11. KP-CHT Program	
12. Upgrading of health facilities to BEMONC facility	
13. Certification of MBFHI and MBFW	
14. Garantisadong Pambata	
15. Establishment of Human Milk Bank	
16. PRIMERIZA Project	

17. Nutrition on Wheels	
18. Adoption and Implementation of PIMAM/CMAM	
Accomplished	Targets/ Actions not achieved/met
19. Promotion of the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos 20. Micronutrient Supplementation through NMP 21. Maternal and Neonatal Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN) Program 22. Integration of Health and Nutrition Concepts in the curriculum 23. School-based deworming program 24. Bi-annual Nutritional assessment 25. Provision of toilets and handwashing facilities 26. Bright Smile and bright Future Program 27. Micronutrient Supplementation 28. Nutrition Information Education	

**B. Facilitating and constraints in the implementation of the Nutrition Program**

Facilitating Factors	Constraints
1. Commitment of the program coordinators and implementers 2. Support from the Local Chief Executives 3. Capacity Building of implementers 4. Advocacy 5. Adoption and implementation of policies, laws , MCs and RAs 6. Agency Mandate	1. Targets are too high 2. Lack / inadequate supplies and logistics 3. Lack of financial support from some LGUs 4. Non-compliance of mothers 5. Non-functional Local nutrition committees 6. No regular monitoring of programs 7. Peace and Order 8. Fast turn-over of health and nutrition workers 9. Geographical terrain 10. Capability of workers 11. Budgetary constraints 12. No permanent item for Nutrition Action Officers

**C. Other Factors contributing to achievement of PPAN Targets**

Policies (LGU, RNC, National)	Overall Planning, Coordinating and Monitoring Evaluation Mechanisms which enhanced efficiency
1. National Greening Program 2. Reforestration Program 3. EO51 – Milk Code 4. RA10028/CO 377/SP 425 – Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act 5. RA 8172- ASIN Law 6. RA 8976- Food Fortification Law 7. AO Micronutrient Supplementation 8. DOH AO 2005-0014 National Policies on Infant and Young Child Feeding 9. DOH AO 2007-0026 Revitalization of Mother Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative in Health facilities with Maternity and Newborn Care Services	1. Annual Search for the Best School Garden 2. Gawad Saka Award 3. Certification of Mother Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (MBFHI) 4. Certification of Mother Baby Friendly Workplace (MBFW) 5. Certification of BEMONC 6. Conduct of MELLPI 7. Quarterly monitoring 8. Bi-annual reporting 9. Monthly liquidation (Feeding program)

10. DOH AO 2009-0025 or Adopting New Policies and Protocol on Essential Newborn Care	
Policies (LGU, RNC, National)	Overall Planning, Coordinating and Monitoring Evaluation Mechanisms which enhanced efficiency
11. Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2011-2016 12. RO Adoption of PIMAM 13. MC on Infant and Young Child Feeding 14. DepEd Memo on School- Based Feeding	

**D. Policies on Improving Quality of Nutrition Services and needed adjustments**

Level	Improved quality of nutrition services	Needed adjustments
LGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordinance on Breastfeeding</li> <li>Ordinance on ASIN Law</li> <li>Memo Circular on Nutrition in Emergency</li> <li>Memo Circular on the Inter-cluster coordinating committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendments of CO 377 to CO 425 to include breastfeeding to informal sectors</li> <li>Resolutions for barangays to allocate funds from their IRA for inclusion of annual work and financial plan to ensure budget appropriation for nutrition</li> </ul>
RNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RNC /RDC resolutions on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child Growth Standards</li> <li>Nutrition Cluster</li> <li>Advocacy to LGUs to provide funds for nutrition</li> <li>Supplementary feeding</li> <li>School Canteen Management</li> <li>DepEd order 2008 ( no soft drinks and junk foods in school canteen)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## A. Objectives

The 2015 – 2016 Updated Regional Nutrition Strategic Action Plan achieve by the end of 2016:

1. Accelerate the reduction of malnutrition among children in Zamboanga Peninsula whereby contributing to the achievement of the MDG
2. To be adopted by concern National Government Agencies and Local Government Units through integration of their respective annual investment plan

## IV. Targets for Regional Nutrition Strategic Action Plan

### 1. Hunger

Indicator	Baseline (2003)	Target by 2016
Proportion of Families with less than 100% nutrient requirement	63	<63

### 2. Protein-Energy Malnutrition

Indicator	Baseline (2011)	Target by 2016	Actual 2013
<b>a) Under-five Children</b>			
Prevalence (in percent) of <i>underweight</i> under-five children	25.2	20.2	24.5
Prevalence (in percent) of <i>stunted</i> under-five children	42.2	31.2	38.7
Prevalence (in percent) of <i>wasted</i> under-five children	7.1	<5.0	8
<b>b) 6-10 years old</b>			
Prevalence (in percent) of underweight children 6-10 years old	34.6	29.6	31.1
Prevalence (in percent) of stunted 6-10 years old	43.4	33.4	44.3
Prevalence (in percent) of thin children 6-10 years old	5.9	<5.0	6.6
<b>c) Percent of pregnant women who are CED</b>	21.9	19.0	28.9
<b>d) Percent of lactating women who are CED</b>	11.4	<11.4	8.6
<b>d) Percent of low birthweight</b>	17.6	<17.6	12.9

### Micronutrient Deficiency Disorders

#### 1. Vitamin A deficiency, percent of population with low to deficient serum retinol, mol/L

Population Group	2008	2016
Preschool children, 6-60 months old	15.2	<15%
Pregnant women	9.5	<15%
Lactating women	6.4	<15%

Target is to keep prevalence rates at below WHO levels of public health significance

#### 2. Anemia, percent of population with hemoglobin levels below recommended level

Population Group	2008	2016	Actual 2013
6 months to 5 years old	20.5	<20.5%	5.2
Pregnant women	34.1	<34.1%	25.2
Lactating women	17.3	<17.3%	16.6
6 – 12 y/o children			4.4

\* Target is to bring or maintain levels below public health significance per WHO cut-off

### 3. Iodine deficiency based on urinary iodine excretion (UIE), µg/L

Indicator	2008	2016	Actual
Children, 6-12 years old			
- Median UIE	26.0	<26.0	41.1
Pregnant women			
- Median UIE	26.78	<26.78	
Lactating women			
- Median UIE	51.76	<51.76	

\* Target is to raise the level of UIE to >100µg

### 4. Overweight and obesity

Population Group	2011	2016	Actual
Children 6-10 years old	3.4	≤3.4	2.6
Adults, 20 years and above	24.8	≤24.8	25.9

\* Target is to at least maintain current levels

### 5. Infant Feeding Practices

Indicator	2011	2016	Actual
Time of initiation of breastfeeding			
Within 1 hour	50.4	> 50.4	83.3
< 1 day	34.6	< 34.6	
>1 day	15.0	< 15.0	
Duration of EBF			4.6 months
Prevalence Exclusive Breastfeeding	60.9	> 60.9	
Proportion Age appropriate breastfeeding*	55.6	> 55.6	47.7
Bottle-fed children 0-23 months old	34.3	< 34.3	29 (lowest)

\*includes proportion of infant 0-5 EBF and 6-23 months BF with complementary feed

#### Other Challenges in IYCF:

Challenges	Actual 2013	Target 2016
1. Increasing Duration of EBF	4.6	6
2. Percent of Children with continued BF up to 2 y/o	17.7	>17
3. Duration of Breastfeeding 0 – 23 months	8.3	>8.3
4. % of Children meeting Minimum dietary diversity	12.8	>50
5. % of 6 – 23 months children meeting acceptable diet	12.8	>50

## VI. UPDATED STRATEGIES

### 1. Increasing Food supply and strengthen purchasing power of families for adequate food intake

**Target:** *Reduce the prevalence of households not meeting 100% of calorie and nutrient intake from 66% in 2008 to 37%.*

- a. Increase in Vegetable Production and consumption through Gulayan Sa Paaralan
  - Encourage vegetable seed stocking among schools which are recipient of seed program from DA to sustain production for Gulayan sa Paaralan.
  - Encourage schools to replenish seeds availed from DA taken from their first harvest to sustain said government program.
- b. Augmenting the local government capacity to assist small fisherfolks and coconut farmers in terms of input, technical assistance , IE materials
- c. Skills training and livelihood program to augment family income and enhance purchasing power for food
- d. Complementary feeding for 6 to 35 months old (LGU) Supplementary Feeding for 3-5 years old children in Day Care Centers (DSWD) and Supplementary feeding has to be extended from Grades 1- 6 (DepEd - for all severely wasted and wasted children)

### 2. Prevention of chronic undernutrition in 0-24 months children by focusing on the first 1000 days.

**Target:** *To reduce prevalence of underweight (from 25.2% in 2008 to 20.2%) and stunted under-five children (from 32.3% to 21.5%)*

- a. Regular pre-natal care with emphasis on adequate nutrition of pregnant women during counseling.
- b. Promote desirable infant and young child feeding (IYCF ) for positive caring practices in feeding,
- c. Training and regular monitoring of IYCF implementers (RHM, BNS, BHW, and BF Peer Counselors)
- d. Increased practice of Exclusive Breastfeeding for 0-6 months old babies through COMBI using the *Breastfeeding Check* message
- e. Enhanced practice of appropriate timely start of complementary feeding 6 to 24 months babies through conduct of recipe trials
- f. Institute safety nets (food, immunization and other essential care for infants)
- g. Improve dietary intake of 6 months and older children through appropriate and nutritionally adequate complementary feed with the addition of Vita Nutrient Powder (Multi Nutrient Powder)
- h. Nutritional assessment and regular growth monitoring for all under-five children
- i. Supplementary feeding for nutritionally at risk pregnant women
- j. Regular follow-up of CHTs for pregnant women for regular prenatal check-up
- k. Regular conduct of Nutrition Education classes in every health centers for pregnant and lactating women
- l. Establishment of gardens
- m. Strict enforcement of the offices in labelling law , particularly in food items to ensure compliance on the guidelines of food safety
- n. Encourage breastmilk donation
- o. Advocacy on breastmilk donation and establishment of human milk bank



### **3. Improving maternal nutrition for healthy pregnancy and delivery of infant at childbirth**

**Target:** *To reduce the prevalence of nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women from 22% in 2008 to 19% in 2016*

- a. Improving energy and nutrient intake of underweight pregnant mothers through Supplemental Feeding
- b. Reduction of prevalence of IDA and Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) through regular monitoring of pregnant women taking in the Iron with Folic Acid tablets at 180 tab from the 4<sup>th</sup> month throughout the duration of pregnancy as well as regular utilization of Iodized salt.
- c. Every delivery should be at the health facility and handled by health professional
- d. Discourage deliveries by hilots
- e. Enabling ordinances to support health facility deliveries
- f. Regular prenatal and post-natal checkup to be followed-up by CHTs
- g. Strengthen advocacy on the intake of iron to improve compliance of mothers
- h. Regular attendance to scheduled Mother's classes
- i. Provision of iodized oil capsule for pregnant women
- j. Advocacy on the use of iodized salt.

### **4. Influence school children to adopt positive health and nutrition practices**

**Target:** *To reduce the prevalence of underweight children 6-10 years old (from 30.6% to 26.8%) and of thin children from 8.9% in 2008 to <5% (not of public health significance) in 2016*

- a. Supplementary feeding of thin children through Breakfast Feeding
- b. Enhanced knowledge and practice of school children through regular classroom education with the integration of basic concepts in nutrition, and health related programs such as consumption of vegetables, use of iodized salt and iron fortified rice and proper hand washing and personal hygiene.
  - Project WASH – Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos – National Drug Education Program
- c. Provision of safe drinking water and clean sanitary toilet facilities
- d. Sustained implementation of the Essential Health Care Program in School,
- e. Physical and Dental Check-up
- f. Deworming
- g. Growth monitoring and promotion

### **5. Prevention of specific micronutrient deficiencies**

**Target:** *To maintain or bring the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders to levels below public health significance; and prevalence of iron deficiency anemia among infants 6-11 months old, 1-2 year-olds, pregnant and lactating women at moderate levels (21-40%)*

- a. Provision of the Multiple Nutrient Powder for 6-24 months old children
- b. Vitamin A Supplementation
- c. Ferrous with Folic Acid Supplementation
- d. Dietary Diversification
- e. Food fortification
- f. Iodine Supplementation through iodized salt and iodized capsules for endemic areas
  - Salt iodization
  - Reactivation of municipal city bantay-asin taskforce
  - Salt iodization program orientation for sanitary inspectors/market supervisors
- g. Strict enforcement of the ASIN Law
- h. Strengthen advocacy on dietary diversification

- i. Regular conduct of Nutrition classes

**6. Influence mothers to adopt positive Infant and Young Child Feeding practices**

**Target:** *To increase prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding and Proportion of Age appropriate breastfeeding from 60.9% and 55.6% in 2011 to 70% by 2016.*

- a. Accelerate accreditation of hospitals and lying-in clinics as MBFHI compliant
- b. Strengthen Exclusive Breastfeeding Support in the community and workplace
- c. Establishment of lactation stations in public facilities e.g. bus terminals, air and sea ports, government offices
- d. Emphasis on complementary feeding in nutrition education sessions using the “Pabasa Sa Nutrisyon” and counseling cards.
- e. Promotion and adoption of tested nutritious complementary feeds recipes for 6-23 months
- f. Conduct recipe trials

**7. Inculcating in the everyday life of the family the practice of making healthy food choices and practice of healthy lifestyle**

**Target:** *To prevent the increase in overweight and obesity among children and adults*

- a. Promotion of the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos (2012)
  - To include beneficiaries of Pantawid Program during Family Development Sessions
- b. Promotion of the “Pinggang Pinoy”
- c. Disseminate the problem of Double Burden of Malnutrition and advocate to LGUs to implement interventions that support healthy lifestyle.

**8. Putting good governance at the center of efforts for nutrition improvement**

**Target:** *To strengthen local governance for Nutrition Program Management*

- a. Adoption of DILG MC 2012-89 Adoption of PPAN 2011-2016
- b. Capacity building for Local Nutrition committee members on Nutrition Program Management with the regular formulation of Nutrition Action Plans
- c. Basic Courses for Barangay nutrition Scholars to improve delivery of services
- d. Inclusion of nutrition in the local management training of new Local Chief Executives
- e. Advocacy for appointment of permanent Nutrition Action Officer with office and support staff
- f. Advocacy for the Adoption of RDC resolutions on WHO-CGS opt Plus, Iron Fortified Rice and establishment of Lactation room in all government offices
- g. Alliance building and networking with the civic society and non-government organizations
- h. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the local nutrition plan implementation

**9. To provide correct and timely nutrition information to the general public**

- i. Key Nutrition messages disseminated through multimedia campaign e.g. radio, television, print, internet
- j. Network with media group to conceptualize promote good nutrition projects and activities
- k. Documentation of good practices
- l. Distribution of IEC materials to target areas and beneficiaries
- m. Conduct of barangay fora with video/film showing on health and nutrition
- n. Promotion of the 10 kumainments
- o. Tap cable stations for free airing of the 10 kumainments
- p. Posting of billboards and posters in strategic areas in the target areas

- q. Coordinate with RNB ( Radyo ng Bayan ), DXXX and PIA9 online radio for the free airing of 30 minutes drama of Katumbas ay Biyaya

#### 10. Adoption of Nutrition in Emergencies Policies

- Capacity building to handle during nutrition emergencies
- Establishment of Nutrition Clusters in provinces and cities and municipalities
- Management of SAM and MAM

## VII. Targets and Budgetary Requirements

Strategy 1: **Increasing Food supply and strengthen purchasing power of families for adequate food intake**

Activity 1: *Kabuhayan Starter Kit and DILP*

Responsible entities: DOLE

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Individual Clients served	200	200	200	200	200
Families served DILP	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Budget (in '000)	P 9,000.00	P 9,000.00	P 9,000.00	P 9,000.00	P 9,000.00

Activity 2: *Gulayan Sa Paaralan Program*

Responsible entities: DA RFU

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of Schools covered	498	600	283	283	283
No. of Schools with established veg gardens	498	600	283	283	283
Kilos of assorted vegetable seed distributed	249	300	144	144	144
No. of garden tools distributed (5pcs/sch)	2490	3000	1415	1415	1415
Organic Fertilizers distributed (2 bags/school)	498	600	283	283	283
Budget	P3,122,460.00	P3,762,600.00	P1,774,410.00	P1,774,410.00	P1,774,410.00
Area/school Coverage	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Zamboanga del Norte	95	130	55	55	55
Zamboanga del Sur	93	130	50	50	50
Zamboanga Sibugay	75	90	45	45	45
Zamboanga City	85	90	40	40	40
Pagadian City	40	40	25	25	25
Dipolog City	40	40	23	23	23
Area/school Coverage	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Dapitan City	35	40	25	25	25
Isabela City	35	40	20	20	20

**Activity 3: Barangay Food Terminal**

Responsible entities: DA RFU

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>NO. Of sites</b>	16	25	10	10	
<b>Budget (in '000)</b>	P 4,800.00	P 7,500.00	P 3,000.00	P 3,000.00	

**Activity 4: Augmenting the LGU capacity to assist small fisher folks in terms of input**

Responsible entities: DA - BFAR

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Provision of Production Support Services					
Fish Seed Distributed (in M)		5.4			
Fishing gears/paraphernalia (gill net, hook and line, fish pots)		1180			
Seaweed farm implements		1150			
No. of Training and technical Assistance to fisher folks					
Aquaculture		2772			
Municipal		1584			
Commercial		1320			
Regulatory		948			
Post Harvest		204			
Others		324			

**Activity 5: Supplementary Feeding for children in Day Care Centers.**

Responsible entities: DSWD

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NO of children provided with 1/3 daily calorie & nutrient requirement at P10.00/child	87,876 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle	100000 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	110000 3 <sup>rd</sup> cycle	121000 4 <sup>th</sup> cycle	133100 5 <sup>th</sup> cycle
Budget	P 878,760.00	P1,000,000.00	P1,100,000.00	P1,210,000.00	P1,331,000.00

**Activity 6: Supplementary Feeding for elementary school children in DepEd**

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	SY-2015	SY-2016
<b>No of schools</b>				2,103	1,169
<b>No. of severely wasted children</b>				17859	22196
<b>No. of Wasted children</b>					56529
<b>Budget</b>				34,289,280.00 ( Php16 x 17859 x 120 days)	24491520.00 (36660 X P16 X 40)

**Activity 7.0: S & T Interventions**
**DOST**

Indicators	2015	2016
Employment Generated	550	748
No. of technology trainings conducted	60	78
No. of technology training participants	953	1,100
No. of SETUP Projects endorsed/funded	35	48
No. of GIA Projects Implemented	7	7
Number of CEST Projects Implemented	3	
<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>62 M</b>	<b>67 M</b>

Activity 8: Infrastructure (Providing access farm production to markets)

DAR (Please see attachment)

Strategy2: **Prevention of chronic undernutrition in 0-23 month children by focusing on the first 1000 days**

Activity 1: *Regular pre-natal care with emphasis on adequate nutrition of pregnant women during counseling*

Responsible entities: Health office LGU

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>N0. Pregnant women given nutrition counseling during pre natal (80%)</b>		101,063	103,049	105,100	108,044

Activity 2: *Intensified Promotion of Exclusive Breastfeeding*

Responsible entities: Health office LGU, BNS, BHW, EBF Counselors, DOLE

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Increased rate of Exclusive Breastfeeding</b>	60%				70%
1. Accreditation of lactation stations in workplaces > <b>No. orientations conducted for RA10028</b>	5 5	6 5	6 5	10 AN 10	10 AN 10
<b>2. No. of Health Facilities/Birthing facilities with MBFHI COC</b>	5	5	5		

Activity 3: *Demonstration of tried recipe on complementary feed for 6 to 24 months babies*

Responsible entities: Health office LGU (For consideration of LGU)\*\*

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>1. No. of lactating mothers (target 30%) joining demonstration classes on recipe trials* (P5.00/pax)</b>		36986	38196	39405 2 batches (DOH) 216,000.00	40614 2 batches (DOH) 216,000.00
<b>Budget (Proposed)**</b>		P184,930.00	P190,980.00	P197,025.00	P203,070.00

<b>No. of BNS/BHW attending Training of trainers on recipe trial</b>		400			
<b>Budget (MDGF 2030)</b>		410,000.00			

To address FNRI Survey result - 15% knowledge on appropriate complementary feeding in ZP

**Strategy 3: Improving maternal nutrition for healthy pregnancy and delivery of infant at childbirth**

Activity : *Supplemental Feeding for pregnant women*

Responsible entities: LGU (For consideration of LGU)

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>NO. of pregnant nutritionally at risk mothers (target 20%) provided supplemental feeding (P20.00/mother 60 days)</b>		4227	4513	4603	4732
<b>Proposed Budget</b>		P5,072,400.00	P5,415,600.00	P5,523,600.00	P5,578,400.00

**Strategy 4: Influence school children to adopt positive health and nutrition practices**

Activity 1: *Health & Nutrition Package at School*

Responsible entities: DepED

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>No. of division integrating modules on Salt Iodization Program in the curriculum</b>		1	1 (ZC)	1 (ZC)	1 (ZC)
<b>No. of Divisions implementing breakfast feeding program for severely wasted children</b>	3	3			
<b>No. of Divisions implementing school based feeding program for severely wasted</b>			8	8	8

Activity 2: *Health & Nutrition Package at School*

Responsible entities: DepED

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>No. of Divisions implementing school based feeding program for wasted</b>			8	8	8
<b>No. of divisions implementing deworming of school children</b>	8	8	8	8	8

**Strategy5: Prevention of specific micronutrient deficiencies**

Activity: *Micronutrient Supplementation*

Responsible entities: DOH9; Coverage: 3 provinces; 5 cities

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>1)NO of 6-59 months given Vitamin A Supplementation (95%) 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> round</b>		416,614	424,802	433,256	445,390
<b>Budget</b>		498,814.65	508,618.30	518,739.94	533,268.54
<b>2)Target Indicators Vitamin A (95 %) for lactating mothers</b>		102,868	104,889	106,977	109,973

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Budget		62,333.63	56,661.29	57,788.82	59,407.34
3) NO of pregnant given iron supplementation Target Indicators (80%)		101,063	103,049	105,100	108,044
Budget		3,601,880.47	3,672,676.91	3,745,761.58	3,850,670.91
4) NO of lactating women given iron supplementation Target Indicators (80%)		86,625	88,328	90,086	92,609
Budget		428,795.29	437,223.44	445,924.00	458,413.20
5)NO of 6 to 23 months given Iron Supplementation Target indicator 80%		350,833	357,728	364,847	375,065
Budget		4,130,857.94	4,212,051.65	4,295,869.63	4,416,186.11
6) NO of 6-23 months given Micronutrient Powder target indicator target indicator 80%		116,944	119,243	121,616	125,022
Budget		8,965,719.79	9,599,041.92	9,323,865.40	9,585,003.35

Strategy 5.1 : **Enforcement of RA 8672 Food Fortification Law of 2000 and RA 8172 or the ASIN Law**

Activity 1: *Advocacy and Promotion on utilization of Iron Fortified Rice in public elementary schools*

Responsible entities: National Food Authority; Coverage: 3 provinces

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NO of schools covered in Zamboanga Sibugay	10	18	100	175	20 private sch
NO of schools covered in Zamboanga City	6	5	6	6	6
NO of schools covered in Zamboanga del Norte	1	1	1	1	1
Budget	P127,500	P180,000	P802,500	P1,365,000	P607,500

Activity 2: *Advocacy & Promotion on Iron Fortified Rice to rice retailers, millers, food establishments & households*

Responsible entities: National Food Authority; Coverage: Regionwide

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NO of rice retailers, millers & food establishments advocated	20 Zamboanga City				30 ZDN
NO of poor household advocated (ZDN)		Dipolog 250 Polanco 150 Dapitan 250	Katipunan 100 Roxas 100		
Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

<b>NO of Duty bearers (political leaders and Punong Barangay advocated</b>		150	Siayan 200		
<b>NO of advocacy with IFR taste-test done in tertiary school</b>				1 (JRMSU Dipolog 300pax)	1 (SJC, Sindangan 350 pax)
<b>Budget</b>	<b>P3,000.00.00</b>	<b>P40,000.00</b>	<b>P20,000.00</b>	<b>P 15,000.00</b>	<b>P 20,500.00</b>

*Activity 3: Advocacy and monitoring of supply and sale of iodized salt in public markets*

Responsible entities: CHD and LGU Health Office

Coverage: 67 municipalities, 5 cities

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>7) Public markets monitored selling iodized salt (1market/mun; 2markets/city)</b>		77	77	77	77
<b>8) Advocacy on enforcement of ASIN Law by big salt trader</b>		2	Advocated sustained	Advocated sustained	Advocated sustained

*Activity 4: Advocacy and monitoring of supply and sale of iodized salt in public markets*

Responsible entities: CHD and LGU Health Office

Coverage: 67 municipalities, 5 cities

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Reactivation of Provincial, City, Municipal bantay-asin taskforce	75	75
Salt iodization program orientation for sanitary inspectors/market upervisors	4	4
Strict enforcement of the ASIN Law	75	75
Reactivation of Patak sa Asin	75	75
Monitoring Iodine content of salt	75	75

**Strategy 6: Influence mothers to adopt positive Infant and Young Child Feeding practices**

*Activity 1: Capacity building of health personnel and mothers on appropriate Infant and Young Child*

Feeding; Coverage: 3 provinces; 5 cities

Responsible entities: DOH 9

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>No. of Health Personnel (HP) trained and mentored on IYCF</b>	Train New HP	Trained HP mentored	Train New HP	1 batch	1 batch
<b>No. of HP Oriented / mentored for EBF support group in hospital/community</b>	Personnel in new hospitals oriented	Personnel trained in previous year monitored /mentored	Personnel in new hospitals oriented	8 batches	4 batches



<b>No. of College Instructors Oriented on EBF integration in related health courses (Target 100% of schools using updated curricula integrated with IYCF)</b>	Follow up on trainees of previous year	Training of College Instructors in Zamboanga del Sur	Follow up on trainees of previous year	Follow up on integration in curriculum	Follow up on integration in curriculum
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*Activity 2: Capacity building of health personnel and mothers on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding;*

Coverage: 3 provinces; 5 cities;

Responsible entities: DOH 9

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>No. of College /Universities implementing integration IYCF in the curriculum .</b>			All colleges and universities	All colleges and universities	All colleges and universities

*Activity 3: Capacity building of health personnel and mothers on appropriate Infant and Young Child*

Feeding; Coverage: 3 provinces; 5 cities; Responsible entities: DOH 9

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>No. of public/private hospitals personnel trained on MBFHI (target 50% hospitals is MBFHI certified)</b>	Follow up of previously oriented HP	Orientation of HP of new public/private hospitals	Follow up of previously oriented HP	Orientation of HP of new public/private hospitals 100% 1 batch	1 batch

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoption of the NiEm Policies and the PIMAM Protocol</b>					
<b>N0 of LGU Oriented and Trained on Nutrition in Emergencies (Target 100% emergency responses related to IYCF is compliant to Infant Feeding in Emergency Guidelines)</b>	Nutrition Cluster in the local DRRC trained on MOP of Nutrition in Emergency	Nutrition Cluster in the local DRRC trained on MOP of Nutrition in Emergency	Nutrition Cluster in the local DRRC trained on MOP of Nutrition in Emergency	Nutrition Cluster in the local DRRC trained on MOP of Nutrition in Emergency 8 batches	4 batches
<b>Budget</b>	P2,199,000.00	P2,418,900.00	P2,660,790.00	P2,926,869.00	
<b>N0 of LGUs with organized Nutrition Cluster</b>				50 LGUs	75 LGUs

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>NO of LGUs trained in PIMAM</b>				3	8

**Strategy 9: To provide correct and timely nutrition information to the general public**

Activity: Media Campaign and Promotion of Good Nutrition

Responsible entities: NNC

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Key nutrition messages &amp; disseminated through multimedia campaign e.g. radio, television, print, internet</b>	10 Nutrition Guidelines for Filipinos 36 episode of drama series aired 1 Nutrition Radio Program 5X/wk Nutrition Trivia	10 Nutrition Guidelines for Filipinos 36 episode of drama series aired 1 Nutrition Radio Program 5X/wk Nutrition Trivia	10 Nutrition Guidelines for Filipinos 36 episode of drama series aired 1 Nutrition Radio Program 5X/wk Nutrition Trivia	10 Kumainments Pinggang Pinoy Katumbas Ay Biyaya Drama Series Radyo Mo Sa Nutrisyon Nutrition Trivia	10 Kumainments Pinggang Pinoy Katumbas Ay Biyaya Drama Series Radyo Mo Sa Nutrisyon Nutrition Trivia
<b>NO of media groups linked</b>	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Budget</b>	P1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	P1,000,000.00	P1,000,000.00	P1,000,000.00

**Strategy 7: Putting good governance at the center of efforts for nutrition improvement**

Activity 1: *Strengthening Capability of local government units in Nutrition Program Management (NPM)*

Responsible entities: National Nutrition Council, DILG

Coverage: 3 provinces; 5 cities; 67 municipalities

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>NO of LGUs advocated on the DILG MC 2012-89 Adoption of PPAN 2011-2016</b>	30	75	Follow up & sustained	Follow up & sustained	Follow up & sustained
<b>NO of LGUs trained in NPM with regular formulation of Nutrition Action Plans integrated in local investment plan</b>	15 (ZDS)	25 (3 cities, ZDS, ZS)	1batch training 15 muns	1batch training 15 muns	1batch training 15 muns
<b>Budget</b>	100,000.00	552,000.00	273,000	273,00	273,000.00
<b>NO of barangays trained in NPM with the regular formulation of Nutrition Action Plans integrated in Barangay Development Plan</b>	190	41 (Isabela)			
<b>Budget</b>		216,000.00			
<b>NO of Training of Trainers for BNS Basic Courses conducted to improve delivery of services</b>	2 (ZDN & ZS)	1 (ZDS)	1batch training 15 muns	1batch training 15 muns	1batch training 15 muns
<b>Budget</b>	500,000	250,000	273,000	273,000	273,000
<b>NO of Regional Conference held to update Local Officials, NAOs, BNS, D/CCNPCs, interagency partners on nutrition program to improve delivery of services</b>	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Budget</b>	120,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00

<b>Inclusion of nutrition in the DILG management training of new Local Chief Executives</b>		1		1	1
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Activity 2: *Strengthening Capability of local government units in Nutrition Program Management (NPM)*

Responsible entities: National Nutrition Council, DILG

Coverage: 3 provinces; 5 cities; 67 municipalities

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>NO of LGUs regularly monitored and evaluated on the local nutrition plan implementation through field visit, PIR and report generation</b>	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Budget</b>	56,000	74,000.00	74,000.00	74,000.00	74,000.00
<b>NO of advocacy done to civic society and non-government organizations to establish alliance for nutrition</b>		1	1	1	1
<b>Budget</b>		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00