

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2016

Name of Country: PHILIPPINES

2016 Reporting Template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2015 to April 2016

Process and Details of the 2016 Joint-Assessment exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2016¹ were compiled from stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

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

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 31)
Government	19
Civil Society	5
Science and Academia	4
Donors	0
United Nations	3
Business	0
Other (please specify)	Resource Person

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? 31

¹Please note that the analysed results of this Joint-Assessment exercise will be included in the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report 2016 along with the details of how the exercise was undertaken in- country.

Process

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

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

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo of it if possible

Usefulness

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP?

Yes / No

Why?

This is the first time that the various members of the Philippine SUN Movement Network have collectively assessed what has been done so far in terms of scaling up nutrition in the Philippines. There is recognition that the Philippines has scaled up nutrition in terms of area and service coverage since 2008, and it has the National Nutrition Council and a long history of active participation of various stakeholders in nutrition action, e.g. UN agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs). However, more can be done along the formal establishment of an expanded multisectoral platform. The coming formulation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022, and the incoming new administration which will also anchor the next round of the Philippine Development Plan provides an opportunity and context for the scaled-up nutrition action.

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

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

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

Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE					WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
		N/A	0	1	2	3	
This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place and functioning, such as a high level convening body from government (political endorsement) 						The National Nutrition Council Governing Board and its Technical Committee, the organization of which are provided for in Executive Order No. 234 or the Reorganization Act of the Philippines is considered the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place. See Attachment 1 for the list of member agencies of the NNC Governing Board and of the NNC Technical Committee.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official nomination of SUN Government Focal Point as coordinator 						There is no official nomination on the focal point as coordinator. However, in deliberations of the Technical Committee in 2013, the idea of NEDA being the convenor was raised. However, the members of the NNC Technical

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Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence								
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition (e.g. decentralisation of platforms).</p>	NA	0	1	2	3	4		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand MSP to get key members on board 							This is still to be done.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors 							Nutrition-sensitive sectors of agriculture, interior and local government, budget and management, education, labor and employment, trade and industry, and economic development are represented in the NNC Governing Board (the main policy-making body) and the NNC Technical Committee (the Governing Board's vetting group). However, there is a need to go beyond the specific bureau representation in the NNC Governing Board and the NNC Technical Committee.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively engage executive level political leadership 							Yes, through department secretaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholder groups working to include new members e.g. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics 							The Nutrition Cluster has always opened its membership to CSOs that wish to participate in the cluster. UNICEF has engaged the Philippine Legislative Committee on Population and Development that in turn engaged key legislators at both the House of Representatives and the Senate to support initiative related to the First 1000 Days.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity, WASH etc 							The members of the MSP cover these themes, but these specialized themes are conducted as a regular program not scaled up in the context of the SUN. With the SUN Movement, all indirect programs should be implemented with a nutrition lens.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally, and create a feedback loop between the central and local levels, including community, and 							This is intrinsic to the Philippines because of devolution. Thus, local nutrition committees have been established in almost all local government units. These committees mirror	

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	vulnerable groups. [Provide examples, if available]							the sectoral representation of the NNC Governing Board (health, agriculture, interior and local government, local development planning, etc). These committee manage (formulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate) the local nutrition action plan. However, these local nutrition committees should be further sensitized along the SUN movement in terms of planning, implementation and feed backing.
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)								
This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision making process and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.		N A	0	1	2	3	4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work-plans 							<p>Agencies with direct nutrition interventions have their respective work plans that indicate the agency target and resource allocation for the direct nutrition services. However, the formulation of agency annual nutrition plans will be pursued in the next cycle (2017-2022) of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition.</p> <p>On the other hand, there are strategic plans for specific concerns, e.g. Strategic Plan on Infant and Young Child Feeding and the Strategic Plan on the National Salt Iodization Program. These strategic plans specify directions and activities to be pursued to achieve intermediate (e.g. increase in exclusive breastfeeding, increased availability of adequately-iodized salt and decrease in the prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders) and nutrition outcome indicators. These plans involve some (not all) agencies involved in the multi-sectoral platform.</p> <p>In addition the National Nutrition Cluster as</p>

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							well as the local nutrition clusters, that includes representation from national government agencies, non-government agencies and development partners has been active in preparing for and responding to natural and man-made calamities or disasters.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy/legal framework, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews. 						The NNC Technical Committee and subject matter specific technical working groups (including those related to the UN Development Assistance Framework) provide the forum for the participation of relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on policy/legal framework and related concerns, but these have not been elevated to the GB level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders 						The NNC Technical Committee and subject matter specific technical working groups (including those related to the UN Development Assistance Framework) meet regularly and follow an agenda forecast. For 2015 the targeted number of meetings and items for discussion were not met due to conflicts in schedule. Nonetheless, consultation via referendum has been resorted to, but the quality of interaction and exchange in referendum exchanges can stand further improvement.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Get platform to agree on agenda / prioritisation of issues 						Will be more relevant for the next cycle PPAN. However, in the 19 May meeting of the NNC Technical Committee, it agreed and prioritized items in the nutrition legislative agenda. "While the nutrition legislative agenda for the incoming Congress was only discussed at the Technical Committee level, such will be elevated to the NNC Governing Board for confirmation once the incoming Board is convened in July 2016. But for the assessment

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								period, the nutrition legislative agenda was only discussed at the Technical Committee level of NNC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use results to advocate / influence other decision-making bodies 							This is done whenever relevant.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement 							This is happening through the UN agencies and for the CSO community through the SUN CSO Network. In addition, the technical support of Alive and Thrive to the Philippines on formative research on infant feeding has been facilitated through the SUN Movement Secretariat.
Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments								
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks at the capacity of the multi-stakeholder platform as a whole to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own contributions and achievements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis [Supporting documents requested from the latest reporting cycle] 							Needs to be done
	Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum e.g. financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc.							Needs to be done
Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform								
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms 							Has always been integrated in national development planning mechanisms; but need to improve how nutrition is appreciated and acknowledged outside of the social development chapter and of agency units that are represented in the NNC Technical Committee. It also needs to be elevated at the executive level to make them appreciate the

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executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover ▪ 							role of nutrition to economic development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional commitments from key stakeholder groups 							Being done but everything is politicized. Scale up nutrition is not recognized in the executive level as a national development priority for economic growth or as an effort to reduce poverty and inequity. However, there is a political window of opportunity with the new administration. It is hoped that with effective advocacy the tide will turn.
								Institutional commitments have been received from civil society organizations, donor groups, academe, and the business sector.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	- Lead convenor of the multi-sectoral group that looks into nutrition (i.e. NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee); also participant
UN	- Establishment and management of structures related to the UN Development Assistance Framework in cooperation with government; participate in discussions on how nutrition action can be scaled up; supports the organization of the NGO network
Donor	- Not applicable
Business	- None
CSO	- National coalition of nutrition advocates that participate in government structures related to nutrition coordination; organize the CSO SUN network
Others	- Representatives of academe who participate in the NNC Technical Committee and other theme-based working groups

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 1: BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER IN THE SAME SPACE FOR ACTION (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)

1. Overall achievements/positive changes

- Identified focal points for specific key stakeholders group
- Relevant line ministries and departments are on board on the SUN country network or MSP
- Department secretaries are engaged but their commitments are sometimes critical and questionable
- Specialized/themed programs are currently implemented in each department/agency, but not all have explicit nutrition objectives

2. Key challenges

- Regularity of the meeting being convened; alternate members should be committed to attend

- Availability of the GB Chair and prioritization of nutrition
- Lack of political commitment both at the local and national levels
- Lack of SUN mobilizer/advocate/lobbyist at the highest level
- Official nomination of the SUN focal point by the President
- No institutional analysis conducted of capacity high-level structure
- Terms of reference, works plans and other enabling mechanisms should be refined or established
- Expansion of MSP to key members
- Using of a nutrition lens in developing and implementing regular and specialized programs by key player agencies
- Systematic support on planning and action despite the decentralized structure
- No system to ensure that MSP deliver effective results against agreed work plans
- Functionality and utilization of the MSP in place
- Lack of monitoring and reporting protocol on the proceedings and results of the MSP
- Continuity of involvement of the executive regardless of turnover of power

3. Action Implications

3.1 Suggestions for improvements/and other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country

- There should be high level commitment (secretary level) to attend the GB meetings;
- Need to mobilize the department secretaries and their permanent alternate members (Usec/Asec level) to commit and attend GB meetings
- The incoming President should have marching orders for all concerned national (GB) and local (LCEs) to be commit to and invest in nutrition
- Maximize the utilization of the accomplishment reports coming from the Technical Committee members. Document the good practices of these partners that can enhance the implementation of existing intervention programs and packages
- The Council should be able to do a true operations center to follow up actions as has been done in emergency operations
- Mobilize target LGUs even if there is already a national mobilizer you need to go down just like what UN agencies did to Sudan
- Need to include collective advocacy and mobilization efforts at the local level to push the nutrition agenda; with NEDA there should be a set of LGUs to be targeted with the help of Green Banner/CROWN and NHA awarded LGUs
- Need to have a bigger eye on the non-performing LGUs rather the performing ones, i.e. those selected during MELLPI
- Need to conduct regular meetings to generate more active participation in order to have more quality discussions.
- Meetings should be calendared way ahead but other member agencies did not prioritize the scheduled dates because of various reasons
- Need to identify nutrition champions at the executive and legislative branches at national and local levels
- Capitalize on the political window of opportunity to position nutrition as a national development priority
- At the legislative level, newly elected congressmen and senators can be tapped as champions of nutrition
- At the local level, DILG Secretary could issue an executive order among LGUs to prioritize nutrition in their programs; OR thru ULAP OR hire a

person/lobbyist to avoid the intricacies of the bureaucratic processes at the local level

- NNC Technical Committee can be a platform for submitting reports but the PPAN should have an **explicit** monitoring and evaluation framework
- NAOs submit to the regional level and then to the national, this is the basis for the review and validation for the annual awards
- Institutional commitments and partnerships such as that of PhilCAN and UNICEF to converge all civil society alliances to support the SUN movement and the PPAN

3.1 Set common priorities for 2017 and appreciate the support available for achieving them

- Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs
- Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multi-stakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination.
- Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics)
- Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others
- Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI)
- Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group analysis

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Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

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 conflicts of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE						WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular multi-sectoral analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations 							<p>The PHILCAN's contribution to MSP is the coalition's conduct of regular meetings about existing policies. An example of which is meeting with PLCPD and convening the cluster. For government agencies, there are Program Implementation Reviews, Technical Committee meetings, Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction that looks at existing policies and if there are none, development of one. As an addition to the possible signs, the Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Plan Implementation (MELLPI) system considers and looks into policies passed through the local government throughout the year must be considered.</p> <p>Same as bullet 1.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect on existing policies and legal framework 							

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of review papers 						<p>CODHEND formulates researches and technical papers based on existing policies (Vitamin A and Iron). They also conduct different activities like cooking classes and mother's classes. However, these papers are not presented on board. Suggested further reviews on nutrition issues like obesity e.g. randomized study on the prevalence of the immediate community nutrition problem.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicate any nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations identified, analysed during the reporting period and specify the type of consultative process that was applied 						<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Nutrition Security and Maternity Protection (NSMP) through its Technical Working Group supported the issuance of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) guidelines on conditions and requirements for private establishment in applying for exemption from setting up workplace lactation stations 2) School-based feeding extended to 200 days instead of 120 days. (120 days is insufficient to improve nutritional status as per PIDS conducted study) 3) The process for the coalition involves consultations and deliberations on orders and guidelines to identify issues that will be raised to the originating agency. For national government agencies, participation in the consultative process includes attendance to public hearings on proposed nutrition and related legislations to provide technical assistance and advice on drafted bills. 4) There is an existing Child Friendly Local Governance Seal being awarded to LGUs with initiatives that mainstream the rights of children at the local government structure and policies. 5) Utilization of the Seal of Good Local

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								<p>Governance (SGLG) and other relevant LGU performance monitoring policies.</p> <p>The Administrative Order on the Management of Acute Malnutrition and its related guidelines was adopted by the Department of Health in December, and October 2015, respectively. These policy issuances involved wide sector consultation that included those involved in managing acute malnutrition as well as relevant professional organizations.</p> <p>The National Salt Iodization Program Technical Working Group reviews and updates the Strategic Plan on Salt Iodization annually; also prepares report for submission to the Philippine Congress</p>
Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the analysed policies and legislations								
Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks								
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of an updated or new policy and legal framework for improved nutrition and its 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</p>		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy 							<p>The NNC Technical Committee and NNC Governing Board have no specific sub- committee for advocacy and communications but member agencies are encouraged to utilize or tap their own social marketing units for advocacy.</p> <p>Various advocacy and communication strategies were formulated for themes that are related to nutrition namely, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Nutrition in Emergency (working document), and the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos (enforced since 2015)</p>

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<p>broaden political support by encouraging parliamentary engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower the most vulnerable and disadvantaged (children and women) through equity-based approaches.</p>							<p>However, the PPAN 2017-2022 should ensure that these theme-based initiatives are integrated into a national advocacy and communication strategy.</p> <p>A suggestion was for each member of the Council of Heads and Deans of Schools Offering Nutrition-Dietetics to include the strong advocacy for infant and young child feeding, nutrition in emergencies, and the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos plus the Ten Kumainments and Pinggang Pinoy. Also consider cooking classes for communicating healthy eating and holding related seminars.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality 						<p>The National Salt Iodization Program Strategic Plan Framework includes a component on promotion and advocacy. One of the four technical working group of the National Nutrition Cluster focuses on Advocacy and Communications. Also, the ECCD Council is developing an ECCD Communication Strategy. Efforts done include issuance of an advisory for El Niño, e.g. wise use of water resources without sacrificing hygiene, nutrition interventions to be in place, e.g. promotion of infant and young child feeding, etc. Also, on request of the SUN Secretariat and the convenor of the Nutrition Cluster, the Department of Social Welfare and Development initiated a review of its family food pack. The Food and Nutrition Research Institute, the National Nutrition Council, the World Food Programme and UNICEF participated in the review. As a result, a new family food pack was adopted to improve vitamin A and iron content</p>

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							that was found to be lacking in the original food pack.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy making 						Was done particularly for the First 1000 Days initiative.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) 						<p>The role of CSO is basically on Bottom Up Budgeting. In the 2017 menu of BUB, NAPC advocated 2 projects for health and nutrition; 1) establishment of lactation stations 2) Zuellig Foundation.</p> <p>Selected legislators were engaged to champion for specific legislative concerns, e.g. extended maternity leave, programs for the First 1000 Days. However, there is a need for more strategic and focused action for the coming Congress. The nutrition legislative agenda approved by the NNC Technical Committee in its 19 May meeting provides a common direction along this concern.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies 						Several legislators at the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate have been sensitized to nutrition and specific nutrition concerns, e.g. First 1000 Days. Nutrition champions must come not only from the legislative branch but also from the executive branch. Some local chief executives especially of performing local government units have rallied their co-local chief executives to invest in nutrition programs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions 						This is an underlying theme of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition but one that should be strengthened. PDP adoption of FGD. Advocacy of integration. Integration is always leadership/

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								secretary level. Consider barangay leaders with small scale nutrition programs as they know very well the process of integration at the sub-national level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, workshops 							Signing of Philippine Integrated Management of Moderate and Acute Malnutrition (PIMAM). Advocacy for lactation stations – how many lactation stations were established (support documents). Local nutrition initiative on publications, policy briefs, and press engagement are strengthened. Done, particularly along the first 1000 days
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination and communication of policy / legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences 							Academe: Health and Wellness program Done, particularly along the first 1000 days
Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies								

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts								
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders - government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners - coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries E.g. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines / advice / support for mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies. 							<p>Coordination is difficult for coalition because this activity is more lodged with national government agencies.</p> <p>The main thing for coordination is the levelling of knowledge or explanation of role of each participating agency on a project/ program based on their mandates (example DPWH and Port Authority on Hunger Mitigation) for both agencies to function well. Also, agencies must not only provide inputs but also be a part of integration. Each party must appreciate their</p>

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							<p>roles in the entire framework/system and how they could contribute to the attainment of its goal.</p> <p>One problem at the sub- national level is that there is no budget for some nutrition programs. Some LGUs utilize Gender and Development funds and other funds where they could include budget for nutrition programs/interventions. Some areas also have no budget for ECCD but can tap other sources of funds. Most LGUs only know supplementary feeding programs and kiddie classes as nutrition programs. Other nutrition-sensitive programs like WASH, agriculture programs etc. were not given much recognition. Nutrition is not considered as an investment by other stakeholders.</p> <p>Advocacy really plays an important role in mainstreaming certain policies.</p> <p>The example given needs to be done and will be pursued in the formulation of PPAN 2017-2022</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key Stakeholder Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) 						Done for the ECCD Intervention Package for the First 1000 Days
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop/update policies / legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality. 						For consideration in the formulation of the next Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of updated policies and strategies relevant (specific and sensitive) 						Nutrition Security and Maternity Protection DOH issued the policy on the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for BMS, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women 						<p>The Milk Code and laws on mandatory salt iodization and mandatory food fortification of staple foods have been existing.</p> <p>There was an effort to legislate extended maternity leave but this was not successful due to concerns on the capability of the social security system to bear the cost involved. Will be pursued in the incoming Congress but need to hurdle the issue of costs involved vis-à-vis the capacity of the social security system.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, other 						<p>This is yet to be implemented.</p>
<p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts</p>							
<p>Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks</p>							
<p>This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws, Food Fortification Legislation, Right to Food, among others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation 	<p>NA</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p> <p>All legislations have implementing rules and regulations. In addition, DOH policy issuances (Administrative Orders) are usually partnered with Guidelines or Manual of Operations.</p> <p>As an example of operationalization of legislation, the Centro Escolar University (CEU) has a nutrition clinic that has a lactation station with a breast pump.</p> <p>Nutrition screening is part of the Health and Wellness program of CEU in cooperation with PAN Delta chapter. Consistent with the adoption of the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos, the Pinggang Pinoy (or Philippine plate</p>

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							<p>that shows the relative proportion of food groups in a meal) is displayed in kiosks of food concessionaires. Food safety is also strengthened in these canteens.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of national / sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation [Please share any relevant reports/documents] 						<p>Operationalizing and enforcing legislations usually involve local government units.</p> <p>For the implementation of the law on salt iodization, Regional Bantay Asin (literally means watch the salt, although the short title of the law on salt iodization is acronymed as ASIN or Act for Salt Iodization Nationwide) Task Forces organized in 2014 continued to assist in monitoring the presence of iodized salt in the market.</p> <p>The Milk Code continued to maintain its system for reporting and acting on violations. Although the system can still be improved further.</p> <p>To scale up rice fortification, a study was conducted to determine the volume of rice consumed in social safety net programs. Results were used in a series of advocacy meetings held in selected regions, e.g. regions with producers of iron-fortified kernels. During these meetings, LGUs and NGOs present were encouraged to use iron-fortified rice in their programs that involve the distribution and consumption of rice. A communications and strategic planning was also held to determine communications strategies to apply for improved use of iron-fortified rice in social safety net programs. Will be pursued</p>

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								further in 2016 especially since the President-elect has issued a statement on the possibility of distributing rice to beneficiaries of the conditional cash transfer program.
Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of Law enforcement								
Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact								
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document best practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. 	NA	0	1	2	3	4	<p>For the reporting period several studies have been noted and to be utilized for program and policy formulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security Initiative in Asia end- line survey validation b) Save the Children study on stunting (presentation of stunting status of 0-2 years old then re-launching of Lahat Dapat (literally means “all should” but refers to inclusiveness and demo project of CMAM in Navotas last 7 April) c) SUN 2015 Global Nutrition Report Launching (policies as shared by Dr. Haddad) d) Presence of Regional Bantay Asin Task Force (RBATF). e) Individual Program Implementation Review of different agencies. f) Nutri-Dashboard g) Researches from the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) the research arm of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) <p>The FNRI reported on the results of its review of the nutrition situation in connection with a possible World Bank project on nutrition. The</p>

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									results were discussed in a forum that involved representatives from government, the NGO community, development partners, academic institutions and business. Unfortunately, the proposed World Bank project did not materialize because the Secretary of Health did not want a project under a soft loan arrangement.
	▪ Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning								Build on each other's evidence.
Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports									

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
Government	- Local government units deliver nutrition and related services and national government agencies adopt policies and guidelines to guide the delivery of these services. National government agencies also provide material and technical support for these services.
UN	- Provide technical advise on key concerns; UNICEF has worked with various sectors to develop the Nutrition Security Maternal Protection tool kit
Donor	- NONE
Business	- Has foundations that are involved in nutrition and related programs
CSO	- A national coalition of NGOs, engaged in nutrition advocacies, including children's rights NGOs, agriculture and rural development, an international organization with a focus program on hunger and development; participated in policy formulation by suggesting refinements
Others	- Representatives of academic organizations of nutrition courses also participate in policy formulation

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 2 : Ensuring a 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)

1. Overall achievements/positive changes

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

- Development and updating of policies

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

- Presence of strategic plans and communications plan for specific concerns
- Established MSP like NNC (Governing Board and Secretariat)
- Identified nutrition champions
- Active participation of CSOs

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

- Levelling of knowledge among participating agencies

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks

- Presence of national and sub- national guidelines, IRRs, policy issuances, manual of operations

- Presence of organized local counterparts

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

- Conduct of different fora, workshops and researches, public dissemination

2. Key challenges

-Ensuring a coherent policy environment supportive of scaling up nutrition in the country

-Devolution of powers to the local government units (LGUs)

-Mobilizing the bureaucracy to support implementation of nutrition programs

-Low prioritization on nutrition of some LGU leaders/Local Chief Executives (LCEs).

-Varying levels of interpretation of certain laws and policies that pertain to nutrition.

-Fragmentation of nutrition programs within agencies

3. Action Implications

3.1 Suggestions for improvements/and other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

- Strengthen local nutrition committees
- Inventory policies passed by the local government units or LGUs
- Involve CSOs from planning stage to monitoring of different policies
- Create a strong lobby group for nutrition
- Form a special group within TechCom for monitoring and review of policies (development of policy and legislative agenda)

3.2 Set common priorities for 2017 and appreciate the support available for achieving them

- Form a special group within TechCom for monitoring and review of policies (development of policy and legislative agenda)
- Develop SUN Communications Plan

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Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

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

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to nutrition improvement 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 all people, in particular women and children, benefit from an improved nutrition status. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions². The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments 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 impact.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE						WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews 							There is a need to strengthen: 1) the orchestration of different programs available in nutrition, 2) the lobby or advocacy for actions for nutrition, and 3) scheme for setting and exacting accountabilities from the different

² Actions' refers to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as 'exclusive breastfeeding for six months'

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<p>and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition. Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>						<p>agencies when targets are not met.</p> <p>Some nutrition-sensitive interventions being implemented by other agencies have no clear nutrition targets or objectives. Rather, programs implemented were just expected or assumed to bring improvements in nutrition. These improvements cannot be measured clearly.</p> <p>However, individual agencies try to align their programs with the national targets on nutrition. For example:</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Research Institute</p> <p>Goals are towards the benefits of the Philippine population. It has high-impact programs in response to malnutrition such as the DOST PINOY which is the package of intervention for the nutrition of young child. It also developed products for complementary feeding. In some cases, the adoption of food technologies has become a livelihood endeavour for technology adopters.</p> <p>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</p> <p>Its projects are also based on national targets. As an NGO, it also has its performance framework document. Ongoing developments and implementation plans are anchored on current DOH/NNC programs. The agency implements both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions such as</p>
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						<p>permaculture, behaviour change communication, kitchen gardening and provision of tools for such, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). These programs also have identified quantifiers which are aligned with the national nutrition targets. Although ADRA's EMBRACE (Enhancing Maternal, Child, Newborn Health in Remote Areas through Revitalized Health Care and Community Engagement) project is a consortium of 5 countries, its plans are also highly individualized to meet the targets of the Philippines in lowering maternal mortality and malnutrition as well as support to the SUN Movement. It prioritizes remote/ far-flung areas and island barangays in poor provinces, e.g. Camarines Sur.</p> <p>Department of the Interior and Local Government or DILG</p> <p>There is a continuing invitation for the NNC to submit suggested nutrition indicators to be included in the system for the Seal of Good Local Governance. Since the DILG cannot control/ direct the LGUs but can only provide guidance, the DILG contribution is along capacity development on governance.</p> <p>Department of Agriculture</p> <p>The department promotes mechanization of farming, animal dispersal, and seed distribution that are expected to result to improved nutrition.</p>
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								Department of Social Welfare and Development Among others, it manages the conditional cash transfer program. The conditionalities include that on participating in family development sessions. These sessions include nutrition topics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms 							Will be done as part of the formulation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping 							Will be done as part of the formulation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions 							Will be done as part of the formulation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map existing gaps and agree on core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks 							
Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment								
Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition								
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should have identified the coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives 							<p>Roles of agencies were not completely identified in the overall national plan of action for nutrition. There were no defined expectations from agencies with clear set of indicators that will be used to assess success of the plan.</p> <p>However, individual agencies plans have identified outcome indicators and expansion of plans.</p>

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mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.								Furthermore, thematic strategic plans, e.g. infant and young child feeding and salt iodization identify specific agency responsibilities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups³ 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender); cost estimates of included interventions; cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E; capacity strengthening needs and priorities 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF 							
Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed								
Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework								
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement the priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessments conducted of capacity for implementation, including workforce and other resources 							There was a mid-term review, in which the results were shared with the NNC TechCom and various one-on-one meetings with sectors. However, prioritization of plans to reach the target was not done.

³This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process1

<p>of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise their technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and agreed arrangements 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of annual detailed work plans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national level 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism 							
		<p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of aligned actions around annual priorities such as an annual work plans or implementation plan</p>						
<p>Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework</p>								
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information System (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate the agreed indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance 	NA	0	1	2	3	4	<p>No centralized information system to track/monitor.</p> <p>The Department of the Interior and Local Government has tried tapping CSOs in monitoring the utilization of incentives being given under the Performance Challenge Fund, but CSOs approached have declined.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of regular progress reports 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society 							
		<p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions</p>						

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact		FINAL PLATFORM SCORE						
		NA	0	1	2	3	4	
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and disseminations from population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research 							<p>Documentations are available with dissemination fora. However, there is no certain body taking stock of good practices/evidences found in one agency for it to be replicated.</p> <p>There is a need for a process that will take stock of good practices/evidences for sharing with stakeholders that could replicate these.</p> <p>Department of the Interior and Local Government GO FAR or Good Practices in Local Governance: Facility for Adoption and Replication" (GO-FAR) involves documenting good practices with replication procedures and requirements.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture and share lessons learned, best practices, case studies, stories of change and implementation progress 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes 							
<p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly</p>								

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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government agency in charge of conducting nutrition researches, - government agency in charge of coordinating nutrition programs and policies, - a government agency in charge of programs and policies for local governments, - government agency in charge of social welfare programs for children and adults alike, social protection programs, and the conditional cash transfer, - government agency in charge of implementing programs and policies on agriculture, agriculture and rural development
UN	- NONE
Donor	- NONE
Business	- NONE
CSO	- a faith based non-government organization (also a member of PHILCAN), implementing nutrition programs and services at the community level
Others	- NONE

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) 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)

1. Overall achievements/positive changes. Individual agencies continuously try to align their programs with the national targets on nutrition.

2. Key challenges

There is a need to strengthen the role of NNC in orchestrating different programs available in nutrition, directing and lobbying actions for nutrition, and seeking accountability from the different agencies when targets were not met.

Some of the developments made cannot be pushed through because will still depend on the acceptance of the LGUs.

The barrier is on the availability of policies in making these products more available and of use. LGU support is lacking.

Not all results of the Research and Development (R&Ds) conducted are translated into policies. Policy briefs have been prepared but the advocacy for use of the policy brief in policy adoption was lacking.

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Most of the agencies do not have the power to implement. Advocacy is also lacking.

There is also a gap in translating policies into action and in having someone who will lobby proposed policies into Congress. There is a need to tap the Legislative Liaison Officers of various government agencies.

Policies are not fully implemented at the local level

3. Action Implications

3. 1Suggestions for improvements/and other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Is it possible to do in nutrition what was done for gender and development, i.e. have a specific/defined budget allocated for nutrition?

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

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) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE						WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
		N A	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of	Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions[please provide the relevant documentation]							This has been done by the NNC together with NEDA, DBM, DOH and UNICEF. The Philippine Tracking of Investment in Nutrition was presented by delegates in the SUN gathering in

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nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).							Bangkok, Thailand last 25-27 April 2016. But the data should be validated by the agencies concerned and specific nutrition-related interventions should still be identified with the help of different agencies and member network organizations.
	Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation						The different national agencies have individual budget plans and nutrition-related interventions were identified by the NNC, NEDA, DBM, DOH and UNICEF. CSOs are working on creating their costed plans for CRF implementation. (clarification on one SUN costed plans, one consolidated plan) NNC will convene a meeting regarding budget tracking in nutrition in different agencies. Categorization of the nutrition-related interventions will also be identified. Nutrition tagging in the budget of different national agencies and member network organizations can also be requested to DBM.
	Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions [please provide the relevant documentation]						NNC will convene a meeting regarding budget tracking in nutrition in different agencies. Categorization of the nutrition-related interventions will also be identified. Nutrition tagging in the budget of different national agencies and member network organizations can also be requested to DBM.
	Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method, and the costed programmes or plans						
Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition		FINAL PLATFORM SCORE					
		N	0	1	2	3	4
This progress marker looks at the	Reporting of nutrition sensitive and						Reporting of use of financial resources, i.e.

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<p>extent to which governments 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. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the government.</p>	<p>specific interventions, disaggregated by sector, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending ○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) 						<p>utilization of funds released and allocated is required by the Department of Budget and Management. Budget ceilings for a particular year are based on the expenditure of the agency in the previous years. However, these reports are general and nutrition expenditures cannot be identified immediately except for agencies that are purely dedicated to nutrition, e.g. National Nutrition Council and Food and Nutrition Research Institute.</p> <p>Reporting of nutrition-related interventions will be pursued once budget tracking of nutrition investments will be validated by the national agencies concerned.</p> <p>Some legislations also state specific budget allocation for nutrition-related interventions.</p>
	<p>Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information 						<p>This is being done as required by the DBM through the transparency seal of each national agency's website. However, nutrition spending is still to be pursued by tracking investments on nutrition in the country.</p>
	<p>Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public.</p>						<p>Being done by NEDA through ODA review and the transparency seal of the agencies. But clarification on the definition of "social audits" is needed.</p>
<p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending</p>							
<p>Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial</p>						<p>FINAL PLATFORM</p>	

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shortfalls		SCORE						
		N A	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting up of specific mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps 							Within the government, yes, but between the government and external entities. Also the National Economic and Development Authority monitors official development assistance that covers funding of at least PHP 1B or about USD 21.3M.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and other In-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs; continuous investment in nutrition; continuous advocacy for resource allocation to nutrition related actions 							These are being undertaken through the NNC's participation in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). More importantly through the NNC's participation in the inter-agency mechanisms provided for by the National Economic and Development Authority as a way also of integrating nutrition in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategically increasing government budget allocations, and mobilising additional domestic and external resources. 							These are being undertaken through the NNC's participation in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Also, by identifying the priority projects and by protecting these budgets
	Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps							
Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements		FINAL PLATFORM SCORE						
		N A	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of Donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments 							These are being undertaken through the NNC's participation in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition 							These are being undertaken through the NNC's participation in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

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scheduled.	related implementing entities							Starting 2016, the government will implement the Early Child Care and Development Intervention Package for the First 1000 Days. The intervention package will be implemented in 10 provinces with the highest magnitude of poverty. Main participating sectors are health, social services, and early education. The agriculture sector will be engaged as well.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific programmes performed by government and/or other in-country stakeholder 							
Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)								
Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact		FINAL PLATFORM SCORE						
		N	0	1	2	3	4	
This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy 							<p>The NNC (defined as the NNC Governing Board and the NNC Secretariat) has the mandate to coordinate funding for nutrition and call on other national government agencies to support nutrition.</p> <p>The NNC coordinates with various development partners to mobilize resources to support various programs on nutrition.</p> <p>The long-term strategy for resource mobilization has been facilitated through thematic strategic plans. Additional government funding to expand existing programs or to start new ones have been included in agency budget proposals.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions 							YES, the NNC in coordination and in partnership with various international organizations and UN agencies have jointly implemented specific programs and projects that support the scaling

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								up of nutrition in the country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions 							<p>Much of the budgetary allocations for nutrition are sourced through the General Appropriations Act (GAA) from the Philippine Government that has passed through the approval of the Philippine Congress. The stability of funding to specific programs depends as well on the priorities set by the Executive Department.</p> <p>The budget proposal phase of the budget cycle provides a window for generating funds for expanding existing programs or for starting new ones.</p> <p>There are also legislations that allot certain percentage of existing revenue sources (e.g. Expanded Value Added Tax and the Sin Tax) for health and nutrition initiatives.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions / projections 							<p>Through the support of the Department of Budget and Management, NNC and other government agencies that are directly concerned with nutrition will lay out multi-year financial projection to address the double burden of malnutrition in the country. This will be done as part of the formulation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022.</p>
Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms								

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants coming from government agency in charge of financial /budget sector, policy coordinating body, - government agency in-charge of nutrition research
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants coming from partner agency implementing child-centered programs based on the UNCRC

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Donor	- NONE
Business	- NONE
CSO	- Participants are local and international NGOs operating in the Philippines with child focus programs including health, education and nutrition
Others	- Participants coming from an academic organization for nutrition related courses

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

(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)

1. Overall achievements/positive changes

- The government is allocating funds for nutrition (specifically ECCD Intervention Package for the First 1000 Days)
- Contributions of external sources (i.e. CSOs, UN, Alive and Thrive through the SUN Movement)

2. Key challenges

- Budget tracking for Local Government Units (LGUs), Civil Society Organizations/Non-Government Organizations (CSOs/NGOs).
- Implementation of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (tracking of financial resources for nutrition sensitive intervention)
- Clarifications on possible signs (i.e. pledges, donor)
- (Dealing with unliquidated funds)

3. Action Implications

3.1 Suggestions for improvements/and other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

- Track investments coming from CSOs, external donors, and those that are part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

3.2 Set common priorities for 2017 and appreciate the support available for achieving them

- Members of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform to prioritize programs in support of the PPAN 2017-2022 Strategic Directions
- Can be found in Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017

3.3 Provide concrete inputs to the decision-making process of the SUN Movement Executive committee and SUN Movement Lead Group

Annex 1: Details of Participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr.	James Nacario	Department of Agriculture (DA)	nacariojamesjr@gmail.com	9277416	/
2.	Mr.	Jex Abejano	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	jabejeno@dbm.gov.ph		/
3.	Ms.	Gemma Macatangay	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)		09162220314	/
4.	Ms.	Sheryl Ng	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)			
5.	Ms.	Cecille Brillantes	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	ces.brillantes@gmail.com		/
6.	Ms.	Teresa Mendoza	Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute	techieaug8@yahoo.com		/
7.	Ms.	Marilita Laxa	Department of Social Welfare and Development	mglax@dswd.gov.ph		/
8.	Mr.	Kevin Godoy	National Economic and Development Authority	kmgodoy@neda.gov.ph		/

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No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
9.	Ms.	Ellen Ruth Abella	National Nutrition Council	ellen.abella@nnc.gov.ph		/
10.	Ms.	Lorna Garcia	University of the Philippines, Los Baños	lornagarcia@gmail.com		/
11.	Prof.	Ailyn Mae Kuan Del Rio	Council of Deans and Heads of Schools Offering Nutrition-Dietetics (Manila Tytana Colleges)	ailynkumandelrio@yahoo.com	09424744599	/
12.	Prof.	Cristina Sagum	Council of Deans and Heads of Schools Offering Nutrition-Dietetics (University of Santo Tomas)	csagum.06@yahoo.com		
13.	Prof.	Ethel May Faigao	Council of Deans and Heads of Schools Offering Nutrition-Dietetics (Centro Escolar University)			
14.	Ms.	Dyan Aimee Rodriguez	Philippine Coalition for Nutrition Security (ACF)			/
15.	Ms.	Christy Tacugue	Philippine Coalition for Nutrition Security (International Institute for Rural Reconstruction)	christy.tacugue@iirr.org		/

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No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
16.	Mr.	Ian Curt Sarmiento	Philippine Coalition for Nutrition Security (International Institute for Rural Reconstruction)	iancurtsarmiento@gmail.com		
17.	Mr.	Ariel Odtojan	Philippine Coalition for Nutrition Security (World Vision International)	odtojan.ariel@yahoo.com	09177726408	/
18.	Ms.	Lovely Joy Alvor	Philippine Coalition for Nutrition Security (Adventist Development and Relief Agency)	lovely@adra.ph	09158003265	/
19.	Ms.	Flora Sibanda Mulder	UNICEF	fsilbandamulder@gmail.com	901-0143	/
20.	Ms.	Ma. Evelyn Carpio	UNICEF	mecarpio@unicef.org	901-0143	/
21.	Dr.	Melvin Marsan	UNICEF	melvin.marsan@unicef.org	901-0143	/
22.	Ms.	Marilita Aguilos	Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute	letlet_aguilos@yahoo.com		
23.	Ms.	Maria Lourdes Vega	National Nutrition Council	didi.vega@nnc.gov.ph	843-1337	/
24.	Mr.	Reginaldo Guillen	National Nutrition Council	regie.guillen@nnc.gov.ph	843-1337	/

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No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
25.	Ms.	Dianne Cornejo	National Nutrition Council	dianne.cornejo@nnc.gov.ph	843-1337	/
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27.	Mr.	Armando Manglicmot	National Nutrition Council	armando.manglicmot@nnc.gov.ph	843-1337	/
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30.	Mr.	Edzell Arcinue	National Nutrition Council	edcell.arcinue@nnc.gov.ph	843-1337	
31.	Mr.	Karlo Noel Ramos	National Nutrition Council	karlo.noel.ramos@nnc.gov.ph	843-1337	

Annex 2: Focus Questions:

1.	<p>How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last Joint-Assessment?</p> <p>Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.</p>	<p>This is the first assessment done by the Philippines since its participation in the SUN Movement.</p>
2.	<p>Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No)</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.</p>	<p>For the moment, we consider the NNC Governing Board and the NNC Technical Committee to be the national MSP.</p> <p>At the local (regional, provincial, city. Municipal) level, there are nutrition committees and technical working group</p>

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		<p>whose composition mirrors that of the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee. These local nutrition committees formulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the local nutrition action plan.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Have you organised any high level event since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.</p>	<p>The Philippines held its first SUN Philippines Gathering last 25 January 2016. Participants included national government agencies, civil society organizations, academic institutions, business sector, UN agencies and other development partners. Also present were representatives from regions and provinces that will be covered by the Early Childhood Care and Development Intervention Package for the First 1000 Days.</p> <p>The event was also the Philippine launch of the 2015 Global Nutrition Report. It also involved discussions on how various institutions will support the Early Childhood Care and Development Intervention Package for the First 1000 Days.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Are you planning to organise any high level event in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised</p>	<p>With the advent of the new administration, and with the processes that are being started in formulating the next round of the Philippine Plan of action for Nutrition (PPAN 2017-2022), the Philippines plans to hold a series of</p>

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		<p>consultations both at the regional and national level to consult various stakeholders on the directions to be pursued for nutrition cognizant of the need to integrate various international agreements such as the SDG and the Global Targets and our country commitment to the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2).</p> <p>The tentative schedule of meetings of the NNC Governing Board and NNC Technical Committee for 2016 has also been mapped out together with an agenda forecast.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>Do you have identified Nutrition Champions in your Country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.</p>	<p>YES. The Secretary of Budget and Management was instrumental in catalysing processes that led to the formulation of the Early Childhood Care and Development Intervention Package for the First 1000 Days.</p> <p>The Secretary of Health has always championed the protection of breastfeeding, especially in emergency situations.</p> <p>The directions set by the Secretary of Science and Technology has led to the testing of a scheme through which technologies for complementary foods and other food formulations for feeding programs were transferred to interested parties, including local government units.</p>

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		<p>These products were used in dietary supplementation programs of some local government units.</p> <p>The UNICEF representative has also been recognized as a champion for nutrition, particularly the first 1000 days.</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>Are Parliamentarians in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.</p>	<p>YES. The NNC has been actively engaging both houses of Congress, not only in the area of legislative advocacy, for specific issues such as but not limited to a) First 1000 Days, b) Making the Nutrition Action Officer a Plantilla Position in the Local Government Units (LGUs) and 3) Advocating for the imposition of Ad Valorem Tax on Sugar Sweetened Beverages among other things.</p> <p>These parliamentarians have filed and pushed for proposed legislations along the aforementioned concerns.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>Are journalists and members of the media involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.</p>	<p>YES. The NNC looks at the media as an ally in promoting good nutrition and the same time, ensuring that programs and policies as well as information related to nutrition can be pass on to the general public for purposes of advocacy and campaigning as well as social mobilization. To this end, NNC through its network of partner government agencies, development partners as well as community volunteers, reach out to the media through a whole range of strategies and programs such as the use of multi-media platform, active</p>

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		<p>engagements in broadcast and print as well as the promotion and implementation of a national community radio program that aims to reach out to the farthest areas of the country in order to promote good nutrition to the general populace and to aid in the campaign through behavioural change communication (BCC) that also seeks to compliment the initiatives of our nutrition volunteers on the ground.</p> <p>The NNC has likewise organized media organizations at the regional level that have become partners in bringing concerns on nutrition in general and on nutrition programs to the attention of the public and other advocacy targets.</p>
8.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No) If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?	NONE. However, by the very nature of the National Nutrition Council (NNC) as the highest policy making body on nutrition, and with the mandate to coordinate policies and programs at the national and sub-national level, the main thrust of which is to ensure an enabling policy environment to promote good nutrition. Conflicts of interest are not apparent at this juncture, however, the first line of defence lies in the strengthening and ensuring the full implementation of laws such as the Milk Code for the promotion and protection of breastfeeding, that also regulates the sale and marketing of breastmilk substitutes,

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		as well as other national policies that promotes good nutrition.
9.	Do you have a Social mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy? (Yes/No) If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents	There is no overall social mobilization, advocacy and communication policy, plan or strategy. However, these concerns are integral components of nutrition and related programs and projects.
10.	Do you use the SUN Website , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	YES, The Philippines suggest the following improvement: 1) Provide real time updates on nutrition status by linking with national government databases.
11.	To support learning needs , what are the preferred ways to: – access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders? – foster country-to-country exchange?	The Philippines can benefit from country-to-country exchange and at the same time may be able to share its experiences in mainstreaming the nutrition agenda in national policies and programs.
12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility?	NO, more like countries dealing with frequent emergencies brought about by climate change,
13.	What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	The Philippines can be considered an emerging economy, as well as a member that can be considered mature in the SUN Movement based on the existence of NNC as a national coordinating body on nutrition programs and policies.

Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017:

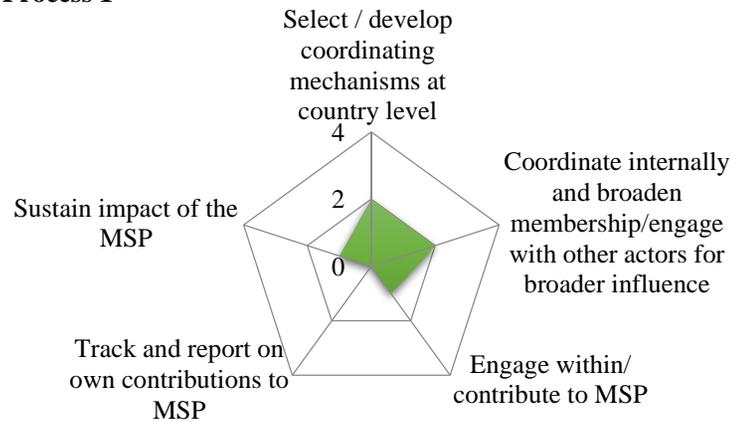
The table below provides a basic overview of services available to support SUN Countries in achieving their national nutrition priorities in 2016-17. Please review the list below and record your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, so the SUN Movement Secretariat can better appreciate how to maximise delivery of relevant support.

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review relevant policy and legislation documents ✓ Situation/Contextual analysis ✓ Mapping of the available workforce for nutrition ✓ Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the Common Results Framework (CRF) ✓ Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework ✓ Support better management of data (e.g. National Information Platforms for Nutrition - NIPN) Estimation of costs to implement actions (national and/or sub-national level) Financial tracking (national and/or sub-national level) ✓ Support with the development guidelines to organise and manage Common Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels ✓ Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach ✓ Engaging the media for influencing decision makers, accountability and awareness ✓ Utilising high level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investment and enhancing data ✓ Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy ✓ Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multi-stakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics) ✓ Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others ✓ Prevention and management of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop or review mechanisms that address equity dimensions in nutrition plans, policies and strategies. ✓ Ensuring participation of representatives from marginalised and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes ✓ Adapting, adopting or improving policies that aim to empower among women and girls

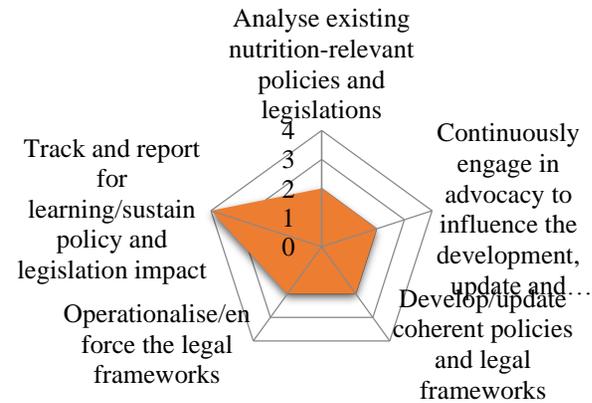
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<p>Framework (CRF) at sub-national levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Financing of selected programmes (due diligence) ✓ Support with the design and implementation of contextual research to inform implementation decision-making ✓ Support with the design and implementation of research to generate evidence 	<p>strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Developing evidence based communications products to support the scale up of implementation. 	<p>Conflicts of Interest (COI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group analysis 	
<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>

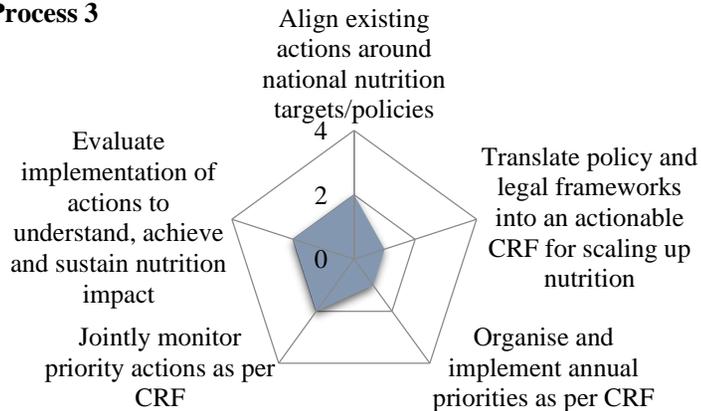
Process 1



Process 2



Process 3



Process 4

