

Philippines: Nutrition Security and Social Interventions

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Sustained growth from 2010-2019 averaging more than 6 percent

**Poverty declined from 24.6% to
in 2009 to 16.6% in 2018**

INCIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION AND FOOD INSECURITY

1

Wasting

5.8% of children under-5
(800,000)

2

Stunting

28.8% of children under-5
(3.4 Million)

3

Obesity

2.9% of children under-5
9.6% among adults

4

Micronutrient
Deficiencies

(Hidden Hunger)

5

Chronic Energy
Deficiency

6.9% of adults

6

Food Insecurity

53.9%

NUTRITION-SPECIFIC PROGRAMS



Infant and Young
Child Feeding



National Dietary
Supplementation Program



Micronutrient
Supplementation



Nutrition in
Emergencies



National Nutrition
Promotion Program for
Behavior Change



Mandatory Food
Fortification



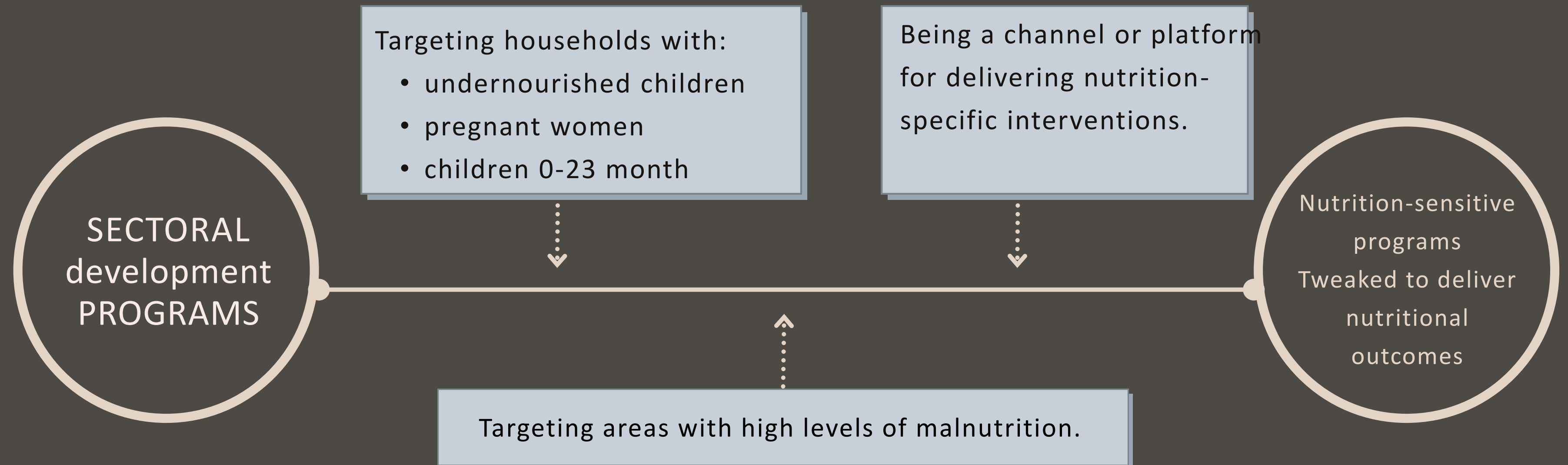
Integrated
Management of
Acute Malnutrition



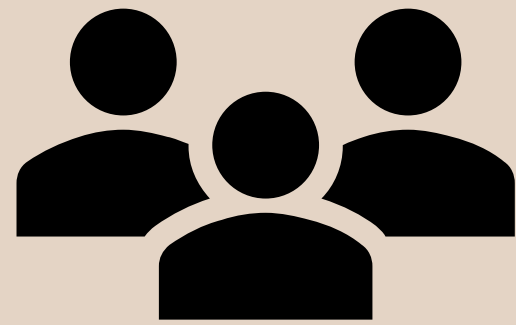
Overweight and Obesity
Management and Prevention
Program

Nutrition-Sensitive Programs

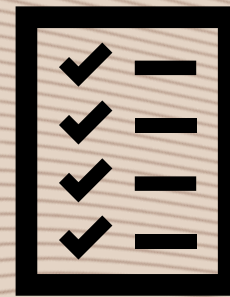
- Address the underlying causes of malnutrition;
- Development programs and projects being tweaked to produce nutritional outcomes.



ENABLING PROGRAMS



**MOBILIZATION OF
LGU's FOR
NUTRITIONAL**



**POLICY
DEVELOPMENT FOR
FOOD AND
NUTRITION**



**STRENGTHENED
MANAGEMENT**

HUNGER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Proportion of Households who Experienced Hunger

PRE-PANDEMIC
(2019)

4

out of 10

Source: 2019 ENNS



DURING PANDEMIC
(2020)

6

out of 10

Source: 2020 RNAS

HUNGER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Proportion of Households who Experienced Hunger

PRE-PANDEMIC

9.3%

Source: 4th Quarter 2019 SWS Survey



DURING
PANDEMIC

21.1%

Source: 4th Quarter 2020 SWS Survey

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 101



Signed on 10 January 2020

Creation of Inter-Agency Task Force
on Zero Hunger020

The task force is tasked to formulate
the National Food Policy.

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

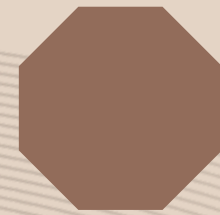
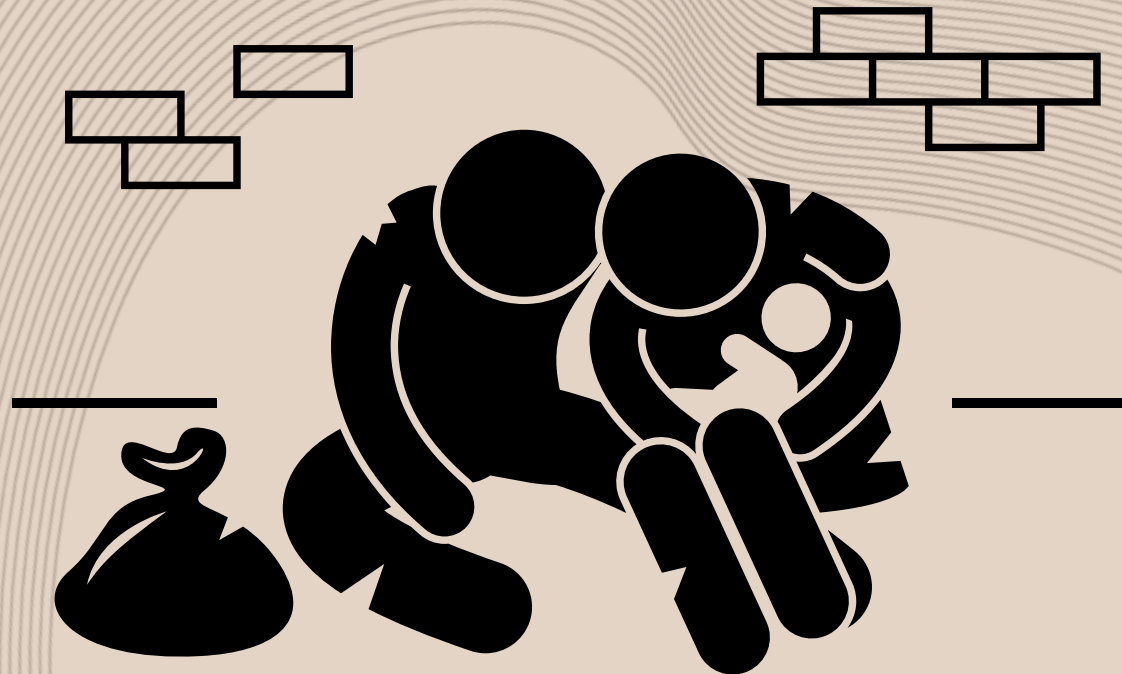


Launched 2007

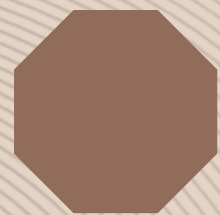
Covered 4 million households or one-fifth of the total population in the Philippines.

It aims to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Factors Contributing to Poverty



Lack or inadequate
education



Health risk particularly for
1,000 days old infants and
lactating mothers

Cash Incentives Conditionalities

For kids who
attend and
stay in school

Pregnant
women -- Pre
Natal and
Post Natal
check-up

Family Development Session



Training on nutrition for kids, cash can be used to purchase nutritious food

Ways to Sustain the Gains of CCT

Updating list regularly -- every 3 years.

Raising more funds and try to index cash assistance to inflation

Improve the monitoring system and strengthen the FDS session on nutrition.

THANK
YOU

