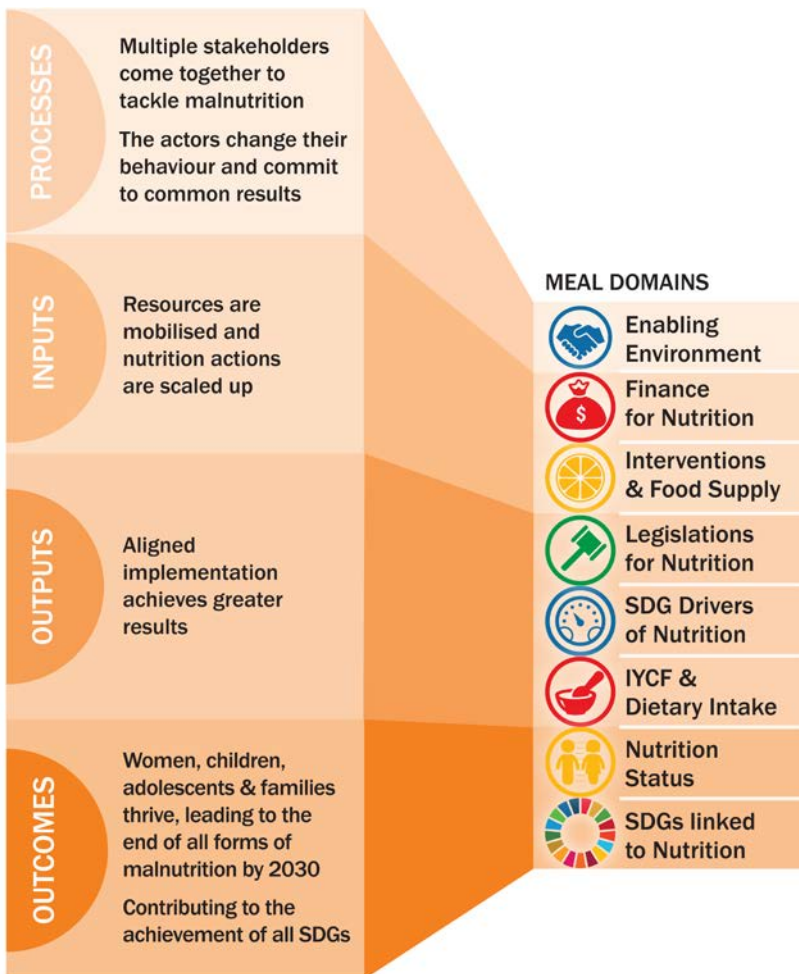




Philippines

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

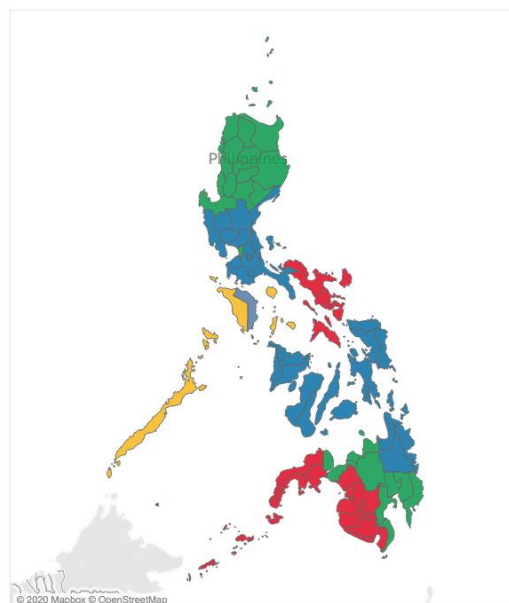
SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



This MEAL Subnational Dashboard provides an overview of progress made in the Philippines at the regional level for a standard set of indicators that cover different dimensions of the SUN Movement Theory of Change, from commitments to actions to results to impacts. The selected indicators are aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and with the SDGs indicators.

Regional-level data are available for 19 MEAL indicators, with most of the data coming from the **Philippines Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2017**. Results show stronger performance in the National Capital Region, Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao and Cordillera Administrative Region across most domains assessed. The areas of Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula, SOCCCKSSARGEN and ARMM have lower performance across all assessed domains.

Regions of the Philippines



A detailed description of the MEAL Results Framework and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>. The MEAL system relies mainly on existing data sources, gathered from validated global datasets (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and other) but also data collected by the SUN Secretariat and SUN Networks.



Colour-coded Performance Classification

The following tables summarize the data available at a sub-national level for MEAL key indicators, grouped by MEAL domains. Two types of comparisons are made for each indicator:



Comparison of national performance to other SUN countries

For each indicator, the national-level performance is assessed relative to other SUN countries or to established global cut-offs (where available), as described in the MEAL Baseline Report for 2016. The cut-offs used for each indicator are shown in the MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends on the last page of this document. The “green” colour indicates “good” performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.



Comparison of sub-national to national performance

At the sub-national level, performance is assessed relative to the national level. Green circles indicate sub-national performance equal to or better than national level results; red circles indicate poorer performance relative to the national level.



Enabling Environment

	INDICATOR		SCORE	SOURCE
1	Existence of sub-national Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) that address nutrition		Yes	Joint Annual Assessment 2019
	- Distribution of sub-national level MSPs by region	-	Yes	
2	Existence of stakeholder and action mapping		Yes	UN Network, SUN Business Network & SUN Civil Society Network
	- Distribution of stakeholders at sub-national level	-	Not available	-



Finance for Nutrition

	INDICATOR		SCORE	SOURCE
1	Categorization of decentralized process and level of sub-national financing		16.2% Significant spending at subnational	DI/MQSUN+ Review
2	Budget allocations at sub-national level		To be determined	SUN Budget Analysis



Interventions and Food Supply

	MEAL Indicator						
	3.1	3.2	3.4		3.5	3.7	3.8
	Vitamin A Supplementation (child 6-59 mon) <small>DHS</small>	Antenatal Iron Supplementation (any tablets) <small>DHS</small>	ORS for U5 diarrhea <small>DHS</small>	Zinc for U5 diarrhea <small>DHS</small>	Deworming treatment (child 12-59 mon) <small>DHS</small>	Vaccines (DTP3 in 1 yr olds) <small>DHS</small>	Family Planning Met Needs <small>DHS</small>
MEAL Performance Classification	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
National Average	76%	51%	45%	24%	43%	80%	56%
National Capital Region	67 ●	55 ●	54 ●	33 ●	20 ●	86 ●	59 ●
Ilocos	77 ●	48 ●			46 ●	85 ●	59 ●
Cagayan Valley	78 ●	73 ●	46 ●	28 ●	54 ●	85 ●	73 ●
Central Luzon	73 ●	52 ●	39 ●	23 ●	26 ●	73 ●	57 ●
Calabarazon	72 ●	52 ●	45 ●	16 ●	35 ●	91 ●	48 ●
MIMAROPA	83 ●	49 ●	40 ●	29 ●	57 ●	71 ●	62 ●
Bicol	76 ●	40 ●	59 ●	21 ●	46 ●	82 ●	45 ●
Western Visayas	75 ●	58 ●	37 ●	32 ●	47 ●	71 ●	55 ●
Central Visayas	82 ●	49 ●	31 ●	12 ●	47 ●	79 ●	50 ●
Eastern Visayas	90 ●	53 ●	43 ●	25 ●	63 ●	91 ●	54 ●
Zamboanga Peninsula	77 ●	40 ●			48 ●	76 ●	57 ●
Northern Mindanao	82 ●	65 ●	59 ●	24 ●	64 ●	82 ●	62 ●
Davao Peninsula	84 ●	57 ●	64 ●	23 ●	66 ●	94 ●	63 ●
SOCCSKSARGEN	77 ●	32 ●	33 ●	8 ●	53 ●	53 ●	67 ●
ARMM	45 ●	11 ●			25 ●	29 ●	42 ●
Caraga	87 ●	59 ●	31 ●	29 ●	62 ●	86 ●	64 ●
Cordillera Administ.	88 ●	51 ●	54 ●	52 ●	72 ●	90 ●	66 ●



SDG Drivers of Nutrition

MEAL Indicator					
	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6
	Diarrhoea in children U5 ^{DHS}	Access to an improved drinking water service ^a ^{DHS}	Access to improved, non-shared toilet facility ^b ^{DHS}	Adolescent fertility (births per 1000 women 15–19 years) ^{DHS}	Female secondary school attendance ^{DHS}
MEAL Performance Classification	■	■	■	■	■
National Average	6%	95%	78%	47	92%
National Capital Region	3 ●	100 ●	84 ●	27 ●	88 ●
Ilocos	10 ●	99 ●	80 ●	46 ●	91 ●
Cagayan Valley	6 ●	92 ●	81 ●	51 ●	92 ●
Central Luzon	6 ●	99 ●	87 ●	61 ●	94 ●
Calabarzon	6 ●	97 ●	86 ●	37 ●	93 ●
MIMAROPA	12 ●	93 ●	75 ●	47 ●	96 ●
Bicol	8 ●	91 ●	72 ●	36 ●	88 ●
Western Visayas	12 ●	92 ●	76 ●	38 ●	93 ●
Central Visayas	5 ●	96 ●	71 ●	47 ●	88 ●
Eastern Visayas	8 ●	96 ●	78 ●	50 ●	93 ●
Zamboanga Peninsula	7 ●	91 ●	73 ●	54 ●	87 ●
Northern Mindanao	4 ●	96 ●	76 ●	81 ●	92 ●
Davao Peninsula	3 ●	92 ●	68 ●	87 ●	90 ●
SOCCSKSARGEN	6 ●	93 ●	69 ●	91 ●	89 ●
ARMM	3 ●	71 ●	35 ●	47 ●	89 ●
Caraga	8 ●	93 ●	81 ●	61 ●	67 ●
Cordillera Administ.	4 ●	85 ●	77 ●	25 ●	100 ●

^a Indicator 5.2 Access to an improved drinking water service was included as there was no subnational data for access to basic drinking water services.

^b Indicator 5.3 Access to an improved, non-shared toilet facility was included as there was no subnational data for access to basic sanitation services.



IYCF and Dietary Intake

	MEAL Indicator			
	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
	Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 mon) ^{NNS}	Early initiation of breastfeeding ^{DHS†}	Minimum Acceptable Diet (6-23 mon) ^{NNS}	Minimum Diet Diversity (6-23 mon) ^{NNS}
MEAL Performance Classification				
National Average	49%	57%	19%	29%
National Capital Region	32 ●	64 ●	20 ●	37 ●
Ilocos	49 ●	56 ●	22 ●	31 ●
Cagayan Valley	50 ●	61 ●	28 ●	40 ●
Central Luzon	37 ●	36 ●	19 ●	30 ●
Calabarazon	32 ●	47 ●	19 ●	29 ●
MIMAROPA	74 ●	63 ●	16 ●	25 ●
Bicol	64 ●	54 ●	16 ●	26 ●
Western Visayas	58 ●	69 ●	21 ●	31 ●
Central Visayas	55 ●	63 ●	29 ●	28 ●
Eastern Visayas	61 ●	57 ●	16 ●	25 ●
Zamboanga Peninsula	54 ●	66 ●	16 ●	28 ●
Northern Mindanao	60 ●	59 ●	24 ●	33 ●
Davao Peninsula	64 ●	74 ●	17 ●	27 ●
SOCCSKSARGEN	53 ●	54 ●	17 ●	28 ●
ARMM	59 ●	50 ●	7 ●	12 ●
Caraga	51 ●	70 ●	17 ●	30 ●
Cordillera Administ.	72 ●	80 ●	22 ●	28 ●



Nutrition Status

MEAL Indicator

	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
	U5 Stunting ^{NNS}	Low birthweight ^{NNS}	U5 Overweight ^{NNS}	U5 Wasting ^{NNS}
MEAL Performance Classification				
National Average	33%	14%	2.0%	7%
National Capital Region	25 ●	14 ●	3.4 ●	6 ●
Ilocos	31 ●	14 ●	2.2 ●	7 ●
Cagayan Valley	29 ●	15 ●	2.1 ●	7 ●
Central Luzon	23 ●	11 ●	3 ●	8 ●
Calabarazon	28 ●	13 ●	2.7 ●	8 ●
MIMAROPA	41 ●	16 ●	1 ●	10 ●
Bicol	40 ●	16 ●	1.1 ●	8 ●
Western Visayas	40 ●	16 ●	1.5 ●	6 ●
Central Visayas	38 ●	13 ●	1.4 ●	7 ●
Eastern Visayas	42 ●	16 ●	1 ●	8 ●
Zamboanga Peninsula	38 ●	16 ●	1.5 ●	7 ●
Northern Mindanao	37 ●	15 ●	1.2 ●	4 ●
Davao Peninsula	32 ●	14 ●	1.3 ●	6 ●
SOCCSKSARGEN	40 ●	16 ●	1.2 ●	7 ●
ARMM	45 ●	12 ●	1.3 ●	8 ●
Caraga	36 ●	17 ●	0.6 ●	8 ●
Cordillera Administ.	37 ●	13 ●	0.5 ●	5 ●



SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE BY REGION

Regions	MEAL Domain	3	5	6	7	8	Overall Performance n, %	
		Interventions & Food Supply	SDG Drivers of Nutrition	IYCF	Nutrition Status	SDGs linked to Nutrition		
Number of MEAL Indicators		6	5	4	4	0	19	100%
National Capital Region		4	4	3	3	0	14	74%
Ilocos		4	3	3	3	0	13	68%
Cagayan Valley		6	3	4	2	0	15	79%
Central Luzon		2	4	2	2	0	10	53%
Calabarazon		2	5	2	2	0	11	58%
MIMAROPA		4	2	2	1	0	9	47%
Bicol		3	1	1	1	0	6	32%
Western Visayas		3	2	4	2	0	11	58%
Central Visayas		2	3	3	3	0	11	58%
Eastern Visayas		5	3	2	1	0	11	58%
Zamboanga Peninsula		3	0	2	2	0	7	37%
Northern Mindanao		6	3	4	2	0	15	79%
Davao Peninsula		5	1	2	4	0	12	63%
SOCOSKARGEN		3	1	1	2	0	7	37%
ARMM		0	2	1	2	0	5	26%
Caraga		6	1	3	1	0	11	58%
Cordillera Administrative Region		5	3	3	3	0	14	74%

**Colour classification for overall performance by province: ■ ≥60%; ■ 50-59%; ■ 40-49%; ■ <40% of indicators equal to or better than national average

Notes

- Indicates equal or better performance compared to national average
- Indicates poorer performance compared to national average

Data Sources

DHS Philippines Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2017 results

NNS 2015 Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups

† UNICEF Global Databases, UNICEF Division of Data Research and Policy, New York, May 2018. [reanalysis of Philippines 2017 DHS data]

MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
1.1 Sub-national MSP	Yes	–	–		No
1.2 Stakeholder Mapping	Yes	–	–		No

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
3.1 Vit A supplementation	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%	
3.2 Iron supplement	≥50%	30-49%	15-29%	<15%	
3.3 Iodized salt	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%	
3.4 ORS & Zinc	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%	
3.5 Deworming	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%	
3.6 ITN use by U5 children	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%	
3.7 Vaccines (DTP3)	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%	
3.8 Family planning	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%	

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
5.1 U5 diarrhea	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%	
5.2 Water	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%	
5.3 Sanitation	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%	
5.4 Adolescent fertility	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150	
5.5 Early marriage	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%	
5.6 Female school attend	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%	

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
6.1 Exclusive breastfeed	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%	
6.2 Early BF initiation	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%	
6.3 Min Acceptable Diet	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%	
6.4 Min Diet Diversity	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%	

TABLE 7 NUTRITIONAL STATUS

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
7.1 U5 stunting	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%	
7.2 Low birthweight	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%	
7.3 U5 overweight	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%	
7.4 U5 wasting	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%	
7.5 Anemia in WRA	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%	
7.6 Low BMI WRA	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%	
7.7 Overweight/obesity in women	<30%	30-34%	35-39%	≥40%	

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

		Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8.1 U5 mortality	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100	
8.2 Early child development	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%	

Note: The colour-coded classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries (assessed by the MEAL 2019 Dashboards) except when established cut-offs are available. The “green” colour indicates “good” performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

Subnational report based on data available in January 2020

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