Seguridad sa Pagkain

PIDS DP 2022-21 (www.pids.gov.ph)

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Supervising Research Specialist



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Food Security

- 1. Ano nga ba ito?
- 2. Bakit mahalagang pag-usapan?
- 3. Ano ang lagay sa kasalukuyan?
- 4. Mga programa ng gobyerno
- 5. Mungkahi para sa hinaharap

1. Kailan natin masasabing tayo ay may seguridad sa pagkain (food security)?

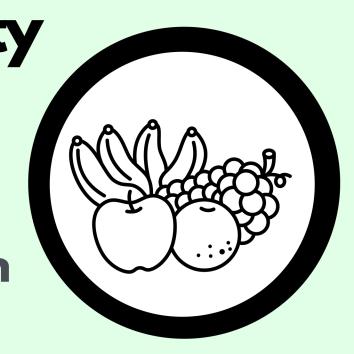
Kapag mayroong (available) pagkain?

Saan? Kailan?
Para kanino?
Anong klaseng
pagkain?



Availability

Pagkakaroon ng supply





Food Security Seguridad sa Pagkain

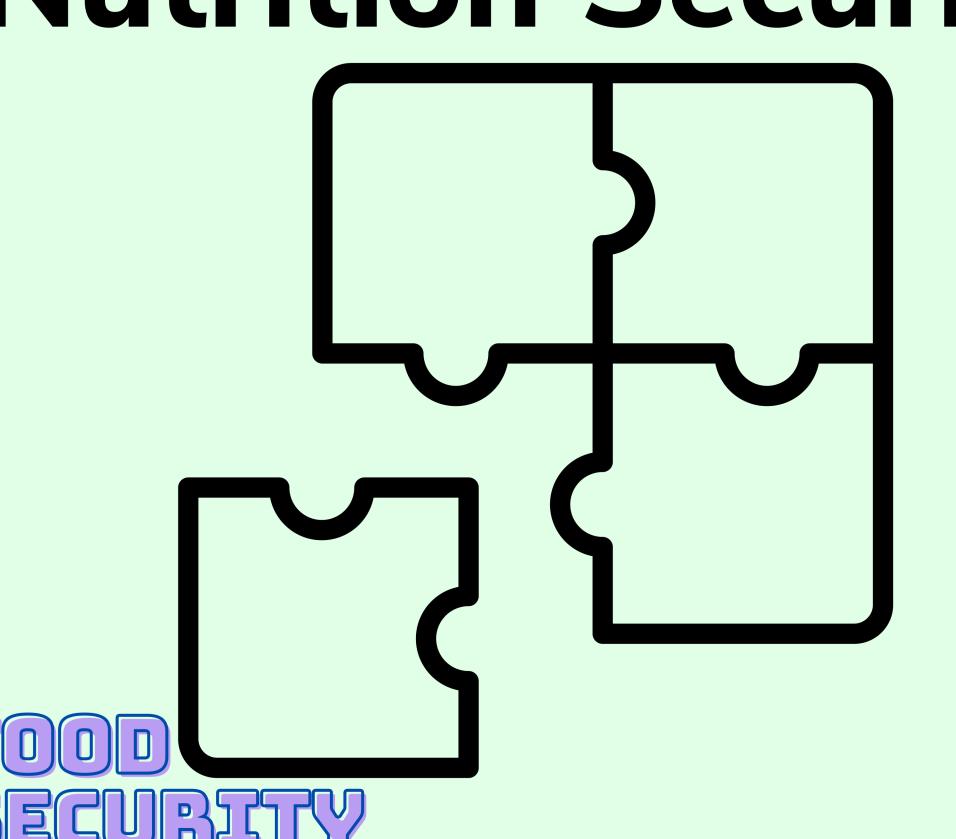




2. Bakit mahalaga na pagusapan ang seguridad sa pagkain?

Nutrition Security

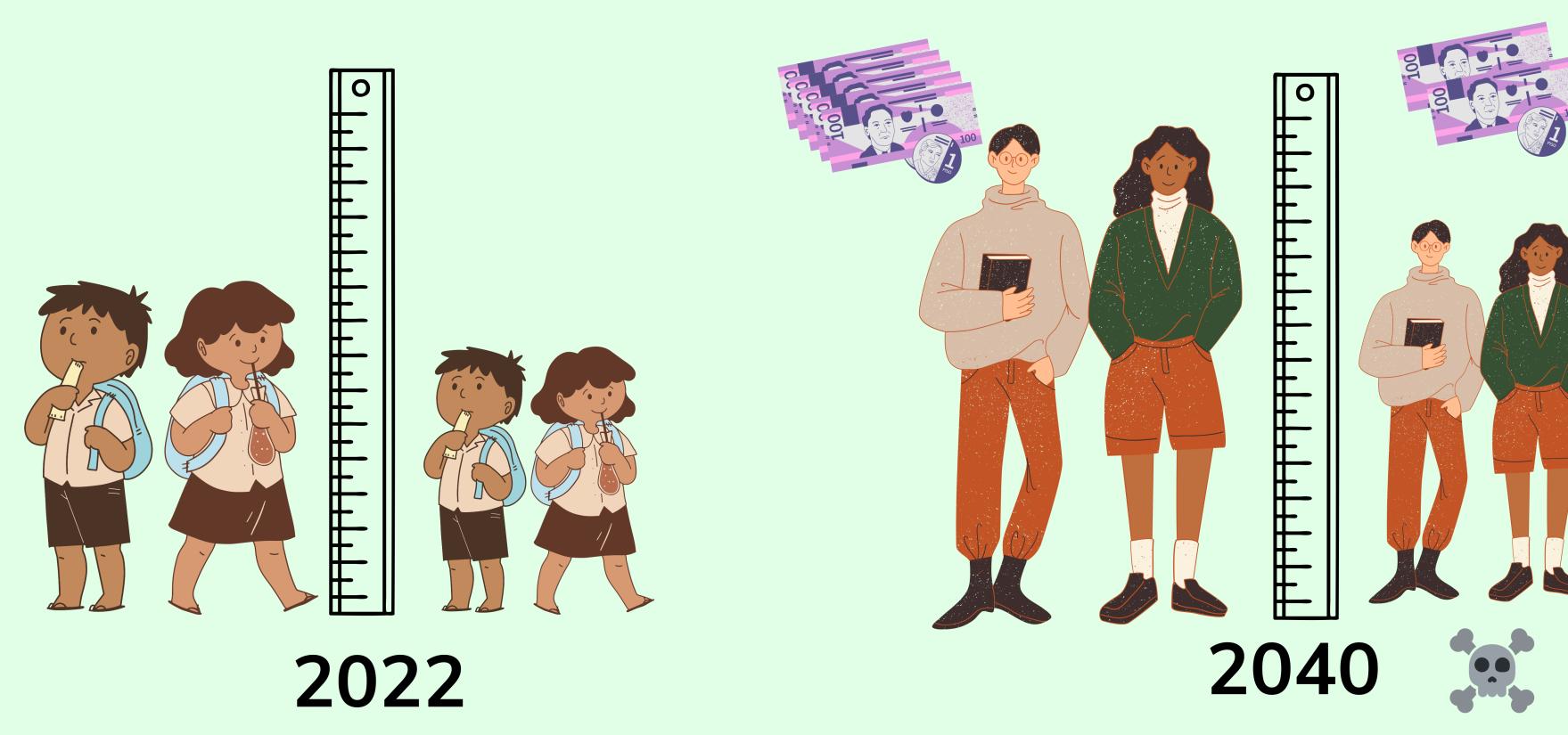




MALNUTRISYON

- Kakulangan sa timbang (underweight)
- Pagkabansot (stunting)
- Pagkapayat (wasting)
- Sobra sa timbang (overweight)

PAGKABANSOT

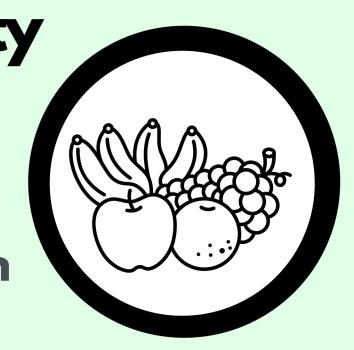




3. Ano ang lagay sa kasalukuyan?

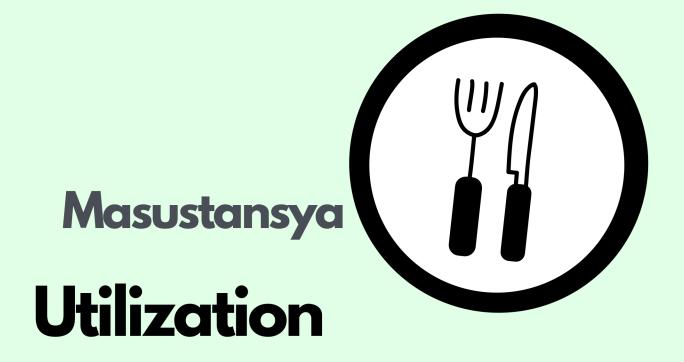
Availability

Pagkakaroon ng supply

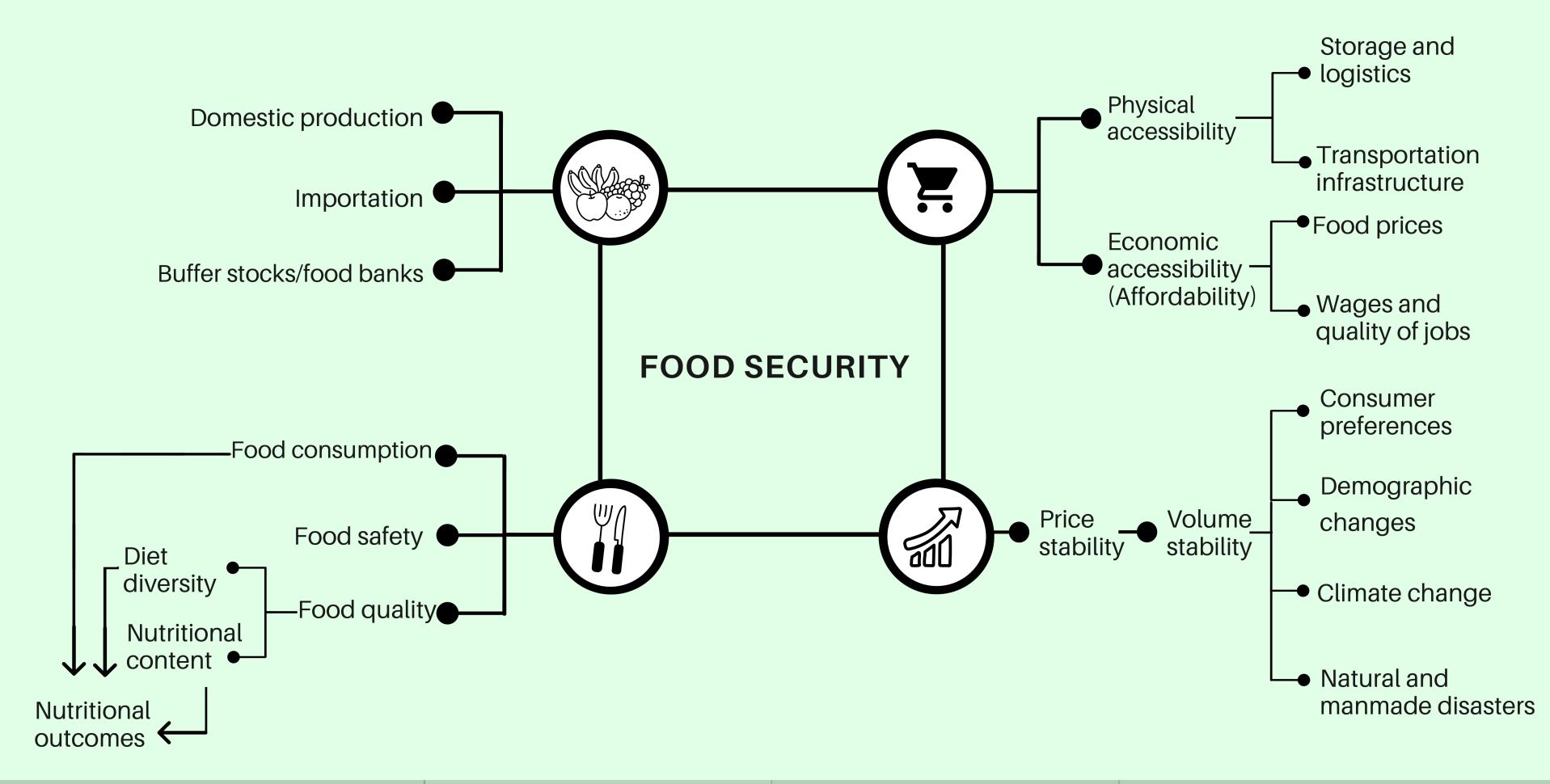




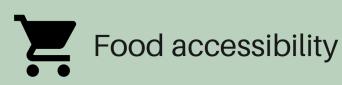
Food Security Seguridad sa Pagkain











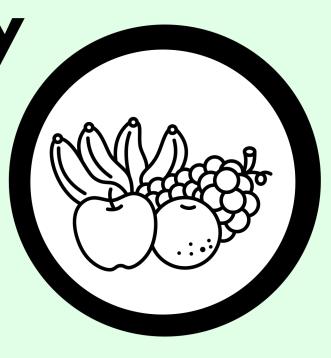












~100%



~90%



~90%

RECENT
DECADE



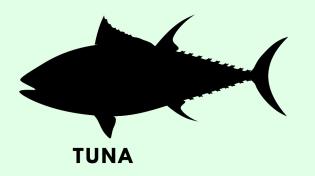
~90%



~95%

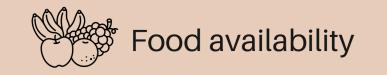


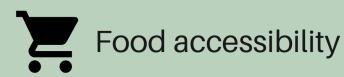
~90%
RECENT



~80%
RECENT

*SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO (1990-2020) SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: PSA

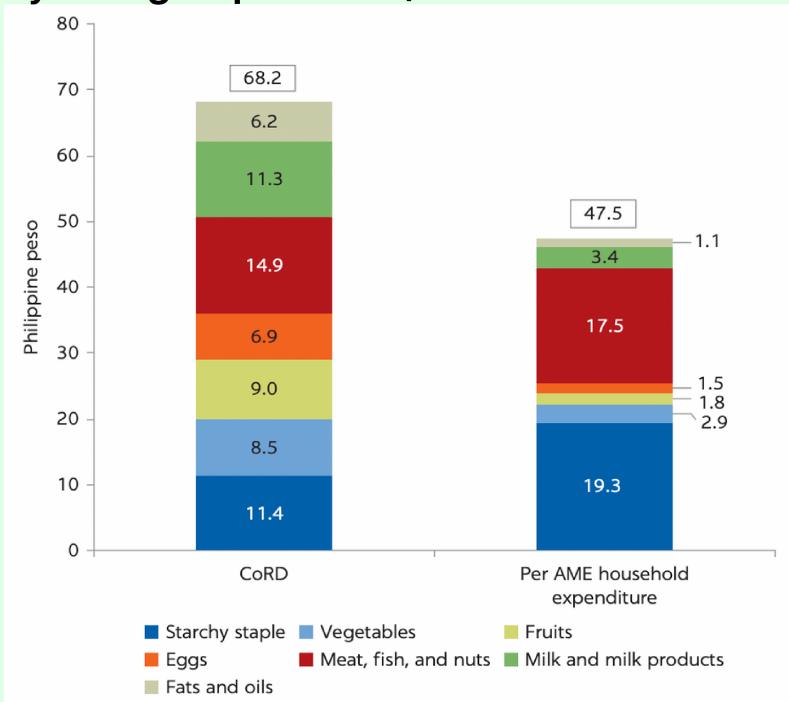








CoRD and food expenses in the Philippines by food group (in PHP), 2015



CoRD = cost of recommended diet; AME = adult male equivalent Source: Lifted in full from Mbuya et al. (2021)



Starchy staples ang nangungunang binibili ng karaniwang Pamilyang Pilipino noong 2015.



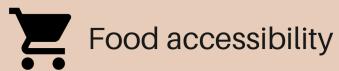




Level of compliance to the recommended amount of food by food group, income level, 2015

	Starchy Staples	Meat and Pulses	Vegetables	Milk and Milk Products	Eggs
All Filipino households	59% more than recommended	21% less than recommended	78% fewer than recommended	67% less than recommended	88% less than recommended
Poorest 40%		48% less than recommended	82% less than recommended	82% less than recommended	88% less than recommended
Richest 40%		7% less than recommended	74% less than recommended	52% less than recommended	87% less than recommended

Source: Mbuya et al. (2021)









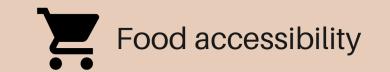
Indicators of logistics effectiveness

	Thailand	Indonesia	Philippines	Viet Nam
*Logistics Performance Index Ranking (2018)	32/160	46/160	60/160	39/160
Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (2017)	41.0	40.9	25.0	65.61
*Trading Across Borders Ranking (2020)	62/190	116/190	113/190	104/190

Source: World Bank and UNCTAD as cited in World Bank (2020)

*Note: The higher the number, the worse the performance.



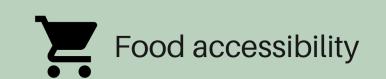








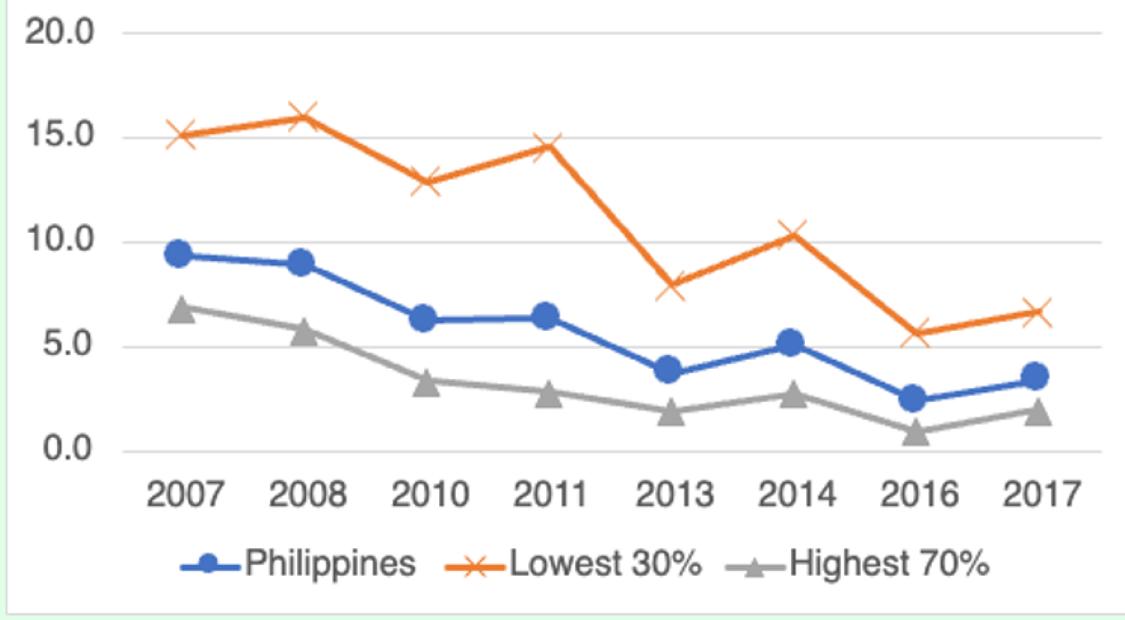
- Kagutuman sa bansa: Bumaba mula 10% (2007) hanggang 2% (2016); May konting pagtaas noong 2017 (PSA)
- Bilang ng food secure na kabahayan: 15.6% (2001) naging 44% (2018-2019) (FNRI)
- Nagresulta sa pagbaba ng malnutrisyon sa bansa
- Ngunit mabagal ang pagbaba ng stunting prevalence ng Ph (0-1%) kada taon kumpara sa 5-6% na pagbaba sa Viet Nam







Families who experienced hunger in the 3 months preceding the survey, 2007-2017



Source of basic data: PSA APIS

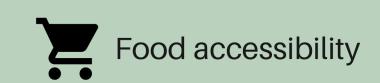


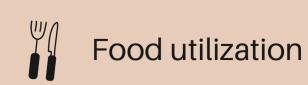






 Macro- at micro-nutrient deficiency mula 2015 hanggang 2018-2019 mas lumala (FNRI)







External at Internal Factors





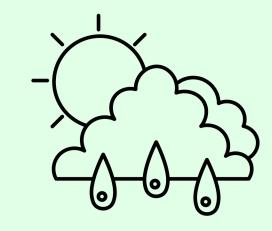




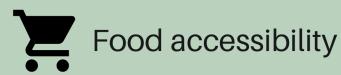


COVID-19



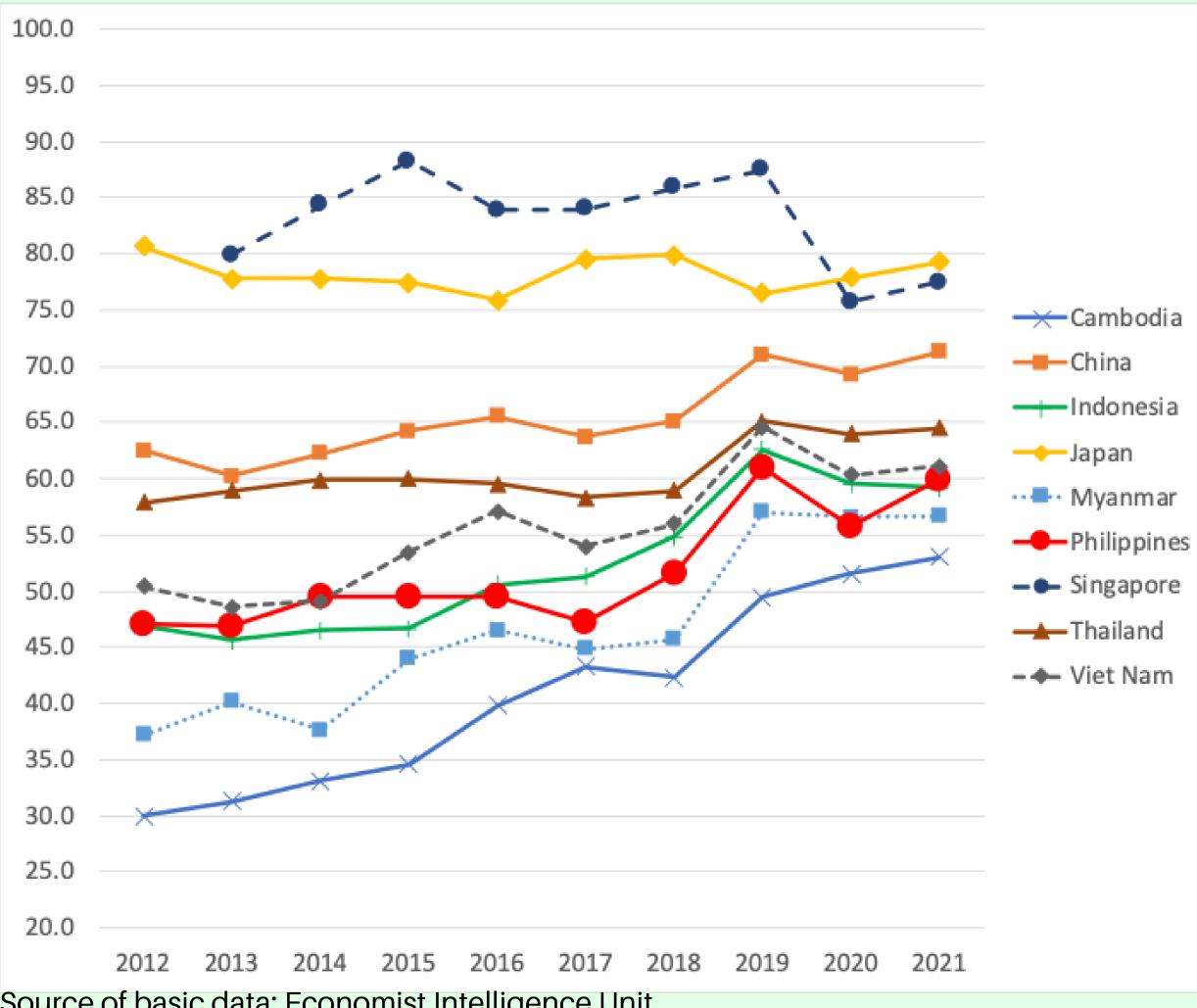


climate change atbp.





PH vs. ASEAN

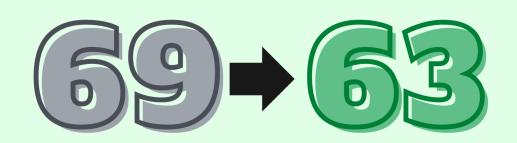


Global Food Security Index (GFSI) Scores

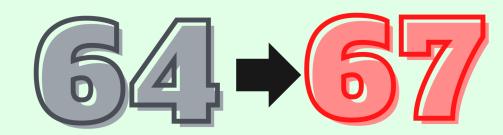
Source of basic data: Economist Intelligence Unit

Global Food Security Index ranking* 2021 vs 2022

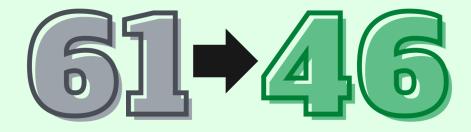












PH Pre-pandemic vs. Pandemic

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity

Pre-pandemic (2018-19)
43% of Filipino Households (FNRI NNS)
Global Food Security Index Ranking: 70 (out of 113 countries)

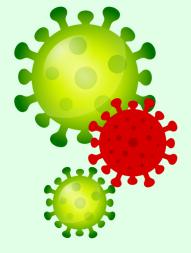


Pandemic (2020):

62% of Filipino Households (FNRI RNAS)

Global Food Security Index Ranking: 73 (out of 113 countries)





SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Performance Tracker

Undernourishment





Stunting





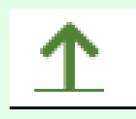
Wasting

yellow



Obesity





Dashboard

red	Major challenges
orange	Significant challenges
yellow	Challenges remain
green	Goal Achievement

Goal Achievement

Time series

1		
	1	On track or maintaining achievement
	<u> </u>	Moderately Increasing
	<u>→</u>	Stagnating
	<u> </u>	Decreasing

4. Mga programa ng gobyerno

DA Policy

(as of 2021)

The One DA Reform Agenda: Eighteen (18) Key Strategies

- Consolidation
- Modernization
- Industrialization
- Professionalization

F2C2 Program

- Farm and Fisheries Clustering and Consolidation (F2C2) Program
- Farm consolidation and clustering program to attain economies of scale, and enable more farmers, fishers, and agripreneurs produce and earn more from their toil

Ang Bagong Pananaw sa Agrikultura: 8
Paradigms to Level Up Agriculture



Source: https://www.da.gov.ph/ang-bagong-pananaw-sa-agrikultura-8-paradigms-to-level-up-agriculture/

Political and Legislative Updates

(as of 2021)



Senate Bill No. 2126 (filed by Sen. Hontiveros)

- Zero Hunger Bill
- Commission on the Right to Adequate Food
- 'National Food Policy'



IATF on Zero Hunger (formed in 2020)

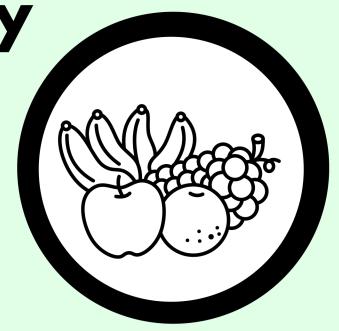
Pilipinas Kontra Gutom (multi-sec initiative):

"While the long-term goal is to end hunger by 2030, we have set an immediate realistic goal of uplifting one million Filipinos from hunger and malnutrition by 2022"

Source: PNA 2021 https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1131640

Availability

Gulayan sa Paaralan (BPI, DepEd)





Overweight, Obesity Management and Prevention Program (DOH, DSWD, DOLE, NGOs)

Micronutrient supplementation (DOH, LGUs)

Utilization

Mga programang nakasaad sa PPAN



Food fortification (DOH, industries)

SALINTUBIG and WASH programs (DOH, LGUs, LWUA)



Capacity building for

5. Mungkahi para sa hinaharap



Systems View



Package of intervention (spatial prioritization)

Children and lactating/pregnant women in poorest areas



Food and Nutrition Plan

Strategic and action plans



Data, Technology, and Innovation

Early warning system
Monitoring and evaluation
(database)

Food System

Production

Aggregation

Processing

Distribution

Consumption

Disposal

Value-adding activities

Actors

Food security
Nutrition

Input Supply System

Farming System

Waste System

Economic, Social, Natural Environments

Source: Adapted from FAO (2018)



https://youtu.be/I8P7egGdaTM





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GIEWS - Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture



Background

Reports | Country Analysis

Data & Tools | Subscribe



CROP PROSPECTS and FOOD SITUATION



Countries in need of external assistance for food

Droughts and escalating food prices create crisis conditions in East Africa



Crop Prospects and Food Situation

https://www.fao.org/giews/en/

WEBSITE



Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA)

WEBSITE



Country Briefs - Food Security in Monitored Countries

TOOL



Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring

REPORTS

- Status of Food Security in the Philippines
 Provides an in-depth analysis of the state of food security in the country
- SITUATION AND OUTLOOK
 Describes the current trend, medium-term expectations on food security
- EARLY WARNING
 Monitoring threats to food security and viable mitigation strategies
- VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT
 Gauges implications of internal and external factors to food security
- GENDER ANALYSIS
 Describes the current gender situation in relation to food security
- PRICE AND MARKET WATCH
 Maps the price and market situation for selected commodities
 in the country
- CROP CALENDAR
 Provides information on sowing/planting and harvesting periods of selected PhilFSIS commodities

COMMODITY COVERAGE

Rice

Pork

Corn

Chicken

Sweet potato

Chicken egg

• Banana, saba

Bangus

Cassava

Tilapia



Quick Chart Latest Updates Release Calendar

The Philippine Food Security Information System (PhilFSIS) is an information system containing relevant, organized, timely and accessible data related to food security.



Most Viewed Indicators

Nawa'y lahat ng sambahayan ay maging food secure sa hinaharap

