

# PROJECT REPORTING FORM

## Financial Support

### GENERAL REMARKS

For each project<sup>1</sup> a progress report is required after every six months. The report shall be sent to Bread for the World latest 3 months after the end of the reporting period.

The volume of each report should not exceed 15 pages. Any additional information should be added as appendices. This applies also to statistical data, photographs, etc.

For Credit and Revolving Fund see separate guideline of Bread for the World. For Building Projects see separate reporting scheme of Bread for the World. Both documents have been sent to the partner organisation with letter of approval.

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Name of organisation:	FIAN - Philippines
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1.9 Project Title:	National Food Campaign: The Next Process
1.10 Project Number:	B-PHL-2013-4138
1.11 Project Period:	July 2013 to December 2014
1.12 Reporting Period:	October 2013 to March 2014
1.13 Date of the Report:	October 2014
1.14 Author of the Report:	Aurea Miclat-Teves and Atty. Ricardo Sunga

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<sup>1</sup> Anytime spoken of **project**, also meant **programme**.

## 2. OUTCOME AND IMPACT

2.1. Which is the agreed upon objective of the project and its indicators:

### Objectives

1. Drafting of a bill towards the creation of a national food framework law.
2. Consolidation of the National Food Coalition.
3. Capacity development or awareness-raising through training and education.

### Indicators

See below at 2.2

2.2. In case your project has different components, what were the agreed upon objectives of those components and their indicators?

Matrix of Objectives, Expected Results and Indicators

Objectives	Expected Results	Indicators
1. Drafting of a bill for the creation of a national food framework law	Bill on the national food policy (NFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with the various interest groups from Luzon to Mindanao on the issue of RTAF in their areas and their recommendations on the content and direction of the development of the RTAF bill.</li> <li>• Creation of a drafting committee to spearhead the drafting of the bill</li> <li>• A written bill on the NFP was crafted.</li> <li>• Series of Round Table Discussions validating the Bill on NFP</li> <li>• Identify a champion in Congress for the passage of the bill.</li> <li>• Presentation of the bill to the identified champions in Congress and defining the terms of arrangement.</li> </ul>
2. Consolidation of the NFC	Strengthened coalition on RTAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series of meetings, consultation, dialogues, workshops and conferences with the NFC members have been conducted on the national situation and RATF issues in the Philippines.</li> <li>• People-Initiated call for a national food framework</li> <li>• Held the NFC Congress with the theme “Preparing the Ground for the Right to Adequate Food Framework</li> </ul>

		<p>Law” last October 16, 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of local and national alliances and NFC chapters all over the Philippines that will dialogue, lobby and push for the National Food Framework.</li> <li>• NFC members are also active in campaigns on agrarian reform, continuance and policy reforms in local governance .</li> </ul>
3. Capacity development or awareness-raising on RTAF	Training and education have been conducted at the local and national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% of the NFC members have been trained on the rights based approach to governance.</li> <li>• RTAF Orientation to all NFC members.</li> <li>• Publications: (a) Compendium of Right to Food Laws in the Philippines ( Volumes I to III). (b) Training design on RTAF</li> <li>• Exposure trip to Brazil by the NFC steering committee members to gain experience on how Brazil developed and implemented its RTAF policy.</li> </ul>

2.3. To what extent could the project objective be achieved? Please report by using the agreed upon indicators. Please, refer to indicators differentiated by sex or with a gender dimension, too. If you have several project components, please report along the objectives and the indicators of those components.

### 1. *Drafting and filing of the Zero Hunger bill*

A National Food Coalition has been established composed of 73 members- 14 NGOs and 59 POs and has 27 affiliates. It has called for the adoption of a right to adequate food framework law. A working group of the National Food Coalition was formed to draft the right to adequate food framework bill. This working group included members of the steering committee of the National Food Coalition. The working group members included Ria Micalat Teves, Ric Reyes, Cookie Diokno, Max De Mesa, Nymia Simbulan, Elvie Quintela and Bombi Sunga. The resulting draft bill adopted a rights-based approach, which aimed to ensure participation on the part of the people, accountability of those who violate the law, non-discrimination on account of sex, age or any other basis, transparency or open access to information, respect for human dignity, empowerment of the people, and respect for the rule of law. It developed indicators for determining levels of improvement in the enjoyment of the right to adequate food; and provided

remedies in cases of violations, including criminal, civil and administrative liabilities on the part of those responsible for violations. The bill aimed to end hunger in twenty years.

The National Food Coalition held several workshops and local consultations on the draft framework bill on the right to adequate food, participated in by the vulnerable sectors of Philippine society, such as the indigenous peoples, farmers, fisherfolks, urban poor and youth, among others. The consultations and workshops not only informed the people on the right to adequate food framework bill situation, they defined the next steps in the process undertaken by the National Food Coalition, and identified the critical points that the draft bill should contain to fight hunger and poverty in the country.

On the occasion of the World Food Day 2013, 16 October 2013, the National Food Coalition held the NFC Congress entitled “Preparing the Ground for the Right to Adequate Food Framework Law.” This occasion was graced by the NFC Champion in Congress, Congressman Barry Gutierrez and HR expert Maria Socorro Diokno. A Poetry competition with participants from the vulnerable sectors wrote and recited poems which they themselves composed. Prizes were given out to the three winners. The conference ended with a Balagtasan, a Pilipino debate on current issues ( e.g issue of hunger of the majority of the Filipinos and corruption in the government). The Congress also revisited the provisions of the bill, and called on President Benigno Aquino and Congress to pass immediately a right to adequate food framework law.

#### ***Filing of the bill:***

The right to adequate food framework bill was filed with the House of Representatives of the Philippines on 3 February 2014, as House Bill No. 3795. The sponsors of the bill, namely Cong. Barry Gutierrez, Cong. Kaka Bag-ao, Cong. Kit Belmonte and Cong. Walden Bello, were joined by farmers, indigenous folks and urban poor dwellers, of the National Food Coalition, in filing the bill. The sponsors set as a target: the elimination of hunger in the Philippines within a period of 10 years.

The bill has since been referred to the Committee on Human Rights in the Lower House. A schedule for its first hearing has been set on 27 May 2014.

A counterpart right to adequate food framework bill was filed with the Senate of the Philippines on 24 February 2014, as Senate Bill No. 2137. The sponsor of the bill is Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago. Senator Santiago introduced some revisions that made the bill more reader-friendly. The bill is now with the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate. Several communications have been made with the Chair of the Committee on Agriculture, Sen. Cynthia Villar, and her staff, as well as with the Vice Chair, Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano, and his staff.

However, to date, the Senate Committee on Agriculture has not set the date for a hearing on the right to adequate food framework bill.

The NFC and its supporters inside and outside Congress are ensuring that the RTAF bill advances through the legislative mill. However, the NFC must be conscious of the obstacles that could derail its efforts. Among them are the internal constraints within the Philippine legislature, especially given the inherent bargaining and negotiations between the Senate and the House, and between the Executive and the Legislative, on what bills should be given priority. The NFC is pushing for the enactment of the bill.

## ***2. Consolidation of the National Food Coalition***

To support the RTAF advocacy, the NFC conducted mobilization and lobby work, in the process consolidating the NFC members.

All the NFC members have been given the Philippine National situation and RTAF Orientation. More than 25% of the members of the National Food Coalition have undergone the following: training on the rights based approach to governance and VAWC or Violence Against Women seminar in Navotas, Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Davao and Iligan have been conducted.

NFC; together with its partner organizations, conducted a conference on the occasion of Human Rights last December. It stress the right to adequate food of all Filipinos and push for an enabling law to address the hunger issue. The theme of the conference was “The Right to Adequate Food: A Collective Action Strategy for Policy Reform.” Human rights activists, rural development advocates, pro-environment groups, representatives of marginalized groups and personalities from the national government agencies and the academe participated in the conference. The conference pushed for the creation of an enabling law on RTAF.

It also supported the struggle of farmers to own the land they till and actively participated in the struggle to push for the continuance of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) mobilizing peasants, indigenous people and urban poor residents to march for their land rights.

The NFC has also participated in various rallies to denounce the encroachment of transnational corporations and to demand that these companies fulfill their extraterritorial obligations in areas ravaged by mining operations. The NFC also denounced the increasing mining activities that have destroyed the environment and hamper the right to adequate food of indigenous peoples in Iligan and Zambales that have led to their increased marginalization.

NFC continues to be engage in the RATF campaign not only to raise awareness and educate the people but also to push for policy changes in local governance.

### 3. *Capacity development.*

The NFC of the Philippines has developed and implemented a Training Design on RTAF to orient and educate the multi stakeholders on their rights and the state obligations. The RTAF training design and modules were being used to capacitate NFC members on their rights.

Thus, in order for the public to understand and comprehend the RTAF, workshops and trainings have been conducted participated in by the different marginalized groups or sectors (e.g. peasants, IPs, fisherfolks, urban poor, women, youth), NGO practitioners, the academe and the legislators and government officials from September 2013 to March 2014 in the local communities of Davao, Iligan, Cagayan de Oro, Navotas and Pasig. The various activities resulted in the creation of NFC chapters in Region 3, 10 and NCR.

In March 2014, Meetings and dialogues at the ground level from Luzon to Mindanao were also conducted to consult the basic sectors on how to move forward to push the RTAF Zero Hunger bill defining the RTAF national framework. Lobby work is now being pursued in Congress.

#### *Revisiting the Brazil Experience: The Philippine Team reflections*

The Philippine Team notes the following from the Brazil Exposure Program:

A. Breakthrough factors: The RTAF Law in Brazil is commendable since it is the first in the world to examine the problem of hunger and institutionalize its response to eradicate it. The Brazil's experience is an amazing feat that is a hard act to follow but essential if one is serious in truly obtaining insights on how to implement the RTAF.

B. The convergence of the concerns and demands of the majority of the Brazilian population, particularly of the poor, marginalized and oppressed, and the political will of the Lula administration brought about the institutionalization and the implementation of the right to adequate food (RTAF) through the zero hunger program.

This is very important to grasp if one is to replicate the program in another country with different political situations and/or circumstances.

C. The commitment of civil society, especially people's organizations and non-government organizations, displayed in various forms of sustaining and enhancing people's participation in the governance of food is laudable and inspiring.

D. The monitoring system that accompanies the implementing the Bozo Familia Program is not rights-based because it does not involve the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and rule of law.

E. Uniting factors: The crafting of a new law and the establishment of structures to ensure the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the zero hunger programs by the government, and commitment and the determination of civil society to its food campaign, have

brought the RTAF Program to what it is today. However, further improvements can still be made to address accountability and corruption issues.

F. Reinforcing factors: The establishment of CONSEA and the support for it, the Bolsa Familia, family farms, the school feeding programs, the redress mechanism within the Ministry of Justice and an Ombudsman to address human rights cases and RTAF, among others, give strength to the pursuit of zero hunger. Their continuing operation is reinforcing the political will that binds both duty bearers and claim holders.

G. Expanding factors: The unique Brazilian experience is attracting and inspiring many other governments and civil society movements, particularly those engaged in RTAF and food sovereignty issues. It is important to continue to learn from each other's experience.

Diplomatically, Brazil has shown the benefits of putting stress on civil society and people's participation in governance toward eliminating hunger, reducing poverty, sustainable food production and holistic development.

In return, the engagement of Brazil's government and civil society with other national governments and civil society representatives will open new arenas of international cooperation to eradicate hunger.

H. Perhaps there is a need to make the RTAF fully justiciable at this point and to start an Asian movement for the RTAF to establish RTAF framework laws in Asia.

#### I. On the CONSEA Conference

1. Our visit coincided with a CONSEA meeting. It was very opportune since it allowed us to feel and observe actual people's participation and engagement in governance.
2. To strengthen and consolidate the RTAF network, it is important to provide space for the member organization to share their RTAF experiences and the level of RTAF work that they are doing.
2. It is better to have a whole day dialogue with representatives of government bodies or agencies involved in different aspects of the zero hunger campaign rather than 2-3 hours with entire ministries where majority of the members share only brief contributions.
3. While the warm official reception at Minas is very much appreciated, it would have been more productive for the group to make just a courtesy call on the Mayor and some of the municipal officials and receive a briefing on the municipal program and then spend most of the day engaged in separate dialogues with representatives involved in the Bolsa Familia, family farms, school feeding program and civil society.

4. It would have been good to set up a dialogue with representatives of the indigenous peoples, especially the Quilombos, during a break in a CONSEA Conference.

#### J. Other Learnings:

1. There is a need for the inclusion of the human rights approach in institutionalizing policies and programs (beneficiaries vs. right holders); duty-bearers and not charity program implementors have been clearly emphasized by human rights advocates.
2. There was no significant relationship between agrarian reform and the right to food and nutrition advocacy in the Brazil experience.
3. School Feeding or the direct acquisition from small farmers is a strategic response in the “fight against hunger program.” However, there is lack of a system to regulate the power of agribusiness and the food industry; the human right to food is not integrated into the school curriculum as there is no subject dedicated to the right to food.
4. The violation of a right does not mean it is a criminal act. There is indeed a right that has been violated but it is not necessary to prosecute someone (not necessarily legal). There is a lack of a provision in the law of exacting accountability from duty bearers.
5. The Brazilian government has provided the democratic space for civil society participation in governance through CONSEA, a framework to recommend the needed policy reforms.
6. There is a need by the Brazilian CSOs/mass movements to push for structural reforms to respond to long term solutions to problems of hunger. It is in this context that the mass movements play a significant role.
7. The contents/activities matched with the objectives of the exposure trip, however there were activities that were not concluded, like the activity with the mass movement. The schedule was so tight and hectic.

2.4. What other observations did you make? Please mention anything that may be enlightening for the progress of the project. Provide case stories if any in the annexure. In case that you observed any direct negative outcome, please describe.

#### ***On Lobby Work in The House Of representatives***

Further lobbying with the House Committee on Human Rights is being carried out. This House Committee has already formed a Technical Working Group, to develop the bill further. The schedule of the meeting of this Technical Working Group is being awaited. The National Food Coalition will participate in the meetings of the Technical Working Group as resource persons.

In regard to the Senate, other champions are being actively sought. In particular, efforts to reach out to Senators Aquilino Pimentel III and Grace Poe are underway, through the intervention of the officials of the House Committee on Human Rights. The possibility of transferring the bill from the current Senate Committee on Agriculture, to the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, is also being explored.

Exposing the members of the Philippine Congress, and their staff, particularly the respective Committee Secretaries, to the Brazilian experience, after which the Philippine's own right to adequate food framework bill is patterned, is seen to be of value. Such an exposure trip is currently being organized for early next year, 2015. It may inspire the Congressional officials concerned, to push even harder for the approval of the bill.

***Learnings from the Brazil experience provided the NFC some proposed strategies for the Philippines:***

- a. There is a need for all advocates to study the bill filed in Congress/Senate. The emphasis on the human right to food (land rights; policies that affect food security) clarifies the “nutrition component” of the bill; exposure trips are very important in understanding the RTAF campaign and the CONSEA structure; review the structure of NAPC, which is similar to the CONSEA but not as effective; integrate the human rights approach in NAPC and enlarge its budget.
- b. Organizing the advocacy/campaign in the Philippines
  1. Organizing “champions” in congress;
  2. There will be a framework session on the annual budget for the Philippines by the Appropriations Committee of Congress, and CCT (conditional cash transfer program) is one of the controversial issues that will be discussed. It would be good to push for the prioritization of the RTAF bill expanding the framework of the CCT-Philippines model
  3. Development of the National Food Coalition (NFC) in the RTAF campaign
    - o Conduct policy research on RTAF, highlighting causes of malnutrition especially in the top ten provinces/regions with high rates of malnutrition in the country and developing the basis for the 10 year zero hunger target in the bill
    - o Formulation of policy paper regarding agrarian reform, IP rights, zero hunger and their relation to RTAF; a policy paper on gender dimension on the right to adequate food
    - o Press events on RTAF
    - o Development of web site and use of social networking sites to raise awareness on RTAF
    - o Develop mobilization strategies at critical points of the campaign
    - o Organization strengthening and expansion of NFC

4. Put the “right holders” in the forefront of the campaign
  - o Training of advocates in lobbying work, negotiations and communications
  - o Multi-sectoral approach in legislative engagement (raise issues of marginalized/vulnerable groups and their relation to the right to food) involving especially women and persons with disabilities (PWDs)
  - o Establish networks with allies in the media and the Church (including executive departments who are involved in or are an advocate of, the right to food and development program: DSWD, DA, DAR, etc.)
  - o There should be an alliance building among local governments especially the top ten provinces/ regions with high rate of malnutrition integrating them into the campaign
  - o Initiate creative activities that will spark the interest of legislators and stakeholders (photo exhibits in Congress, poster-making in schools and communities, etc.) that will popularize the Right to Adequate Food campaign; offer ‘tokens’ of appreciation to policy-makers in the form of plates containing our message.

2.5. In case that you observed any direct negative outcome, please describe.

There are no direct negative outcome observed during this period.

There is no direct negative outcome.

2.6. Could any impact (positive or negative) be observed in the wider context of the project that might be related to the project interventions? Do those observed facts contribute to achieving the development goal? Which methods did you use for assessing outcome and impact?

The possibility of the passage of a right to adequate food framework bill, in the not so distant future, cannot be foreclosed. Even then, whether a bill is passed soon or not, a powerful statement is currently being made. With the push of the basic sectors for the approval of the bill, they are able to give a face to the problem of hunger in the Philippines, and the pressure on the government mounts, for it to take appropriate action. The dialogue between the government and civil society, in the process of lobbying for the bill’s adoption, is producing an irreversible socializing effect. In the minds of policy-makers and the people in general, the contours of the right to adequate food are becoming more definite, and, to them, the need to pass a law to end hunger may be becoming clearer and more urgent.

2.7. Which methods did you use for assessing outcome and impact?

Assessment and planning have been done based on the activities undertaken. Activities have been evaluated against the objectives and indicators agreed upon and the Plan of Action developed.

### 3. ACTIVITIES

**Give a summary of the major activities carried out during the reporting period in comparison with those planned. Please follow the logic of the different components. If applicable report on specified activities for men and women respectively. (In case of more than one objective, give the activities separately for each component objective.)**

As indicated above at 2.3 and 2.4, there is already written bill, and Round Table Discussions have been held validating the bill. Champions in Congress for the passage of the bill have been identified. The National Food Coalition, which includes the basic sectors, has been established. It has called for the passage of the bill. The members of the National Food Coalition have undergone training on the rights based approach to governance. They are scheduled to under a lobby workshop, in preparation for a push for the approval of the bill. A primer on the bill has been prepared for the purpose.

### 4. CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION

Did any important events or changes during the reporting period take place within the organisation:

4.1 related to management structure? Yes  No /

If Yes, please describe:

4.2 Related to planning system ? Yes  No /

If Yes, please describe:

4.3 related to staff composition? Yes  No /

If Yes, please describe:

4.4 related to other issues? Yes /  No /

If Yes, please describe:

### 5. CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS

5.1 Are there important changes in the direct political environment since the inception of the project?

5.2 Yes  No /

Remarks:.

5.3 Are there important changes in the direct social environment since the inception of the project?

Yes  No /

Remarks:

5.4 Are there important changes in the direct natural environment since the inception of the project?

Yes /  No /

Remarks:

5.5 Do those changes have implications for the relevance of the project?

Yes  , No

Remarks: Not applicable

5.6 Do those changes have implications for the project's development goal?

Yes /  , No

Remarks: Not applicable

5.7 Do those changes have implications for the project's objective?

Yes  , No

Remarks: Not applicable

5.8 Is the underlying problem analysis of the project still valid?

Yes  , No

Remarks:

The hunger problem in the Philippines still persist.

*In case you consider a change in the project's objective, this needs an approval by BfdW beforehand.*

## 6. CONCLUSIONS FOR THE FUTURE WORK

6.1 Based on your experience, do you see a need for changing the planned activities in order to achieve your project objective? Yes  , No /

If Yes, why?

6.2 If necessary, please update the project planning: Not applicable

6.3 In case of need for consultancy: In what area?

6.4 What are the lessons learned? Please, refer to gender equality issues also.

Public statements have been made on pressing development issues, and these have been compiled, to help guide development initiatives, and local advocacy work of people's organizations from peasants, indigenous peoples, urban poor, farm workers and fisher folks and civil society networks. Capability building workshops, popularizing a human rights framework, have also thus far been held in Manila and in Mindanao, to develop leaders and negotiators, from among partners, as well as equip them with skills for issue analysis and action planning, in pushing for policy changes, claiming government services, and advocating for the right to

adequate food. A lobby workshop is currently being organized for September 2014, aimed at developing skills for lobbying the passage of the right to adequate food bill by the Philippine Congress. New partnerships have been forged, including those with sectoral groups, and legislators and legislative staff members.

## **7. FOR FINAL REPORT ONLY**

- 7.1 Please comment whether a long-term impact can be observed
- 7.2. What is your assessment on the relevance of the project from today's perspective?
- 7.3. To what extent are the measures sufficient and practicable to ensure the sustainability of the outcome you envisaged at the planning stage?