

PROJECT REPORTING FORM

Financial Support

GENERAL REMARKS

For each project¹ 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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1.8 Website:	
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:	April to September 2014
1.13 Date of the Report:	March 2015
1.14 Author of the Report:	Aurea Miclat-Teves and Atty. Ricardo Sunga

¹ 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"> • A written bill on the NFP • Round Table Discussion validating the Bill on NFP • Identify a champion in Congress for the passage of the bill.
2. Consolidation of the NFC	Strengthened coalition on RTAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People-Initiated call for a national food framework • Establishment of local and national alliances that will dialogue, lobby and push for the National Food Framework.
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"> • 25% of the NFC members have been trained on the rights based approach to governance. • Publication of RTAF brochure and the bill.

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.

A National Food Coalition was established. A right to adequate food framework bill was drafted. Workshops were held validating the bill. Champions in Congress for the passage of the bill were identified. They would serve as authors and sponsors of the bill. Among the sectoral groups, alliances were formed in Luzon and in Mindanao. Lobbying for the passage of the bill started. The members of the National Food Coalition underwent training on the rights based approach to governance, as well as a lobby workshop. Copies of the bill and a primer on the bill were made and distributed as lobby materials. More than 25% of the members of the National Food Coalition were trained on the rights based approach to governance.

Indicators	
<p>1. (a) A written bill on the NFP</p>	<p>In order to write the bill, a review of the Philippine Legal Framework was conducted first Afterwhich, working committee who will draft the bill was formed in consultation and participation of CSOs and POs who suffer the hunger the most.</p> <p>The NFC has formed a working group, in consultation and participation of civil society groups and peoples organizations all over the Philippines, to draft the Right to Adequate Food Framework Act.</p> <p>The RtAF framework bill as drafted by the NFC was filed separately as House Bill No. 3795 at the House of Representatives and as Senate Bill No. 2137 at the Senate - with the strong support of NFC members, particularly representatives of the sectors that suffer most. The House and Senate bills were referred to the House Committee on Human Rights (CHR) and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, respectively.</p> <p>The draft bill adopts a rights-based approach and provides a comprehensive framework that will harmonize provisions of laws related to RtAF and also: (a) clarify the scope and content of the right to adequate food; (b) establish standards for compliance; (c) cite principles that will guide the process of realizing the right; and (d) penalize violations of the right to adequate food. The draft bill is founded on the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law – the PANTHER principles. The bill aims to achieve zero hunger in 10 years by increasing the area devoted to food production to 50% of all prime agricultural land in every region.</p> <p>There are several salient provisions of the bill. Section 3 defines the RtAF while Section 10 targets achieving Zero Hunger in ten years and increasing the area devoted to food production to 50%</p>

	<p>of all prime agricultural lands in every region. Section 4 stipulates that the RtAF shall be realized progressively and Section 6 provides for freedom from hunger, whereby every person suffering from hunger or malnutrition, or at risk of suffering from these, would be entitled to a minimum amount of food. There should also be regular, reliable and timely delivery of the minimum amount of food as stipulated in Section 15. All proposed government actions, plans and projects, including any development plan, will take into account the RtAF and will undergo objective impact assessments prior to their adoption and implementation in accordance with Section 11. Section 26 directs the harmonization of existing policies concerning food. The proposed law will create a Commission on the RtAF with an Inter-Agency Council (Sections 13–14). An Integrated Monitoring System in all government agencies at all levels will be established (Section 10). Criminal, civil and administrative penalties will be imposed on violators of the RtAF law (Sections 22–23).</p> <p>The proper implementation of the proposed Food Framework Law will make a major impact on poverty reduction by directly addressing hunger and extreme poverty in the country.</p>
(b) Round Table Discussion	<p>RTD on the Discussion of the Philippine Legal Framework Governing the RTAF was conducted.</p> <p>Meetings and consultations with the multi-stakeholders all over the country from Luzon to Mindanao to discuss the content of the bill have been done.</p> <p>A series of validation sessions with the NFC members on the bill were held in Zambales and Bataan. These were attended by different sectors including peasant organizations, women’s groups and IPs. Validation was continued during meetings and training sessions to get feedback on the provisions of the bill and the people’s reactions.</p>
(c) Identify champions in Congress for the passage of the bill	<p>The Zero Hunger Bill has been introduced to the Philippine Congress by Congressmen Ibarra Gutierrez of the party list AKBAYAN, Congressmen Walden Bello also of AKBAYAN, Congressmen Arlene Bag-ao of the lone district of Dinagat Islands and Congressmen Jose Belmonte of the 6th District of Quezon City.</p> <p>At the Philippine Senate, the coalition is discussing championship of the Bill with Senator Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. and</p>

	<p>Senator Grace Poe who are chair and vice-chair, respectively, of the Senate Committees on Justice and Human Rights.</p> <p>The first House Committee hearing on the bill was held on 27 May 2014 and the second hearing this February 17, 2015. More than twenty members of Congress have endorsed the bill at that time (specify the date, e.g. January 2015). The representatives of government line agencies also indicated support while expressing some reservations about several sections of the bill. The Senate committee in charge of the bill has yet to schedule a hearing.</p>
2.(a) People-Initiated call for a national food framework act	<p>Peoples initiated call for a national food framework include establishing strong NFC campaign machinery, communication lines with the secretariats of the two Congressional committees handling the bills. Lobby work with members of the House and Senate committees is being strengthened while committee hearings are ongoing. The NFC is networking with supporters from civil society organizations and also identifying allies within local governments.</p>
(b) Establishment of local and national alliances that will dialogue, lobby and push for the National Food Framework.	<p>The NFC has taken crucial steps in creating a nationwide constituency to push for the adoption of a national food policy with the full and active participation of all stakeholders, particularly those who are most vulnerable to hunger.</p> <p>The NFC is preparing the ground for a broad campaign to support the RtAF. It has found “champions” in Congress who will push for the passing of the RtAF bill. There is also ongoing research on RtAF. A broad public information campaign has been launched through press events to promote studies on the RtAF and encourage public interest and discussions on RtAF. The NFC has formed a “lobby group” that attend Congressional hearings, appear in television programs, and participate in educating the congressmen that can help in public forums and debates on the RtAF.</p>
3. (a) 25% of NFC members have been trained on RBA to governance	<p>The rights holders, particularly farmers, indigenous groups and the urban poor, are at the forefront of the campaign. To empower them, training on the human rights-based approach to food issues and workshops on lobbying methods and negotiations are being conducted.</p> <p>As mentioned, RBA trainings have been conducted for NFC members in different areas of the country: Quezon City (56 participants), Navotas (30 pax), Pasig (25 pax), Bataan (25 pax),</p>

	Nueva Ecija (30 pax), Bulacan (30 pax), Zambales (35 pax), Cagayan de Oro (50 pax) and Davao (15 pax). Total number of participants were 296. These came from various NGOs and organized groups of peasants, women, fisherfolks, IPs and urban poor, representing about 25% of NFC membership.
(b) Publication of RTAF brochure and bill	A copy of House Bill No. 3795 and a brochure/primer on the bill have been published and distributed as lobby materials.

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.

Lobbying with the House Committee on Human Rights was carried out. This House Committee formed a Technical Working Group, to develop the bill further. In regard to the Senate, other champions were actively sought. In the Senate, efforts to reach out to Senators Aquilino Pimentel III and Grace Poe were made, through the intervention of the officials of the House Committee on Human Rights, and other channels. The possibility of transferring the bill from the current Senate Committee on Agriculture, to the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, where the bill might move more, was also 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 was patterned, was seen to be of value. Such an exposure trip was explored and considered for the year 2015. It might inspire the Congressional officials concerned, to push even harder for the approval of the bill.

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

There are no direct negative outcome observed during this period.

There does not appear to be any 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 project made the possibility of the passage of a right to adequate food framework bill, a real one. It also had a socializing effect. It put hunger and the right to adequate food a public up front and center in public discussions in Congress and elsewhere. In the minds of policy-makers and the people in general, the contours of the right to adequate food might be becoming more definite, and, to them, the need to pass a law to end hunger could be becoming clearer and more urgent.

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

The activities undertaken were evaluated against the objectives and indicators agreed upon.

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.)

1. Human rights-based approach to the right to training in Cagasan De Oro, Mindanao (1-4 April 2014)

On 1-4 April 2014, the National Food Coalition conducted a training workshop on a human rights-based approach to the right to adequate food in Cagayan De Oro City. Max De Mesa facilitated the discussion, which included human rights principles, and their application to the right to adequate food, and their relation to the zero-hunger bill. Ria Miclat-Teves and Bombi Sunga provided some additional inputs. The participants were representatives of indigenous peoples, peasants, urban poor, women, youth and elderly, from Mindanao.

2. Human rights-based approach to the right to training in in Claret, Queon City, Metro Manila, Luzon (22-24 April 2014)

On 22-24 April 2014, the National Food Coalition conducted a parallel training workshop on a human rights-based approach to the right to adequate food in Claret Seminary, Quezon City. Cookie Diokno facilitated the discussion, which likewise included human rights principles, and their application to the right to adequate food, and their relation to the zero-hunger bill. Ria Miclat-Teves and Bombi Sunga provided some additional inputs. The participants were representatives of indigenous peoples, peasants, urban poor, women, youth and elderly, from Luzon.

3. Assessment, analysis and development of strategic intervention for the right to adequate food bill (also becoming known as the 'zero hunger bill') in Tagaytay City (14-15 May 2014)

On 14-15 May 2014, Cookie Diokno facilitated an assessment analysis and development of strategic intervention for the zero-hunger bill in Tagaytay City. Ria Miclat-Teves, Ric Reyes, Rose Trajano, Nymia Simbulan and Bombi Sunga took part in this analysis and intervention. The outcome of this meeting included proposed amendments to further improve the bill, and an identification of provisions of the bill that were negotiable, and those that were not.

4. Committee on Human Rights Hearing in Congress (May 27)

On 27 May 2014, the Committee on Human Rights of the Philippine House of Representatives held its first hearing on the zero-hunger bill. Ria Miclat-Teves, Max De Mesa, Nymia Simbulan and Ric Reyes serves as resource persons. A leader of an indigenous people's group also spoke at the hearing, in support of the zero-hunger bill. The Committee formed a Technical Working Group, headed by Representative Karlo Nograles, to refine the bill.

5. Lobby Workshop in Claret, Quezon City (25-27 September 2014)

On 25-27 September 2014, the National Food Coalition conducted a lobby workshop to train potential lobbyists who will push for the adoption by the Philippine Congress of a zero-hunger bill. Cookie Diokno facilitated the workshop in Claret Seminary, Quezon City. Ria Miclat-Teves gave the opening remarks. Bombi Sunga made a presentation on hunger in the Philippines, and explained the reasons why the bill should be passed. Cookie Diokno discussed the zero-hunger bill, provision by provision, and gave an exercise to test the familiarity of the participants with the bill. Fely Parcon, Committee Secretary of the Committee on Human Rights of the Philippine House of Representatives, gave a presentation on the steps in the passage of a bill. Cookie Diokno followed through with a presentation and exercise on lobby strategies, and facilitated the development of a lobby plan. Max De Mesa, who served as a resident expert, gave the closing remarks. The participants were leaders of indigenous peoples, peasants, urban poor, women, youth and elderly.

6. Monthly meetings of the National Food Coalition steering committee and lobby work in Congress

From April to September 2014, the National Food Coalition Steering Committee met on a monthly basis, to discuss lobby work in Congress. Their meetings included those held with bill sponsor, Representative Ibarra Gutierrez III, Chair of the House Committee on Human Rights, Representative Guillermo Romarate Jr., and House Committee on Human Rights Secretary Fely Parcon. The outcome of these meetings included a study trip being organized for legislators to visit Brazil in 2015 for an opportunity to experience first-hand its success story with a similar zero-hunger bill.

7. Identifying champions in the Senate

The National Food Coalition endeavored to look for new sponsors for the zero-hunger bill in the Senate. With the reported poor health of the original sponsor in the Senate, Senator Miriam Defensor-Santiago, it became necessary to find additional sponsors in the upper chamber of the Philippine Congress, the Senate. Through the officials of the House Committee on Human Rights among other channels, the National Food Coalition reached out to its counterparts, who are the officials of the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, specifically Chair Senator Aquilino Pimentel III, and Vice Chair Senator Grace Poe. The staff of Senator Pimentel already started communicating with the National Food Coalition in this regard.

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?

5.4 Yes No /

Remarks:

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

Yes / No

Remarks:

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

Yes , No

Remarks: Not applicable

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

Yes / , No

Remarks: Not applicable

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

Yes , No

Remarks: Not applicable

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

Yes , No

Remarks:

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

The National Food Coalition learned and grew stronger as it immersed itself in the campaign for the right to adequate food framework bill. Luzon and Mindanao alliances were instrumental in building support for the bill. Capability-building workshops, popularizing a human rights framework, were held in Luzon and in Mindanao, to develop leaders and negotiators, from among partners, as well as to 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 was also held, aimed at developing skills for lobbying the passage of the right to adequate food bill by the Philippine Congress. A lot of creativity was demonstrated at these workshops generating a range of ideas from the sectoral leaders themselves for the lobby effort.

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?