

Early Warning System on Food and Nutrition Security (FNS-EWS)

Description

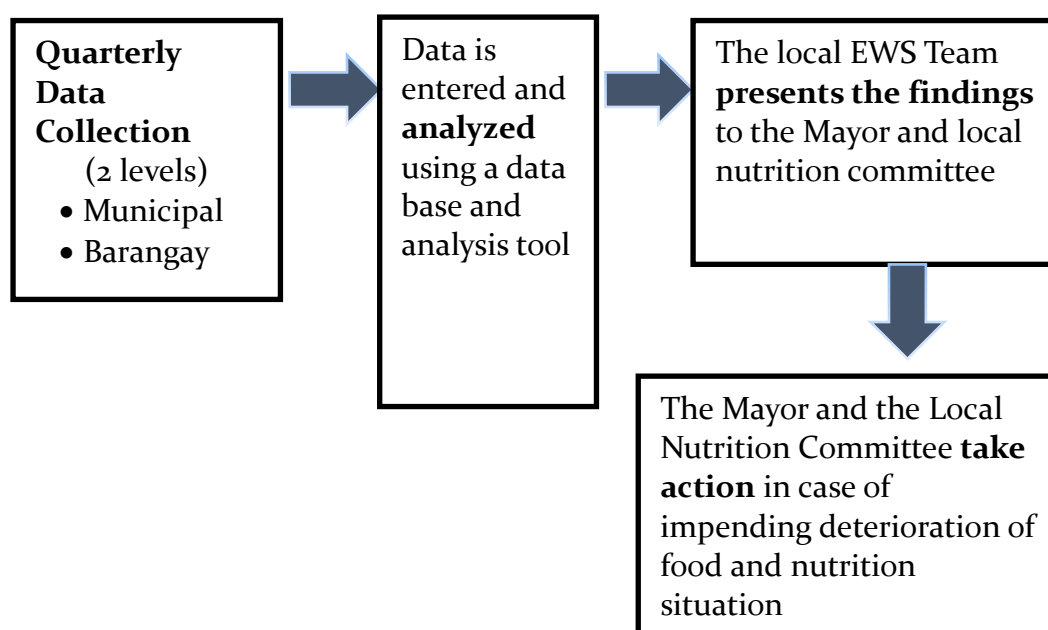
A city or municipal-based nutrition surveillance system for detecting, at an early stage, an impending deterioration of food security situation based on agreed food and nutrition-related indicators and corresponding cut-offs or trigger levels.

The system aims to provide information to decision-makers and members of the local nutrition committee on:

- a. Trends on the food and nutrition situation
- b. Causes and associated factors of food and nutrition insecurity
- c. Possible interventions to respond to identified issues and concerns

The Early Warning System involves several steps: organization of the city/municipal EWS team, selection of sentinel barangays, training of EWS team, data collection and analysis, dissemination of results, response delivery and monitoring.

The key actions, e.g. data collection, analysis and action, are summarized in the flow chart below.



Data collected by the city or municipality are identified depending on what the EWS team agree as the most common factors affecting the:

- a) physical availability of food
- b) economic and physical access to food
- c) food utilization
- d) stability of food supply in the area

Food insecurity is said to be present at various levels when data suggests there is:

- a) limited or uncertain availability of foods or
- b) inability to acquire or consume food of adequate quality or quantity of food in socially acceptable ways

(W.S. Wolfe and E.A. Frongilio, *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* Vol. 22, NO. 1, 2001)

Beneficiary

City or Municipal Government Units

Indicators

- a. Physical availability of food: rainfall, production of rice, commonly consumed vegetables; livestock, poultry and fish
- b. Economic and physical to food: price of selected basic food commodities – rice (regular milled), fish (galunggong and milk fish), vegetables (ampalaya, eggplant, squash), brown sugar, and cooking oil; household experience of food shortage and consumption of diverse diet
- c. Food Utilization: nutritional status using the indices weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height
- d. Stability of food supply: adverse weather condition, hazards

Existing Areas using the EWS Model

- 2010 Region 5: Ragay, Camarines Sur
(NNC and FAO under the MDGF Joint Programme
entitled, “Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for
Children 0-24 months old in the Philippines”)
- 2012 Region 5: municipalities of Cabusao, Calabanga, Canaman,
Minalabac, Sipocot in Camarines Sur
(NNC, UNICEF and FAO under the Maternal and Young Child
Nutrition Strategy in Asia)
- 2013 CAR: Atok, Benguet
ARMM: Upi, Maguindanao
(Funded by World Food Programme and DSWD)
- 2014 NNC initiated the establishment of the EWS in 10
cities/municipalities:
R1: Tagudin, Ilocos Sur
R2: City of Ilagan, Isabela
R3: Botolan, Zambales
R4B: Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro
R7: Buenavista, Bohol
R9: Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte
R10: Ozamiz City
R11: Panabo City
R12: T’boli, South Cotabato
CARAGA: San Agustin, Surigao del Sur
- 2015 Region 6: 5 municipalities each from Antique and Aklan
(FAO, UNICEF and NNC)
- NNC Funded (9 municipalities)
R1: Sta. Maria, Ilocos Norte
R4A: Catanauan, Quezon
NCR: Navotas City
R7: Carmen, Cebu
R8: Gandara, Samar
R9: Diplahan, Zamboanga Sibugay
R10: Bonifacio, Misamis Occidental
R11: Panukan, Compostela Valley
CARAGA: San Francisco, Agusan del Sur