




# Policy Coherence Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security

Experts' View

Jennifer Marie S. Amparo,  Aileen R. de Juras,   
Alma Katrina Blesilda M. Gonzales,  Niña Rose P. Robles,  
and Allysa Mae P. Gargarino



Food Security Program

# Policy Coherence Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security

Experts' View

*Jennifer Marie S. Amparo, Aileen R. de Juras,  
Alma Katrina Blesilda M. Gonzales, Niña Rose P. Robles,  
and Allysa Mae P. Gargarino*



# UP CIDS DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

2026-06

UP CIDS Discussion Paper Series is published by the

**University of the Philippines  
Center for Integrative and Development Studies**

Lower Ground Floor, Ang Bahay ng Alumni  
Magsaysay Avenue, University of the Philippines  
Diliman, Quezon City 1101

Telephone: (02) 8981-8500 loc. 4266 to 4268 / (02) 8426-0955

Email: [cidspublications@up.edu.ph](mailto:cidspublications@up.edu.ph)

Website: [cids.up.edu.ph](http://cids.up.edu.ph)



[cids.up.edu.ph](http://cids.up.edu.ph)

**Copyright © 2026  
by the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies**

The views and opinions expressed in this discussion paper are those of the author/s and neither reflect nor represent those of the University of the Philippines or the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies. No copies can be made in part or in whole without prior written permission from the authors/editors and the publisher.

**ISSN 2619-7448 (Print)  
ISSN 2619-7456 (Online)**

## **Cover Image Credit**

Photos taken by the UP CIDS Food Security Program

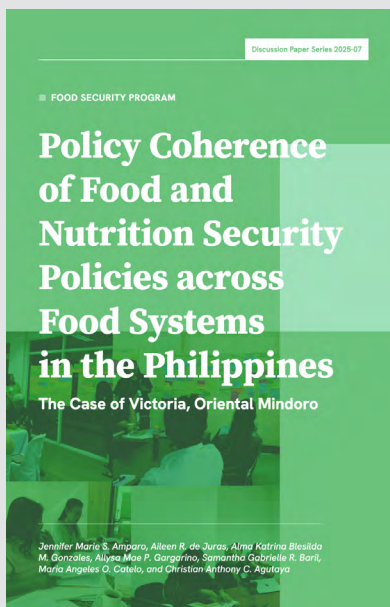
# Table of Contents

<b>Key Highlights</b>	1
<b>Abstract</b>	2
<b>Introduction</b>	3
<b>Methodology</b>	4
Background on Delphi and e-Delphi surveys	4
Description of the Study e-Delphi survey	5
<b>Results</b>	15
<b>Conclusion</b>	28
<b>Policy Recommendations</b>	29
<b>References</b>	33
<b>Appendix</b>	37



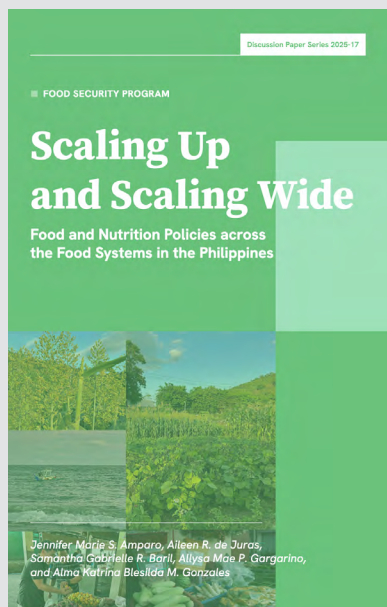
## Download related policy papers for FREE

[cids.up.edu.ph/collection-database](https://cids.up.edu.ph/collection-database)



### DISCUSSION PAPER

Policy Coherence of Food and Nutrition Security Policies across Food Systems in the Philippines: The Case of Victoria, Oriental Mindoro



### DISCUSSION PAPER

Scaling Up and Scaling Wide: Food and Nutrition Policies across the Food Systems in the Philippines

# Policy Coherence Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security

## Experts' View<sup>1</sup>

*Jennifer Marie S. Amparo<sup>2</sup>, Aileen R. de Juras<sup>3</sup>,  
Alma Katrina Blesilda M. Gonzales<sup>4</sup>, Niña Rose P. Robles<sup>4</sup>,  
and Allysa Mae P. Gargarino<sup>4</sup>*

- 1 This discussion paper is part of the research project. “Developing Policy Coherence Impact Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security (Phase 2) PCI2FNS” which is a component project of the UP CIDS-supported Program on Food Security.
- 2 Jennifer Marie S. Amparo (jsamparo@up.edu.ph) is a Professor and Dean of the UPLB College of Human Ecology and a Project Leader of the UP-CIDS Food Security Program.
- 3 Aileen R. de Juras (ardejuras@up.edu.ph) works as an Associate Professor at the Institute of Human Nutrition and Food, UPLB College of Human Ecology and is a Research Fellow for the UP-CIDS Food Security Program.
- 4 Alma Katrina Blesilda M. Gonzales (amgonzales4@up.edu.ph) is a Senior Office Assistant, while Allysa Mae P. Gargarino (apgargarino@up.edu.ph) and Niña Rose P. Robles (nprobes1@up.edu.ph) work as Junior Office Assistants for the UP-CIDS Food Security Program.

# Key Highlights

- The study attempted to address gaps in empirical research and tools that could be utilized to assess policy coherence for food and nutrition security (FNS).
- The study utilized a two-round e-Delphi study of 19 FNS experts from different sectors to prioritize critical indicators for policy coherence adapted from the UNEP Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Indicator (17.14.1).
- Experts showed strong consensus across six domains, including financing, cross-sector coordination, multi-level governance, institutional mechanisms, sustainability, and participatory processes.
- Experts demonstrated strong consensus on the relevance and impact of the adapted indicator framework on policy coherence for FNS. Qualitative feedback emphasized the need to strengthen compliance, consistency, contextualization, and concept clarifications.
- The updated impact indicator framework of policy coherence for FNS provides an evidence-based tool to assess and strengthen integrated and inclusive FNS policies in the Philippines.

# Abstract

Food and nutrition security (FNS) continues to be a critical global wicked problem, and it is especially true in the Philippines. This challenge is exacerbated by fragmented programs as well as policy incoherence which could lend development initiatives ineffective. While policy coherence is an emerging concept in food and nutrition security (FNS) research and policy, there remains to be limited empirical studies as well as policy assessment tools to measure and evaluate it. This study contributes to addressing this gap by developing a policy coherence indicator framework for food and nutrition security.

The study is part of the project Developing Policy Coherence Impact Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security (Phase 2), funded by UP CIDS. We adapted and modified the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Composite Indicator 17.14.1 Domains for FNS. A two-round e-Delphi survey was conducted from July to December 2025, preceded by pretesting through a regional workshop in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and e-Delphi pretesting. A total of 19 experts from government, academe, civil society, and development institutions participated in the final e-Delphi study. Each indicator and sub-indicators were assessed based on relevance, feasibility, measurability, comparability, and potential impact.

Across all six indicator domains, experts expressed high levels of agreement and also consensus from financial resources, inter-department and cross-sectoral coordination, consultation and coordination across government levels, institutional mechanisms, sustainability, and participatory processes. The study demonstrated strong consensus on the relevance and impact of the adapted indicator framework on policy coherence for FNS. Qualitative feedback emphasized the compliance and consistency, contextualization, and concept clarifications. Some of the comments for indicator or sub-indicator refinements are on feasibility/consistency, availability/measurability and comparability.

Overall, this study contributed to the development of an empirically grounded indicator framework that can support institutions in assessing policy coherence for food and nutrition security. The indicator framework could offer a practical foundation and tool to further advance an integrated, inclusive and impactful food and nutrition policies in the Philippines.

## Introduction

Food and nutrition insecurity continues to be a critical global wicked problem. Based on the 2025 State of Food Security and Nutrition, achievements have been made to address global hunger and achieve nutrition outcomes (FAO 2025). However, the gains and progress remain modest and uneven, and the report argued that we are still not on track to meet the 2030 targets on nutrition outcomes (FAO 2025). This is also reflected in the Philippine context, where nutrition outcomes, particularly the triple burden issues, are uneven across regions (NNC 2023). One of the inhibiting factors to achieve nutrition outcomes highlighted in the 2025 report is the persistently high prices for nutritious foods. This manifests that promoting food and nutrition security is not only at the consumption level, but also requires addressing food production, distribution, as well as access dimensions. This requires a systemic and whole-of-society approach. Increasingly, the literature emphasizes that fragmented programs as well as policy incoherence could render development initiatives ineffective (Thow et al. 2018; de Wee and Jakoet-Salie 2025; Osei-Amponsah et al. 2024). In our 2024 study “Examining Policy Coherence of Food and Nutrition Security along the Food Systems in the Philippines,” under the Food and Nutrition Security Program of UP CIDS, most of the Philippine LGUs’ FNS policies are adopted from a national policy or international commitments. However, there was limited horizontal coherence across the food system phases and tended to focus more on production (Amparo et al. 2025).

Policy coherence is a critical component for effective actions for FNS, given its complex and intersectoral nature. Policy coherence is defined as the “existence or promotion of mutually reinforcing policies or objectives and the related governance synergies this produces” (Nilsson et al. 2012). Within nutrition and food system research, policy coherence is an emerging concept yet remains to be undermeasured or formally assessed. Nevertheless, there are two indicator frameworks recently launched to be used to assess policy coherence. These are UNEP’s Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Composite Indicator 17.14.1 Domains and GAIN’s Food Systems Policy Coherence Diagnostic Tool.

This discussion paper will discuss a component of our 2025 research on “Developing Policy Coherence Impact Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security (Phase 2)”. It aims to contribute to the development of a localized policy coherence indicator framework. We envision that this could be utilized in assessing, planning, and formulating mechanisms to promote policy coherence and integration for improved food and nutrition security outcomes.

# Methodology

## *Background on Delphi and e-Delphi surveys*

The Delphi method is widely used in nutrition, health, and development research as an iterative and systematic approach to elicit expert judgement on themes and issues that are complex and have limited empirical evidence. It is used to “systematically structure a group communication process among experts” (Beiderbeck et al. 2021, 14). The method was originally used for forecasting and now has evolved and is being applied as a research method for consensus building on indicators, development priorities, and promoting cross-cultural understanding (Drumm and Moriarty 2022; Lee and Di Ruggiero 2022). Two key features of the Delphi survey method are being iterative and promoting anonymity (Antonelli et al. 2022). These are critical to minimize “undue influence” from certain personalities and groupthink (Antonelli et al. 2022, 2).

Several modifications are also implemented in the use of the Delphi method. For instance, with the advent of modern communication technologies such as emails and the internet, e-Delphi survey techniques are now being utilized. Lee and Di Ruggiero (2022, 4) define an e-Delphi survey as “a group facilitation technique that seeks to obtain consensus of expert opinions on a specific topic through the use of structured questionnaires sent electronically to participants.” Some of the applications of e-Delphi survey in nutrition research includes for forecasting food innovations (Zickafoose et al. 2022), indicators and tools development (Chaplin et al. 2025; Jakstas et al. 2025; Jakstas et al. 2024), and services evaluation (Barnette et al. 2025).

Some of the benefits of using online platforms for the Delphi survey include broader participation, research cost effectiveness, and increased engagement of experts from different geographical regions (Lee and Di Ruggiero 2022). However, studies also expressed some limitations of the Delphi and e-Delphi survey methods. These include limited opportunities for clarification about the survey, respondent fatigue, and response attrition across rounds (Cuhls 2023; Olsen et al. 2021; Spranger et al. 2022).

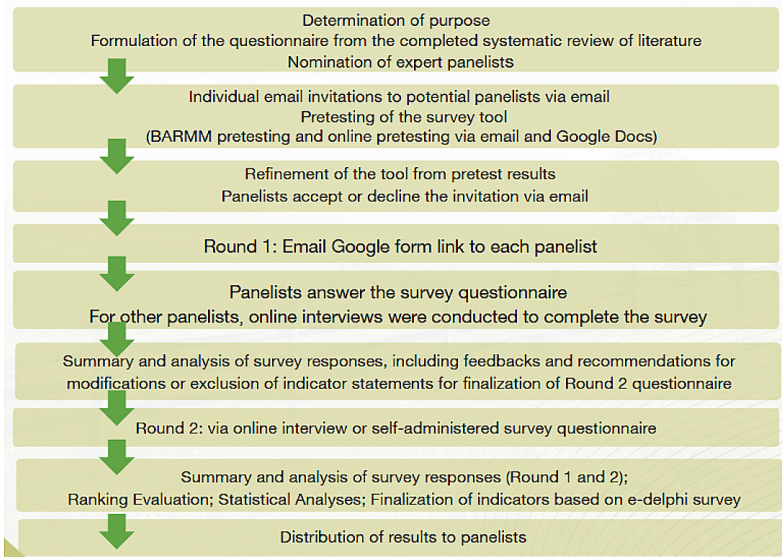
Based on reviewed studies and articles, experts and Delphi survey participants were selected using purposive or criterion-based sampling. This ensures representation of different sectors, various field experts who reflect the multidisciplinary of food and nutrition policy research (Drumm and Moriarty 2022; Antonelli et al. 2022). Several studies highlighted the critical

role of balancing both theoretical and methodological experts from the academe and practitioners, including policy professionals, to ensure that both concept and praxis are reflected in the Delphi survey responses (Lee and Di Ruggerio 2022; Drumm and Moriarty 2022; Diamond et al. 2014). Lee and Di Ruggerio (2022) argued for the value of diverse epistemic perspectives in complex policy environments such as food and nutrition security.

Most of the reviewed studies implemented two to three rounds of the Delphi survey. The first round is commonly utilized to identify initial agreements and refine indicators. While the second round aims to validate and rank indicators or themes. Consensus thresholds varied across studies. Commonly used criteria include percentage agreement, median or mean scores, or stability of responses across rounds (Antonelli et al. 2022; Beiderbeck et al. 2021; Shang 2023; Cuhls 2023; Olsen et al. 2021).

### *Description of the Study e-Delphi survey*

This section will describe the e-Delphi survey conducted in our study. The e-Delphi survey was conducted from July to December 2025. Figure 1 below depicts the detailed steps undertaken in the conduct of the Delphi survey in this study. The study methodology will be discussed in four sections: pre-survey preparations, pretesting, Round 1 e-Delphi survey, and Round 2.



**Figure 1.** e-Delphi survey methodology used in this study

## Pre-survey Preparations

The pre-survey preparations included the development of the survey questionnaire, selection of pretesting and survey respondents, as well as methods for survey results analysis. Based on the systematic review done by the authors on policy coherence indicator frameworks for FNS, the authors utilized the UNEP Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Composite Indicators 17.14.1 Domains (UNEP 2024) as the base framework for the e-Delphi survey. At the time the e-Delphi survey was being conceptualized, the UNEP indicator framework was the readily available and comprehensive framework for policy coherence that could be adapted for food and nutrition security. The indicator framework has eight domains and 33 sub-indicators. The statements were slightly reworded to accommodate the local context of the Philippines as well as apply it in food and nutrition security. See annex A for the different iterations of the indicator and sub-indicators based on the UNEP policy coherence framework.

The e-Delphi survey (internet approach) was utilized to reach out to experts from various parts of the country and region. We adopted the Frewer et al. (2011) method of selecting experts from a list of potential candidates, drawn from personal contacts and publicly available lists in academic institutions, think tanks, policy agencies, businesses, and food and nutrition research and policies. See annex B for the list of institutional affiliations of the e-Delphi survey expert participants. The inclusion criteria for the expert selection in the pretesting as well as survey rounds include:

- scope of expertise (national/regional), with preference given to experts covering broader FNS issues and areas;
- seniority, with preference given to senior experts, where “senior” was defined as professional experience exceeding 5–10 years or beginning with their first postgraduate or postdoctoral job; and
- qualitative assessment of the expert’s publication record and the institutional affiliation.

## Pretesting

Pretesting of the survey tool was conducted in two parts: a face-to-face workshop with the Bangsamoro Food Security Task Force (BFSTF) members and representatives, and an online survey utilizing the Google document platform.

The workshop to pretest and refine the survey tool was held on 31 July 2025 in the Bangsamoro Government Center, Cotabato City, Maguindanao del Norte. The workshop participants were BFSTF ministry heads, members, representatives, including civil society organizations (CSOs). They were given copies of the printed questionnaire to facilitate the pretesting workshop. Each indicator and sub-indicators (Table 1 below) were described and reviewed based on the initial evaluation criteria:

1. Relevance—Indicator is applicable/useful
2. Feasibility/Consistency—Indicator can give complete information
3. Availability/Measurability—Indicator data is available or can be quantified
4. Comparability—Indicator allows temporal and spatial comparability
5. Adaptability—Indicator is adaptable according to the level of analysis (national, regional, or local)
6. Impact—Indicator describes change or difference, whether positive or negative, and intentional or unintentional

The indicators, including the sub-indicators, were described during the workshop. The facilitators were the two Co-Project Leaders, while the Research Assistants served as documenters. The BFSTF members were each given the options to: (1) include the indicator/sub-indicators as written; (2) include the indicator/sub-indicators, with modifications; or (3) exclude the indicator/sub-indicators. The results, including the recommendations of the workshop participants, are detailed in annex C.

**Table 1. Policy coherence indicators included in the pretest survey workshop adopted from UNEP Indicators 17.14.1**

Indicator/Theme	Sub-indicators
1. Institutionalized political commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Set timelines for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. A dedicated budget</li> <li>c. Defined roles and responsibilities</li> <li>d. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting</li> <li>e. Explicit consideration of international commitments</li> </ul>
2. Long-term considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations</li> <li>b. Presence of other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation (e.g., auditing mechanisms)</li> <li>c. Presence of mechanisms for the regular appraisal of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are addressed over time</li> <li>d. Impact assessment mechanisms that take into account the intergenerational effects of major infrastructure development (not limited to environmental perspective)</li> </ul>
3. Inter-department and sectoral coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The presence of a mandate to make decisions regarding trade-offs and other unintended impacts is present</li> <li>b. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other central national government entity, responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism</li> <li>c. Representation and coordination at both the political/strategic level and the technical level to ensure that there is political commitment, that it is translated into action, and that there is alignment between the two levels</li> <li>d. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent bodies)</li> </ul>
4. Participatory processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle, i.e., not only during policy development, but also during the implementation, evaluation, and revision stages</li> <li>b. Institutions are required to disclose their rationale for taking or not taking into account input from the implementation of proposed FNS interventions</li> </ul>

Indicator/Theme	Sub-indicators
	<p>c. Presence of an accountability mechanism that allows public intervention, such as petitioning and subsequent review of policies related to FNS</p>
<p>5. Food and nutrition security policy integration, assessment of policy effects, and linkages</p>	<p>a. The application of the FNS plan or program at all levels of government, from the national level to the local level</p> <p>b. An indicator framework related to the implementation of proposed FNS policies or plans that tracks progress of the food systems and nutrition security, and the implementation of mitigation measures</p> <p>c. A full cost–benefit analysis of the impact of policies across all sectors is conducted as part of ex-ante assessments related to new policies or plans</p> <p>d. The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimize synergies included in policymaking and planning</p> <p>e. Consideration of international spillover, such as the cross-border impact</p>
<p>6. Consultation and coordination across government levels</p>	<p>a. Consultation and coordination mechanisms for the systematic collection of input from regional and local government entities and the consideration of their priorities in national policy, strategy formulation and planning processes, and for the integration of national priorities into regional and local policies, plans, and programs</p> <p>b. Contractual or other institutional arrangements for regular formal exchange between the national and other levels of government for systematic consultation, collaboration, and the alignment of efforts</p> <p>c. Mechanisms to enhance substantive coherence, such as policy or planning and budgeting templates or checklists that require demonstration of alignment between policies at the local, regional, and national levels before validation and budget allocation</p> <p>d. Planning-cycle time frames that facilitate the alignment of national, regional, and local government units’ plans or systems that allow for the regular review of plans, policies, regulations, and programs to facilitate such alignment.</p>
<p>7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence</p>	<p>a. Requirement that aspects of policy coherence for FNS are integrated into the reporting done by government entities to the public</p>

Indicator/Theme	Sub-indicators
	b. Existence and use of tools and information management systems that facilitate the availability, accessibility, and comparability of centralized and harmonized data on food and nutrition security
8. Financial resources and tools	a. A mechanism to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with national policies and the priorities of both donors and recipients

This was followed by the online pretesting Delphi survey, which was conducted from 7 to 14 August 2025, after integrating the recommendations during the workshop. Some of the indicators and sub-indicators were modified and shortened to improve the clarity and effectiveness of the survey tool.

The online pretesting respondents were asked to assess each indicator and sub-indicator based on the six evaluation criteria. The respondents stated their level of agreement per criteria using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree to 4 = Strongly Agree). The pretest respondents were also asked if they would recommend the indicator and sub-indicator to be “included,” “not to include,” or “include but with modifications.” The respondents were also encouraged to recommend modifications in the indicator statements. Annex D illustrates the results of the pretesting of the e-Delphi survey. There were two major sets of modifications to the survey tool based on the pretesting results. First, the indicators were reduced to six from eight indicators, and some sub-indicators were merged or deleted—from 28 sub-indicators to 20 sub-indicators (see table 2 below). Second, the evaluation criteria were reduced from six to five. Specifically, “adaptability” was dropped in the e-Delphi survey since it also relates to “comparability” based on the pretest. The definition of each evaluation criteria were also clarified as described below:

1. Relevance means the indicator effectively captures significant aspects of the issue under assessment.
2. Feasibility/consistency pertains to how easily an indicator can be used and whether it gives steady, clear, and complete results in different situations.
3. Availability/measurability assesses if dependable data for the indicator can be obtained, accessed, and measured.

4. Comparability relates to the indicator’s ability to enable meaningful comparisons across time, geographical areas (national, regional, local), and sectors.
5. Impact refers to the indicator’s ability to capture observable changes or outcomes—whether positive or negative, direct or indirect, intended or unintended—that result from a policy or intervention.

Some of the general recommendations to improve the e-Delphi survey instrument include: consolidating or merging of some of the indicators, shortening the survey length, and giving the option to either do a self-administered survey or via interview.

**Table 2. Policy coherence for FNS indicators and sub-indicators based on the pretest and used in the e-Delphi survey**

	<b>Pretest</b>	<b>Round 1 &amp; 2</b>
<b>Indicator 1</b>	Institutionalization of Political Commitment through a national law, strategy, or other official document endorsed by the government (5 sub-indicators)	Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security (6 sub-indicators)
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Long Term Considerations (4 sub-indicators)	Long Term Considerations (3 sub-indicators)
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination (3 sub-indicators)	Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination (3 sub-indicators)
<b>Indicator 4</b>	Participatory Processes (3 sub-indicators)	Participatory Processes (2 sub-indicators)
<b>Indicator 5</b>	Food and Nutrition Security Policy Integration, Assessment of Policy Effects, and Linkages (5 sub-indicators)	Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels (4 sub-indicators)
<b>Indicator 6</b>	Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels (4 sub-indicators)	Financial Resources and Investment Programming (2 sub-indicators)
<b>Indicator 7</b>	Monitoring, Learning, Accountability, and Reporting for Policy Coherence (2 sub-indicators)	

	<b>Pretest</b>	<b>Round 1 &amp; 2</b>
<b>Indicator 8</b>	Financial Resources and Investment Programming (2 sub-indicators)	
<b>Total Indicators</b>	8 indicator categories 28 sub-indicators	6 indicator categories 20 sub-indicators

## Conduct of the e-Delphi survey

Invitation letters to participate in the e-Delphi survey were sent to identified FNS experts on 18 August 2025, including a reply form to accept or decline the invitation. Initially, there were 35 FNS experts identified from various institutions. Round 1 of the e-Delphi Survey was launched on 4 September 2025 and collected responses until 26 October 2025. In the case of two FNS experts, online survey interviews were conducted to gather their responses, as requested. During the online survey interview, one person led the interview while a Project Assistant encoded the answers in the Google form. The two respondents were provided with copies of their encoded responses for validation.

For the second round of the e-Delphi survey, the research team conducted a High-Level Multisectoral Forum and Workshop on 27 October 2025 via Zoom and was streamed live via the UPLB College of Human Ecology Facebook page. In this forum, we presented the initial research findings from the systematic review as well as Round 1 of the e-Delphi survey. In addition, we invited two plenary speakers, Dr. Lawrence Haddad [Executive Director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)] and Hon. Zohria Bansil-Guro (Mayor, Matanog, Maguindanao del Norte). The former presented “Diagnosing Policy Coherence for Food System Toolkit” developed by GAIN, while the latter shared the case of Matanog, Maguindanao del Norte in applying policy coherence for food and nutrition security in their area. The seminar was open to the public, but the workshop was dedicated to the Round 1 expert panelists.

Prior to the workshop, the experts were provided with a revised copy of the survey form that reflects the comments and recommendations from Round 1. Only modifications to the statements were made on the indicator and sub-indicator statements. During this workshop, the experts were able to clarify some questions and provide direct feedback on their comments on the indicators and themes. Most of the Round 1 expert panelists who attended

answered the survey questions while being presented and discussed during the workshop. Some decided to respond after the workshop and submitted it online. Simultaneously, the online link for Round 2 of the survey was shared with the FNS experts who were not able to participate in the forum and workshop. Round 2 of the e-Delphi survey was able to receive responses until 16 December 2025.

## Profile of Experts

There were a total of 28 food and nutrition security experts who were engaged in the e-Delphi survey from the pretesting stage to the two rounds of survey. For the online pretesting, most of the respondents (66.67 percent) were from the academe (see table 3). This is due to the availability as well as direct contact of the authors with these experts. In Rounds 1 and 2, the survey respondents are now represented across the different sectors: government (31.58 percent, 29.41 percent), academe (36.84 percent, 35.39 percent), and nongovernment organizations (26.32 percent, 29.41 percent). Although the research team reached out to commercial/private/industry representatives, there were only limited responses from this sector. The institutional affiliations of the e-Delphi survey respondents are listed in annex B. The response rate in Round 2 is higher (89 percent).

**Table 3. e-Delphi panel composition, survey completion, and response rates**

<b>Sectors, Survey Numbers, and Response Rates</b>	<b>Online Pretest</b>	<b>Round 1</b>	<b>Round 2</b>
Government panelists	1 (11.11%)	6 (31.58%)	5 (29.41%)
Academic panelists	6 (66.67%)	7 (36.84%)	6 (35.39%)
Nongovernmental panelists	1 (11.11%)	5 (26.32%)	5 (29.41%)
Commercial/Private panelists	1 (11.11%)	1 (5.26%)	1 (5.88%)
Surveys delivered	10	35	19
Survey completed	9	19	17
Response rate	90%	54%	89%

Figure 2 below illustrates the profile of the pretesting survey respondents. The respondents came from various disciplines relating to food and nutrition security, specifically in agriculture and food science, nutrition and health, public policy and governance, as well as food and nutrition policy. Most of the pretest respondents also have 20–30 years of experience.

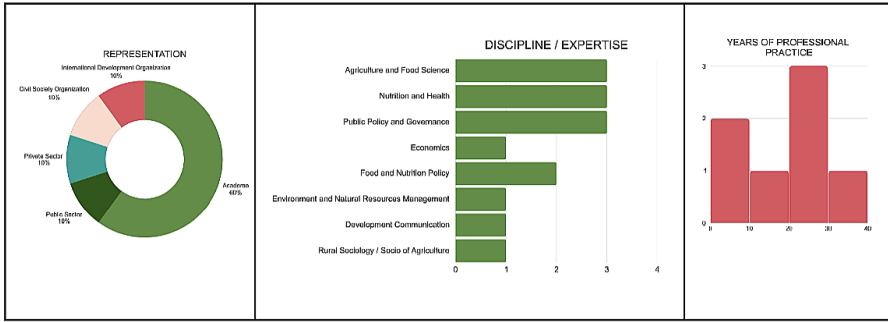


Figure 2. Socio-demographics of survey pretest respondents (n = 9)

Figure 3 below shows that in the Round 1 and 2 of the e-Delphi survey, most of the respondents have 21–30 years of professional experience, as well as coming from the public sector and academe. The experts come from various disciplines and expertise where most of them specialize on nutrition and health, food and nutrition policy, agriculture, and food science.

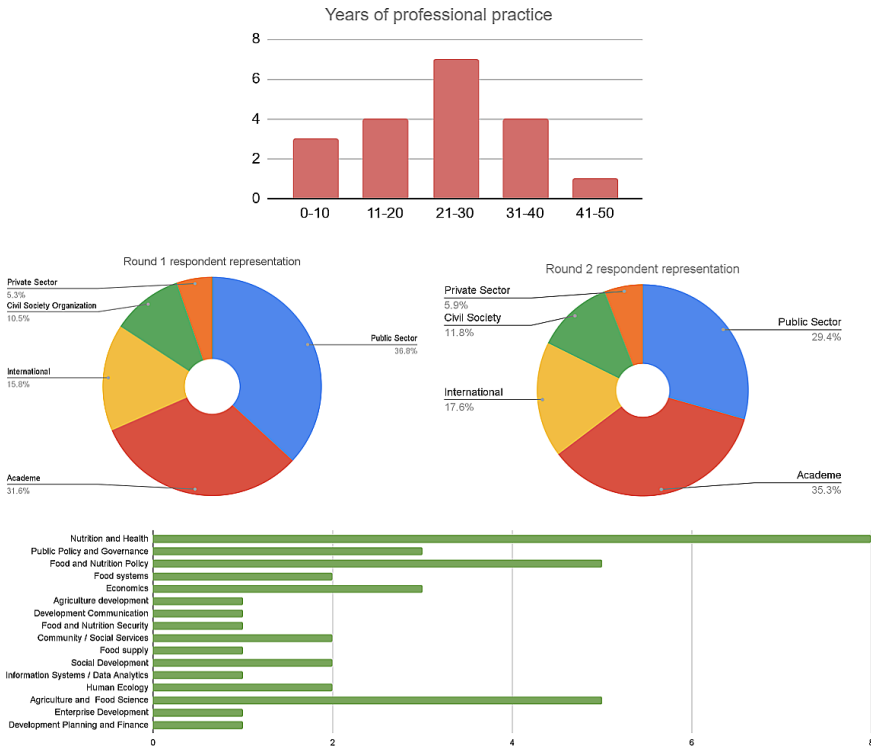


Figure 3. Socio-demographics of survey pretest respondents (R1 n=19; R2 n=17)

## Survey Results Analysis

The mean scores and standard deviations (SD) for each indicator and sub-indicators were computed to identify the level of agreement of the experts on each indicator statement. With the median of the Likert scale at 2.50, the interquartile range of the scale was used to determine the degree of agreement among expert responses. The scale below (table 4) was used to describe the level of agreement per indicator based on the mean score.

**Table 4. Description of Levels of Agreement based on the Mean Score range**

Likert Scale	Range	Degree
1	1.00–1.75	Strongly Disagree
2	1.76–2.51	Disagree
3	2.52–3.26	Agree
4	3.27–4.00	Strongly Agree

## Results

Table 5 presents the consolidated mean and standard deviation across the different indicators assessed by the experts who participated in the two rounds of the e-Delphi survey. Across the six indicators, there is a high level of agreement (strongly agree), with an average of 3.64 to 3.68 (4 being the highest). The indicator themes on “Financial Resources” received a slightly higher level of agreement, with an average of 3.68. This is followed by Indicator 3 “Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination” and Indicator 5 “Consultation and Coordination across Government Levels”, with a consolidated average of 3.67 after two e-Delphi rounds. Indicator 4 “Participatory processes” received the slightly lowest consolidated mean of 3.64. The standard deviation values (0.47 to 0.58) show a low variability across the responses of the experts in the six indicators. The lowest variability is in “Financial Resources” (0.47), while the highest variability is observed in the indicator “Participatory Processes” (0.58).

**Table 5. Overall Mean and Standard Deviation for the Policy Coherence for FNS Indicators Based on the e-Delphi Survey**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Consolidated Mean</b>	<b>Qualitative Response</b>	<b>Overall SD (R1 and R2)</b>
Indicator 6 Financial Resources	3.68	Strongly Agree	0.47
Indicator 3 Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination	3.67	Strongly Agree	0.54
Indicator 5 Consultation and Coordination across Government Levels	3.67	Strongly Agree	0.51
Indicator 1 Institutional Mechanisms	3.66	Strongly Agree	0.54
Indicator 2 Long-term Consideration or Sustainability	3.66	Strongly Agree	0.53
Indicator 4 Participatory Processes	3.64	Strongly Agree	0.58

Table 6 depicts the mean and standard deviation scores of the indicator and sub-indicator statements based on the responses of the experts from Round 1 and Round 2 of the e-Delphi survey. All indicators and sub-indicators received a qualitative score of “Strongly Agree” with the e-Delphi survey experts after two rounds. The specific scores and responses across the evaluation criteria in the different indicators and sub-indicators could be referred to in annexes E (Round 1) and F (Round 2), respectively. The next section will discuss the scores across all sub-indicators after two rounds of the e-Delphi survey.

For sub-indicators 1A to 1F, the overall mean ranges from 3.49 to 3.80, indicating a high level of agreement in the inclusion of the sub-indicators under Indicator 1 “Institutional Mechanisms.” The highest mean (3.80) is for sub-indicator 1B, “A dedicated budget should be allocated for establishing and strengthening mechanisms that advance policy coherence”. On the other hand, the lowest mean (3.49) is for sub-indicator 1F, “The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance”. One expert shared that there is a need to contextualize food and nutrition security policies and plans, and they should reflect local needs. The overall standard deviation ranges from 0.36 to 0.54, indicating a higher level of agreement across the respondents. The lowest variability is also observed in sub-indicator 1B “Dedicated budget” (0.36), while sub-indicator 1C “Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government” has the highest variability (0.54) under Indicator 1.

For sub-indicators 2A to 2C under the indicator “Long-term Consideration,” the overall mean ranges from 3.56 to 3.68, while the standard deviation ranges from 0.51 to 0.58. Sub-indicator 2A, “Presence of a leading government agency or committee for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans”, has the highest mean (3.68) and the lowest standard deviation (0.51) across the three sub-indicators. The highest variability across the sub-indicators is in sub-indicator 2B “Presence of regulatory or policy impact assessment over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects” with a standard deviation of 0.58.

Indicator 3, “Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination”, has 3 sub-indicators. The sub-indicators obtained a mean score of 3.65 to 3.72, corresponding to a “Strongly agree” qualitative rating. However, sub-indicator 3B “Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned” has a low standard deviation (0.55) across the three sub-indicators. One expert expressed a suggestion to modify this sub-indicator to “Effective coordination between political and technical levels is essential to translate political commitment into concrete action and maintain coherence from policy to implementation”. The expert further shared that “flexibility at the municipal level should be built in, enabling local actors to adapt interventions based on their specific contexts, capacities, and resources, while incorporating mitigation measures to address potential adverse impacts.” Also, another expert suggested that this be excluded due to concerns about the indicators’ feasibility/consistency and availability/measurability. Another recommendation received by the team was the modification of the sub-indicator 3C statement to “The mandate should promote alignment and mainstreaming of internal and external policies across government institutions. This involves integrating shared objectives into the performance indicators and monitoring systems of concerned ministries, departments, and their attached agencies to ensure coherence and accountability”.

For sub-indicators 4A and 4B, the means are 3.58 and 3.66, respectively. The standard deviation of sub-indicator 4A is 0.61 compared to 0.54 for sub-indicator 4B. During Round 1 of the e-Delphi survey, one of the experts shared that sub-indicator 4A is not an indicator but a process that should be considered for policy coherence.

Indicator 5, “Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels”, has four sub-indicators. The mean ranges from 3.56 to 3.73, with the sub-indicator 5A “Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes” having the highest mean of 3.73, across the four sub-indicators. Sub-indicator 5D, “Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs”, has the highest standard deviation (0.58) and slightly higher variability.

Both sub-indicators 6A and 6B under Indicator 6 on “Financial Resources and Investment Programming” have a qualitative mean score of “Strongly Agree,” with a consolidated mean of 3.73 and 3.70, respectively. Both also have a high level of agreement across the experts with sub-indicator 6A, “A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients,” having a standard deviation of 0.47 and sub-indicator 6B, “A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to food and nutrition security”, having a standard deviation of 0.50.

**Table 6. Mean and Standard Deviation Results for the Policy Coherence for FNS Indicators and Sub-indicators Based on the e-Delphi survey**



Indicators	Round 1 Mean	R1 SD	Round 2 Mean	R2 SD	Overall Mean	Overall SD	Degree
<b>INDICATOR 1</b> Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security	3.60	0.59	3.71	0.49	3.66	0.54	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 1A</b> Presence of a set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives	3.71	0.50	3.63	0.49	3.67	0.50	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 1B</b> A dedicated budget should be allocated for establishing and strengthening mechanisms that advance policy coherence	3.80	0.40	3.79	0.32	3.80	0.36	Strongly Agree

Indicators	Round 1 Mean	R1 SD	Round 2 Mean	R2 SD	Overall Mean	Overall SD	Degree
<b>Sub-Indicator 1C</b> Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government	3.57	0.60	3.68	0.48	3.63	0.54	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 1D</b> Presence of an indicator framework to track progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas	3.75	0.40	3.67	0.51	3.71	0.46	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 1E</b> A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting on policy coherence through improved access to centralized and harmonized food and nutrition security (FNS) data	3.73	0.40	3.61	0.52	3.67	0.46	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 1F</b> The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance	3.48	0.50	3.50	0.52	3.49	0.51	Strongly Agree
<b>INDICATOR 2</b> Long Term Considerations	3.72	0.50	3.60	0.56	3.66	0.53	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 2A</b> Presence of a leading government agency or committee for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans	3.70	0.50	3.66	0.51	3.68	0.51	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 2B</b> Presence of regulatory or policy impact assessment over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects	3.61	0.60	3.59	0.56	3.60	0.58	Strongly Agree

Indicators	Round 1 Mean	R1 SD	Round 2 Mean	R2 SD	Overall Mean	Overall SD	Degree
<b>Sub-Indicator 2C</b> Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings)	3.49	0.60	3.62	0.49	3.56	0.55	Strongly Agree
<b>INDICATOR 3</b> Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination	3.61	0.60	3.72	0.47	3.67	0.54	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 3A</b> A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism	3.70	0.50	3.73	0.45	3.72	0.48	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 3B</b> Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned	3.61	0.60	3.68	0.49	3.65	0.55	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 3C</b> A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/Department	3.59	0.60	3.74	0.48	3.67	0.54	Strongly Agree
<b>INDICATOR 4</b> Participatory Processes	3.58	0.60	3.69	0.55	3.64	0.58	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 4A</b> Consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, evaluation, and revision stages, to promote inclusive and effective outcomes	3.56	0.60	3.59	0.62	3.58	0.61	Strongly Agree

Indicators	Round 1 Mean	R1 SD	Round 2 Mean	R2 SD	Overall Mean	Overall SD	Degree
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 4B</b> Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security</p>	3.71	0.50	3.61	0.58	3.66	0.54	Strongly Agree
<p><b>INDICATOR 5</b> Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels</p>	3.64	0.50	3.69	0.51	3.67	0.51	Strongly Agree
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5A</b> Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes</p>	3.85	0.30	3.61	0.52	3.73	0.41	Strongly Agree
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5B</b> Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, and alignment of efforts</p>	3.50	0.60	3.61	0.49	3.56	0.55	Strongly Agree
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5C</b> Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval</p>	3.59	0.50	3.74	0.47	3.67	0.49	Strongly Agree
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5D</b> Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs</p>	3.54	0.60	3.67	0.56	3.61	0.58	Strongly Agree

Indicators	Round 1 Mean	R1 SD	Round 2 Mean	R2 SD	Overall Mean	Overall SD	Degree
<b>INDICATOR 6</b> Financial Resources and Investment Programming	3.70	0.40	3.66	0.53	3.68	0.47	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 6A</b> A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients	3.67	0.50	3.78	0.44	3.73	0.47	Strongly Agree
<b>Sub-Indicator 6B</b> A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to food and nutrition security	3.71	0.50	3.68	0.49	3.70	0.50	Strongly Agree

The experts also made specific recommendations to further refine and improve the Policy Coherence for Food and Nutrition Security indicators and sub-indicators. These recommendations fall under three themes: consistency and compliance, contextualization, and concept clarification.

### Consistency and Compliance

Experts expressed support for promoting the consistent application of policy coherence to promote food and nutrition security. Nevertheless, they also put forward that support mechanisms for policy and action coherence be in place. As one expert shared:

The proposed indicators are theoretically sound and hold significant potential to enhance governance in the country—provided they are effectively implemented. One area, which I hope would be explored further, is how to embed mechanisms within the indicators to ensure consistent implementation and compliance across various government agencies at different administrative levels. This could make them more useful in addressing not only coherence but the achievement of food security and nutrition in the country.

### Contextualization

Some of the experts emphasized the critical need to contextualize the indicator framework. This is to reflect local governance realities as well as local capacities and needs. One expert shared:

While the indicators are based on global standards, it would be helpful to contextualize them by incorporating locally relevant concepts—such as community- or barangay-based consultations and the role of civil society organizations or people's organizations. This would help ensure the indicators resonate more deeply with the Philippine governance landscape.

Another expert reminded the research team that subnational levels of engagement should be integrated into the indicator framework. The expert suggested to “revisit the use of national and subnational or national, regional, local. I like subnational because it is shorter and can be captured down to barangay level”.

### Concept Clarification

We argued in our earlier paper reviewing how FNS is conceptualized that “food and nutrition security definition integrates the dimensions of when and until when it exists (at all times), for whom (all people, all individuals), what food (sufficient, safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food), for what (active, healthy, and happy life)” (Amparo et al. 2025, 6). One expert suggested broadening the policy coherence indicator framework to cover Food Systems. The expert shared:

After some reflection, it's clear that we should broaden our focus on FNS to food systems policy coherence. FNS is a central outcome, but several important intermediate outcomes, such as healthy diets, health, resilience, also contribute to it and are often more explicitly reflected in existing policies in the Philippines than FNS itself. But these dimensions are not fully captured within the current definition of FNS. Applying a food systems policy coherence tool would enable us to integrate these broader outcomes and more accurately reflect the full range of goals we aim to achieve beyond FNS. For instance, could a policy that primarily promotes healthy diets score highly on FNS indicators, even if its contributions to nutrition security are indirect?

Table 7 below indicates the response trends between Round 1 and 2 of the e-Delphi survey. There are generally four patterns with regards the response trends:

- A. Increased level of agreement to include, as well as a higher level of consensus across the experts (Green highlights);

- B. Increased level of agreement to include yet reduced level of consensus (Yellow highlights);
- C. Reduced level of agreement to include and increased level of consensus (Blue highlights); and,
- D. Reduced level of agreement and reduced level of consensus among the experts (pink highlights).

There are 12 indicators and sub-indicators (1, 1C, 2C, 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 5B, 5C, 5D, 6A) that fall under Pattern A, which is an increased level of agreement to include in the indicator framework, as well as a higher level of consensus among the experts. These statements will be retained in the consolidated and refined policy coherence indicator framework.

For Pattern B, which is an increased level of agreement to include a yet reduced level of consensus, four indicators reflect this (1F, 4A, 5, and 5A). These indicators and sub-indicators will be included in the framework. However, there is a need to reflect on the feasibility/consistency as well as availability/measurability of these sub-indicators.

There are also 4 indicators and sub-indicators that reflect Pattern C, that is, a reduced level of agreement to include and an increased level of consensus. These sub-indicators include 1A, 1B, 2B, and 6B. The criteria with the lowest mean and higher standard deviation in these sub-indicators are in comparability, availability/measurability, and feasibility/consistency. These sub-indicators refer to having a timeline, a dedicated budget, the conduct of impact assessments, and budget tagging. An expert stated that the timeline and budget should focus on achieving food and nutrition security outcomes, rather than on policy coherence itself or on how various departments, government levels, and sectors collaborate to achieve these outcomes. During the pretesting with the BFSTF, one representative shared that the budget for food and nutrition should have a specific percentage allocation similar to GAD and DRRM. This will help ensure that a specific portion of the budget is allocated to food and nutrition initiatives.

Lastly, a total of six indicators fall under Pattern D—that is, a reduced level of agreement to include in the framework, yet have a reduced level of consensus among experts. These indicators and sub-indicators include 1D, 1E, 2, 2A, 4B and 6. The criteria with the lowest level of mean are in terms of feasibility/

consistency, comparability, and availability/measurability. During the online workshop, some experts noted that for sub-indicators 1D and 1E—which refer to the presence of an indicator framework and the establishment of reporting mechanisms—the implementation processes and the adoption of these frameworks and checklists should also be reviewed. Indicator 2 and sub-indicator 2A refer to the presence of a coordinating committee or agency to coordinate and monitor policy coherence for FNS. One expert recommended that the coordinating body be placed under the Office of the President, rather than within a single government department, to ensure it has the authority and credibility needed for effective coordination. Sub-indicator 4B refers to civil society and citizen’s organizations to have a platform for petitioning for better FNS. One of the experts expressed that legitimate as well as recognized CSOs should be considered. Also, present mechanisms for community engagement in local nutrition councils should be maximized.

It should be noted that higher levels of agreement to include the specific indicator and sub-indicators are under the criteria “relevance” and “impact.” This illustrates the critical need for these indicators to ensure policy coherence to promote food and nutrition security.

**Table 7. Response Trends Between Round 1 and 2 of the e-Delphi Survey (Based on the Mean and Standard Deviation of Scores)**

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>INDICATOR 1</b> Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security	increase	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 1A</b> Presence of a set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives	decrease	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 1B</b> A dedicated budget should be allocated for establishing and strengthening mechanisms that advance policy coherence	decrease	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 1C</b> Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government	increase	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 1D</b> Presence of an indicator framework to track progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas	decrease	increase

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Mean	Standard Deviation
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1E</b> A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting on policy coherence through improved access to centralized and harmonized food and nutrition security (FNS) data</p>	decrease	increase
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1F</b> The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance</p>	increase	increase
<p><b>INDICATOR 2</b> Long Term Considerations</p>	decrease	increase
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 2A</b> Presence of a leading government agency or committee for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans</p>	decrease	increase
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 2B</b> Presence of regulatory or policy impact assessment over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects</p>	decrease	decrease
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 2C</b> Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings)</p>	increase	decrease
<p><b>INDICATOR 3</b> Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination</p>	increase	decrease
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 3A</b> A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism</p>	increase	decrease
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 3B</b> Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned</p>	increase	decrease
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 3C</b> A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/Department</p>	increase	decrease

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>INDICATOR 4</b> Participatory Processes	increase	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 4A</b> Consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, evaluation, and revision stages, to promote inclusive and effective outcomes	increase	increase
<b>Sub-Indicator 4B</b> Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security	decrease	increase
<b>INDICATOR 5</b> Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels	increase	increase
<b>Sub-Indicator 5A</b> Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes	increase	increase
<b>Sub-Indicator 5B</b> Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, and alignment of efforts	increase	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 5C</b> Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval	increase	decrease
<b>Sub-Indicator 5D</b> Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs	increase	decrease
<b>INDICATOR 6</b> Financial Resources and Investment Programming	decrease	increase
<b>Sub-Indicator 6A</b> A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients	increase	decrease

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 6B</b> A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to food and nutrition security	decrease	decrease

## Conclusion

This study contributed to the policy research literature on policy coherence for food and nutrition security by assessing the relevance, feasibility, comparability, and impact of an indicator framework adapted from the UNEP Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Composite Indicators 17.14.1 Domains through a rigorous two-round e-Delphi survey process. The study drew on food and nutrition experts' insights from government, academe, civil society, and development institutions. The e-Delphi survey was conducted from July to December 2025, which included two sets of pretesting to refine the tool that will be deployed with the selected FNS experts.

Across all six indicator domains, experts expressed high levels of agreement from financial resources, inter-department and cross-sectoral coordination, consultation and coordination across government levels, institutional mechanisms, sustainability, and participatory processes. The study demonstrated strong consensus on the relevance and impact of the adapted indicator framework on policy coherence for FNS. Although all indicators and sub-indicators scored high in level of agreement and consensus in terms of relevance and impact to policy coherence for FNS, most of the experts' comments to revise or rethink some of the indicator statements refer to the feasibility/consistency, availability/measurability, and comparability. The specific suggestions of the FNS experts who participated in the two rounds of e-Delphi revolved around consistency and compliance, contextualization, and concept clarification. The results reveal potential gaps and challenges in the implementation of policy coherence and measuring it, as identified by the FNS experts. These findings suggest that developing an indicator framework to assess policy coherence for FNS also requires institutional capacity, clear mandates, and adaptive learning mechanisms. In addition, the study reinforces the value of contextualizing and being sensitive to local governance mechanisms in policy coherence. The study strengthens the view that policy coherence for FNS requires working on a broader food systems perspective and across different governance scales from the barangay to global FNS commitments and initiatives.

Overall, this study contributed to the development of an empirically grounded indicator framework that can support institutions in assessing policy coherence for food and nutrition security. The study expands our earlier policy research work on policy coherence for FNS by offering a structured indicator framework on ensuring policy coherence across sectors and levels of government. The indicator framework could offer a practical foundation and tool to further advance an integrated, inclusive, and impactful food and nutrition policies in the Philippines.

## Policy Recommendations

Based on the results of the e-Delphi survey and the synthesis of FNS experts' feedback, the following policy recommendations are proposed to advance policy coherence for food and nutrition security in the Philippines.

The study presents below the revised policy coherence for the FNS indicator framework (see table 8), which could be further expounded in later studies and applications as a checklist or self-assessment tool. Although there are other toolkits now available, such as the GAIN's Food Systems Policy Coherence toolkit as well as the UNEP's Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Composite Indicators 17.14.1, this indicator framework focuses on food and nutrition security, as well as integrating the governance context of the Philippine setting.

**Table 8. Policy Coherence for Food and Nutrition Security Indicator Framework**

<b>Indicator/Sub-indicator</b>
<p><b>INDICATOR 1</b> Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1A</b> Presence of a set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of <b>FNS outcomes</b></p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1B</b> A dedicated budget or <b>incentive</b> should be allocated for establishing and strengthening mechanisms that advance policy coherence for FNS outcomes</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1C</b> Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government</p>

<b>Indicator/Sub-indicator</b>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1D</b>  <b>Presence and accessibility</b> of consolidated FNS data indicators to track progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1E</b>  A mechanism for regular reporting on FNS policies and how it promotes vertical (government levels - local to national and even contribution to global commitments) and horizontal coherence (across the food system phases)</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 1F</b>  The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance</p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 2</b>  Long Term Considerations</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 2A</b>  Presence of a leading government agency or committee (<b>with authority above departments/agencies</b>) for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 2B</b>  Presence of regulatory mechanisms for projects to report on <b>social, economic, and environmental impacts of policies or legislation, including safeguards and mitigations to reduce negative risks</b></p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 2C</b>  Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings)</p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 3</b>  Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 3A</b>  A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 3B</b>  Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 3C</b>  A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/Department</p>

<b>Indicator/Sub-indicator</b>
<p><b>INDICATOR 4</b> Participatory Processes</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 4A</b> Consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, evaluation, and revision stages, to promote inclusive and effective outcomes</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 4B</b> Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables <b>recognized or accredited</b> community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security</p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 5</b> Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5A</b> Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5B</b> Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, and alignment of efforts</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5C</b> Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 5D</b> Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs</p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 6</b> Financial Resources and Investment Programming</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 6A</b> A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients</p>
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 6B</b> A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to food and nutrition security <b>(expanding on the budget tagging being done for nutrition, GAD, and DRRM)</b></p>

Note: texts in bold are the updates made in indicator statements

This proposed policy coherence for the FNS indicator framework could be further refined by:

1. Testing in various local government units and different governance levels (barangay, city/municipality, province, region, national agencies) to help in the standardization, improve robustness of the tool, and review the ease-of-use of the tool.
2. Expand the indicator and sub-indicators to include guide questions to help in the assessment of policy coherence for FNS per indicator and sub-indicator.
3. Scoring mechanisms could also be integrated in the next study phase to promote standardization and utility of the indicator framework.

In addition, continuous advocacy as well as capacity building on the concept, application, and evaluation of policy coherence impacts on FNS should be integrated to ensure that the merits and benefits of policy coherence are realized.

## References

- Amparo, Jennifer Marie, Aileen R. de Juras, Alma Katrina Blesilda M. Gonzales, Allysa Mae P. Gargarino, Samantha Gabrielle R. Baril, Maria Angeles O. Catelo, and Christian Anthony C. Agutaya. 2025. *Policy Coherence of Food and Nutrition Security Policies across Food Systems in the Philippines: The Case of Victoria, Oriental Mindoro*. Discussion Paper 2025-07. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies. Accessed 15 February 2025. [https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Policy-Coherence-of-Food-and-Nutrition-Security-Policies-across-Food-Systems-in-the-Philippines\\_The-Case-of-Victoria-Oriental-Mindoro-2-1.pdf](https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Policy-Coherence-of-Food-and-Nutrition-Security-Policies-across-Food-Systems-in-the-Philippines_The-Case-of-Victoria-Oriental-Mindoro-2-1.pdf).
- Amparo, Jennifer Marie, Aileen R. de Juras, Samantha Gabrielle R. Baril, Allysa Mae P. Gargarino, and Alma Katrina Blesilda M. Gonzales. 2025. *Scaling Up and Scaling Wide. Food and Nutrition Policies across the Food Systems in the Philippines*. Discussion Paper 2025-17. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies. Accessed 15 February 2025. [https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Scaling-Up-and-Scaling-Wide\\_Food-and-Nutrition-Policies-across-the-Food-Systems-in-the-Philippines.pdf](https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Scaling-Up-and-Scaling-Wide_Food-and-Nutrition-Policies-across-the-Food-Systems-in-the-Philippines.pdf). Accessed on February 15, 2025.
- Antonelli, Marta, Linda Basile, Francesca Gagliardi, and Pierangelo Isernia. 2022. The Future of the Mediterranean Agri-food Systems: Trends and Perspectives from a Delphi Survey.” *Land Use Policy* 120 (106263). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2022.106263>.
- Beiderbeck, Daniel, Nicolas Frevel, Heiko A. von der Gracht, Sascha L. Schmidt, and Vera M. Schweitzer. 2021. “Preparing, Conducting, and Analyzing Delphi Surveys: Cross-disciplinary Practices, New Directions, and Advancements.” *MethodsX* 8 (101401). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2021.101401>.
- Barnett, Amandine, Ingrid J. Hickman, Katrina L. Campbell, and Jaimon T. Kelly. 2025. “Translating Digital Health Services for Nutrition Care Management of Chronic Conditions in Outpatient Settings: A Multi-stakeholder e-Delphi Study.” *Nutrition & Dietetics* 82 (2): 231–43. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1747-0080.12927>.
- Chaplin, Alice, Lara Prohens, Janna Wordsworth, Antònia Obrador-Hevia, Monica Guillot, Ignacio Ricci-Cabello, Dora Romaguera, and Albert Sesé. 2025. “Identifying the Key Components of a Diet and Lifestyle Screener for

- People Living with and Beyond Cancer: An e-Delphi Study.” *BMJ Open* 15 (8): e097084. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2024-097084>.
- Cuhls, Kerstin. 2023. “The Delphi Method: An Introduction.” In *Delphi Methods in the Social and Health Sciences: Concepts, Applications and Case Studies*, 3–27. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden.
- Davila, Federico, Robert Dyball, and Jennifer Marie Amparo. 2018. “Transdisciplinary Research for Food and Nutrition Security: Examining Research-Policy Understandings in Southeast Asia.” *Environmental Development* 28: 67–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2018.10.001>.
- de Wee, Guswin and Amina Jakoet-Salie. 2025. “Policy Integration for Overcoming Fragmented Government Action in South Africa: The Case of the National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security.” *Politics & Policy* 53 (1): e70018. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.70018>.
- Diamond, I.R., Grant, R.C., Feldman, B.M., Pencharz, P.B., Ling, S.C., Moore, A.M., Wales, P.W. 2014. Defining consensus: A systematic review recommends methodologic criteria for reporting of Delphi studies. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 67(4): 401-409. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2013.12.002>.
- Drumm, S., Bradley, C., Moriarty, F. 2022. ‘More of an art than a science? The development, design and mechanics of the Delphi Technique. *Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy*, 18(1): 2230-2236. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sapharm.2021.06.027>.
- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2025. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 – Addressing high food price inflation for food security and nutrition. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6008en>.
- Frewer, L.J., A.R.H. Fischer, M.T.A Wentholt, H.J.P. Marvin, B.W. Ooms, D. Coles, G. Rowe. 2011. The Use of Delphi methodology in agrifood policy development: Some Lessons learned. *Technological Forecasting & Social Change* 78 (2011) 1514-1525. doi:10.1016/j.techfore.2011.05.005.
- GAIN & AKADEMIYA2063. (2025). Food Systems Policy Coherence Diagnostic Tool: Modules 1 & 2. Geneva: GAIN.
- Jakstas, Tammie, Tamara Bucher, Andrew Miller, Vanessa A. Shrewsbury, and Clare E. Collins. 2024. “An e-Delphi Study to Evaluate Content Validity of the Teacher Food and Nutrition-Questionnaire.” *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society* 83 (OCE1): E165.00915. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0029665124001836>.

- Jakstas, Tammie, Tamara Bucher, Andrew Miller, Vanessa A. Shrewsbury, and Clare E. Collins. (2025). "Content Validation of the Teacher Food and Nutrition-Related Health and Wellbeing Questionnaire, a Delphi Study." *BMC Public Health* 25 (1468). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-025-22555-0>.
- Lee, J., & Di Ruggiero, E. 2022. How does informal employment affect health and health equity? Emerging gaps in research from scoping review and modified e-Delphi survey. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 21(1): 87. doi: 10.1186/s12939-022-01684-7.
- National Nutrition Council. 2023. Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023–2028. National Nutrition Council. [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B4jjP8jid1OZEWayF1u1LNwc\\_VjsRS6J/view?fbclid=IwY2xjawJoy71leHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHIM3aRQb8LV2\\_IuwITnuD4vt1ZnGYMOJqVx7cN58HvbEF41nBU0mHDwlN2AO\\_aem\\_psD93jfKiZ5W3ocy8cfuuA](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B4jjP8jid1OZEWayF1u1LNwc_VjsRS6J/view?fbclid=IwY2xjawJoy71leHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHIM3aRQb8LV2_IuwITnuD4vt1ZnGYMOJqVx7cN58HvbEF41nBU0mHDwlN2AO_aem_psD93jfKiZ5W3ocy8cfuuA).
- Nilsson, Måns, Tony Zamparutti, Jan Erik Petersen, Björn Nykvist, Peter Rudberg, and Jennifer McGuinn. 2012. "Understanding Policy Coherence: Analytical Framework and Examples of Sector–Environment Policy Interactions in the EU." *Environmental Policy and Governance* 22 (6): 395–423. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eet.1589>.
- Olsen, Amanda A., Michael D. Wolcott, Stuart T. Haines, Kristin K. Janke, and Jacqueline E. McLaughlin. 2021. "How to Use the Delphi Method to Aid in Decision Making and Build Consensus in Pharmacy Education." *Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning* 13 (10): 1376–85. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cptl.2021.07.018>.
- Osei-Amponsah, Charity, Sarah Appiah, Alan Nicol, and Bedru Balana. 2024. "Building Policy Coherence into Nigeria's Agri-food System: Options for More Effective Coordination and Integration." *Policy Guidance Brief*, no. 6. CGIAR Initiative on National Policies and Strategies. <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c7e589c0-6334-4613-ac6a-a83dc6e2ce37/content>.
- Shang, Zhida. 2023. "Use of Delphi in Health Sciences Research: A Narrative Review." *Medicine* 102 (7): e32829. <https://doi.org/10.1097/md.0000000000032829>.
- Spranger, Julia, Angelika Homberg, Marco Sonnberger, and Marlen Niederberger. 2022. "Reporting Guidelines for Delphi Techniques in Health Sciences: A Methodological Review." *Zeitschrift für Evidenz, Fortbildung und Qualität im Gesundheitswesen* 172: 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.zefq.2022.04.025>.

- Thow, Anne Marie, Stephen Greenberg, Mafaniso Hara, Sharon Friel, Andries duToit, and David Sanders. 2018. "Improving Policy Coherence for Food Security and Nutrition in South Africa: A Qualitative Policy Analysis." *Food Security* 10 (4): 1105–30. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-018-0813-4>.
- United Nations Environment Programme. 2024. *Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Handbook on Indicator 17.14.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals*. United Nations Environment Programme. <https://doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/45891>.
- Zickafoose, Alexis, Peng Lu, and Mathew Baker. 2022. "Forecasting Food Innovations with a Delphi Study." *Foods* 11 (22): 3723. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods11223723>.

# Appendix

## Appendix A. Survey tool development from pretest to e-Delphi Round 1 & 2 (Indicator framework based on the UNEP Indicator 17.14.1)

<b>MAIN INDICATOR 1</b>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Institutionalized political commitment</b> The country has institutionalized its commitment to policy coherence for sustainable development at the highest central/federal political level</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Set timelines for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. A dedicated budget</li> <li>c. Defined roles and responsibilities</li> <li>d. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting</li> <li>e. Explicit consideration of international commitments</li> </ol>
<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Institutionalized political commitment</b> Institutionalized commitment to policy coherence at the national political level can be expressed through a written explicit commitment towards enhancing policy coherence for food and nutrition security in the public institutions and their working modalities contained in a legal framework or official policy, strategy, vision, action plan, or other government document</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Set timelines for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. A dedicated budget</li> <li>c. Defined roles and responsibilities</li> <li>d. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting</li> <li>e. Explicit consideration of international commitments</li> </ol>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Institutionalization of political commitment through a national law, strategy, or other official document endorsed by the government</b> A formal commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security at the national level should be clearly outlined in legal frameworks or official documents, such as policies, strategies, action plans, or council resolutions.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. Presence of a dedicated budget towards the establishment and/or enhancement of mechanisms to enhance policy coherence</li> <li>c. Defined roles and responsibilities of the whole government in the attainment or enhancement of policy coherence</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting on policy coherence</li> <li>e. Explicit consideration of international commitments in the attainment of food and nutrition security</li> </ul>
<b>Round 1</b>	<p><b>Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security</b></p> <p>The application of the FNS plan or program at all levels of government, from the national level to the local level. A formal commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security at the national level should be clearly outlined in legal frameworks or official documents, such as policies, strategies, action plans, or council resolutions.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. A dedicated budget should be allocated for establishing and strengthening mechanisms that advance policy coherence.</li> <li>c. Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government.</li> <li>d. Presence of an indicator framework to track progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas</li> <li>e. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting on policy coherence through improved access to centralized and harmonized food and nutrition security (FNS) data.</li> <li>f. The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>Round 2</b>	<p><b>Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security</b></p> <p>The application of the FNS plan or program at all levels of government, from the national level to the local level, including inter- and intra-agencies and organizations. A formal commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security at the national level should be clearly outlined in legal frameworks or official documents, such as policies, strategies, action plans, or council resolutions.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. A dedicated budget should be allocated for the alignment and strengthening of policy coherence among agencies</li> <li>c. Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Presence of an indicator framework to intentionally, deliberately, and jointly track progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas</li> <li>e. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting on policy coherence through centralized and harmonized food and nutrition security (FNS) dashboard accessible to the public.</li> <li>f. The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN INDICATOR 2</b>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Long-Term Considerations</b> The country has mechanisms in place to ensure that long-term considerations are integrated into decision-making, policy development, and planning</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations</li> <li>b. Other oversight mechanisms relating to the possible effects of policies or legislation on future generations</li> <li>c. Mechanisms for the regular appraisal of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are addressed over time</li> <li>d. Impact assessment mechanisms that take into account the intergenerational effects of major infrastructure development</li> </ul>
<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Long-Term Considerations</b> Indicators ensure that long-term objectives are integrated into decision-making, policy development, and planning, i.e., considerations span beyond the current electoral cycle and consider the interests of future generations.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations</li> <li>b. Presence of other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation (e.g., auditing mechanisms)</li> <li>c. Presence of mechanisms for the regular appraisal of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are addressed over time</li> <li>d. Impact assessment mechanisms that take into account the intergenerational effects of major infrastructure development (not limited to environmental perspective)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Long-Term Considerations</b> Indicators ensure that long-term objectives are integrated into decision-making and planning (e.g., roadmap, pathways, plan), extending beyond the current electoral cycle to consider the interests of future generations</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of a leading organization or committee for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans</li> <li>b. Presence of other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation (e.g., auditing mechanisms)</li> <li>c. Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular appraisal of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are addressed over time (e.g., convergence meetings)</li> <li>d. Socio-environmental impact assessment mechanisms that take into account the intergenerational effects of FNS programs/ projects</li> </ol>
<p><b>Round 1</b></p>	<p><b>Long-Term Considerations</b> Indicators ensure that long-term objectives are integrated into decision-making and planning (e.g., roadmap, pathways, plan), extending beyond the current electoral cycle to consider the interests of future generations</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of a leading government agency or committee for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans</li> <li>b. Presence of regulatory or policy impact assessment over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects.</li> <li>c. Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings).</li> </ol>
<p><b>Round 2</b></p>	<p><b>Sustainability</b> Indicators ensure that long-term objectives and considerations are integrated into decision-making and planning (e.g., roadmap, pathways, plan), extending beyond the current electoral cycle to consider the interests of future generations</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of a lead coordinating and high-level government agency, committee, or task force for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Presence of policy impact assessment or functional and operational or after-action reviews (lessons learned from past projects should guide future projects) over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects</li> <li>c. Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings).</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN INDICATOR 3</b>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Interministerial and cross-sectoral coordination</b>                  The country has an institutional mechanism in place that periodically brings together relevant ministries and government entities to enhance coherence across policies related to sustainable development, including sectoral policies.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A mandate to make decisions regarding trade-offs</li> <li>b. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the Prime Minister or President, or other central national government entity, is responsible for convening the mechanism</li> <li>c. Representation and coordination at both the political/strategic level and the technical level to ensure that there is political commitment, that it is translated into action, and that there is alignment between the two levels</li> <li>d. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent bodies)</li> </ul>
<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Inter-department and cross-sectoral coordination</b>                  This indicator enhances the mechanism for regular coordination established at the national level and brings together departments (and other governmental entities) to facilitate information sharing and consultation among different departments/sectors most relevant to FNS.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of a mandate to make decisions regarding trade-offs and other unintended impacts is present</li> <li>b. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other central national government entity, responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism</li> <li>c. Representation and coordination at both the political/strategic level and the technical level to ensure that there is political commitment, that it is translated into action, and that there is alignment between the two levels</li> </ul>

	<p>d. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent bodies)</p>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Inter-department and cross-sectoral coordination</b>  This indicator enhances the mechanism for regular coordination established at the national level and brings together departments (and other governmental entities) by facilitating regular coordination, information sharing, and consultation among key FNS stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism.</li> <li>b. Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned.</li> <li>c. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/ Department</li> </ol>
<p><b>Round 1</b></p>	<p><b>Inter-department and cross-sectoral coordination</b>  There is an institutional mechanism in place that periodically brings together relevant departments, civil service organizations, the private sector, academe, international development organizations/ partners, and government entities to enhance policy coherence.</p> <p>This indicator enhances the mechanism for regular coordination established at the national level and brings together departments (and other governmental entities) by facilitating regular coordination, information sharing, and consultation among key FNS stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism</li> <li>b. Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned.</li> <li>c. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/ Department</li> </ol>

<p><b>Round 2</b></p>	<p><b>Inter- and intra-department and cross-sectoral coordination</b></p> <p>There is an institutional mechanism in place that periodically brings together relevant departments, civil service organizations, the private sector, academe, international development organizations/ partners, and government entities to enhance policy coherence.</p> <p>This indicator enhances the mechanism for regular coordination established at the national level and brings together departments (and other governmental entities) by facilitating regular coordination, information sharing, and consultation among key FNS stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the intra as well as inter-departments, including intersectoral mechanisms</li> <li>b. Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned (“policy to action coherence”).</li> <li>c. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/ Department, including internal and attached offices or agencies</li> </ol>
<p><b>MAIN INDICATOR 4</b></p>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Participatory processes</b></p> <p>The country has mechanisms in place to ensure that laws, policies, plans, programmes, and major development projects at different levels of government, including at the overarching/general, sectoral, and local levels, are developed through participatory processes that comprehensively engage relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle, i.e., not only during policy development, but also during the implementation, evaluation, and revision stages</li> <li>b. Requirement for institutions to disclose their rationale for taking or not taking into account input from the consultations</li> <li>c. An accountability mechanism that allows public intervention, such as petitioning and subsequent review, regarding policies related to sustainable development</li> </ol>

<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Participatory processes</b>  This indicator ensures that laws, policies, plans, programs, and major development projects at different levels of government, including at the overarching/general, sectoral, and local levels, are developed through participatory processes that comprehensively engage relevant stakeholders, such as written feedback, public hearings, and poll/public opinion surveys.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle, i.e., not only during policy development, but also during the implementation, evaluation, and revision stages.</li> <li>b. Institutions are required to disclose their rationale for taking or not taking into account input from the implementation of proposed FNS interventions.</li> <li>c. Presence of an accountability mechanism that allows public intervention, such as petitioning and subsequent review of policies related to FNS</li> </ol>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Participatory processes</b>  This indicator ensures that laws, policies, plans, and major development projects at all government levels are developed through participatory processes that engage relevant stakeholders, including communities and beneficiaries. Engagement methods may include written feedback, public hearings, and surveys.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, evaluation, and revision stages.</li> <li>b. Institutions must explain their reasons for considering or disregarding input from consultations when implementing proposed FNS interventions.</li> <li>c. Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security</li> </ol>
<p><b>Round 1</b></p>	<p><b>Participatory processes</b>  This indicator ensures that laws, policies, plans, and major development projects at all government levels are developed through participatory processes that engage relevant stakeholders, including communities and beneficiaries. Engagement methods may include written feedback, public hearings, and surveys.</p>

	<p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, evaluation, and revision stages to promote inclusive and effective outcomes.</li> <li>b. Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Round 2</b></p>	<p><b>Participatory processes</b></p> <p>This indicator ensures that laws, policies, plans, and major development projects at all government levels are developed through participatory processes that engage relevant stakeholders, including communities and beneficiaries. Engagement methods may include written feedback, public hearings, and surveys.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Top-down and bottom-up, timely and regular consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and revision stages to promote inclusive and effective outcomes.</li> <li>b. Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MAIN INDICATOR 5</b></p>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, assessment of policy effects, and linkages</b></p> <p>The country has mechanisms in place that allow relevant public institutions to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development into policy and planning processes and systematically assess the wider effects of policies and cross-sectoral linkages.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The application of the aforementioned mechanisms at all levels of government, from the national level to the subnational level</li> <li>b. An indicator framework related to the implementation of policies or plans that tracks progress in all three dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>c. A full cost–benefit analysis of the impact of policies across all sectors is conducted as part of ex-ante assessments related to new policies or plans</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimize synergies included in policymaking and planning</li> <li>e. Consideration of international spillover, such as the cross-border impact</li> </ul>
<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Food and nutrition security policy integration, assessment of policy effects, and linkages</b></p> <p>Indicators allow relevant public institutions to integrate the four dimensions of food systems and nutrition security into policy and planning processes and systematically assess the wider effects of policies and cross-sectoral linkages. Mechanisms that enhance this indicator could include specific legal provisions, guidelines, mandates, assessment tools, and coordination mechanisms to assess policy linkages and cross-sectoral impacts ensuring coherent implementation of FNS.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The application of the FNS plan or program at all levels of government, from the national level to the local level</li> <li>b. An indicator framework related to the implementation of proposed FNS policies or plans that tracks progress of the food systems and nutrition security, and the implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>c. A full cost–benefit analysis of the impact of policies across all sectors is conducted as part of ex-ante assessments related to new policies or plans</li> <li>d. The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimize synergies included in policy making and planning</li> <li>e. Consideration of international spillover, such as the cross-border impact</li> </ul>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Food and nutrition security policy integration, assessment of policy effects, and linkages</b></p> <p>This indicator helps public institutions include the four key aspects of food systems and nutrition security in their policies and planning. It enables assessment of the broader impacts of these policies and their connections across sectors. To improve this indicator, institutions can establish legal guidelines, feedback tools, and coordination methods to evaluate policy links. The plan should also tag the responsible ministry or department, if possible.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The application of the FNS plan or program at all levels of government, from the national level to the local level</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. An indicator framework to track progress in food systems and nutrition security, focusing on proposed FNS policies and mitigation measures</li> <li>c. Policy impact evaluations, including data validation, are conducted as part of ex-ante assessments for new policies and plans across all sectors.</li> <li>d. The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimize synergies is included in policymaking and planning</li> <li>e. Consideration of international and transboundary effects of food and nutrition security (e.g., food trade)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Round 1</b></p>	<p><b>Consultation and coordination across government levels</b>                  The indicator establishes mechanisms for aligning government priorities, policies, and plans, ensuring coherence and mutual support. It can be reflected in a constitutional provision, national law, or department policies published in the Official Gazette or recognized government source, along with endorsed planning guidelines or templates.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes</li> <li>b. Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, and alignment of efforts</li> <li>c. Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval.</li> <li>d. Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Round 2</b></p>	<p><b>Consultation and coordination across government levels</b>                  The indicator establishes mechanisms for aligning government priorities, policies, and plans, ensuring coherence and mutual support. It can be reflected in a constitutional provision, national law, or department policies published in the Official Gazette or recognized government source, along with endorsed planning guidelines or templates.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments, legitimate civil society, and industry/private sector partners and integrating their</li> </ul>

	<p>priorities into policy and planning processes, in order to promote transparency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, mutual support, and alignment of efforts</li> <li>c. Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates, presence of focal office or point person/s—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval.</li> <li>d. Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing, amending, or adjusting policies and programs.</li> </ol>
<b>MAIN INDICATOR 6</b>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Consultation and coordination across government levels</b> The country has mechanisms in place for aligning priorities, policies, and plans across the various levels of government.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultation and coordination mechanisms for the systematic collection of input from subnational government entities and the consideration of their priorities in national policy, strategy formulation and planning processes, and for the integration of national priorities into subnational policies, plans, and programmes</li> <li>b. Contractual or other institutional arrangements for regular formal exchange between the central and subnational levels of government for systematic consultation, collaboration, and the alignment of efforts</li> <li>c. Mechanisms to enhance substantive coherence, such as policy or planning and budgeting templates or checklists that require demonstration of alignment between policies at the subnational and national levels before validation and budget allocation</li> <li>d. Planning-cycle time frames that facilitate the alignment of national and subnational plans or systems that allow for the regular review of plans, policies, regulations, and programmes to facilitate such alignment.</li> </ol>
<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Consultation and coordination across government levels</b> This indicator may be expressed through a constitutional provision, national law, or decree establishing one of the mechanisms above appearing in the Official Gazette/Bulletin/ Journal or other government-recognized official source, and government-endorsed planning guidelines, templates, or checklists.</p>

	<p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Consultation and coordination mechanisms for the systematic collection of input from regional and local government entities and the consideration of their priorities in national policy, strategy formulation and planning processes, and for the integration of national priorities into regional and local policies, plans, and programmes</li> <li>b. Contractual or other institutional arrangements for regular formal exchange between the national and other levels of government for systematic consultation, collaboration, and the alignment of efforts</li> <li>c. Mechanisms to enhance substantive coherence, such as policy or planning and budgeting templates or checklists that require demonstration of alignment between policies at the local, regional, and national levels before validation and budget allocation</li> <li>d. Planning-cycle time frames that facilitate the alignment of national, regional, and local government units plans or systems that allow for the regular review of plans, policies, regulations, and programmes to facilitate such alignment.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Consultation and coordination across government levels</b>  The indicator establishes mechanisms for aligning government priorities, policies, and plans, ensuring coherence and mutual support. It can be reflected in a constitutional provision, national law, or department policies published in an official Gazette or recognized government source, along with endorsed planning guidelines or templates.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes</li> <li>b. Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, and alignment of efforts</li> <li>c. Mechanisms to enhance coherence, such as planning and budgeting templates, should ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget allocation</li> <li>d. Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs</li> </ol>

<p><b>Round 1</b></p>	<p><b>Financial Resources and Investment Programming</b> The indicator aligns private and public financing with policy coherence objectives and tracks related expenditures, including financial stability contributions and cross-sectoral impacts. It ensures that funds from various sources are consistent with national policies and priorities.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients</li> <li>b. A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to food and nutrition security</li> </ol>
<p><b>Round 2</b></p>	<p><b>Financial Resources and Investment Programming</b> The indicator aligns private and public financing with policy coherence objectives and tracks related expenditures, including financial stability contributions and cross-sectoral impacts. It ensures that funds, including resources and investments from various sources, are consistent with national policies and priorities.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients</li> <li>b. A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to and utilized for food and nutrition security</li> </ol>
<p><b>MAIN INDICATOR 7</b></p>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence</b> The country has mechanisms, including an institutional or regulatory framework, in place to monitor and evaluate systematically the effects of policies on the various dimensions of sustainable development and their impact across sectors and to produce reports to inform adaptive action.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Requirement that aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development are integrated into the reporting done by government entities to the parliament and to the public</li> <li>b. Existence and use of tools and information management systems that facilitate the availability, accessibility, and comparability of centralized and harmonized data on sustainable development</li> </ol>
<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence</b> The indicator has mechanisms, including an institutional or regulatory framework, in place to monitor and evaluate systematically the effects of policies on the various dimensions of food and nutrition security and their impact across sectors and to produce reports to inform adaptive action.</p>

	<p>The presence of this indicator allows policy makers to track progress, through specific indicators, in terms of coherence of existing policies, and to enable corrective action to enhance better coherence.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Requirement that aspects of policy coherence for FNS are integrated into the reporting done by government entities to the public</li> <li>b. Existence and use of tools and information management systems that facilitate the availability, accessibility, and comparability of centralized and harmonized data on food and nutrition security</li> </ol>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Monitoring, learning, accountability, and reporting for policy coherence</b></p> <p>The indicator includes mechanisms for systematically monitoring and evaluating the effects of policies on food and nutrition security. It assesses cross-sector impacts and produces reports to guide adaptive actions. This allows policymakers to track progress with specific metrics and make necessary adjustments to improve policy coherence.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Integration of policy coherence for food and nutrition security into government reporting is required.</li> <li>b. The use of tools and systems that improve access to centralized and harmonized food and nutrition security (FNS) data.</li> </ol>
<p><b>MAIN INDICATOR 8</b></p>	
<p><b>UNEP Indicator 17.14.1</b></p>	<p><b>Financial resources and tools</b></p> <p>The country has mechanisms in place to promote the alignment of private and public financing with policy coherence objectives and to track related expenditure.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Checklists to ensure that plans and budgets reflect aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development before validation and budget allocation at all government levels</li> <li>b. Integrated financial information systems, including the use of budget codes to facilitate tracking, reporting, and informed decision-making with regard to resource allocation at all levels of government, or public expenditure reviews that are tagged to the various dimensions of sustainable development</li> <li>c. A mechanism to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with national policies and the priorities of both donors and recipients</li> </ol>

<p><b>BARMM Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Financial resources and tools</b></p> <p>The indicator promotes the alignment of private and public financing with policy coherence objectives and tracks related expenditure, such as contributions to all dimensions of FS, consideration of cross-sectoral impacts, and the alignment across government levels.</p> <p>It also aims to ensure that funds from different sources are coherent with national policies and priorities.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <p>a. A mechanism to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with national policies and the priorities of both donors and recipients</p>
<p><b>Online Pretest</b></p>	<p><b>Financial resources and investment programming</b></p> <p>The indicator aligns private and public financing with policy coherence objectives and tracks related expenditures, including financial stability contributions and cross-sectoral impacts. It ensures that funds from various sources are consistent with national policies and priorities.</p> <p><b>Sub-Indicators</b></p> <p>a. A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients.</p> <p>b. A mechanism to ensure that a specific percentage of funds/ budget is appropriated for FNS, similar to the 5% budget appropriation of government departments and offices to the Gender and Development Program.</p>

### Annex B. Institutional affiliations of the e-Delphi survey panelists

<p><b>Online Pretesting</b></p>	
<p><b>Academe</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ College of Development Communication, UPLB</li> <li>■ College of Public Health, UP Manila</li> <li>■ Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia</li> <li>■ Institute of Human Nutrition and Food, UPLB</li> <li>■ Department of Social Development Services, UPLB</li> <li>■ Agricultural Systems Institute, CAFS</li> </ul>
<p><b>NGA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provincial Cooperative and Enterprise Development Office (PCEDO) of Bataan</li> </ul>
<p><b>NGO/IO</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Philippine Stakeholders for Nutrition and Dietetics, Inc</li> </ul>
<p><b>Industry</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Monde Nissin Corporation, Santa Rosa City, Laguna</li> </ul>

<b>Round 1 and 2 e-Delphi Surveys</b>	
<b>Academe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, England</li> <li>■ Australian National University</li> <li>■ College of Economics and Management, UPLB</li> <li>■ College of Human Ecology, UPLB</li> <li>■ UPLB–Interdisciplinary Studies Center for Food and Nutrition Security</li> <li>■ Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal</li> </ul>
<b>NGA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DOST–Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)</li> <li>■ Department of Economy, Planning, and Development (DEPDev)</li> <li>■ National Nutrition Council (NNC)</li> <li>■ Department of Agriculture (DA)–Policy Research Service</li> <li>■ Department of Agriculture (DA)–Planning and Monitoring Service</li> <li>■ Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)</li> </ul>
<b>NGO/IO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)</li> <li>■ World Food Programme (WFP)</li> <li>■ Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)</li> <li>■ ImagineLaw</li> <li>■ UN FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)</li> <li>■ Philippine Business for Social Progress</li> </ul>

**Appendix C. Pretest Results and Recommendations during the BARMM pretesting (n = 21)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sub-indicators</b>	<b>Yes to include</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
1. Institutionalized political commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Set timelines for the achievement of policy coherence objectives</li> <li>b. A dedicated budget</li> <li>c. Defined roles and responsibilities</li> <li>d. A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting</li> </ul>	21	The institutionalized political commitment should be reflected in public documents. The LGU should have a formal policy adopting it. Similar to the BARMM experience, we have an Executive Order for the creation of a Task Force for Food and

Indicator	Sub-indicators	Yes to include	Recommendations
	e. Explicit consideration of international commitments		Nutrition Security, development of an FNS framework, as well as council resolutions
2. Long-term considerations	<p>a. Presence of a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations</p> <p>b. Presence of other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation (e.g., auditing mechanisms)</p> <p>c. Presence of mechanisms for the regular appraisal of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are addressed over time</p> <p>d. Impact assessment mechanisms that take into account the intergenerational effects of major infrastructure development (not limited to environmental perspective)</p>	21	<p>Similar to BARMM, we have a 10-year FNS roadmap; 6 yr FNS plan. MAFAR includes flagship programs on agriculture, agrarian reform, and fisheries.</p> <p>An inter-ministry approach is utilized for implementation. Our funding investment in the four pillars of FNS from 2025 to 2027. There should be institutionalized investment and partnership.</p> <p>Consider whether FNS should be at the LGU level or the regional level.</p> <p>Agree to include who will be the focal point to implement the program (organization or committee)</p> <p>Should we include an impact assessment for FNS similar to what we require for infrastructure developments?</p>
3. Inter-department and sectoral coordination	a. Presence of a mandate to make decisions regarding trade-offs and other unintended impacts is present	20	Suggestion to include international development partners and international financial institutions working with SDGs, IFIs

Indicator	Sub-indicators	Yes to include	Recommendations
	<p>b. A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other central national government entity, responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral mechanism</p> <p>c. Representation and coordination at both the political/strategic level and the technical level to ensure that there is political commitment, that it is translated into action, and that there is alignment between the two levels</p> <p>d. A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent bodies)</p>		<p>Modify to ministry/ department</p> <p>Clarify the trade-offs</p> <p>Merge sub-indicator 3a with 3B</p>
<p>4. Participatory processes</p>	<p>a. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle, i.e., not only during policy development, but also during the implementation,</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>There might be some duplications on Indicator 3 and 4 questions. Highlight communities and beneficiaries in No. 4 indicator</p>

Indicator	Sub-indicators	Yes to include	Recommendations
	<p>evaluation, and revision stages</p> <p>b. Institutions are required to disclose their rationale for taking or not taking into account input from the implementation of proposed FNS interventions</p> <p>c. Presence of an accountability mechanism that allows public intervention, such as petitioning and subsequent review of policies related to FNS</p>		<p>Include community engagement even in the planning process</p> <p>Put emphasis on community (e.g., CBOs)</p>
<p>5. Food and nutrition security policy integration, assessment of policy effects, and linkages</p>	<p>a. The application of the FNS plan or program at all levels of government, from the national level to the local level</p> <p>b. An indicator framework related to the implementation of proposed FNS policies or plans that tracks progress of the food systems and nutrition security and the implementation of mitigation measures</p> <p>c. A full cost–benefit analysis of the impact of policies across all sectors is conducted as part of ex-ante assessments related to new policies or plans</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Assessment should include feedback.</p> <p>Who could do the tagging of policies that address various dimensions of FNS: food utilization, food access, availability?</p> <p>How feasible is a full CBA? Suggestion to use administrative data on the assessment instead of a full CBA.</p> <p>Consider reviewing policies on how international trades are affecting local food supplies and markets. Food from Malaysia is “halal”-certified. For FDA certification, we also should have standards</p>

Indicator	Sub-indicators	Yes to include	Recommendations
	<p>d. The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimize synergies included in policy making and planning</p> <p>e. Consideration of international spillover, such as the cross-border impact</p>		<p>Agree on including 5e with inclusion of the word 'food trade'.</p> <p>Be more specific in identifying traders/ business sector players; the transboundary effect of FNS</p>
<p>6. Consultation and coordination across government levels</p>	<p>a. Consultation and coordination mechanisms for the systematic collection of input from regional and local government entities and the consideration of their priorities in national policy, strategy formulation and planning processes, and for the integration of national priorities into regional and local policies, plans, and programmes</p> <p>b. Contractual or other institutional arrangements for regular formal exchange between the national and other levels of government for systematic consultation, collaboration, and the alignment of efforts</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>Try to simplify/refine to shorter statements</p>

Indicator	Sub-indicators	Yes to include	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Mechanisms to enhance substantive coherence, such as policy or planning and budgeting templates or checklists that require demonstration of alignment between policies at the local, regional, and national levels before validation and budget allocation</li> <li>d. Planning-cycle time frames that facilitate the alignment of national, regional, and local government units and local government units plans or systems that allow for the regular review of plans, policies, regulations, and programmes to facilitate such alignment.</li> </ul>		
7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Requirement that aspects of policy coherence for FNS are integrated into the reporting done by government entities to the public</li> <li>b. Existence and use of tools and information management systems that facilitate the availability, accessibility, and comparability of centralized and harmonized data on food and nutrition security</li> </ul>	20	<p>Suggestion to include learning and accountability apart from M&amp;E; learning with others than doing it again; South to South; regional gatherings; summit; learning from other regions based on experience</p> <p>Impact evaluation and ToC are important</p>

Indicator	Sub-indicators	Yes to include	Recommendations
<p>8. Financial resources and tools</p>	<p>a. A mechanism to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with national policies and the priorities of both donors and recipients</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Investment programming rather than ‘tools’; qualifying what tool will be used</p> <p>Would it be possible to allocate a specific percentage of funds, similar to GAD budget allocation (5%), or use to incentivize LGUs for their SGLG?</p> <p>No enacted law yet; there should be a law supporting funding for FNS</p> <p>Specific terms will be better to understand the indicator</p> <p>Include the budgeting; Not only tagging, but also allocating budget through a policy</p>

## Appendix D. e-Delphi survey Pretest result



Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Adaptability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.44	3.33	0.5	3.11	0.78	3	0.71	3.78	0.44
1A	3.78	0.44	3.78	0.71	3.33	0.53	3.56	0.71	3	0.67	3.22	0.5
1B	3.78	0.44	3.33	0.5	3.44	0.53	3.33	0.71	3.56	0.53	3.78	0.44
1C	3.89	0.33	3.22	0.67	3.22	0.83	3.33	0.71	3.22	0.67	3.89	0.33
1D	3.89	0.33	3.44	0.53	3.44	0.73	3.33	0.71	3.44	0.53	3.78	0.44
1E	3.78	0.44	3.33	0.5	3.44	0.53	3.33	0.87	3.22	0.83	3.33	1
2	3.78	0.44	3.11	0.93	3.33	0.87	3.11	0.78	3.11	0.78	3.56	0.73
2A	3.89	0.33	3.22	0.67	3.33	0.71	3.22	0.67	3.11	0.6	3.67	0.71
2B	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.67	3.11	0.78	3.11	0.78	3	0.71	3.67	0.5
2C	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.67	3.22	0.67	3.11	0.78	3.22	0.83	3.78	0.44
2D	3.78	0.44	3.33	0.58	3	0.87	3.11	0.78	3.22	0.67	3.78	0.44

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Adaptability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
3	3.78	0.44	3.11	0.6	3.33	0.5	3.22	0.67	3.44	0.73	3.67	0.5
3A	3.78	0.44	3.44	0.53	3.56	0.53	3.33	0.53	3.22	0.67	3.44	0.53
3B	3.67	0.71	3.33	0.87	3.22	0.83	3.44	0.71	3.33	0.71	3.78	0.44
3C	3.56	0.53	3.33	0.5	3.33	0.5	3.22	0.44	3.33	0.5	3.67	0.5
4	3.89	0.33	3.44	0.73	3.56	0.73	3.44	0.73	3.56	0.73	3.89	0.33
4A	3.89	0.33	3.22	0.67	3.33	0.71	3.44	0.73	3.44	0.73	3.89	0.33
4B	3.56	0.73	3	0.87	3.89	0.78	3.89	0.78	3.89	0.78	3.33	1
4C	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.67	3.33	0.71	3.22	0.67	3.22	0.67	3.56	0.53
5	3.78	0.44	3.11	0.6	3.33	0.71	3.33	0.71	3.33	0.71	3.78	0.44
5A	3.89	0.33	3.11	0.78	3.33	0.71	3.22	0.83	3.33	0.71	3.89	0.33
5B	3.67	0.71	3.22	0.67	3.22	0.83	3.22	0.67	3.33	0.71	3.67	0.71
5C	3.78	0.44	3.33	0.5	3.22	0.67	3.44	0.53	3.22	0.83	3.89	0.33
5D	3.78	0.44	3	0.71	3	0.71	3.22	0.67	3.33	0.87	3.67	0.5
5E	3.78	0.44	2.67	0.97	2.67	1	3	0.87	3	0.87	3.67	0.5

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/ Consistency		Availability/ Measurability		Comparability		Adaptability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
6	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.67	2.89	0.6	3.22	0.67	3.33	0.71	3.78	0.44
6A	3.78	0.44	2.89	0.78	3	0.71	3.11	0.78	3	0.87	3.78	0.44
6B	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.67	3.11	0.6	3.22	0.67	3.11	0.78	3.78	0.44
6C	3.67	0.5	2.89	0.6	3	0.71	3	0.71	3.22	0.67	3.67	0.5
6D	3.78	0.44	3.11	0.6	3	0.71	3.33	0.71	3.44	0.73	3.78	0.44
7	3.78	0.44	3.11	0.6	3.11	0.78	3.22	0.67	3.11	0.78	3.78	0.44
7A	3.56	0.53	3	0.71	3	0.87	3.11	0.78	3	0.87	3.56	0.53
7B	3.78	0.44	3.22	0.83	3.11	0.93	3.11	0.78	3.11	0.93	3.78	0.44
8	3.67	0.5	3	0.71	2.67	0.71	2.89	0.78	2.89	0.78	3.56	0.73
8A	3.67	0.5	3	0.71	2.89	0.6	3.11	0.6	2.78	0.67	3.67	0.5
8B	3.33	0.87	2.78	0.83	2.56	1.01	2.78	0.83	2.67	0.87	3.33	0.87

## Appendix E. e-Delphi survey Round 1 result

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/ Consistency		Availability/ Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>INDICATOR 1</b> Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security	3.89	0.32	3.5	0.71	3.39	0.78	3.44	0.7	3.78	0.43
<b>Sub-Indicator 1A</b> Presence of a set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives	3.89	0.32	3.5	0.62	3.61	0.61	3.72	0.46	3.83	0.38
<b>Sub-Indicator 1B</b> A dedicated budget should be allocated for establishing and strengthening mechanisms that advance policy coherence	3.94	0.24	3.67	0.49	3.78	0.43	3.72	0.46	3.89	0.32
<b>Sub-Indicator 1C</b> Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government	3.78	0.55	3.44	0.51	3.39	0.7	3.5	0.62	3.72	0.46
<b>Sub-Indicator 1D</b> Presence of an indicator framework to track progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas	3.94	0.24	3.61	0.5	3.61	0.5	3.72	0.46	3.89	0.32

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 1E</b> A requirement and mechanism for regular reporting on policy coherence through improved access to centralized and harmonized food and nutrition security (FNS) data	3.94	0.24	3.56	0.62	3.61	0.5	3.72	0.46	3.83	0.38
<b>Sub-Indicator 1F</b> The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance	3.5	0.51	3.39	0.5	3.44	0.51	3.5	0.51	3.56	0.51
<b>INDICATOR 2</b> Long Term Considerations	3.94	0.24	3.56	0.62	3.61	0.61	3.67	0.49	3.83	0.38
<b>Sub-Indicator 2A</b> Presence of a leading government agency or committee for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans	3.83	0.38	3.67	0.49	3.61	0.7	3.56	0.62	3.83	0.38
<b>Sub-Indicator 2B</b> Presence of regulatory or policy impact assessment over the possible	3.72	0.46	3.56	0.62	3.44	0.78	3.56	0.7	3.78	0.43

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects										
<b>Sub-Indicator 2C</b> Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings)	3.83	0.38	3.39	0.7	3.28	0.83	3.33	0.77	3.61	0.5
<b>INDICATOR 3</b> Inter-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination	3.78	0.43	3.44	0.7	3.44	0.7	3.56	0.7	3.83	0.38
<b>Sub-Indicator 3A</b> A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the inter-department or intersectoral	3.89	0.32	3.5	0.71	3.67	0.49	3.61	0.61	3.83	0.38

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 3B</b> Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned	3.72	0.57	3.5	0.62	3.56	0.7	3.5	0.71	3.78	0.43
<b>Sub-Indicator 3C</b> A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/Department	3.67	0.59	3.44	0.7	3.56	0.7	3.61	0.61	3.67	0.59
<b>INDICATOR 4</b> Participatory Processes	3.82	0.38	3.28	0.75	3.56	0.62	3.44	0.62	3.78	0.43
<b>Sub-Indicator 4A</b> Consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, evaluation, and revision stages, to promote inclusive and effective	3.67	0.49	3.44	0.62	3.39	0.7	3.5	0.62	3.78	0.43

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 4B</b> Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security	3.89	0.32	3.67	0.59	3.5	0.71	3.61	0.61	3.89	0.32
<b>INDICATOR 5</b> Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels	3.78	0.43	3.5	0.62	3.56	0.62	3.56	0.62	3.78	0.43
<b>Sub-Indicator 5A</b> Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback from regional and local governments and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes	4	0	3.78	0.55	3.78	0.43	3.78	0.43	3.89	0.32
<b>Sub-Indicator 5B</b> PF formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, and alignment of efforts	3.67	0.49	3.33	0.69	3.33	0.69	3.44	0.7	3.72	0.46

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/ Consistency		Availability/ Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 5C</b> Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval	3.78	0.43	3.39	0.7	3.44	0.62	3.56	0.51	3.78	0.43
<b>Sub-Indicator 5D</b> Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing policies and programs	3.72	0.46	3.33	0.69	3.44	0.62	3.44	0.62	3.78	0.43
<b>INDICATOR 6</b> Financial Resources and Investment Programming	3.89	0.32	3.56	0.51	3.61	0.5	3.56	0.51	3.89	0.32
<b>Sub-Indicator 6A</b> A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients	3.78	0.43	3.5	0.62	3.56	0.62	3.67	0.49	3.83	0.38

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<p><b>Sub-Indicator 6B</b>                      Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget approval</p>	3.83	0.38	3.56	0.62	3.67	0.49	3.61	0.61	3.89	0.32

## Appendix F. e-Delphi survey Round 2 result

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>INDICATOR 1</b> Institutional mechanisms to support policy coherence for food and nutrition security	3.94	0.24	3.59	0.62	3.47	0.72	3.59	0.62	3.94	0.24
<b>Sub-Indicator 1A</b> Presence of a set of timelines or a roadmap for the achievement of policy coherence objectives	3.94	0.24	3.53	0.51	3.53	0.62	3.41	0.62	3.76	0.44
<b>Sub-Indicator 1B</b> A dedicated budget should be allocated for the alignment and strengthening of policy coherence among agencies	4.00	0.00	3.65	0.49	3.59	0.62	3.70	0.47	4.00	0.00
<b>Sub-Indicator 1C</b> Existence of a formal, documented commitment to policy coherence for food and nutrition security in government	3.88	0.33	3.65	0.49	3.47	0.72	3.53	0.51	3.88	0.33
<b>Sub-Indicator 1D</b> Presence of an indicator framework to intentionally, deliberately, and jointly track	3.88	0.33	3.53	0.72	3.53	0.62	3.47	0.62	3.94	0.24

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
progress in food and nutrition security across different levels and areas										
<b>Sub-Indicator 1E</b> The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance	3.88	0.33	3.41	0.62	3.41	0.62	3.53	0.62	3.82	0.39
<b>Sub-Indicator 1F</b> The extent to which the national food and nutrition security policies align with international guidelines/guidance	3.88	0.47	3.29	0.59	3.41	0.51	3.53	0.51	3.59	0.51
<b>INDICATOR 2</b> Sustainability	3.94	0.24	3.41	0.71	3.35	0.79	3.41	0.71	3.88	0.33
<b>Sub-Indicator 2A</b> Presence of a lead coordinating and high-level government agency, committee, or task force for FNS to implement the FNS roadmap and plans	3.82	0.39	3.52	0.62	3.59	0.51	3.53	0.62	3.82	0.39

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/ Consistency		Availability/ Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 2B</b> Presence of policy impact assessment or functional and operational, or after-action reviews (lessons learned from past projects should guide future projects) over the possible effects on future generations of policies or legislation, including mitigation measures to address negative effects	3.82	0.39	3.47	0.62	3.29	0.77	3.53	0.64	3.82	0.39
<b>Sub-Indicator 2C</b> Presence of mechanisms or approaches for the regular assessment of policies to ensure that unanticipated effects are mitigated or addressed over time (e.g., multisectoral meetings)	3.82	0.39	3.47	0.51	3.47	0.62	3.47	0.62	3.88	0.33
<b>INDICATOR 3</b> Inter- and Intra-department and Cross-sectoral Coordination	3.94	0.24	3.65	0.61	3.59	0.62	3.59	0.62	3.94	0.24
<b>Sub-Indicator 3A</b> A centralized government body, such as the Office of the President, or other	3.88	0.33	3.59	0.62	3.65	0.49	3.65	0.49	3.88	0.33

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
national government entity with a mandate and responsible for convening the intra- as well as inter-departments, including an intersectoral mechanism										
<b>Sub-Indicator 3B</b> Coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure that political commitment is translated into action and that both levels are aligned (“policy to action coherence”)	3.94	0.24	3.53	0.62	3.53	0.62	3.53	0.62	3.88	0.33
<b>Sub-Indicator 3C</b> A mandate to promote alignment of internal and external policies, including through the involvement of the Ministry/Department, including internal and attached offices or agencies	3.94	0.24	3.64	0.61	3.59	0.71	3.59	0.62	3.94	0.24
<b>INDICATOR 4</b> Participatory Processes	3.82	0.39	3.64	0.61	3.53	0.72	3.59	0.71	3.88	0.33

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/ Consistency		Availability/ Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 4A</b> Top-down and bottom-up, timely and regular consultations must occur comprehensively throughout the policy cycle, including during planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and revision stages, to promote inclusive and effective outcomes)	3.76	0.444	3.47	0.72	3.41	0.79	3.53	0.72	3.76	0.444
	3.82	0.39	3.47	0.72	3.41	0.79	3.53	0.62	3.82	0.39
<b>Sub-Indicator 4B</b> Presence of an accountability mechanism that enables public intervention by community organizations and sectoral groups through petitioning and policy review related to food and nutrition security	3.82	0.39	3.53	0.62	3.53	0.72	3.71	0.47	3.88	0.33
	3.76	0.444	3.41	0.62	3.47	0.62	3.59	0.51	3.82	0.39
<b>INDICATOR 5</b> Consultation and Coordination Across Government Levels and Sectors	3.82	0.39	3.53	0.62	3.53	0.72	3.71	0.47	3.88	0.33
<b>Sub-Indicator 5A</b> Presence of mechanisms for systematically gathering feedback	3.76	0.444	3.41	0.62	3.47	0.62	3.59	0.51	3.82	0.39

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
from regional and local governments, legitimate civil society, and industry/private sector partners, and integrating their priorities into policy and planning processes in order to promote transparency										
<b>Sub-Indicator 5B</b> Formal agreements and arrangements for regular exchanges between national and other government levels, ensuring effective consultation, collaboration, mutual support, and alignment of efforts	3.76	0.44	3.47	0.51	3.47	0.62	3.53	0.51	3.82	0.39
<b>Sub-Indicator 5C</b> Mechanisms to strengthen policy coherence—such as planning and budgeting templates, presence of focal office or point person/s—must ensure alignment between local, regional, and national policies before validation and budget	3.88	0.33	3.65	0.61	3.47	0.62	3.71	0.47	3.88	0.33

Indicators	Relevance		Feasibility/Consistency		Availability/Measurability		Comparability		Impact	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Sub-Indicator 5D</b> Planning cycle time frames should enable alignment of national, regional, and local government plans, along with systems for regularly reviewing, amending, or adjusting policies and programs	3.76	0.444	3.65	0.61	3.53	0.72	3.59	0.62	3.82	0.39
<b>INDICATOR 6</b> Financial Resources and Investment Programming	3.88	0.33	3.53	0.72	3.47	0.72	3.58	0.51	3.82	0.39
<b>Sub-Indicator 6A</b> A clear system to ensure that cooperation funds match national policies and meet the needs of both donors and recipients	3.88	0.33	3.71	0.47	3.65	0.61	3.76	0.44	3.88	0.33
<b>Sub-Indicator 6B</b> A mechanism to tag and track budgets allocated to and utilized for food and nutrition security	3.82	0.39	3.79	0.51	3.53	0.62	3.71	0.47	3.76	0.44



# **THE UP CIDS DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES**

The UP CIDS Discussion Paper Series features preliminary researches that may be subject to further revisions and is circulated to elicit comments and suggestions for enrichment and refinement. They contain findings on issues that are aligned with the core agenda of the research programs under the University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS).

## **Center for Integrative and Development Studies**

Established in 1985 by University of the Philippines (UP) President Edgardo J. Angara, the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS) is the policy research unit of the University that connects disciplines and scholars across the several units of the UP System. It is mandated to encourage collaborative and rigorous research addressing issues of national significance by supporting scholars and securing funding, enabling them to produce outputs and recommendations for public policy.

The UP CIDS currently has twelve research programs that are clustered under the areas of education and capacity building, development, and social, political, and cultural studies. It publishes policy briefs, monographs, webinar/conference/forum proceedings, and the Philippine Journal for Public Policy, all of which can be downloaded free from the UP CIDS website.

## **The Program**

Like many developing countries in Southeast Asia, food security in the Philippines remains a tall order. Challenges continue to abound in food availability, access, utilization and their stability over time. The adverse weather condition, political instability and economic factors such as unemployment, eroding income levels and rising food prices have proven to impact negatively on food security. Interventions to improve the food systems' resilience and farm production of a more diverse mix of food, as well as attempts to increase farm income necessary for purchases of vital and wider array of food have generally fallen short of targets especially among vulnerable and marginalized groups.

# Editorial Board

Rosalie Arcala Hall  
*Editor-in-Chief*

Honeylet L. Alerta  
*Deputy Editor-in-Chief*

# Program Editors

## Education and Capacity Building Cluster

Dina S. Ocampo  
Lorina Y. Calingasan  
*Education Research Program*

Rosalie Arcala Hall  
*Program on Higher Education Research and Policy Reform*

Romylyn Metila  
Marlene Ferido  
*Assessment, Curriculum, and Technology Research Program*

Ebinezer R. Florano  
*Program on Data Science for Public Policy*

## Social, Political, and Cultural Studies Cluster

Rogelio Alicor L. Panao  
*Program on Social and Political Change*

Darwin J. Absari  
*Islamic Studies Program*

Rosalie Arcala Hall  
*Strategic Studies Program*

# Editorial Staff

Jhimeel P. Valencia  
Bryan Patrick Garcia  
*Copyeditors*

## Development Cluster

Annette O. Balaoing-Pelkmans  
*Program on Escaping the Middle-Income Trap: Chains for Change*

Antoinette R. Raquiza  
Julius Lustro  
*Political Economy Program*

Eduardo C. Tadem  
Maria Dulce Natividad  
*Program on Alternative Development*

Iris Thiele Isip-Tan  
*Program on Health Systems Development*

## New Programs

Maria Angeles O. Catelo  
*Food Security Program*

Weena S. Gera  
*Urban Studies Program*

Benjamin M. Vallejo, Jr.  
*Conservation and Biodiversity*

Rosalie Arcala Hall  
*Local and Regional Studies Network*

Alexa Samantha R. Hernandez  
*Editorial Assistant*

Mikaela Anna Cheska D. Orlino  
*Layout Artist*

## Get your policy papers published. Download open-access articles.

The Philippine Journal of Public Policy: Interdisciplinary Development Perspectives (PJPP), the annual peer-reviewed journal of the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS), welcomes submissions in the form of full-length policy-oriented manuscripts, book reviews, essays, and commentaries. The PJPP provides a multidisciplinary forum for examining contemporary social, cultural, economic, and political issues in the Philippines and elsewhere. Submissions are welcome year-round.

For more information, visit [cids.up.edu.ph](http://cids.up.edu.ph).  
All issues/articles of the PJPP can be downloaded for free.

### Get news and the latest publications.

Join our mailing list to get our publications delivered straight to your inbox! Also, you'll receive news of upcoming webinars and other updates.

[bit.ly/signup\\_cids](http://bit.ly/signup_cids)

### We need your feedback.

Have our publications been useful? Tell us what you think.

[bit.ly/dearcids](http://bit.ly/dearcids)



**UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES  
CENTER FOR INTEGRATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Lower Ground Floor, Ang Bahay ng Alumni, Magsaysay Avenue  
University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City 1101

**Telephone** (02) 8981-8500 loc. 4266 to 4268  
(02) 8426-0955

**Email** [cids@up.edu.ph](mailto:cids@up.edu.ph)  
[cidspublications@up.edu.ph](mailto:cidspublications@up.edu.ph)

**Website** [cids.up.edu.ph](http://cids.up.edu.ph)