

## YEAR 3 ANNUAL PROJECT RESULTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

APRIL 2018 - MARCH 2019

### BY THE NUMBERS

EMBRACE PROJECT KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



1330

Health center staff & community health volunteers trained on health and nutrition programs



04

Maternal halfway homes constructed to address delay in reaching an appropriate obstetric facility



05

Health centers equipped with birthing equipment



173

Savings group with 3426 females & 967 males to aid in addressing the delay in deciding to seek care



68

Mobile theatre shows reinforcing key messages on gender, health, nutrition and SRHR



3237

Women

participated in contemplation sessions on health and nutrition

696

Men



3311

Households with water solution for safe drinking water



881

Household with sanitation solutions



08

Out-patient & In-patient therapeutic centers for management of children with acute malnutrition



3902

Households with kitchen garden kits and 3574 women, 658 men trained on permaculture principles



334

Cooking demonstrations to improve dietary diversity



798

Men and boys viewers of film showing "May Aram Ako"



4036

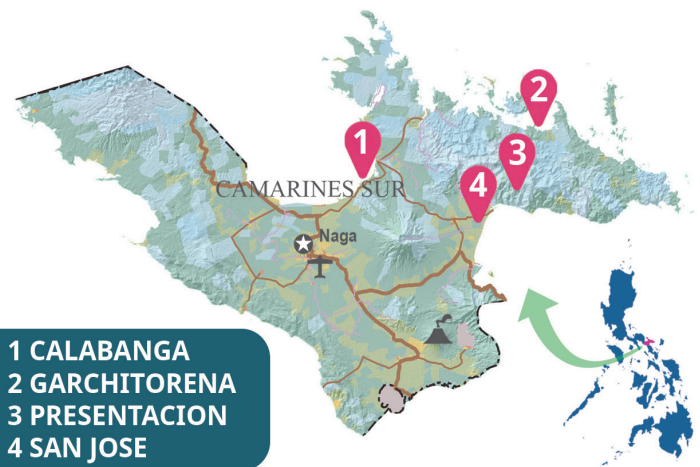
Listeners who responded to radio program "Usapang angkalusugan" (Health Talks)



08

Scaling Up Nutrition - Civil Society Alliances roundtable discussions

### TARGET REACH



4,367

Direct households beneficiaries



WOMEN

6,863



MEN

6,656



ADOLESCENT GIRLS

3,379



ADOLESCENT BOYS

3,564



CHILDREN UNDER-5 GIRLS

1,435



CHILDREN UNDER-5 BOYS

1,450



188

Community Support Groups for Health (CoSuG)

TOTAL  
23,347  
BENEFICIARIES

# PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES

*"Contribute to the reduction of maternal and child mortality"*



## HEALTH STREAM



Improved utilization of gender-equitable & environment-sensitive essential health services by mothers, pregnant women, newborns and children under five (U5)

53%

73%

Women attended atleast 4 times during pregnancy by health providers related to the pregnancy

86%

98%

Women who are satisfied with the essential health services provided to them during pregnancy, delivery & Postpartum

22%

62%

Health providers who practice proper disposal of biomedical waste



Improved access to essential health services by vulnerable mothers, pregnant women, newborns and girls and boys U5

52%

67%

Mothers screened for warning signs related to the pregnancy, delivery or health of child or mother and referred to health centres / hospital

56%

69%

Pregnant women screened for warning signs related to the pregnancy, delivery or health of child or mother and referred to health centres / hospital

77%  
76%

81% Girls  
89% Boys

Under-five children screened for malnutrition



Improved competencies of targeted health personnel and community health workers on gender and environment-sensitive SRHR and maternal, neonatal and child health issues

69%

75%

Women of reproductive age & men with knowledge of minimum recommended number of ANC check-ups

97%

99%

Percentage of CHWs who rate key gender-sensitive facilitation techniques as "very important"



Increased knowledge among WRAs (including pregnant women and caregivers), boys and men on gender-equitable, environment-sensitive health issues (including SRHR) impacting mothers' and children's health

39%

49%

Women

Targeted WRAs and primary caregivers and men who can correctly identify key messages sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

38%

36%

Men

73%

93%

Women

Percentage of targeted WRAs, primary caregivers and men who think that both girl and boy infants/children deserve the same health care attention

75%

89%

Men





# NUTRITION STREAM



Increased gender-equitable consumption of nutritious – sustainably produced foods and supplements by mothers, pregnant women, newborns and children U5 in target areas

**77%**  
**77%**

**84%** Girls  
**83%** Boys

Percentage of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth

**18%**  
**19%**  
**12%**  
**14%**

**68%** BF  
**76%** Preg.  
**72%** Girls  
**66%** Boys

Minimum dietary diversity - percentage of children 6-23 months of age (F/M), pregnant women and breastfeeding (BF) mothers who received foods from four or more food groups

**61%**  
**53%**

**84%** Girls  
**80%** Boys

Minimum meal frequency - percentage of children 6-23 months of age who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the minimum # of times or more



Increased gender-sensitive knowledge among vulnerable women in reproductive age (WRA), F/M (by age) caregivers and male youth of the essential nutritional actions for pregnant women, and girls and boys U5, focusing on the first 1,000 days

**16%**

**49%** Women

Target WRAs, caregivers and men (by age) able to identify essential nutrition practices <6 mos. girls and boys with a special focus on the first 1,000 days

**6%**

**17%** Men

**22%**

**57%** Female

Target WRAs, caregivers and men (by age) able to identify essential nutrition practices 6-24 mos. girls and boys with a special focus on the first 1,000 days

**14%**

**51%** Male

**21%**

**41%** Women

Target WRAs, caregivers and men (by age) able to identify essential nutrition practices for pregnant women

**16%**

**30%** Men

**85%**

**96%** Women

WRAs, caregivers and men who are confident in applying gained skilled in specific nutritional and physical needs of women, during pregnancy and breastfeeding

**84%**

**98%** Men



Improved access to essential nutritious sustainably produced foods for vulnerable mothers, pregnant women, and girls and boys U5

**0.5%**

**63%** Women

Targeted WRA who consume vegetables from own kitchen garden at least 7 months in a year

**0.7%**

**58%** Men

**52%**

**83%** Women

Targeted WRAs who have access to a kitchen garden based on permaculture principles

**50%**

**82%** Men

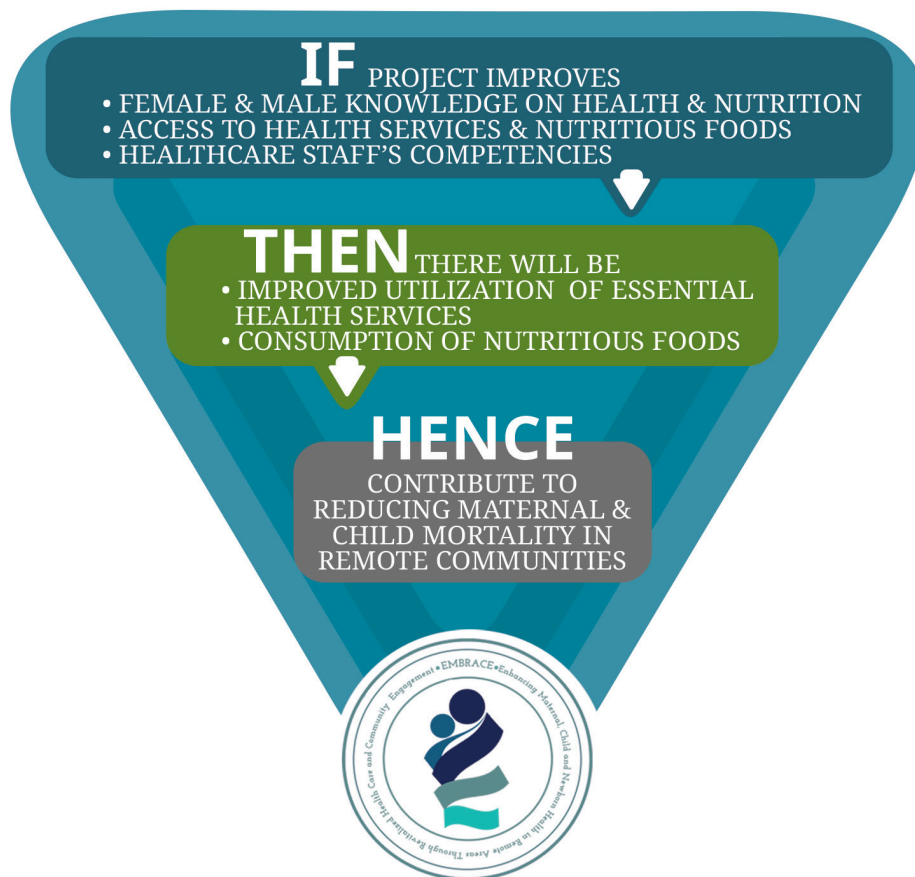


Baseline Survey 2016 **XX%**

**XX%** Year 3 Annual Project Result Report April 2018 - May 2019



# OUR THEORY OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGE



Mercy Fresto, 37 years old from Binagasbasan Island in Garchitorena is a mother to 3 children. On 19 December 2018, she delivered Ruby, now 5 months old, at the Garchitorena Medicare Community Hospital. Her decision to deliver at the hospital was influenced by the availability of maternity halfway homes where she and her husband, Salvador, and her sister Janet were accommodated for 6 days on 14-20 December 2018, pre- and post-delivery.

**"Harong ni Nanay is a blessing to all expectant mothers especially for those who are 2 hours away from the hospital and with no place to stay at the mainland. I expect lesser number of pregnant delivering in boats – or dying because of giving birth."**

She was also encouraged to give birth at the hospital because of the enforcement of the municipal safe birthing ordinance, knowledge gained from group sessions, advice of the midwife during her 5 ANC check-ups, reminder in ADRA's radio spots – and the encouragement from her husband. Mercy is just 1 of the 4,600 pregnant women who can use the halfway homes annually.



**"A year since the permaculture training, we still plant and harvest from our kitchen garden the food that we serve to our family. We were taught to use organic fertilizers so our vegetables are safe to eat. The garden reduces our household expenses. Sometimes, we even gain cash when people buy our garden produce"**

narrates 40-year old Melin Bornaes from Ason in Garchitorena. Her 5-year old daughter, Missy loves to eat squash, lady fingers, bok choy, eggplants together with chicken eggs. Even faced with low germination rate of some seeds, and the prolonged dry spell this year, Melin and her husband, Rodelio continue to save hardened seeds allowing them to repeat the gardening cycle. For Melin, proper nutrition is not just about feeding the family with nutritious food but also teaching them proper hygiene like handwashing that she and Missy learned from the cooking demonstration session. Involving Rodelio in caring for Missy is also part of Melin's nutrition strategy.