



From action to results: Multi-sectoral technical assistance for nutrition in the Philippines

*Key achievements, lessons learned
and continuing needs*

JULY 2021

About

NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MECHANISM (NTEAM)

Through its Nutrition Technical Assistance Mechanism (NTEAM), Nutrition International shares its expertise globally to support the scale-up of nutrition for the most vulnerable. NTEAM provides timely and coordinated expert technical assistance to governments, multilateral organizations, development banks and other global nutrition partners. Taking a gender-sensitive approach, Nutrition International works to enhance the quality, scale, and effectiveness of nutrition-related programmes and policies. NTEAM's extensive network of experts contribute to global knowledge on technical assistance in nutrition by generating learning and evidence and adopting practice that works. We believe that knowledge, rigorously obtained and generously shared, is key to progress for nutrition.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NUTRITION (TAN) PROJECT

Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) is a project within Nutrition International's NTEAM funded with UK aid from the UK government. Through TAN, Nutrition International provides timely and coordinated technical assistance to help Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) countries, the SUN Movement Secretariat and regional coordination bodies overcome gaps in capacity, design, and delivery of multi-sectoral national nutrition action plans.

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

The purpose of this TAN project country brief is to illustrate the importance of impactful technical assistance for achieving better nutrition outcomes. It draws on multiple sources of information, including technical assistance reports, surveys, government documents, and external assessments. This brief highlights how Nutrition International's technical assistance has contributed to reinvigorating the nutrition agenda in the Philippines, supporting multiple levels of government to develop and effectively implement national and local multi-sectoral nutrition plans.

We hope that the Government of the Philippines, Nutrition International and other partners can use the brief to advocate for continued funding for the implementation of the Philippines' multi-sectoral nutrition plan, and for the necessary technical assistance.



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Nutrition International's technical assistance to scaling-up nutrition in the Philippines

Nutrition International's NTEAM has been providing technical assistance to the Government of the Philippines since 2016, working closely with the National Nutrition Council (NNC). As the Philippines' highest policymaking and coordinating body on nutrition, the NNC is committed to ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and is responsible for developing the [Philippine Plan of Action \(PPAN\)](#). The Philippines has been an active member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement since 2014.

Support from Nutrition International's technical assistance in the Philippines has contributed to many successes:

- **The PPAN 2017–2022 was developed in an inclusive manner that has led to a sustained uptake:** 100% of national and sub-national stakeholders stated it was a participatory process; **90% stated that they use and reference the PPAN document in their work** and 85% believe it would have an impact on the uptake and provision of nutrition services.¹
- **The NNC, along with 32 provinces and 713 cities and municipalities have strengthened capacity for operationalizing the PPAN.** In a recent assessment², the NNC considered the capacity development objectives of the technical assistance to be 100% achieved at both national and sub-national levels, to a satisfied standard.³
- **All 17 Regional Offices now lead standardized nutrition planning and accountability processes,** resulting in increased local ownership of the PPAN at the sub-national level.
- **\$32.8 M CAD (1.3 B PHP) was committed to nutrition by local governments in 2020,** representing a 108x return on the NNC's investments in 2019 nutrition planning workshops.
- **Iron fortified rice has been integrated into the food distribution of social safety net programs (SSNPs).** The NNC is over 90% satisfied that Nutrition International met its technical assistance objectives.⁴
- **Knowledge-sharing and learning among stakeholders about best practices for the PPAN's implementation improved.** The NNC is over 80% satisfied that technical assistance has strengthened evidence for decision-making and led to greater learning.⁵

Key lessons learned

A robust, inclusively-developed nutrition policy is foundational. The development of the PPAN 2017–2022 created a common understanding of the nutrition priorities in the Philippines. This enabled the successful mobilization of resources and engagement with local authorities and laid the foundation for further capacity development and technical assistance.

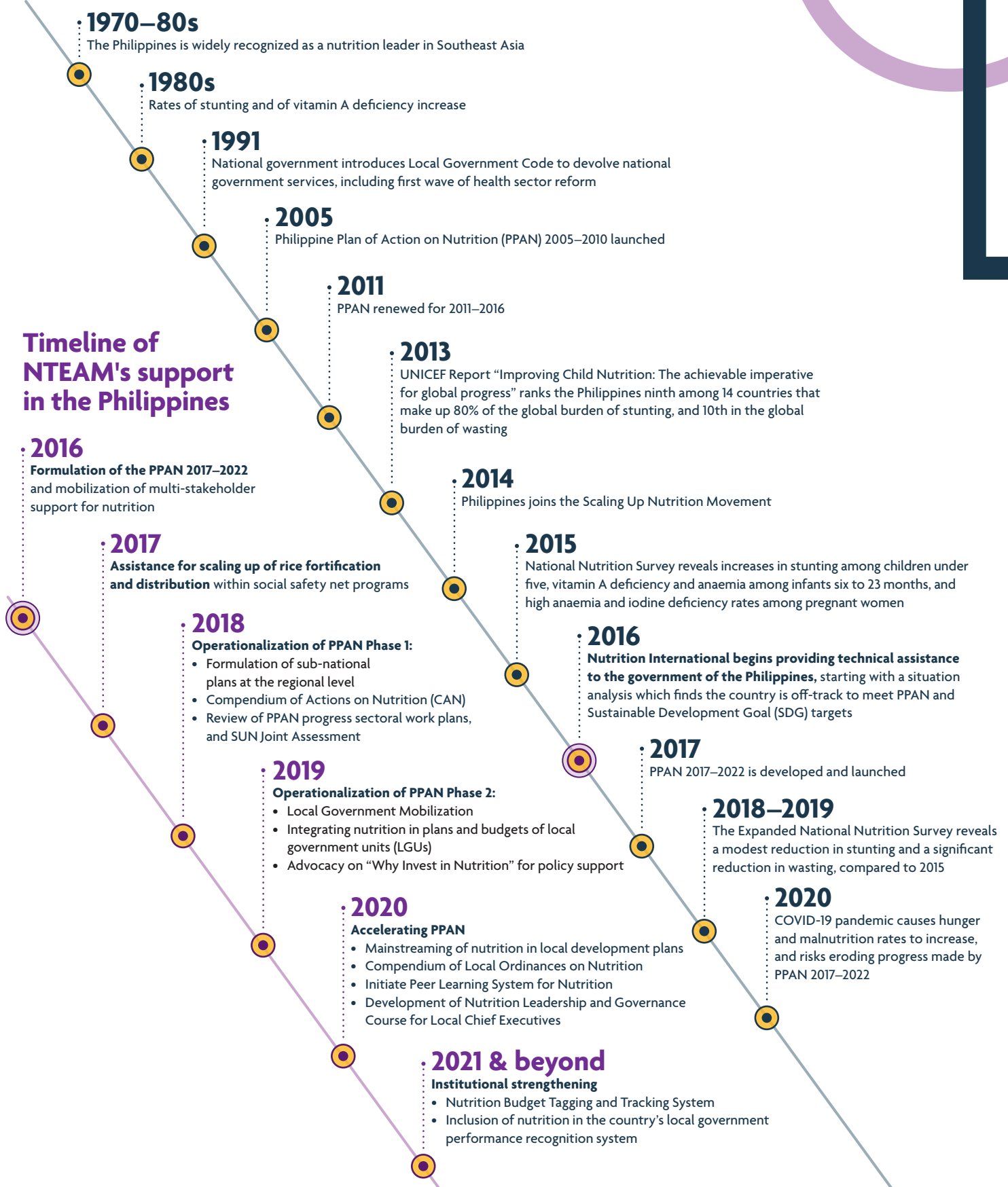
No single entity can do it all. Multi-sectoral coordination has been essential to garnering widespread support and national scale-up. Nutrition International's partnerships with government entities, UN agencies and other stakeholders has been critical.

Understand where the money comes from. Government ownership, especially at the local level, ensures the integration of nutrition programs into existing bureaucratic processes and the allocation of adequate resources for their implementation, both crucial to sustainability. Leveraging local planning and budgeting systems already in use is a highly effective strategy to secure buy-in for incorporating nutrition into local plans and budgets. Identifying sources of nutrition funding from multi-sectoral budgets (such as the Gender and Development budget) and integrating nutrition guidance into existing planning processes has been instrumental in increasing investments for nutrition.

Engaging sub-national governments in the development of nutrition plans strengthens their operationalization. In a devolved system of governance, such as in the Philippines, engaging sub-national governments in the planning phase builds ownership and strengthens capacity to operationalize national plans. Strategic mobilization of the Local Governing Units (LGUs) has been a key component of the PPAN's operationalization. As a result of Nutrition International's advocacy and technical assistance for mobilizing LGUs, the strategy has been adopted and included as a component in both the government's national budget and a World Bank loan project.

Scaling-up nutrition is a continuous effort. Ongoing capacity development, advocacy and knowledge dissemination help build long-term sustained support for nutrition programs. Workshops, online advocacy, publications and the use of incentives and recognition systems are effective methods for sharing information and reinforcing messages.

Select nutrition milestones



Early action: Laying the policy foundation for nutrition (2016–2017)

Development of PPAN 2017–2022

In 2016, the country was experiencing concerning nutritional trends, despite two cycles of PPAN implementation (2005–2010; 2011–2016). These trends included an increase in stunting prevalence among children under five from 30.3 percent in 2013 to 33.4 percent in 2015. Vitamin A deficiency and anaemia were extremely high among infants six to 23 months, and pregnant women were experiencing high anaemia rates and iodine deficiency. This led the NNC to request technical assistance from Nutrition International and the TAN project to help identify the priorities for the next PPAN.

In response to this request, the NNC, in collaboration with Nutrition International and UNICEF, prepared a Nutrition Situation Analysis to build consensus around nutrition problems and priorities. The Analysis underlined the need for an evidence-based nutrition plan.

This situation analysis and Nutritional International's support were leveraged to build the framework of the PPAN 2017–2022. The NNC, with Nutrition International and UNICEF support, drafted and refined the final PPAN document through workshops, consultations, and technical advice. Priority was placed on the mobilization of a broad group of in-country nutrition stakeholders, including regional governments and LGUs, which had not previously been involved in PPAN development. (See figure 1 for an overview of the levels of government in the Philippines). **Consultation with various sectors at the national and sub-national levels also helped strengthen the PPAN, and the Situation Analysis supported by Nutrition International helped identify entry-points for multisectoral engagement in the PPAN.** The TA provision process and end product was measured as being effective. For example, a 2020 progress assessment of Nutrition International's technical assistance to the PPAN found that 100% of respondents (stakeholders at national and sub-national levels) thought PPAN development was a participatory process, while 90% of respondents use and reference the PPAN in their everyday work. In addition, 85% of respondents believe it will have an impact on the uptake and provision of nutrition services.

Rice fortification and distribution within SSNPs

In 2017, Nutrition International supported the formulation of national policy guidance for the production, supply, and distribution of iron-fortified rice within SSNPs. Nutrition International formulated memorandums of agreement between the National Food Authority, the Department of Education, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development to ensure coordination and alignment on the program interventions and activities across sectors.

PPAN and the first 1,000 days law

The PPAN 2017–2022 is designed to achieve vital reductions in malnutrition (**specifically wasting, stunting, and maternal nutritional deficiencies**) in the Philippines. It aims to do so through the delivery of both nutrition-direct and nutrition-indirect interventions, coupled with those addressing the enabling environment. It built upon the previous PPAN 2011–2016, and the process used for its development was central to nutrition being recognized as a **critical national issue**. It is a **costed, results-based plan** with specific, measurable, attainable and timebound (SMART) objectives at different levels. The PPAN has **12 programs and 46 projects** and serves as a framework to guide the actions of NNC member agencies and other stakeholders.

In 2018, the Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act, more commonly known as **first 1,000 days law**, was approved. The first 1,000 days of a child's life, from its conception to its second birthday, is a critical period for development; good nutrition is essential to ensuring that a child will be healthy. The First 1,000 Days Law mandates that pregnant women and children have access to evidence-based nutrition interventions proven to reduce infant and maternal death, and reduce child malnutrition, including stunting and vitamin A deficiency. This, along with the approval of the PPAN in 2017, marked the beginning of greater coordination in nutrition efforts.

Measurable progress: results of the PPAN implementation with Nutrition International's support (2018–2021)

Nutrition planning and accountability at sub-national level

Local government plays an important role in the planning, delivery and budget allocation for nutrition in the Philippines. In 1991, the national government introduced the Local Government Code which initiated a major devolution of national government services, including the health sector. The management and delivery of health services by the National Department of Health was devolved to locally elected provincial, city and municipal governments, collectively called LGUs. LGUs play a critical role in the implementation of the PPAN programs and activities.

In previous exercises, the regions and LGUs in the Philippines had not always been thoroughly engaged in the development and operationalization of the national PPAN, despite being responsible for formulating and implementing development plans and programs within their jurisdiction.

To overcome this gap in coordination, Nutrition International helped the NNC to develop Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) for each of the country's 17 regions. Through this process, the PPAN was adapted for implementation at the regional level, and support of regional agencies was secured for implementing nutrition actions. Currently, the RPANs are being implemented by NNC member agencies at the regional level and the LGUs with the coordination of the NNC Regional Offices.

In addition to engaging LGUs in the planning process, Nutrition International supported the development of an LGU mobilization strategy, and accompanying tools and processes, which served to:

- improve planning and management of local nutrition action plans by LGUs
- secure support from the national policy and budget
- mobilize partner agencies' actions and investments

With support from the Nutrition International, **32 priority provinces (of a total of 81) and 713 constituent cities and municipalities (of a total of 1,634), formulated their Local Nutrition Action Plans (LNAP).**

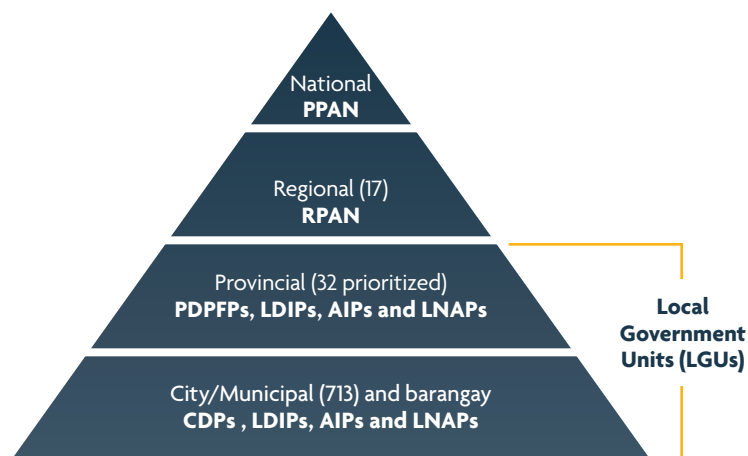


FIGURE 1. Levels of nutrition planning in the Philippines and number supported by Nutrition International

Those nutrition actions were then integrated and budgeted into investment and development plans:

- Multi-year Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans (PDPFP)
- Multi-year Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP)
- Multi-year Local Development Investment Programs (LDIP)
- Annual Investment Plans (AIP)

Local Chief Executives (LCE), such as provincial governors and city and municipal mayors, and their planning teams were engaged in the nutrition planning process. Empowered, they proposed strategies for mobilizing resources to allow priority nutrition actions to be implemented. **As a result of the 2019 nutrition planning workshops with LGUs (which produced the 2020–2022 LNAPs), NNC regional offices observed increasing investments in nutrition, especially in areas not previously prioritized (e.g. dietary supplementation for children six to 23 months and pregnant women).** Budget commitments to nutrition from the 2020 AIPs totaled 1.3B PHP (\$32.8M CAD) and represent a 108-fold return on investment for the NNC's nutrition planning workshop budget.

In 2020, as a COVID-19 adaptation, the 17 NNC Regional Offices held 65 online and face-to-face planning and budgeting workshops to integrate nutrition in their 2021 AIPs. These workshops covered 26 provinces, 42 cities and 301 municipalities. The NNC Regional Offices led this planning and budgeting workshop process, with Nutrition International's advocacy and technical oversight. They now have the capacity to support LGUs to strengthen nutrition in their local planning and budgeting with greater independence.

Strengthened and sustainable capacity at all levels of government and across sectors

To operationalize the PPAN, RPANs and LNAPs, the Philippines needed additional capacity at all levels of government, but especially local, and across multiple sectors.

To strengthen the management and meeting facilitation capacity for local-level nutrition planning and budgeting processes, the NNC created and trained National and Regional Teams of Planning Facilitators with support from Nutrition International. Planning and development coordinators and specialists from the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) were oriented on local nutrition planning. As well, Nutrition International supported the development of tools, materials and costing templates for LGUs to use in nutrition planning and budgeting. **These areas of support strengthen the systems and stakeholder capacity to ensure greater efficiency, effectiveness and accuracy in nutrition planning.**

Nutrition International helped mobilize and train local teams responsible for health, nutrition and budget planning, as well as other sectoral staff, in each of the 713 LGUs, to identify nutrition priorities and corresponding budgets in jurisdictional development plans.

To leverage the success of capacity development initiatives, the NNC, with Nutrition International support, designed and launched several mechanisms to motivate and incentivize high-performing LCEs and LGUs. These mechanisms also enable knowledge sharing and mentoring among local governments. This includes a:

- Nutrition Champions program for the best performing LCEs
- peer learning system to improve nutrition program management at the local level
- Learning Hub for Enhanced and Reinvigorated Nutrition (LHEARN) currently being piloted in two cities, with plans to implement in all 17 regions



Ensuring gender equality is embedded in the PPAN

Nutrition International advocated for the inclusion of gender equality considerations, which factored into the development and operationalization of the PPAN.

The PPAN included specific activities relating to gender equality such as:

- maternity protection and improving capacities of workplaces to accommodate breastfeeding
- scaling up of suitable locations to breastfeed, such as in transportation terminals, ports, plazas, commercial markets, tourism and food establishments
- Adolescent Health Development Program

Throughout the operationalization of PPAN, Nutrition International has strived to ensure gender balance in its teams and assessing gender sensitivity during technical assistance provision. Examples include putting gender and malnutrition of girls on the agenda in critical meetings such as LGU workshops, requiring sex-disaggregated data for the PPAN's mid-term evaluation and securing funding from the LGU's Gender and Development (GAD) budget by highlighting malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. Gender dimensions are also underscored in four areas of the LHEARN, and regional mentoring teams participate in a GAD capacity development program.



Strengthened evidence-based decision-making through knowledge dissemination on PPAN implementation

In 2018, the NNC, with support from Nutrition International, developed a [Compendium of Actions on Nutrition \(CAN\)](#) to strengthen capacity at the LGU level by showcasing success stories, sharing lessons learned and discussing nutrition-related challenges. Launched to an audience of over 700 partners and stakeholders, the CAN was distributed widely in print and digitally, and was promoted broadly through social media and other channels. According to the NNC leadership, **it has since become one of the most requested publications at NNC events and workshops.** LCEs have also used it to incentivize LGUs to improve nutrition performance so they can be featured in future editions of the CAN.

With support from Nutrition International, the NNC and the Nutrition Action Officers' Association of the Philippines are also producing the [Compendium of](#)

[Local Ordinances and Issuances on Nutrition.](#) The compendium is a valuable reference that documents the actions that have helped shape an enabling environment for positive nutrition outcomes in their respective LGUs. It was launched on the NNC website and includes 208 of the best local ordinances and 45 executive orders for nutrition, chosen based on responsiveness, coverage, impact, and replicability. A printed version of this compendium will be produced in 2021, and will feature 20 stories from 17 regions, showcasing how local governments scaled up nutrition in their areas.

Broad Support for investments in nutrition

To ensure consistent implementation and widespread support of the PPAN across the decentralized government, Nutrition International supported strategic advocacy initiatives among NNC and partners, particularly among local levels of government. The LGU Mobilization Strategy has been credited with progressively increasing the awareness of, commitment to, and investment in, nutrition by local levels of government. This has resulted in the NNC increasing its budget for the LGU Mobilization seven-fold from 2019 (70,000 PHP per region) to 2020 (500,000 PHP region), and further doubling it for 2021 (1M PHP region). Advocacy efforts resulted in greater political support from LCEs for PPAN implementation and led to the issuance by the Department of Budget and Management of the following:

- Local Budget Memoranda⁶, which are the main policy documents informing the LGU mobilization strategy
- Joint Memorandum Circular in 2019⁷ that provides guidelines on the integration of specific programs, projects and activities from the PPAN into local development plans, investment programs and budget of LGUs

Nutrition International supported the development of a thematic guide to support this process and identify entry points for nutrition in local development plans and budget. It will accompany the existing national Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) Illustrative Guide by the DILG. The thematic guide also contained recommendations on how to factor gender equality into the LGU planning and budgeting process for LGUs. The thematic guide is referenced in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines of the Philippine Commission on Women and the National Economic and Development Authority, which provides guiding questions and visible reminders to strengthen the gender dimensions of local nutrition situation analyses and program design. The thematic guide was presented in a webinar on resilient local planning in October 2020, reaching over 300 participating LGUs, and will be issued to 1,634 cities and municipalities in 2021.



As a result of the NNC's advocacy, the budgeted amounts for nutrition in 2019 and 2020 increased.

Among other measures, the decentralized nutrition planning and budget workshops advocated for the use of the GAD budget—a mandated 5% allocation from the LGUs' budgets—to fund interventions to decrease maternal and girl malnutrition, which many LGUs have done. The mandated allocations from LGU budgets for disaster risk reduction and the Local Council for the Protection of Children have also been harnessed for the local nutrition program, while other budgets for economic and livelihood programs were amended to include nutrition-sensitive actions. There is also now a critical mass of LCEs with proven performance in nutrition who can effectively influence their peers to invest in nutrition.



Impact of COVID-19 on nutrition in the Philippines

The 2018 and 2019 Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) revealed a modest reduction in stunting and significant reduction in wasting, compared to the 2015 National Nutrition Survey.⁸ Most of these gains have likely been eroded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused multiple stressors on service delivery, household incomes, and social protection. Between December 2019 and May 2020, hunger rates in the Philippines nearly doubled from 8.8 percent to 16.7 percent. By September 2020, hunger rates reached 30.7 percent. Although hunger rates reduced to 16 percent in November 2020, they remain a major concern.⁹

The impact of the pandemic highlights the interdependency of the PAPAN's progress with the broader socio-economic context. In 2021, the nutrition community faces the challenge of maintaining early gains while broadening and sustaining activities beyond the pandemic. Like the rest of the world, the pandemic has hampered progress in gender equality in the Philippines and exacerbated

existing inequalities. The gendered implications of the pandemic—on nutritional gains and on the wider enabling environment—will be felt long after the pandemic.

The Rapid Nutrition Assessment Survey (RNAS) conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute—Department of Science and Technology (FNRI-DOST) and released in December 2020¹⁰ will contribute to the country's pandemic response by identifying the impact of COVID-19 on nutrition outcomes. Nutrition International advocated for the RNAS to be funded in 2020. The RNAS reported that the pandemic caused significant increases in unemployment, challenges in food security and food accessibility, as well as a reduction in access to health and nutrition programs for children and pregnant women.

Needs and opportunities for further technical assistance

The Philippines has a deep recognition of malnutrition as a serious public health concern. The country has broad policy and program support among sectors at the national level, and robust mobilization of local government to scale-up nutrition. However, ongoing support is needed. The Philippines government, Nutrition International and other partners have identified the following opportunities to build on the progress that has been made.

Effective response during the pandemic: The modest reduction in stunting and significant reduction in wasting risk being eroded by the many effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Strategic advocacy in support of the PPAN will be essential to counterbalance foreseeable budget cuts and can leverage the known links between nutrition outcomes and economic growth. The RNAS has underscored the potential increase in undernutrition if left unaddressed. Nutrition International will continue to advocate for the RNAS to be an integral part of FNRI-DOST's budget and system, to enable the agency to conduct future surveys if necessary, and for the recommendations of the RNAS to be implemented urgently.

Continue to build-out monitoring and evaluation systems for the PPAN: In consultation with government stakeholders, Nutrition International has designed a Nutrition Budget Tagging and Tracking System to monitor changes in nutrition investments and real progress in local government mobilization for nutrition. This initiative will complement existing programmatic and evidence-generation information systems in helping to monitor and evaluate the PPAN.

Accelerate the delivery of nutrition-direct and nutrition-indirect actions of the PPAN: The Behaviour Change Strategy for improved nutrition being developed will need to be implemented to meet the PPAN targets. The guidelines for dietary supplementation for pregnant women and children six to 23 months will be published shortly and should strengthen the PPAN's implementation, particularly through the First 1,000 Days program. Further technical support may be needed to develop programmatic options and to cost interventions for the dietary supplementation for pregnant women and children six to 23 months.



Build further momentum for the LGU mobilization strategy: To continue strengthening local nutrition action plans and prioritizing nutrition in local policies, LGUs will need additional capacity to mobilize resources, allies, and to implement local programmatic solutions. Strengthening mechanisms that allow local governments to influence and support each other—such as the compendiums and peer learning system—have proven to be effective. Advocacy must begin now to ensure that LGUs dedicate a portion of the 2022 additional budgetary allotments to nutrition. This should focus on the Leagues of Local Governments, and on Nutrition Champions engaging with LCEs.

Looking beyond PPAN 2017-2022: The Philippines government and its nutrition partners will begin to formulate plans for the following cycle in 2022. Ensuring a continuity of technical assistance to the NNC and harnessing the social capital that has been established by Nutrition International over the multi-year technical assistance will build the momentum needed to develop the successor PPAN 2023-2028. Future technical assistance could support the evaluation of the current PPAN, the development of the next five-year plan, continuing mentorship to LGUs, and greater integration of nutrition into long-term COVID-19 and public health response programming.

Partnerships

Nutrition International has worked closely with many partners to foster widespread buy-in for the PPAN 2017–2022 and ensure uptake of the resources, trainings and technical assistance provided.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- Department of Agriculture (DA), Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and Department of Agrarian Reform
- Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Labor & Employment (DOLE)
- Department of Science & Technology (DOST)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Trade & Industry (DTI)
- Early Childhood Care & Development Council (ECCD)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, ACADEMIA AND PRIVATE SECTOR

- Council of Deans and Heads of Nutrition & Dietetics (CODHEND)
- International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
- Leagues of Local Government
- Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition (PhilCAN) member NGOs
- SUN Business Network
- Zuellig Family Foundation (ZFF)

Additional resources

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLAN

[Philippines Plan of Action for Nutrition](#)

[Kalusugan and Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act – First 1,000 Day Law](#)

[National Nutrition Council website](#)

REGIONAL AND LGU POLICIES AND PLANS

Sample Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition - [Cagayan Valley Region](#)

National Nutrition Council (NNC) [Compendium of Local Ordinances online portal](#)

National Nutrition Council (NNC) [Compendium of \[Local\] Actions in Nutrition](#)

[DILG-DOH Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2019-0001](#)

Local Budget Memoranda [No 77a](#), [No 78](#), and [No 80](#)

NUTRITION MONITORING & EVALUATION

Nutrition International and UNICEF Nutrition Situation Analysis (2016)

Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) [2018](#) and [2019](#)

Rapid Nutrition Assessment Survey (RNAS) [2020](#)

NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

[Nutrition International and Government of Philippines move forward with their national nutrition action plan collaboration](#) (November 2017)

[Working with Philippine Provinces to Integrate Nutrition into Provincial and Local Development Plans](#) (December 2019)

[How NTEAM's Technical Assistance has incorporated support to national COVID-19 response planning through the TAN project](#) (May 2020)

[Key findings from an assessment of eight technical assistance assignments by Nutrition International's Nutrition Technical Assistance Mechanism \(NTEAM\)](#) (September 2020)

[Measuring Progress: Summary of Progress Assessments of Eight Technical Assistance Assignments from 2017-2019](#) (September 2020)

[NTEAM helps increase local funding for nutrition in the Philippines](#) (March 2021)

[External Progress Assessment of Technical Assistance Delivered under Nutrition International's TAN Project](#) (May 2021)

[Celebrating five years of technical collaboration between Nutrition International and the Philippines - Nutrition International \(nutritionintl.org\)](#) (June 2021)

Endnotes

1 Nutrition International, Progress Assessment 2020

2 Nutrition International seeks feedback from its TAN clients—in this case, the NNC—upon completion of technical assistance assignments via a satisfaction survey. The satisfaction survey asks the client to evaluate the technical assistance according to the stated objectives, as well as their satisfaction of the process, the impact and the utility of the technical assistance.

3 LGU investments obtained from NNC Nutrition Policy and Planning Division and shared during NNC Management Conference (2020). NNC budget for 2019 LGU planning workshops was PHP 12 M.

4 Nutrition International, TAN Client Satisfaction Survey (2019)

5 Nutrition International, TAN Client Satisfaction Survey (2018)

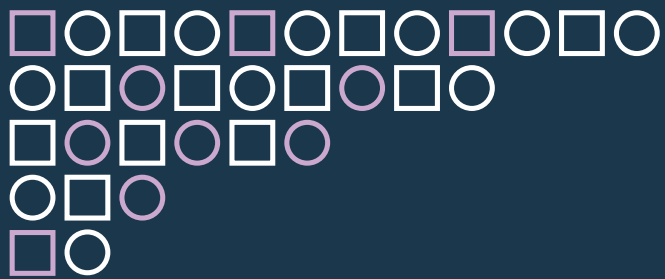
6 Local Budget Memoranda [No 77a](#) enjoins all barangays to prioritize in the allocation of local funds for PPAs included in their respective local nutrition action plans; [No 78](#) that the Local Expenditure Program contain the AIP including the LNAP; and [No 80](#) that all LGUs prioritize the allocation of funds to the PPAs in their LNAPs.

7 [DILG-DOH Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2019-0001](#) enjoins all LGUs and barangays to prepare their budget for FY 2020 and onwards for improved nutrition outcomes, anchored on the list of suggested projects or actions from the PPAN 2017-2022, for implementation at barangay, municipal / city and provincial level.

8 ENNS 2018: https://www.fnri.dost.gov.ph/images//sources/eNNS2018/Infants_and_Young_Children_0-23m.pdf and ENNS 2019: http://enutrition.fnri.dost.gov.ph/site/uploads/2019%20ENNS%20Results%20Dissemination_Preschool%20School-age%20Children_ENNS.pdf

9 Social Weather Station Hunger Survey: <https://www.sws.org.ph/swsmain/generalArtclSrchPage/?page=1&srchprm=&arttyp=3&stdtrng=&endtrng=&swityp=3>

10 RNAS Release: <http://enutrition.fnri.dost.gov.ph/site/presentation.php?year=2020-RNAS>



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