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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government  
Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Philippines, Republic of the (PH)



**World Food Programme**

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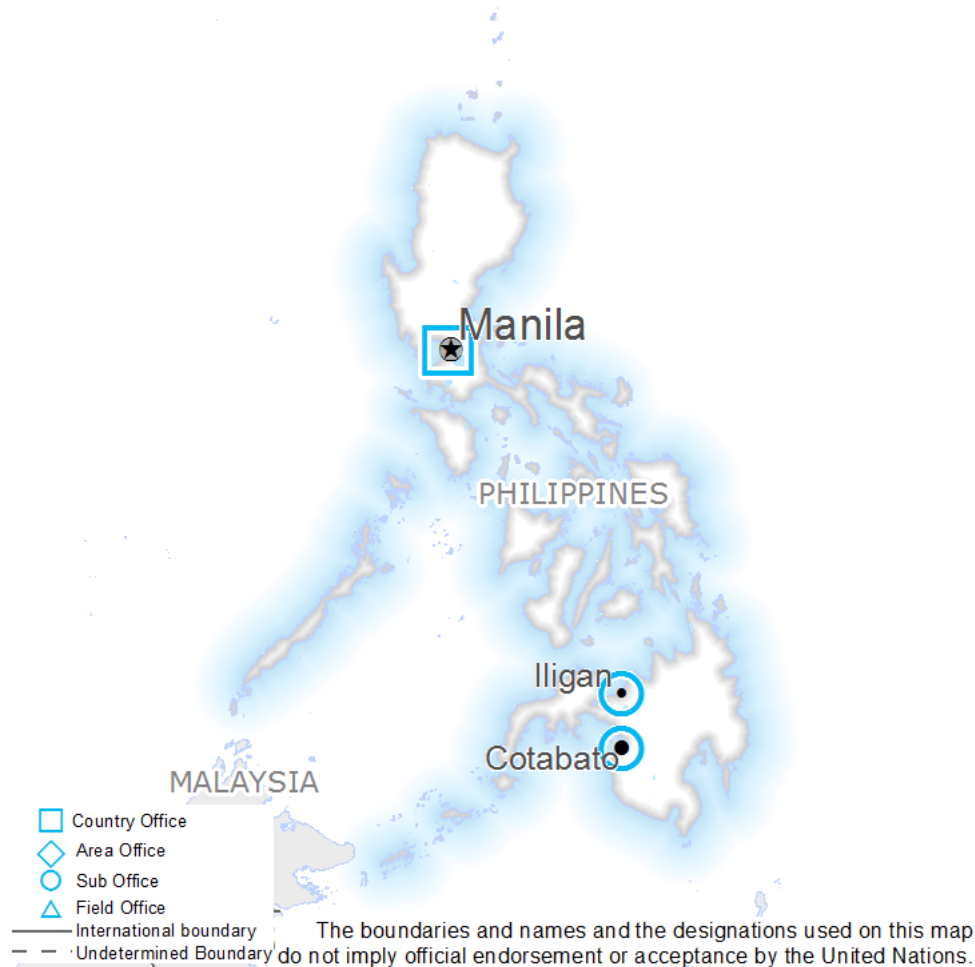
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Despite years of confronting a combination of man-made and natural disasters that have particularly weakened the poor and the most vulnerable communities, the Philippines continues to make strides in improving the country's resilience through boosting its economy and investing in social and human development. With a population of 101 million, the Philippines has seen robust development for the past five years as a result of sustained investment, consumer spending, and effective social protection programmes (World Bank, 2016).

The Philippines ranked at 115 out of the 188 countries assessed in the 2015 Human Development Index. It likewise kept its spot as the world's seventh most gender-equal society and ranked first in the Asia-Pacific region in the recent 2016 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report. In terms of economic development, the country has registered one of the fastest-growing emerging economies in Asia. In 2016, according to the World Bank, the Philippines posted a 6.8 percent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate—an improvement on the 6.0 percent growth rate. This marks the Philippine economy ahead of China's 6.7 percent and fellow high-riser Vietnam's 6.2 percent.

The other side of the coin tells a different story wherein declines in poverty have been modest leaving marginalised groups such as women, children and the elderly vulnerable to hunger and poverty. Government data showed that in 2015, poverty incidence among Filipinos was estimated at 21.6 percent, which means that one in every five households was poor and had difficulty meeting basic food, health, education and housing needs. Recent World Bank estimates suggest that extreme poverty in the Philippines, measured by the international poverty line of USD 1.9 a day (2011 purchasing power parity), has decreased from 10.6 percent in 2012 to 8.4 percent in 2015.

Household income in real terms continuously grew.

However, armed conflicts and natural calamities including the highest number of typhoons ever witnessed during the period of 2013-2015 have muted some welfare gains. The same trend was observed in 2016 alongside the persisting global economic uncertainty combined with the effects of El Niño and the waning pre-election spending. This was never more apparent than the country's failing to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Before adopting the new Sustainable Development Goals introduced in September 2015, the Philippines only managed to achieve those targets relating to food poverty, school participation, women empowerment, mortality of infant and children aged 6-23 months, malaria morbidity, tuberculosis, and access to safe water as reported by the National Economic and Development Authority.

Nevertheless, the country has made remarkable progress towards addressing food insecurity and nutrition as shown by the 2016 Global Hunger Index wherein the Philippines was ranked 68 out of 118 countries, narrowly moving from its "serious" status last year to a "moderate" hunger level.

Based on the 2015 National Nutrition Survey, the prevalence of children aged 6-23 months eating the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) was extremely low at barely 19 percent, but tripled from a previous rate of 6.4 percent (2013). The percentage of pregnant women, by weight-for-height, who were nutritionally at risk remained unchanged at 25 percent. Meanwhile the percentage of nursing mothers who were nutritionally at risk, using the body mass index, worsened from 11 to 14 percent. Further, maternal undernutrition has contributed significantly to an increased number of low birth-weight babies (14.4 percent) and resulted in an increased stunting prevalence of 33.4 percent among children aged 0-59 months. The increasing trend in teenage pregnancy, 1 in 10 women according to the 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey, has also significantly affected poor pregnancy outcome contributing to stunting.

As for peace and security, the Philippines has long been mired by conflict and insecurity especially in Mindanao where separatist and revolutionary groups have been waging war with the Government. Decades of peace talks among parties have yielded immature results, and just before a new government took office halfway into the year, the most recent peace agreement was shelved.

The new administration, however, was quick to salvage the peace talks by approving a comprehensive peace roadmap that envisioned a consolidation of various peace agreements already entered into by the Government with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, the Moro National Liberation Front, and the resumption of peace talks with the communist group—National Democratic Front.

The recent change in the national leadership has created uncertainties on the level of engagement between the international humanitarian organizations and the national government due to some unusual statements against international organizations, including the United Nations (UN). In spite of this, the UN and other members of the international community are committed to continue engaging the Government in its efforts towards eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In support of the efforts of the Government of the Philippines, WFP has progressively expanded the scope of its operation in the country to focus its response on the displaced populations in Mindanao and those affected by frequent natural calamities throughout the country. PRRO 200743 includes components on capacity strengthening and policy development, as agreed with the Government, especially for food security and nutrition policies, while the special operation 200706 aims to address the challenges identified during the Typhoon Haiyan response in 2013 and enhance the disaster response capabilities of the Government.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) continued to be WFP's main government partner for both the PRRO and special operation. It is through the DSWD that WFP continues to align its mandate to help improve food and nutrition security through the building of community assets and promotion of self-reliance of the poor, and to bridge humanitarian interventions with development activities. WFP augmented DSWD's response efforts with foods such as rice, high energy biscuits, and specialized nutritious food during emergencies. Following on the successful cooperation between DSWD and WFP in providing cash-based assistance to hundreds of thousands of people affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan using the country's largest social safety net—the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program—DSWD, the World Bank and WFP started discussions towards the possible development of a national framework for emergency cash transfers.

In the framework of special operation 200706, WFP and DSWD implemented a capacity development programme to improve government response capabilities, particularly in the area of supply-chain management including production, storage and delivery of in-kind food assistance. WFP also assisted in optimising the operations of the National Resource Operations Center in Manila in order to increase the production capacity of family food packs.



WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the DSWD, as well as the Logistics Cluster and the Office of Civil Defense during emergencies. As was shown during Typhoon Haima (October 2016) and Typhoon Nock-ten (December 2016), WFP has worked with these main government agencies and United Nations agencies to conduct emergency preparedness activities, needs assessment and analysis, monitoring and reporting, planning and strategy development, and prioritising cross-cutting issues including gender, accountability to affected populations, protection, disaster-risk reduction and climate change adaptation. WFP also continued to promote and apply international standards and guiding principles for humanitarian interventions.

Under the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, which indicated the country's national development policies, strategies, and targets, WFP complemented the Government's priorities related to food and nutrition security and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal 2: End Hunger through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), where WFP is the lead convener of the food and nutrition security outcome group. This undertaking is continuously being reviewed and enhanced together with the United Nations Country Team and the National Economic and Development Authority.

Also within the umbrella of the UNDAF, WFP is actively involved in the United Nations Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) to support the Government in its effort to upgrade the nutrition programme in the country such as the integrated management of acute malnutrition, nutrition in emergencies, food fortification, nutrition cluster coordination, strategic planning, monitoring, advocacy and communication, among others.

Parallel to the UNDAF, WFP also supported the development of the Government's Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN). PPAN is the Government's framework to address malnutrition in its various forms (child stunting, wasting, overweight, obesity and micronutrient deficiency) and targets pregnant women and nursing mothers, infants, and children 1-2 years old; families with pregnant women and children 0-2 years old; underweight children 0-5 years old; and cities, municipalities, and provinces with or at-risk of high levels of child undernutrition. The plan, which was built on past national plans implemented with varying degrees of success, comprised of programmes and projects implemented by member agencies of the National Nutrition Council.

The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition was reinforced by the School-Based Supplementary Feeding Programme being implemented by the Department of Education and DSWD-run day care centres. WFP collaborates with both agencies by providing hot and nutritious meals for over 65,000 school children in almost 270 schools in remote, conflict-affected areas of central Mindanao.

At the national level, WFP continued to provide technical assistance in several working groups related to food security and nutrition. At multiple levels, WFP continued to provide capacity development for nutrition programmes in case of an emergency.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP continued to be a strategic ally of the Government of the Philippines in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition—prevention of stunting—in the country. WFP continued to focus on: enhancing the resilience of vulnerable disaster-affected communities in order for them to be better prepared in responding to shocks and withstanding future potential disasters; strengthening the capacity of local health systems to prevent stunting; and strengthening the response capacity of national government partners in the areas of logistics and supply chain management. Efforts have also been made to bridge the link between scientific information, early warning and disaster preparedness and readiness through forecast-based financing.

**PRRO 200743: Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster (2015-2018)** with an approved budget of USD 73.8 million supported people in Central Mindanao to enhance their resilience to conflict and natural disasters through market-sensitive food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) options, school meals, and specialized nutrition products directed at pregnant and lactating women with children aged under 6 months and children aged 6-23 months as part of a stunting prevention programme. The PRRO also included the provision of nutrition education to all pregnant and lactating women and care providers of children aged 6-23 months. In coordination with the authorities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, WFP helped food-insecure people affected by El Niño to meet their emergency food needs and generate alternative sources of income through asset-creation activities.

Work with the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the area of emergency preparedness included the drafting of a pre-disaster agreement on emergency cash transfers, and the organization, together with the World Bank, of a roundtable involving stakeholders to discuss the possible development of a national framework for emergency cash transfers.

Through the disaster preparedness and response programme under this PRRO, WFP supported local government units, academic institutions, civil society and non-governmental organizations in strengthening disaster preparedness and risk reduction mechanisms through initiatives such as capacity strengthening trainings, installation of early warning systems, and community-based risk mitigation activities.

**Special Operation (SO) 200706: National Response Capacity-Building Applying Lessons from the Haiyan/Yolanda Emergency (2014-2018)** with an approved budget of USD 12.8 million assisted main government counterparts in the country through the provision of technical assistance and trainings on practical, operational, and strategic logistics. The special operation also provided support for the construction of the Visayas Disaster Response Centre.

**Trust Fund (2016-2018) for the Philippines Country Office with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the United States Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)**, with approved budget USD 2.26 million was created in the middle of the year to enhance the rapid response capacity of the Government of the Philippines and in particular, to strengthen the strategic partnership between WFP, the Office of Civil Defense and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, who are designated to lead the Government's emergency response. Through this funding, WFP was able to assist the Government during its response to Typhoon Haima in October 2016 by sending 83 trucks to transport 1,030 mt of relief goods to affected areas in Regions I, II, III and Cordillera Administrative Region.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Funding for this PRRO has been mixed. While the Capacity Development and Augmentation component has been well-supported through multi-year earmarked support from the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the overall direct multilateral funding levels for the country remained low for the implementation of food and cash-based interventions. Only the school meals component received support from various private donors, and nearly full coverage was ensured. In order to address the gaps, the WFP country office received a Strategic Resource Allocation Committee allotment of USD 1.2 million and accessed immediate response account funding to address the immediate food needs of people affected by El Niño (USD 1 million). The PRRO had built in a contingency component to allow for an immediate response to the frequent rapid onset emergencies. While there have been a number of typhoons making landfall in the country, the Government of the Philippines did not request international support. Nevertheless, the contingency component was activated to mitigate the impact of El Niño.

WFP Philippines regularly revised its allocation of resources to accommodate operational changes and in September 2016, a budget revision for the PRRO was done in order to optimise available resources for school meals and nutrition activities. Direct support costs were also reduced to reflect cost savings measures implemented by the country office (reduction of service provider charges), while the capacity development and augmentation budget was increased for policy development and advocacy for food security and nutrition-related activities.

Likewise, a budget revision for the special operation was requested and adapted in the context of funding shortfalls. The budget revision featured: 1) the de-scoping of the planned establishment of a disaster response centre in Clark since the National Response Operations Centre (NROC) was seen to have enough capacity to cover the Luzon island; 2) a prioritisation of either the Visayas or Mindanao facility either for construction or rehabilitation based on available sites and warehouses identified by government counterparts in each location, with the most cost-efficient and strategically effective solution selected; and 3) a de-scoping of the response options component of the special operation and engagement with national counterparts in programmatic planning of the PRRO.

A review of the expenditures for utilities, staffing, and other direct support costs was carried out and resulted in the downsizing of the number of country office staff-members, vehicles and warehouses.

WFP engaged extensively with the local donor community. In particular, a country strategic review is expected to foster interest and engagement of traditional, non-traditional and local donors. The review has been commissioned to an independent consultant and is guided by a policy review group under the stewardship of the Vice President of the Philippines. The review will be concluded in 2017 and will contribute to the future strategic vision of WFP in supporting the Government's agenda. As the Government is still finalising its next development plan and its engagement with the international community, the donor community has not yet determined future support, impacting negatively on the funding outlook for 2017.

## Achievements at Country Level

Overall, WFP Philippines reached 175,000 people in need in 2016 with 3,835 mt of food items, including the use of cash based transfers amounting to USD 1.46 million. From April 2015 to September 2016, support was provided to food-insecure communities by engaging 30 local government units, 11 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and eight academic institutions to harness their disaster preparedness and response capacities. In September 2016, WFP began a new phase to create more partnerships with additional local government units, thereby supporting a total of nine provinces and 38 municipalities in 2016 and 2017.

During the first half of 2016, Mindanao was seriously affected by the El Niño. The drought correlated with El Niño reduced the ability of farming communities to grow crops to meet their nutritional needs. In response, an Emergency Food Security Assessment was conducted by WFP and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

WFP also provided ready-to-use supplementary food, Plumpy'Sup, to children aged 6-23 months in the provinces of North Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, Quezon, Aurora and some slum areas in Manila. The areas were selected in consultation with the National Nutrition Council, using carryover stocks of Plumpy'Sup from the Typhoon Haiyan operation to mitigate the effects of the El Niño on the existing acutely malnourished children aged 6-23 months.

For the first time since its rollout at the end of 2015, WFP Philippines used the SCOPE platform, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management system, to manage the end-to-end process of its cash based transfers. This included the biometric registration of people participating in WFP's asset-creation programme, which was piloted in Central

Mindanao. The SCOPE platform enhanced the quality of the beneficiary data captured as well as the tracking of food and cash distributions. In order to deliver the cash assistance, WFP contracted a financial service provider.

WFP, along with other United Nations agencies and nutrition stakeholders, actively provided technical assistance to local, regional and national government units in establishing nutrition policies and programmes. Recently, these efforts to address acute malnutrition have finally come to fruition. In January 2016, the Department of Health signed an administrative order for the first ever national guidelines on the management of severe acute malnutrition for children aged 24-59 months. These guidelines will be used by healthcare workers and advocates for the treatment of acute malnutrition and will be especially useful during disasters and emergencies. While the WFP-specific stunting prevention programme under PRRO 200743 is being implemented in the 17 municipalities, the objective has now been explicitly emphasised as the main goal of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022, where WFP played a major role in its development.

Further, WFP funded the development of *Momsie*—a locally-produced ready-to-use supplementary food for children aged 6-36 months—by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute. To ensure that *Momsie* becomes comparable to the Lipid Nutrient Supplement for stunting prevention, WFP provided technical assistance to the technology adaptor to improve the quality of the ready-to-use supplementary food.

WFP played a major role in enhancing the Government's disaster preparedness and emergency response. The 5,000-square metre, state-of-the-art automated repacking system at the Visayas Disaster Response Centre, was completed in Cebu City in April 2016. The facility was instrumental in producing thousands of family food packs distributed to typhoon-affected communities.

Upon request from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), WFP enhanced the agency's logistics capacity in its emergency responses to Typhoon Haima in October 2016 and Typhoon Nock-ten in December 2016. WFP provided a combined total of 122 trucks to transport 1,557 mt of relief goods, including family food packs and rice. The logistical support was provided through the preparedness funds made available by the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Work with the DSWD and other partners in the area of emergency preparedness included the drafting of an agreement with the government on emergency cash transfers leveraging on existing social safety nets, as well as discussions on the development of a national framework for cash based transfers.

During the fourth phase of the disaster preparedness and response (DPR) programme that lasted from 2015-2016, WFP worked with 49 cooperating partners (5 provinces, 2 cities, 23 municipalities, 8 academic institutions and 11 NGOs) in implementing DPR and climate change adaptation projects. WFP coordinated closely with the Department of Interior and Local Government, the Office of Civil Defense, the Climate Change Commission, the Department of Science and Technology, the DSWD and other national government agencies to ensure alignment with national priorities, policies and plans.

Building on the gains of previous project phases, WFP started the implementation of the DPR programme phase five in July 2016, aimed at increasing the disaster risk reduction and management capacity of 38 lower-income class municipalities with high exposure to natural hazards. By the end of 2017, WFP will have conducted trainings, procured equipment, developed plans and implemented mitigation projects in order to help establish fully functional local disaster risk reduction and management offices with the ability to adequately prepare for, mitigate and quickly respond to emergencies.

In this domain, WFP Philippines has welcomed innovations on DPR and prioritises the reach of its climate services given the country's vulnerability to natural disasters. Under the Forecast-based Financing and Emergency Preparedness (FbF) project, a baseline assessment of early warning systems, forecasting capacities, and their role in disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation and food and nutrition security was completed in May 2016. The assessment continues to inform the development of standard operating procedures and development for preparedness actions, which will be completed for piloting in 2017.

Related to the FbF project, WFP commenced the piloting of FoodSECuRE, a climate resilience innovation project under which a map room forecast prototype was developed. The map room was designed to test and refine the triggers and thresholds for the standard operating procedures for preparedness developed under FbF.

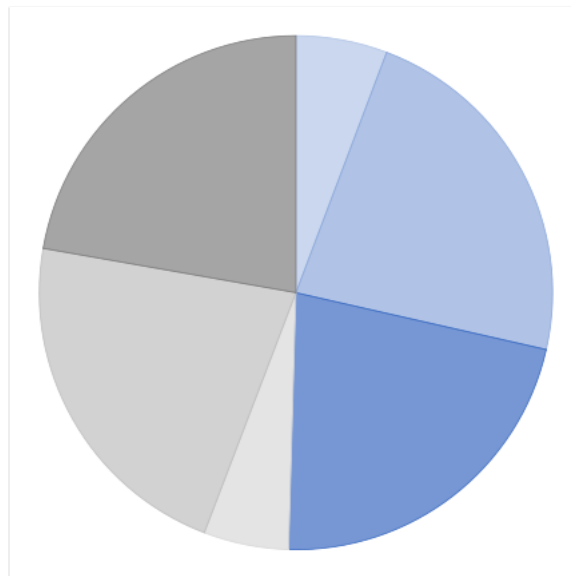


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	10,073	9,390	19,463
Children (5-18 years)	39,942	38,453	78,395
Adults (18 years plus)	38,366	38,961	77,327
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>88,381</b>	<b>86,804</b>	<b>175,185</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	3,074	161	215	354	30	3,835
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,835</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	1,464,067	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>1,464,067</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

The Philippines is an archipelago with multiple international ports of entry. However, as a result of the local security context, fewer international shipping lines have been using the port of Polloc in southwest Mindanao in the recent past. As a consequence, WFP received food commodities in Manila or Davao and operated the trans-shipment of food commodities through other contracted mechanisms, impacting the overall costs and lead times to deliver the supplies in the area of operation.

Through sustained support from donors, WFP maintained the capacity to respond to emergencies through pre-positioned stocks of food available to complement the Government of the Philippines's response to natural disasters and shocks upon request from national counterparts. This contingency component consisted of physical stocks of rice and ready-to-eat food as well as quick procurement capacity of in-country food stocks from the National Food Authority.

The quality of logistics services at the national level is quite good, and WFP maintains long-term agreements with a variety of contractors to ensure an ultimate readiness level to respond to natural disasters. However, the availability and reliability of contractors were found to be more challenging in the operational areas of Mindanao because of poor infrastructure and a highly volatile environment.

WFP leased a 5,000-square-metre warehouse and established a temporary Disaster Response Centre in Cebu to strengthen the government response. Mechanised packing system equipment of equal specification to that installed at the National Response Operations Centre in Manila was set up and is now functional at the temporary Disaster Response Centre in Cebu. Installation included pallet racking and prefabricated offices, with space available for conducting training sessions, as well as office space for WFP and government officials.

For the continuation of cash based transfers, WFP's supply chain was fully involved in the contracting process of service providers and supported the programme analysis with regular assessment of the retail market.

The large majority of food procurement for WFP consisted of rice purchased on the international market. Rice was sourced extensively in Vietnam at affordable rates. The Southeast Asia market offered value for money compared to local purchases that were regulated and had maintained fairly high prices for rice, which is a staple food in the country. In addition, lead times for delivery were very short. Other items in the food basket, such as beans, oil, and specialized nutritious foods were also purchased internationally at more competitive rates.

In 2016, stocks of high energy biscuits were found to be rancid as a result of a manufacturing defect from the supplier, which affected several WFP offices worldwide. As an immediate measure, all existing stocks were assessed and underwent organoleptic and laboratory tests to confirm their suitability for consumption. In addition,

the shelf life of such products were reduced from 24 to 12 months corporately to mitigate further risk of deterioration. A total of 93.19 mt of high energy biscuits that were near or past their best before date were disposed.

Since the food tonnage handled was reduced, time-bound costs remained the same, hence the landside transport, storage and handling rate increased over the last 12 months. To optimise the use of resources, the logistics structure and footprint were formally reviewed on a quarterly basis, and cost-sharing mechanisms were established among different projects to control the increase in the landside transport, storage and handling rate. The operational strategy will be adjusted further to reflect the revised forecasted tonnage.

While the Inter-agency Standing Committee's Logistics Cluster is not activated in the Philippines, the Government has institutionalised a similar cluster-system in which WFP's role as a key actor of the National Logistics Cluster is acknowledged. In this set-up, WFP regularly provides logistics services to government agencies upon request during disaster response.

Through this PRRO, special operation 200706, and a trust fund project established in 2016, WFP was able to provide a range of supply chain services with a strong focus on national capacity strengthening. This support encompassed the development of a logistics training curriculum in line with national objectives and other technical support as outlined in the projects referenced above.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	160	160
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	80	80
Rice	-	2,280	2,280
Vegetable Oil	-	92	92
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,612</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Regular review meetings with partners held within the framework of WFP's food assistance for assets projects in Central Mindanao and in line with the accountability to affected populations guidelines resulted in the rapid adjustment of the project implementation. For instance, cash distribution processes—which, at the time, used a new delivery mechanism (prepaid cards) that beneficiaries were unfamiliar with—and the structure of beneficiary orientation sessions were both adapted to improve the recipients' experience. Following the adjustments, recipients were able to obtain their assistance more quickly, and key messages were clarified. An after action review, held after the completion of the food assistance for assets projects, led to the harmonisation of a tool used to monitor the progress of asset creation activities and to more frequent follow-ups with local government units to ensure the sustainability of the community assets built/rehabilitated.

Meanwhile, a program implementation review (PIR) was carried out in municipalities that implemented the stunting prevention programme for at least six months. The initiative included a review of process issues during the course of the implementation and suggested actions to improve the implementation. This review was followed by refresher courses on nutritional assessments, planning, resource mobilisation, advocacy and local policy development. The results of the PIR were incorporated into the annual development of local nutrition action plans, which are linked to the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022.

Following a 2015 study that looked into lessons learned from collaborating with Philippine social safety nets for emergency cash transfers, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and WFP worked on drafting a pre-disaster agreement on emergency cash based transfers that leveraged existing social safety nets and which could be activated in an emergency. With a view to enhancing the shock-responsiveness of existing social protection schemes in the country, the DSWD, the World Bank and WFP co-organised a roundtable for stakeholders to discuss the possible development of a national framework for emergency cash transfers.

Since the introduction in 2014 of the three-pronged approach in WFP's operations in the Philippines, WFP has carried out several workshops on seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) countrywide. To help ensure the sustainability of these initiatives, WFP worked with academic institutions on transferring the technology to local partners. In particular, it partnered with the University of the Philippines in Los Banos, which adapted the SLP tool to the local context. It was found, however, that high-level discussions with partners were needed to ensure the achievement of the longer-term objectives of the SLP.

Several actions were taken to implement the recommendations of a decentralised evaluation of the disaster preparedness and response (DPR) programme, which was concluded in 2015 and focused mainly on operations. Specifically, WFP developed a project document that integrated a theory of change in preparation for project phase five. This process enabled the definition of an updated strategy for DPR and climate change adaptation activities that took into account the lessons learned from the implementation of the previous four phases of the programme. To enhance programme coherence within the targeted provinces, WFP aligned its operations to changing national priorities following the adoption in 2015 of: 1) LISTO—a checklist of disaster preparedness actions to be undertaken by municipal authorities and households—by the Department of the Interior and Local Government; and 2) a new national response plan by the DSWD. WFP also streamlined its DPR training sessions across its operational areas and prioritised activities based on the most pressing requirements incorporated in the LISTO with a strong integration of gender. This enabled a more rigorous assessment of gaps in disaster preparedness, with lower-income municipalities targeted for the integration of the LISTO protocols. Furthermore, to improve the tracking of activity results, WFP revamped its DPR monitoring tool.

Two after action reviews conducted in the wake of Typhoon Haima towards the end of 2016 confirmed that WFP's technical support in disaster risk reduction and management to the local authorities in the hardest-hit areas helped to improve their overall DPR activities. A self-assessment survey administered during the review revealed that the provinces perceived their preparations as critical to mitigating destruction of public or private property and loss of life.



## Omelkhair's Story: How WFP Supports the Nutrition of Nursing Mothers

Omelkhair is a 29-year old mother from Piagapo, Lanao del Sur. With a little help from the community health centre, WFP, and the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP), she is able to provide the right nutrition to her daughter through breastfeeding.

WFP provides specialized nutritious food to more than 500 pregnant and nursing women like Omelkhair in Piagapo, thanks to financial support from JAWFP. WFP also works with local government partners to ensure that mothers have the right knowledge in terms of nutrition, proper diet, health care, hygiene and sanitation. They are encouraged to regularly visit the health centre for counselling and to monitor their child's weight and height.

Omelkhair lives just a few metres away from the rural health centre in the Municipality of Piagapo. Omelkhair and her four-month-old daughter, Jamica, just came back from a visit to the health centre as part of WFP's stunting prevention project in their area. Omelkhair gestures for us to sit down with her and her four other children. Below are excerpts of the conversation between Omelkhair and WFP.

***We first met you at the health centre today. What was the purpose of your visit to the health centre?*** I went there because Jamica had the flu. Dr. Rasmia gave her medicines and vitamins because she says my daughter needs the vitamins. The health centre has been very helpful for my family. I visit the centre at least once every month. I even gave birth to my youngest daughter at the health centre. All five of my children, from my eldest son to my youngest daughter, have been to the health centre. I consult with the doctor if they are sick, and all of them have received their complete immunisations and specialized nutritious food from WFP.

***How about you, have you received specialized nutritious food from WFP?*** Yes, I also receive the nutritious food from WFP. For this month, I was given four jars of Plumpy'Doz. I was told to eat three tablespoons each day, and I need to finish all four jars in one month. This food is important—especially for nursing mothers like me—to eat on top of my regular meal because it has added nutrients which help me while breastfeeding my child.

***How do you ensure that your children are healthy?*** I make sure they eat healthy foods—rice, vegetables, fish and milk. They need those foods to become healthy. For Jamica, I breastfeed her every day, so she will grow healthy. A mother's milk is more nutritious than the milk bought from a store.

***How have you found breastfeeding Jamica so far?*** Breastfeeding has been a challenge, especially during Ramadan. It is difficult because fasting makes me hungry, and I lack energy especially during the midday. So far, I am glad that my breastmilk has been enough so that I can feed my daughter throughout the day.

***Is there anything you would like to say to WFP's donors who are funding this nutrition support in your community?*** I would like to say thank you to the donors of WFP for giving us Plumpy'Doz. When I breastfeed, I know that my daughter's nutrition is ensured, and she is becoming healthier. I would also like to thank the rural health unit's doctor and midwives because they work hard to make sure that we receive the Plumpy'Doz.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In April 2015, WFP launched the PRRO 200743, building upon the previous PRRO, to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations through a range of market-sensitive food assistance interventions. The previous PRRO featured capacity augmentation and policy development components to optimise the disaster response structures and policy frameworks of the Government of the Philippines in support of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016). As the Philippines consistently ranks high among the most disaster-prone countries in the world, a strategic and proactive approach to building resilience is crucial to mitigate the negative impacts of hazards and enable the swift return to socioeconomic vitality following disasters.

The main objectives of the operation were to:

1. Meet the food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls, and boys affected by conflict and natural disasters in Mindanao;
2. Enhance government and community disaster preparedness and response systems at the national and some sub-national levels to ensure timely responses to natural disasters;
3. Advise government departments on the development of gender-responsive food security and nutrition policies; and
4. Provide life-saving food assistance in response to disasters.

This PRRO complemented special operation 200706, which aimed to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of the Government. It also supported the ongoing programme of the Government in Central Mindanao to promote peacebuilding, reconstruction, and development in conflict-affected areas. This operation contributed to achieving WFP Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; 2: support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; 3: reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1: no poverty, 2: zero hunger, and 17: partnerships for the goals.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	16,195,525
Direct Support Costs	15,892,983
Food and Related Costs	31,175,113
Indirect Support Costs	4,831,721
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	5,760,964
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,856,306</b>

## Project Activities

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)
- **Outcome:**  
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals
- **Activities:**  
Food assistance for assets (in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur provinces) and a general distribution (in Lanao del Sur)

Between 2015 and 2016 the situation of food insecurity among smallholder farmers in Central Mindanao became life threatening as a result of a) an increasingly deteriorating security situation; and b) extreme climatic changes (El Niño/La Niña), leading to a near state of emergency that was endangering the lives and livelihoods of thousands of families in the region. An emergency food security assessment carried out in April 2016 identified that Central Mindanao was experiencing an alarming deterioration of household income, food access and consumption, and nutrition security. Twenty-two percent of households (equal to 47,000 households or 282,000 people) were severely food-insecure, having extremely high food consumption gaps as a result of their loss of livelihood and assets. This result was a steep increase from only 3 percent of the households in the assessment carried out a year earlier.

In order to complement the local authorities, WFP carried out immediate life-saving assistance and provided rice to 43,000 of the most vulnerable food-insecure individuals in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur. The rice distribution was linked to small-scale asset-creation projects, which aimed to increase production and market access and provide alternative livelihoods.

In November 2016, the security situation deteriorated in parts of Lanao del Sur as a result of the law enforcement activities of the Government of the Philippines against a local terrorist group, the *Maute*. The armed encounter caused displacement, and following a request from the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) authorities, WFP planned to provide high energy biscuits (HEBs) to 6,000 beneficiaries in evacuation centres. The HEBs were dispatched from the warehouse in December 2016, but these HEBs were distributed to the beneficiaries in January 2017. For this reason, the distribution of these HEBs was not reflected in the Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity graph below.

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcome:**  
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households
- **Activities:**  
Food assistance for assets (in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Norte, and Lanao Del Sur provinces)

Municipalities that are under the normalisation area, with high poverty index, and high commitment from the local government units and the Department of Agrarian Reform were selected as intervention areas for food for assets (FFA), school meals, and nutrition activities. At the ARMM level, WFP provided technical support in the review and implementation of the humanitarian and development action plan and also for the poverty alleviation programme—*Apat na Dapat*. ARMM staff and officers were also trained and assisted in conducting the emergency food security assessment.

Community needs assessments were conducted to determine what type of projects were necessary to improve their food security and resilience to shocks. These included agriculture projects such as: crop planting, vegetable gardening, and irrigation; support to access roads such as farm-to-market roads and tire-path construction; and small-scale infrastructure such as construction of health stations, drainage canals, waterways, and multi-purpose centres. All projects were implemented in coordination with the local government units, other government ministries, and support from communities.

Beneficiaries of the FFA projects received cash and food (rice) entitlements. Cash was the preferred modality of the FFA beneficiaries as this allowed them to buy other food items such as protein-rich fish, meat and eggs, and fresh vegetables.

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcome:**  
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure; capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs
- **Activities:**  
On-site school meals and food assistance for assets (in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Norte, and Lanao Del Sur)

Pre-school and primary school children were supported through the school meals programme that encouraged them to go to school and helped address issues of short-term hunger. The school meals were complemented by the communities and local authorities through the provision of eggs, fish, chicken, and vegetables, as well as firewood for cooking. Construction of kitchens and the provision of water, sanitation, and health (WASH) facilities were also provided. In July 2016, WFP distributed kitchen pots to all schools in Maguindanao, Lanao del Norte, and Lanao del Sur in response to the challenges faced by the parents-teachers association in the implementation of the school meals programme. Through a partnership with the international non-governmental organization, Goldin Institute, WFP delivered 40 hand pumps to schools in Central Mindanao in an effort to bring clean water to the schools and

communities. The Department of Education assisted in the installation of the hand pumps.

The FFA activities under this PRRO complemented the school meals programme since the creation of assets sustained the investment in the education of the children. As much as possible, WFP's asset creation activities were integrated with the school meals programme for greater effect. The programme's aim of promoting and stimulating local economies was addressed through infrastructure improvements and support to school gardens. For example, any additional ingredients or food to WFP-provided rations were bought locally, which benefited farmers and the whole community while enhancing the sustainability of the programme. Likewise, the construction of roads provided safe access to children in getting to and from the school and easy access for the food deliveries.

As part of its emergency preparedness activities, WFP prepositioned rice and HEBs to cover any eventual government request for augmentation in emergencies. However, no requests were lodged by the Government in 2016, which could indicate the Government's increased capacity in disaster response. In order to ensure an optimised use of food items, the best before date of food stocks is closely monitored. Through this mechanism, WFP noted that 100 mt of prepositioned HEBs were fit for consumption until early 2017. In order to not exceed the HEB best before date, WFP decided that the HEBs should be given to students as a top-up to what was already being provided under the school meals programme. The distribution of the HEBs was carried out in batches from July to October 2016.

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcome:**  
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and school-aged children
- **Activities:**  
Stunting prevention programme (in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Norte and Lanao Del Sur)

The stunting prevention programme targeting children aged 6-23 months and PLW with children aged under six months, specialized nutritious foods were provided through the local health facilities. The foods were given after the routine prenatal, postnatal, infant, child-care and health services, including a monthly nutritional assessment. All child-care providers of children aged 6-23 months and PLW were given nutrition and health education through the infant and young child feeding counselling. Health staff were supported with capacity development to enhance their skills in the management of stunting and other forms of malnutrition.

As part of the support to the Government, additional nutrition equipment (height boards) were furnished to health facilities. WFP also provided technical assistance to the local government units in the development of their nutrition action plan and advocated for the installation of crucial nutrition staff-member positions such as Nutrition Action Officers and Barangay Nutrition Scholars. In the province of Maguindanao, WFP assisted the authorities in the formulation of the strategic plan and directions for combating malnutrition, and the province is now implementing the War Against Malnutrition programme.

At the national level, WFP is in consultation with the National eHealth Technical Working Group led by the Department of Health to improve the monitoring system of nutrition indicators. An animated video on stunting prevention to increase awareness was developed in partnership with the National Nutrition Council and was particularly aimed at government, donors, programme managers and the wider audience through the social media.

To further address stunting, the Food and Nutrition Research Institute technology adaptors were provided support in the local production of specialized nutritious food. While supporting local production, WFP provided PLW in the 17 municipalities with specialized nutritious food (Plumpy D'Oz and Eezee 50) at 50 grams/day (250 kcal/sachet), given from the time of admission (anytime of confirmed pregnancy) until graduation (just before six months post-partum). Children aged 6-23 months received another specialized nutritious food (Nutributter) at 20 grams/day (108 kcal/sachet).

Technical support was extended to the different working groups in the development of manuals for the management of acute malnutrition and diet supplementation manuals and to regional nutrition councils for the nutrition in emergency programme. During the El Niño season, ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) at 92 grams/day (500 kcal/sachet) was given to children aged 6-59 months who were living in the identified vulnerable areas (located outside of the 17 areas with stunting prevention) for the prevention of acute malnutrition for at least one to three months. The RUSFs were carry-over stocks from the Haiyan emergency programme in 2013-2014 and were donated directly to the local health centres for distribution. Baseline and endline mid-upper arm circumference was measured prior to and after RUSF distribution. They were also provided with other routine health services like disease treatment and immunisation.



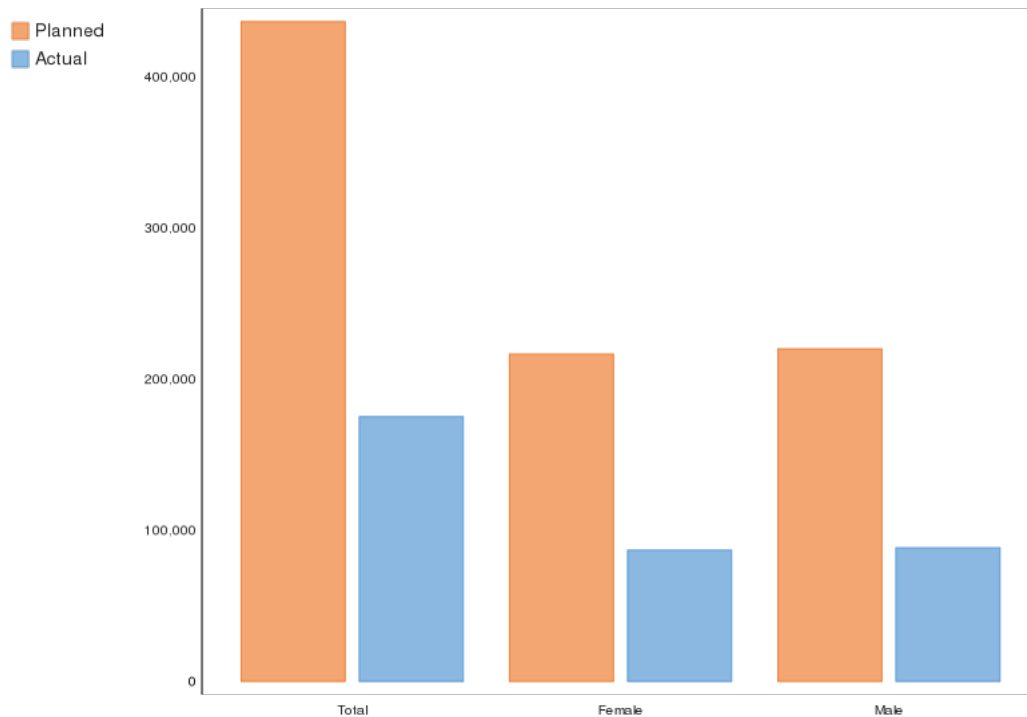
To mitigate the effects of El Niño on the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months living in vulnerable areas with high burden of acute malnutrition and are calamity-prone, outside of the PRRO, nutrition commodities and specialized nutritious food (ready-to-use supplementary food), and tapes that measure mid-upper arm circumference were distributed to selected municipalities in the provinces of Quezon, Occidental Mindoro, North Catabato, Aurora, and Barangay Tondo in Manila.

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)
- **Outcome:**  
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened
- **Activities:**  
Capacity development

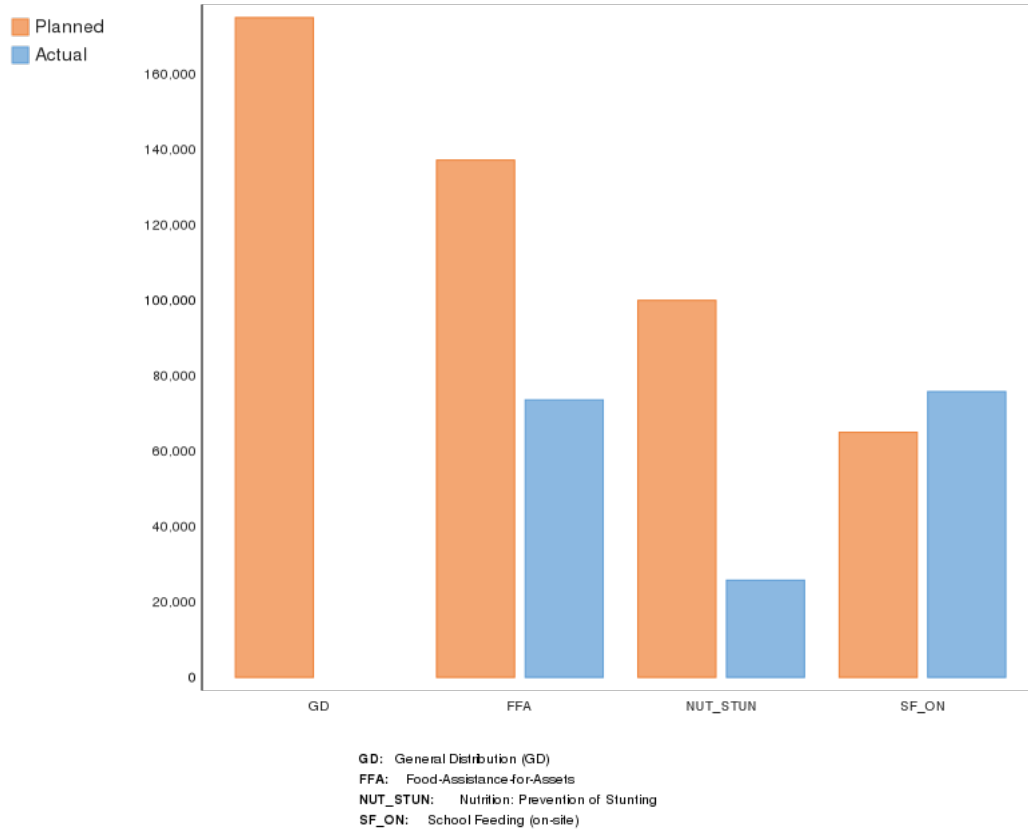
Building on established partnerships with the national government and guided by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, disaster preparedness and response activities under phase 4 were completed during the reporting period. Activities included training, provision of equipment such as early warning systems, tools and equipment for disaster response; facilitation of exchange visits and sharing of best practices; construction of evacuation centres; and technical assistance on policies and plans. The capacity-development work helped the three provinces and two municipalities to receive the Seal of Good Local Governance.

Phase five of disaster preparedness and response activities commenced in the third quarter of 2016 and will continue until September 2017. Thirty-eight municipalities have been targeted to increase their ability to respond to shocks. As part of the preparedness activities, trainings on provision of basic equipment and reproduction of information, education and communication materials endorsed by the national government for distribution at the household level will be supported by WFP. Mitigation activities, such as building competencies and preparing plans at municipal level; exchange visits; creation of knowledge hubs; disaster risk reduction management, and climate change adaptation activities were planned to be completed by 2017.

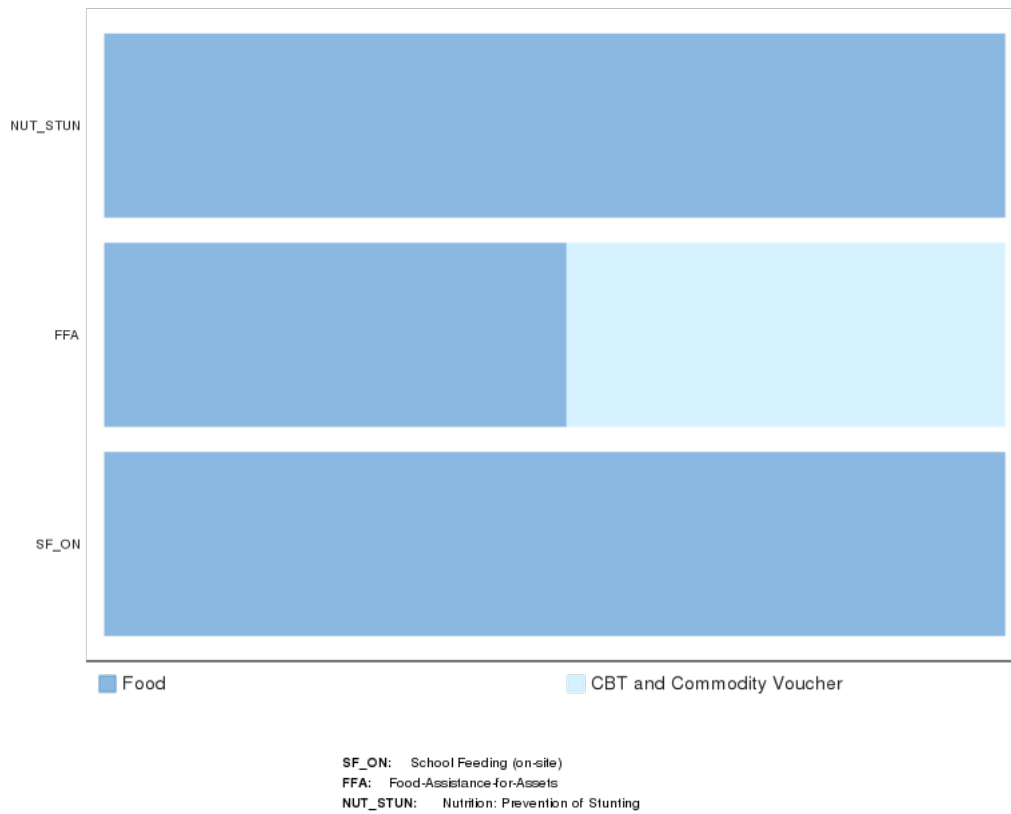
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	246	215	87.3%
Dried Fruits	30	30	99.9%
High Energy Biscuits	300	100	33.5%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,127	254	22.5%
Rice	5,757	3,074	53.4%
Vegetable Oil	123	161	131.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>50.6%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,600,000	1,464,067	91.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>1,464,067</b>	<b>91.5%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP forged partnerships both at the national and local levels. At the national level, WFP has worked with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Interior and Local Government, National Nutrition Council of the Department of Health, and the Office of Civil Defense of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, in implementing its food assistance for assets, school meals, and nutrition activities, as well as a disaster preparedness and response and climate change adaptation programme. WFP also entered into collaborative work with the Department of Education in support of its school meals programme, the Department of Agrarian Reform, and the consortium consisting of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, DSWD, and Department of Education for its Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty project. The partnerships at the national level enabled WFP to provide valuable inputs into national policies and legislations, and to establish smooth working relations at the local level, especially since most of the programmes of the national government are allocated to the local government units.

At the local level, WFP built alliances with the regional government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and the provincial governments of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Lanao del Norte to implement food security and nutrition programmes in municipalities that were under the normalisation area. One of the most notable results of the partnership with the ARMM government was the conduct of an emergency food security assessment in March 2016 to assess the food security situation, nutrition and livelihoods in areas reportedly affected by El Niño-correlated drought in the region. For this particular activity, WFP was able to showcase a good practice in partnership-building. The activity facilitated the transfer of knowledge and skills in food security and nutrition assessment and analysis, while the ARMM government provided the required human and financial resources for the emergency food security assessment. This experience now serves as the template for the ongoing partnerships with the provincial governments of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte as WFP supports them in capacity strengthening for the food security and nutrition analysis.

In addition, the ARMM officials requested WFP to provide technical assistance on the implementation of the livelihood component of their humanitarian and development action plans. With this, WFP was able to enhance the

capacity of the ARMM in the review of the proposals, as well facilitating convergence of services of the line departments within ARMM in the implementation of humanitarian and development interventions. WFP also assisted with the localisation of national laws and policies on food security and nutrition through advocacy that resulted in the provincial and local governments increasing investments in food security, nutrition and other social protection programmes.

WFP fully involved farmers' associations and/or small cooperatives and women's organisations throughout the community assessments, thus strengthening their participation in community development. Some examples of good practices where WFP played a vital role in the development of these organizations were:

1. The Pamatuladan a Bayanan People's Cooperative—at its inception there were only 30 women members, but with constant support and regular communication with WFP, more than 300 women are now part of the organization. The cooperative continues to empower communities particularly with seedling nurseries, organic free range chicken areas, areas for vermicomposting and growing mushrooms, and the water hyacinth handicraft production area;
2. The Mamagayon People's Organization in the conflict-ridden town of Mamasapano in Maguindanao province, which is now a technology adaptor of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute in the manufacture of fortified foods, utilising locally-sourced agricultural products that are sold in some schools in Maguindanao; and
3. The Women of War in the municipality of Matanog in Maguindanao province, which transformed Lake Marayag from a once-alleged dumping site of dead bodies into an eco-tourism destination that provides a source of alternative livelihood for the community.

WFP partnered with eight other provincial governments, 38 municipal government units, six academic institutions and nine non-government organizations to implement its disaster preparedness and response and climate change adaptation programmes for 2016. The partnerships with these institutions were largely aligned with the national disaster risk reduction management programmes. The shared goal of these institutions was to strengthen the capacities of the local government units as prescribed in the LISTO checklist—a set of minimum and maximum disaster risk reduction management requirements of the Government of the Philippines. One important operational procedure in these partnerships was the involvement of the technical staff from the Office of Civil Defense in strengthening capacities of partner local government units.

As for gender mainstreaming, WFP developed training modules incorporating gender analysis into food security and nutrition analysis. In 2016, these modules were piloted in an emergency food security assessment training workshop in partnership with the Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro. WFP plans to roll out the modules in its partnerships with the provincial government in Maguindanao.

WFP also started introducing the seasonal livelihood programming approach to its 10 provincial governments and academic partners in 2016 as a disaster mitigation analysis tool highlighting gender perspectives in local programming. Seasonal livelihood programming workshops are being carried out to introduce this programming approach to WFP's 38 municipal government partners.

In carrying out its programmes, WFP continued to work with various United Nations (UN) agencies. WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) in promoting food security advocacy at the national level. Both WFP and FAO collaborated with the National Nutrition Council in implementing the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The inclusion of the IPC implementation in the National Nutrition Council's regular annual budget demonstrated a success of the partnership between WFP and FAO. WFP also teamed up with the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in pushing for nutrition and child protection programmes in the country. WFP continued to support the inter-agency cash working group in the Philippines, which focused on strengthening emergency preparedness in the area of cash-based entitlements.

## Performance Monitoring

Currently, WFP is utilising its own human resources in monitoring its school meals, stunting prevention, food assistance for assets (FFA) and capacity strengthening activities. For stunting prevention, all barangay health stations and rural health units must be visited at least once a year. Monthly food request notes were assessed to compare the request versus targeted participants. An implementation review was also conducted once a year to those areas, which have implemented the programme for six months or more. Since the school year in the Philippines starts in June, monitoring of all schools is finished by March of the following year. The activity implementation of FFA was also done by WFP staff including the distribution and post-distribution monitoring. There was close coordination with the local government partner for the capacity strengthening activities in order to monitor and address gaps and challenges during project implementation.



WFP rolled out SCOPE, a beneficiary information and transfer management tool that enhanced the quality of beneficiary data, helped to capture the data, and improved the tracking of the cash and food assistance provided to the participants WFP's asset creation projects. WFP developed plans to implement SCOPE for its nutrition activities with a view to improving the management of beneficiary data for the stunting prevention programme in Central Mindanao.

COMET, WFP's corporate tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management, has been fully operationalised in the country office, where output and outcome data are entered into the system. The system is a valuable tool and serves as a repository of information on the progress of project implementation. Different reports were available and generated in a spreadsheet for easier analysis. All captured monitoring data were cleaned prior to analysis to check for any missing, inconsistent, out-of-range values, and erroneous categorisation.

The coverage for the stunting prevention programme was calculated through a desk review using both primary (actual enrollees) and secondary (target enrollees) data. Secondary data from the Department of Education were used to compute for the enrolment and retention rate of schools supported by the on-site school meals programme. Efforts were made to present the challenges of nutrition monitoring and evaluation to the National eHealth Technical Working Group led by the Department of Health. These challenges included the collection of anthropometric data and the insufficient regular monitoring, analysis and reporting of nutrition indicators especially stunting, from the local to the national levels. The data of the national government, particularly from the Department of Education, were used to compute for the enrolment and retention rate of the schools covered by the school meals programme.

Bilateral discussions regarding the assessment on the school meals policy using the zero hunger capacity scorecard (ZHCS) between WFP and the Department of Education continued to be carried out. WFP is still waiting for the formal endorsement of the Department of Education for the commitment of their staff that will be involved in the process. For the ZHCS review of the disaster preparedness and response, the academic institution previously participating in the National Capacity Index expressed interest in reviewing the guide questions on the five pathways. Once the guidelines for the ZHCS are released, WFP will immediately coordinate with the interested academic institutions, local government units, and other partners for the review and implementation of the ZHCS.

To ensure that WFP meets the minimum monitoring requirements despite the funding constraint, a cooperating partner will be considered for the monitoring of school meals, stunting prevention and FFA activities.

## Results/Outcomes

The total number of beneficiaries reached and quantity of food reached was significantly lower compared to the planned numbers in the project plan in general. At the end of the year, the PRRO was still underfunded, causing WFP to make adjustments in the implementation plan. This funding shortfall greatly affected the implementation of different activities particularly on nutrition.

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)
- **Outcome:**  
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals
- **Activities:**  
Food assistance for assets (in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur provinces) and a general distribution (in Lanao del Sur)

As covered under the immediate response account, life-saving emergency food assistance (50 kg rice per family) was provided to farmers who were affected by the El Niño during the last quarter of 2016.

High energy biscuits (HEBs) were dispatched from WFP's warehouse in December 2016 in response to a request from the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Humanitarian Emergency Assistance and Response Team for support to displaced populations in Butig, Lanao del Sur, after violence erupted between government security forces and the non-state armed group, the *Maute*. However, the HEBs were not distributed until January 2017 due to security reasons.

Due to the very short duration of the activities and the continued volatile security situation, outcome monitoring was not conducted.

- **Strategic Objective:**  
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

- **Outcome:**  
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households
- **Activities:**  
Food assistance for assets (in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Norte, and Lanao Del Sur provinces)

On average, WFP was able to achieve its targets for two out of three corporate indicators in 2016. Based on the combined results of the two cycles of data collection (June and December 2016), the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) of the households was less than the target score of 15. CSI measures the frequency and severity of the behaviours in which the households engage in when faced with food shortages. A lower index or score means that fewer food consumption-based strategies were used, which implies an improvement of the food security situation of the household. The improvement was evident for households headed by both males and females (11.7 and 14.6 respectively). The data showed that the households resorted to fewer coping mechanisms due to the availability of food and nutrition lifelines provided by the national and local government units and WFP.

Aside from CSI, the mean scores on dietary diversity showed that the target scores set by WFP for households headed by males and females (5.5 and 5.7, respectively) were achieved as per the outcome monitoring conducted in the first half of the year. The dietary diversity score measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period and it provides an estimation of the quality of a diet. However, the outcome monitoring conducted in the last quarter of the year showed a deterioration in the diet diversity score of the households. This was largely a negative effect due to the impact of the El Niño which ravaged a large portion of Mindanao in the first half of the year and the seasonality of events in the country. Based on the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) undertaken by WFP and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) government in March 2016, the drought caused by the El Niño prevented 23 percent of the farmers in WFP programme areas from cultivating their lands for three consecutive cropping seasons since 2015. Naturally, by the second half of the year, these households were reeling from the impact of the drought. Not only were they without their farm produce, they were likewise challenged to plant anything because the second half of the year is typically the typhoon season in the Philippines. Heavy rains caused by typhoons normally bring floods to many areas in the region. The second half of 2016 ushered in a La Niña season for the country.

Aside from the natural shocks, the people had to contend with human-induced events. In 2016, the second half of the year saw the introduction of new government administrators after a national and local elections were held in May. By that time, many of the newly-elected officials were instituting a transition. Thus, many public service programmes were temporarily suspended. Even the humanitarian agencies had to put on hold the delivery of some services to allow for the establishment of common understanding with the new administrations. Also last year, sporadic armed clashes between local clans (*rido*) and armed groups and the Philippine military were reported, especially in the municipality of Butig in the province of Lanao del Sur. These encounters limited access to some districts within the WFP programme areas.

All these events, especially those occurring in the second half of the year, contributed to the target underachievement for Food Consumption Score (FCS). The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. Scores are clustered into three groups; the results of the analysis categorize each household as having either poor, borderline, or acceptable food consumption. A high FCS increases the probability that a household's nutrient intake is adequate.

WFP set the following targets for three categories of food security under FCS in 2016: poor (4.7 percent), borderline (26.2 percent), and acceptable (69.1 percent). These targets were overwhelmingly achieved in the first half of the year as shown by these numbers: poor (1.3 percent), borderline (24.7 percent), and acceptable (74 percent). However, in the second half, due to the factors mentioned above, the scores generated were less than the targets: poor (4.6 percent), borderline (38.0 percent), and acceptable (57.4 percent). It should be mentioned, however, that without the services provided by WFP and its partner agencies in the programme areas, the situation would have probably been worse.

WFP, in partnership with the national and regional ARMM government, provided life-saving support to the 276,000 severely food-insecure persons in its programme areas. WFP requested for an advance financing amounting to USD 1.0 million to complement the government's response by providing rice to the most vulnerable and food insecure households of the affected populations in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur.

The discrepancy between the planned vs the actual amount of food distributed (50.6 percent) in 2016 can be largely explained by the volume of rice and high energy biscuits prepositioned for emergency operations. The allocations of the planned tonnage for rice alone were: 59 percent for contingency/general distribution; 32 percent for school feeding; and 9 percent for food for assets food items. However, the Government of the Philippines did not require international assistance in the form of food following natural disasters that hit the Philippines throughout the year.

With the non-distribution of the general distribution allocation, the actual distribution figure only reflects the rice distribution for school meals (82 percent reached) and the overachievement for food for assets food activities (290 percent). As for the stunting prevention programme resource constraints were more consequential and resulted in the inability to procure nutrition commodities, posting the lowest distribution against the planned.

- **Strategic Objective:**

Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

- **Outcome:**

Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure; capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs

- **Activities:**

On-site school meals and food assistance for assets (in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Norte, and Lanao Del Sur)

Increase in enrolment rate of both primary and pre-school students can be observed in the areas supported by WFP. This is in contrast to the national result in which the enrolment rates have decreased over the past years for primary level from 95.9 percent in the 2010-2011 school year to 91.05 percent only in the 2015-2016 school year. An initiative from the new government officials elected in May 2016 was to issue an executive order to the Department of Education (DepEd) schools to ensure that the number of enrollees should be based on the actual number of pupils enrolled. Adjustment on the number of students as part of data clean up and correction within DepEd and schools resulted in a relatively high increase in enrolment rates as some schools with low enrolment data in the previous year were corrected this year.

The enrolment rate for primary schools also increased, which is a good indication that the school feeding programme had a positive effect. Continued armed conflict and *rido* (clan wars) in some intervention areas were a challenge for the security of the children and some families opted to transfer habitual residences. Armed conflict in Butig disrupted the classes of students and affected the neighbouring barangays in Lumbayanague and Masiu. Classrooms are usually used as evacuation centres during human-induced and natural disasters.

Retention rates have already exceeded the target for both primary boys and girls. The results have been consistent since the previous PRRO 200296. Although some schools are far from the students' residence, students still go to schools as they value the importance of education. The school meals helped address short-term hunger as almost 20 percent of the parents interviewed revealed that their child goes to school without having breakfast.

The 2015 school assessment revealed that because of the school meals, students felt more attentive and focused in class. The result of the recent monitoring conducted mirrored this and showed that parents noticed improvement in school performance since the start of school meals. WFP, together with DepEd and National Nutrition Council, are developing menus to further improve the school meals programme and to provide guidance to the parents to prepare a more nutritious meal.

Although the National Capacity Index (NCI) for school meals has not yet been measured, there is an on-going discussion with the DepEd on the methodology and process in the conduct of the assessment of school meals policy utilizing the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). Additionally, with the introduction of the Corporate Results Framework, the country office decided to wait for the rollout of the new guidance in line with the Country Strategy Plan. The DepEd and WFP are also collaborating on finalizing a concept note that discusses the need to sustain resources such as DepEd's workforce and their commitment to the exercise to avert a retrograde. The SABER workshop for school meals is expected to be conducted before the end of 2017.

Community Asset Score (CAS) measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and the households living in it, to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. Using the result of the community needs assessment as a baseline, selected communities were visited again to check the status of the assets. Based from the follow up, 90 percent of the communities had shown improvement on community asset. There are cases in which some communities' asset were not functional during the follow up due to wear-and-tear of facilities and equipment, while some assets had to be closed due to low usage or low demand from the community. However, almost all communities benefitted from the FFA projects supported by WFP. Results showed an increase in utilization of assets that was supported by WFP by 30 percent such as vegetable production, irrigation structure, flood control dike and farm-to-market road. The project end target is 80 percent and the latest follow up had already exceeded the target.

- **Strategic Objective:**

Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

- **Outcome:**

Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and school-aged children

- **Activities:**

- Stunting prevention programme (in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Norte and Lanao Del Sur)

The number of municipalities where stunting prevention programme is being implemented increased from two (in 2015) to 17 (2016), having the initial two municipalities as pilot areas. Increase in the areas of implementation was carried out with consideration to resources constraints that led to reaching only 26 percent of beneficiaries and 15 percent of commodities distributed compared to the project plan.

The 17 municipalities now have a cumulative programme coverage of 90 percent children (13,901 out of 15,441) aged 6-23 months, which is above the 70 percent WFP corporate target. The 17 areas are composed of 10 municipalities in Maguindanao and five (5) municipalities in Lanao del Sur (in the ARMM) plus two (2) municipalities in Lanao del Norte (Region 10). The number of enrolled children was computed using the actual unique beneficiaries that were reached during the period in the health facilities, while the target number of children's population was computed using the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) data.

Further, only 66 percent (11,828 out of the 17,922 target) of the pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) was covered this year for the 17 municipalities, in contrast to the 77 percent (2,765 out of 3827) in 2015 from the 2 municipalities. Mass movement has also increased the coverage of PLWs last year. The Department of Health (DOH) standard formula for computing PLWs is 4.7 percent of the population. Just the same, actual number of PLWs covered are unique and the target number uses PSA data.

Two challenges faced in computing population data are the bloated figures declared by some municipalities especially in the ARMM and the differences in the formula for projecting population. This is being reviewed by the DoH for coherence and consistency.

Due to limited funding, the CO was not able to conduct a cross-sectional survey to determine the proportion of 6-23 months children who participated in the stunting prevention programme as recommended.

Being enrolled in the programme entitles a participant to a monthly nutritional assessment, health care services such as prenatal and postnatal, management of childhood diseases, vitamin supplementation, nutrition education and counselling, and provision of specialized nutritious food all provided by the trained health personnel. The personnel were trained on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, nutritional assessment and provided with anthropometric equipment and other materials while programme managers were provided with technical assistance in planning and implementation.

The 2016 result on the proportion of children consuming the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) showed a decline of 22 percent from the previous year. Nonetheless, the current decline as observed in the year-end monitoring still exhibits a significant improvement in the context of an undermining situation back in mid-2015 when the nutritional status of the target population started to deteriorate with the set of El Niño. An analysis of the MAD during the EFSA in March 2016 reported that only 8.7 percent of children 6-23 months were eating well or 9 out of 10 children aged 6-23 months did not meet the minimum acceptable diet. In other words, the intervention period following the EFSA-generated result (57.38) which is significantly higher than the 2015 baseline EFSA (47 percent) and the 2016 EFSA (8 percent, during the height of El Niño) in the programme areas.

Aside from the nutrition support received by the household, some beneficiaries also received entitlements under the FFA programme. As farming is the main livelihood of the majority of households, the drought severely affected their income which eventually impaired the diet of the children.

- **Strategic Objective:**

- Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

- **Outcome:**

- Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

- **Activities:**

- Capacity development

WFP, through its disaster preparedness and response programme, supported the national and local government units, the academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and communities to increase their capacities in preparedness and response and reduce their vulnerabilities to risks and hazards. This capacity development was done by facilitating training sessions, providing emergency response equipment, and supporting mitigation activities.

Some of the training provided to the national and local authorities ranged from risk communication and search and rescue, establishment of early warning systems, incident command systems, development of a local climate change action plan, and community evacuation plans. Outputs of the trainings included development of a business continuity plan, creation of a rapid damage assessment and needs analysis team.



In addition, WFP focused on disaster mitigation projects identified through the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) tool. Local governments prioritised mitigation activities including the installation of early warning devices and promotion of technologies such as vetiver grass and sloping agricultural land.

Guided by the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010, also known as Republic Act 10121, the National Disaster Response Plan, and the LISTO Minimum Preparedness Actions, WFP ensured that the local DRRM offices at the provincial and municipal levels were functional with institutionalised policies and plans. A comparison of the LISTO checklist and the LISTO baseline showed that by the end of phase four, 90 percent of the municipalities supported by WFP improved, which indicates increased preparedness and response. At the end of 2016, three provinces and two municipalities received the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG). The SGLG was awarded based on three criteria—financial administration, social protection and disaster preparedness.

During Typhoons Haima and Nock-ten, municipalities assisted by WFP conducted pre-assessment and rapid damage and needs assessment, implemented pre-emptive evacuation, and prepared their 72-hour assessment, which helped the government mitigate the risk and minimise casualties.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continued to make strides in improving gender equality across its operations in the Philippines—from integrating gender into programme activities to developing capacities of staff members and partners in addressing gender issues. The gender analysis that was carried out in 2015 remains the mainspring that drives the operation in terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Most recently, it set the basis for the enhancement of the country office's gender action plan. The plan, which will cover 2017-2021 and will be aligned with the Corporate Strategic Plan, will reinforce the role of the gender results network and will be implemented with an emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, reporting and accountability.

Building on the insights gained from several gender orientations and refresher trainings that facilitated deeper understanding of the gender dynamics unique to the areas of intervention, the country office revised its target for the decision-making, leadership, and training indicators consistent with the baseline values and consequently capturing the context in the ground.

In general, the decision-making for most households in Central Mindanao was shared by both the husband and the wife. This was made apparent in the first and second follow-ups conducted, which showed that both men and women shared decision-making authority over the use of food assistance despite the fact that most of these communities were predominantly patriarchal.

Role stereotyping remains a challenge, even though the data showed that decision-making was shared. The power to decide remains a man's prerogative, and household maintenance is still relegated as a woman's responsibility. Gender awareness and advocacy at all levels was undertaken to address this gap. Regardless of gender, beneficiaries preferred to receive cash based transfers over food assistance as it gave them more flexibility with their expenses. The results showed that the target of 80 percent on both genders making decisions on the use of the assistance received from WFP was most likely to be reached by the end of the project.

Women actively participated in leadership positions and trainings on the use of food. On average, women's participation in leadership positions was three percent higher than men, and women's participation in trainings on food usage was four percent higher than men. Projects that were less labour intensive, such as vegetable gardening and coffee nurseries, showed a much higher participation of women than men. The project review committee ensured that projects incorporated a gender lens to ensure that needs of men, women, boys and girls were taken into consideration.

Results for school meals were positive, indicating that the project was close to meeting this target. The numbers showed that women's participation in parent-teacher association leadership and trainings was higher than that of men. This higher rate of participation is attributed to the cultural notion that women are the children's primary caregivers since men are usually away and tending to the farms. Nevertheless, WFP is advocating for more men's participation by encouraging and involving them in all phases from the orientation to implementation and monitoring, and by including them in the school management structure.

Under the disaster preparedness and response programme, capacity development activities in target areas throughout the Philippines continued to consider gender balance, inclusiveness and full community participation. Trainings in areas such as contingency planning, incident command system, search and rescue, risk communication, camp management and GIS included women participants. For the roll out of information and education campaigns on disaster preparedness, women have often taken the lead in explaining details on family preparedness to their communities.

In addition, the disaster preparedness and response programme also supported the formation and training of the first all-woman emergency response team in the Philippines, in Cotabato City. The All-Ladies Emergency Response Team (ALERT) were trained in first aid, water search and rescue and rescue boat management. The ALERT team was then formed to ensure sensitivity to the local context and the full inclusion of the community's needs.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The country office strived to mainstream protection across operations to ensure that the PRRO activities respected the dignity, rights, and safety of assisted populations and vulnerable groups. The operation guaranteed that the assisted population and vulnerable groups had the right to participate in decisions that affected their lives; that they received information they needed to make informed decisions; that their concerns were considered; and that they were given timely feedback regarding the support they received.

Food security and nutrition programmes were designed to have the food assistance distribution in the nearest possible locations, which on average took a 30-minute motorised vehicle-ride. Neighboring barangays were also clustered into an area that was accessible to ensure that participants were protected from possible safety and security issues. Results for the safety indicators showed that both men and women experienced no safety and/or security concerns getting to and from the programme sites thanks to both WFP and local partners finishing the distributions early enough to ensure it was still daylight when beneficiaries returned home.

WFP and local-government-unit partners selected the most central distribution sites, and more importantly, areas where there was drinking water, latrines and shade. Local government units facilitated the delivery of food items from the rural health units to the barangay health stations so that parents and caregivers from remote areas could easily collect their entitlements.

To ensure that beneficiaries were fully informed of WFP activities, adequate sensitisations and orientations were conducted. Communication materials were disseminated for different WFP programme activities and areas, thereby allowing for a national coverage of stakeholders to provide feedback. Community fora such as programme orientations and local government units were also used to reinforce the complaints and feedback mechanism.

Post distribution monitoring for the information indicators showed impressive results, exceeding the adjusted targets WFP set in March 2016. The results mean that men and women were adequately informed about the programme and knew where to go if they had a complaint or feedback on their entitlement.

The complaints and feedback mechanism allowed for two-way communication between WFP and stakeholders. The mechanism was continuously improved to ensure that the issues raised by the beneficiaries remained confidential and that feedback was provided within the agreed timeline of no more than 10 working days. A quarterly report was generated to provide an overview of the most common complaints and feedback received and how these issues were mitigated and minimised.

Trends in feedback received were analysed, and recommended actions were taken to consider beneficiary concerns and improve programme implementation. For example, ongoing distribution challenges experienced by food-for-assets beneficiaries in receiving food items were addressed immediately. Another example is that concerns by community stakeholders on targeting and selection were clarified directly to ensure transparency and accountability.

Improvements in WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism also paved the way for a tighter and more secure process. A database was developed to record and track the progress of the complaints and feedback from beneficiaries. Visibility materials included hotline numbers, and programme orientations stressed that information provided through these hotlines is treated with utmost confidentiality. In case there will be additional funding in 2017, the country office is looking into the possibility of providing hotline that will provide beneficiaries more access to the complaints and feedback mechanism at no additional cost.

The new design of the complaints and feedback mechanism team and improvements in process flow were considered best practices during the WFP Asia-Pacific Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop in August 2016. In October 2016, WFP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific released a new complaints and feedback mechanism toolkit that shared these best practices with other country offices.

## WFP SCOPE in the Philippines

Situated in the south-western coastal area of the province of Maguindanao is the Municipality of Upi, a mountainous town composed of 23 barangays home to nearly 50,000 people, a large number of whom rely on agriculture as their



primary source of income.

Despite prior improvements, the transportation of agricultural products is still difficult in several barangays because of rough roads and steep transportation costs. “Travel to our barangay is often difficult because of the limited access, especially during the rainy season,” said Anson, a farmer and resident of Ranao Pilayan.

In response, WFP, in partnership with the local government unit of Upi, launched a project—Enhancing Food Security Initiatives of Upi Upland Barangays. The project focuses on rehabilitating 5 kilometres of farm-to-market roads, benefiting 950 households in 11 barangays, and aims to increase access to basic social services by reducing transportation costs and travel time. Meanwhile, household-level food security is addressed by establishing backyard vegetable gardens.

Anson is one of 300 people to register for a new electronic identification (ID) card from WFP. He joins a team of 75 men tasked with digging drainage channels on local access roads to ensure that they remain passable even when the monsoon rains fall. The new ID card will allow him to claim food assistance from WFP for three months in return for work.

In October 2016, registration of project participants began in the SCOPE system. SCOPE is WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform. It is a cloud-based solution used for beneficiary registration, intervention setup, distribution planning, entitlement transfers and distribution reporting. In the past, distributing food or cash assistance to the poorest communities involved registering people using a paper-based system, which was often time-consuming, inefficient and prone to duplication problems.

### **Electronic ID cards**

New electronic ID cards are provided to project participants. While the initial registration does take time for WFP staff-members on the ground, monitoring and tracking of food and cash distributions can be conducted more efficiently. With SCOPE, registration and distribution services are delivered directly to the people who need them, and participants no longer have to travel to a centralised distribution point.

“This registration was much faster than I expected. I also appreciate that it was conducted in a nearby barangay. We didn't have to travel far from our homes or spend money to be able to register and participate because the registration took place near us”, explained Anson.

### **Improving monitoring and evaluation**

In addition to WFP's monitoring, Ronald, the leader of the Project Management Committee, said that SCOPE also assists them in their monitoring and evaluation. “SCOPE will help us in checking attendance, ensuring participation, and in the verification or validation process during distributions. With the new IDs, it's quicker for us to identify the participants and make sure that the money they've earned goes to the right person”.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Photo credits: ©WFP/Anthony Chase Lim

Caption: *In partnership with the Department of Education, WFP provides hot and nutritious meals to more than 60,000 school children in over 200 schools in Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, and Maguindanao. In addition to enhanced enrolment and reduced absenteeism in schools, the project allows children to focus on their studies instead of their stomachs.*

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	220,050	216,550	436,600	88,381	86,804	175,185	40.2%	40.1%	40.1%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	43,660	43,660	87,320	10,073	9,390	19,463	23.1%	21.5%	22.3%
Children (5-18 years)	74,222	74,222	148,444	39,942	38,453	78,395	53.8%	51.8%	52.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	102,168	98,668	200,836	38,366	38,961	77,327	37.6%	39.5%	38.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	220,050	216,550	436,600	82,390	92,795	175,185	37.4%	42.9%	40.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	175,000	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Feeding (on-site)	65,000	-	65,000	75,804	-	75,804	116.6%	-	116.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	62,200	75,000	137,200	63,708	60,430	73,596	102.4%	80.6%	53.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	100,000	-	100,000	25,785	-	25,785	25.8%	-	25.8%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	175,000	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Feeding (on-site)	65,000	-	65,000	75,804	-	75,804	116.6%	-	116.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,367	12,500	22,867	17,102	13,517	24,474	165.0%	108.1%	107.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	100,000	-	100,000	25,785	-	25,785	25.8%	-	25.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	88,200	86,800	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	88,200	86,800	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	88,200	86,800	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	32,760	32,240	65,000	38,688	37,116	75,804	118.1%	115.1%	116.6%
Total participants	32,760	32,240	65,000	38,688	37,116	75,804	118.1%	115.1%	116.6%
Total beneficiaries	32,760	32,240	65,000	38,688	37,116	75,804	118.1%	115.1%	116.6%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	11,525	11,342	22,867	15,117	9,357	24,474	131.2%	82.5%	107.0%
Total participants	11,525	11,342	22,867	15,117	9,357	24,474	131.2%	82.5%	107.0%
Total beneficiaries	69,150	68,050	137,200	36,959	36,637	73,596	53.4%	53.8%	53.6%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	30,240	29,760	60,000	7,059	6,898	13,957	23.3%	23.2%	23.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	40,000	40,000	-	11,828	11,828	-	29.6%	29.6%
Total beneficiaries	30,240	69,760	100,000	7,059	18,726	25,785	23.3%	26.8%	25.8%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>AURORA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.50	4.42	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>AURORA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.50	5.33	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	<80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	<80.00	-	-	-
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=5.60	11.20	8.00	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.70	9.40	2.82	5.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=26.20	29.60	24.00	29.41
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=25.20	30.80	24.23	39.04
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.70	5.70	5.70	5.02
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.50	5.50	6.01	5.47
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.00	15.00	14.90	14.30
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.00	15.00	12.20	11.13
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey</i>	=80.00	-	62.50	91.30
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Drop Out data</i>	=90.00	99.15	-	98.82
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Drop Out Data</i>	=90.00	98.74	-	98.35
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment data</i>	=6.00	4.70	-	15.94

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment data</i>	=6.00	6.12	-	25.64
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment data</i>	=6.00	-3.24	-	2.37
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment Data</i>	=6.00	-4.41	-	4.39
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Desk Review, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>	=100.00	0.00	100.00	90.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	42.60	79.57	57.38
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	>3.12	-	-	-
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Joint survey, NCI Workshop</i>	>2.60	2.60	3.12	-
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, KI / FGD, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey</i>	>60.00	25.81	-	90.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting and School Feeding (on-site)</b>				



Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	2	66.7%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	896	896	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	675	587	87.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	51	51	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	176	175	99.4%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	292	292	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	5,580	5,514	98.8%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	100	101	101.1%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	117	117	99.8%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	1	1	100.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	119	120	100.2%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	34	34	100.0%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	5	5	100.0%
Number of compost pits created	item	48	48	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	240	83	34.6%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	32	26	81.3%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	1	1	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	4,412,430	4,172,350	94.6%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	900	1,000	111.1%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	720	428	59.4%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	17	17	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition)	national programme	1	2	200.0%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	190	144	75.8%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	256	277	108.2%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	30	43	143.3%
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	10	33	330.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	22,028	29,777	135.2%
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	10	1	10.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	128	437	341.4%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting and School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	16	400.0%
<b>SO3: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	3	1	33.3%
<b>SO3: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition)	national programme	1	1	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	71.85	74.40	75.77
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	8.89	16.70	13.50
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	19.26	8.90	10.74
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	61.44	50.90	53.45
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=65.00	68.00	-	61.90
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=65.00	60.45	55.40	53.71

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>School Feeding (on-site)</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=70.00	66.58	-	65.86

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=85.00	80.52	86.10	95.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=80.00	17.77	83.30	75.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=100.00	98.70	99.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=85.00	80.08	90.20	93.70
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=80.00	20.83	81.90	82.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>  PHILIPPINES, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</i> , <b>Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=839,000.00	540,652.19
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=800,000.00	7,266,302.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	45.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	45.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=17.00	21.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=17.00	21.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	48
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	46
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	2,014
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-02474-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	14
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-07	Vegetable Oil	-	56
Private Donors	WPD-C-03346-02	Beans	-	72
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	49
Private Donors	WPD-C-03488-01	Rice	-	106
Private Donors	WPD-C-03510-01	Rice	-	160

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03679-01	Beans	-	9
Private Donors	WPD-C-03708-01	Beans	-	31
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00070-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	20
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-03	Dried Fruits	30	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-02	Dried Fruits	30	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,661</b>