



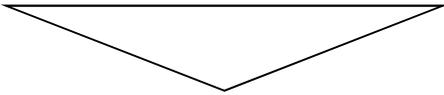
**PHILIPPINE TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY
STRATEGIC PLAN
YEAR 2018**

Duration (starting date – end date ¹)	1 January – 30 June 2018
Total cost to WFP	USD4,853,213
Gender and Age Marker Code * ²	2A

¹ The end date cannot exceed 30 June 2019

² See [WFP Gender Marker Guide](#) for how to calculate a Gender Marker Code.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Philippines have made considerable progress in economic, social and human development in the past decade, but persistent challenges are yet to be overcome to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 in particular. These challenges include a high prevalence of chronic malnutrition, vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, and limited opportunities for smallholder farmers.

The Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022 (PDP) sets the path for the development of government policies and programs. A number of objectives include policies and guidelines directly related to food security and nutrition and SDG 2, such as to eliminate child malnutrition and to improve access to economic opportunities of smallholder farmers. The United Nations System in coordination with the Government of the Philippines, under the leadership of the National Economic Development Authority is currently developing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2019-2023) to align to the priorities of the nation.

In 2016, WFP commissioned a "Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security in the Philippines (CRF)" which identified gaps and opportunities to achieve SDG 2. The report forms the basis for dialogue with ministries and national institutions, but require further dialogue with government partners to agree on opportunities for WFP support and to define a Country Strategic Plan for the Philippines.

In the meantime, WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200743 is converging into a six-months Transitory interim Country Strategic Plan (T-iCSP) designed to build the resilience of vulnerable population groups and to work with the government to improve response structures and policy frameworks through the following Strategic Outcomes (SO):

- SO1: Vulnerable boys, girls men and women in the Philippines have adequate and equal access to food in line with government targets, all year round. (ACCESS TO FOOD: Resilience – SR1)
- SO2: Boys, girls, men and women in areas affected by disaster or conflict, have adequate access to food in line with government targets, all year round. (ACCESS TO FOOD - Crisis Response – SR1)
- SO3: Women, boys and girls have adequate nutritional status in line with government targets by 2022. (END MALNUTRITION: Root Cause – SR2)
- SO4: National and regional government have enhanced capacities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2018. (CAPACITY STRENGTHENING: Resilience - SR5)

The T-iCSP consolidates WFP's activities in partnership with the main government counterparts at national and regional level which facilitate the transfer of knowledge on Zero Hunger solutions, while maintaining capacity to augment the government's emergency response as needed.

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. The Philippines is a lower middle-income country with a population estimated at 103 million people and an annual population growth of 1.58 percent. Since 2010, it has maintained an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 6.2 percent annually. Despite this sustained economic improvement, the Gini Coefficient is high with 42 percent and poverty levels of nearly 22 percent.
2. The Philippines is vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change. On average, 20 typhoons affect the country every year. Since 2009, six major natural disasters have hit the country, and weather-related disasters account for 90 percent of annual economic damage and caused 0.7 percent of losses in gross domestic product growth.
3. Peace and security remain unpredictable in some parts of Mindanao especially within the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Separate peace treaties between the government and various rebel fronts exist but have either still being deliberated as seen in the final implementation of the Government of the Philippines - Moro Islamic Liberation Front peace accord or have been distorted as seen in the recent withdrawal of the government from the peace process with the Communist Party of the Philippines - New People's Army - National Democratic Front

1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

➤ *Progress on SDG 2 targets*

4. *Access to food:* According to the 2016 Global Hunger Index (GHI), the country has modestly improved its food and nutrition situation from a “serious” hunger score last year to achieve a “moderate” status[1], ranking it 51 out of 131 countries, indicating substantial progress in terms of hunger reduction in four of the GHI indices. Natural disasters, long-lasting armed conflict, and financial fluctuations further impair access to adequate food, with the food security situation being the most volatile among the poor in Mindanao. Women are discriminated against due to limited access and control to credit, inputs and decision making. Women are also less likely to work (49.6 percent versus 76.9 percent among men). Among the poor, the percentage of women participating in the labour market is even lower with 25.6 percent.
5. *End malnutrition:* The Philippines is lagging behind its Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) neighbours in nutrition performance, with a prevalence in stunting of 33.4 percent among children aged 0-59 months, wasting with 7.1 percent and underweight at 21.5 percent. Boys are performing lower than girls, except in ARMM. A quarter of the pregnant women and 14 percent of nursing mothers are nutritionally at-risk, resulting in low birth weight of 21.4 percent of the deliveries. While micronutrient deficiencies are declining, anaemia continues to be a public health problem, especially among children 6 months to less than 1 year, with rates at 40 percent. Overweight and obesity, remains at levels among children (3.9 percent) but has markedly increased among the adult population.
6. *Smallholder productivity and incomes:* The agriculture sector contributes 20 percent to the national output and employs about one third of workers, with approximately one in every four families dependent on agriculture for a living [1]. While the majority of the farms in the country are all small farms averaging 2 hectares, farmers are challenged by insecure land tenure, lack of access to technologies, or degraded resources. Women are often not

recognized as agrarian reform beneficiaries and encounter difficulties to own land. Land conversion has resulted in the loss of prime agricultural land, reduction in agricultural jobs, and wasted investment in agricultural infrastructure.

7. *Sustainable food systems*: Food production to address the increasing demand of a growing population against a context of climate change and high vulnerability to hydro meteorological and geophysical hazards is hindering the development of sustainable food systems. The current irrigation systems, utilization of farm machineries, adoption of high-yielding and stress-tolerant crop varieties and fish species are not able to sustain the growing demand. Access to financing and risk insurance systems for small farmers and fisher folks is still low as well as the participation in the food value chain and access to new markets.

➤ *Macro-economic environment*

8. Driven by growing investments and dynamic consumption, the Philippine economy is one of the most dynamic and fastest progressing in Asia, with 6.8 percent GDP growth in 2016, including 9.8 percent of the GDP being contributed by personal remittances from overseas Filipinos. Inflation is relatively stable and has recently reached a two-year high with 2.7 percent in January, with food prices increasing by 3.40 percent
9. Economic growth and reduction in poverty, however, has yet to translate into increased income for smallholder farmers and improved food security and nutrition outcomes. Aiming to redesign the current tax system to be fairer and simpler, while raising more resources to increase investments in infrastructure and human capital, especially programs that encourage women to participate in the labour market, the government's first package of tax reforms was submitted to Congress early 2017.

➤ *Key cross-sectorial linkages*

10. The 2015 Human Development Report ranked the Philippines 115th out of 188 countries, with a Human Development Index of 0.668^[1]. Food security and nutrition in the Philippines is intrinsically linked to poverty and social protection (SDG 1), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), innovation (SDG 9), inequality (SDG 10), climate action (SDG 13), and peace (SDG 16). With hunger and malnutrition persisting, the country did not achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target of halving child malnutrition by 2015^[2].
11. The 2016 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report classifies the Philippines as the world's seventh most gender-equal society. Nevertheless, gender inequalities persist and women remain more likely to go hungry because of their unequal access to education, employment, resources and social services. Particularly in central Mindanao gender differences in terms of equal access to opportunities result in men having significantly more opportunities to engage in activities which provide for higher financial returns.

1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES

12. Notwithstanding good resources (human and natural resources) to address food security and nutrition issues, including the mitigation, management and response to disasters, the Philippines continue to face a series of gaps and challenges. A National Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition in the Philippines identified the following key gaps and challenges:
 - Policy incoherence, with restrictive trade policies in rice;

^[1] UNDP Human Development Report, 2015

^[2] Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015

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- Unresponsive food system, with trade distortions, inefficient logistics, post-harvest losses, and uncompetitive marketing practices;
 - Planning gaps, with inadequate translation and integration of Food and Nutrition Security in key national and local development plans, thus missing out in respective programming and budgeting;
 - Governance and service delivery gaps, with the food security and nutrition governance structures unable to transcend the overlap and fragmentation of investments/actions across various actors, both national and local;
 - Lack of resources, relative to the magnitude of the problem;
 - Implementation gaps in terms of breadth of coverage, targeting and sustainability;
 - Weak accountability, with the dispersion of activities related to food security and nutrition making it difficult to exact compliance under the current mechanism.
13. These, are increasingly aggravated by the constant and perennial risks that are presented by climatic conditions – Philippines experiences between 20-30 typhoons annually.

1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

➤ *Government priorities*

14. The PDP 2017-2022 sets out the development priorities for the country. The plan is aligned with the AmBisyon Natin 2040, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the President’s 10-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and the Philippine Magna Carta of Women.
15. The 10-point socioeconomic agenda of the Duterte administration focuses on the continuation of macroeconomic policies, tax reform, ease of doing business, infrastructure spending, rural development, land administration, human capital development, science, technology, arts, social protection program, and reproductive health. Priority will be given to the development of underdeveloped regions such as Mindanao by building infrastructure and providing free irrigation.
16. In support the president’s agenda, the PDP strives to reduce the poverty incidence, particularly in rural areas, to reduce unemployment, to set out a foundation for a highly trusted society, globally competitive knowledge and climate-resilient communities. Within this context, the government considers food security as a “moral obligation to provide available and affordable food for the Filipino men and women”.
17. SDG 2 will primarily be tackled by reducing inequalities in human development outcomes, an increased adaptive capacity and resilient ecosystems, an increased access to value-chains, land and water use, technology and finances of small holder farmers and fisher folks, including women, through the basic social sector, social protection, ecological integrity and a reduced vulnerability of families and communities.

➤ *United Nations and other partners*

18. The UNDAF is formulated through a multi-stakeholder process that the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in the Philippines undertakes to support national government development priorities.
19. The current UNDAF (2012-2018) is themed “supporting inclusive, sustainable and resilient development” and is guided by the national priorities as laid out by the PDP 2011-2016. The UNCT team is preparing for the subsequent UNDAF (2019-2023) with consultations ongoing to ensure that the UN System will respond to the PDP strategies and support the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. UN activities will be anchored on principles of humanity, human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, sustainable development and resilience, leave no one behind as well as accountability.

2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP

2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

20. WFP re-established its presence in the Philippines in 2006 at the request of the Government for support in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. Consequently, WFP focused its support towards immediate and short term response in food-insecure conflict-affected communities in Muslim Mindanao, as well as when response to natural disasters is needed anywhere in the country.
21. While WFP's initial entry point focused on providing humanitarian food assistance to conflict and disaster-affected communities, WFP's work expanded over time to support the needs of these same communities during transitions to peace and recovery, through asset creation, school feeding and supplementary feeding. WFP over the years has designed its programme of assistance to be more targeted and to establish models of actions that are holistic in nature and where different plans, projects and funds can converge to optimise the scarce resources of the local authorities and communities. This has been in line with the PRRO200296 evaluation, which suggested a better integration of disaster risk reduction and livelihood work into local plans and hazard profiling, to introduce a more holistic approach to school feeding and to intensify advice and advocate in the areas of nutrition.
22. The inter-agency humanitarian evaluation on the L3 emergency response on Typhoon Haiyan (2014) as well as the Cash Transfers in Humanitarian Context evaluations lead by the World Bank identified a need to improve preparedness to respond to major emergencies, in particular in the areas of needs assessments, response analysis, coordination, harmonizing of approaches, and the generation of evidence. The latter also underscored the need for leveraging and improving existing national systems.
23. WFP has been consistently engaging with different government counterparts to provide support to emergency preparedness and response through coordination, supply chain management, food security assessments and vulnerability mapping besides utilising the national safety net programme to deliver cash based transfers (CBT) during emergencies.

2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP

24. Consultations with national government partners, the international community, NGOs and civil society, as well as, the observations of the Strategic Review have shown that WFP can strategically support efforts to achieve the SDG 2 and SDG 17 by contributing to actions along the relief-to-resilience continuum and delivering gender transformative activities with evidence-based results.
25. The opportunities during the T-iCSP period are to:
 - generate evidence to define a holistic package of services which improve food security and nutrition for all persons at local level for, with integration into provincial and municipal gender transformative development investment plans and budgets, particularly in ARMM;
 - generating evidence on nutrient gaps of the vulnerable population and the underlining causes, including gender-based inequalities;
 - enhance the national emergency preparedness and response systems, in the area of supply chain management, cash-based transfers, gender sensitive food and nutrition security assessments and analysis, early warning and their link to early action and financing;

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- support the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by developing their preparedness and engaging in mitigation activities;
 - promote, identify and influence key aspects of a gender transformative food security and nutrition policy within the PDP;
 - engage the Philippines Congress on the development of National legislation, policy and guidance in support of SDG 2, that addresses the particular needs, situations and priorities of all women, men, girls and boys in the Philippines.

2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES

26. The T-iCSP is informed by a Country Strategic Review (CSR) and builds upon the decade-long engagement with the Government of the Philippines in Central Mindanao and on response to medium and large scale emergencies. This T-iCSP aims to align WFP activities with the PDP 2017-2022 and the Poverty Alleviation Plan for ARRM. WFP will collaborate with the actors contributing to achieve the Zero Hunger goal.
27. During the 6-months period, WFP will build upon the CSR findings and gather additional information to prepare the consequent five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP). While food assistance should continue in the Philippines, there is a need for WFP to strengthen national and local capacities to invest and implement sustainable and gender transformative food security programmes. This will allow WFP to strategically position itself to phase out of its direct implementation and to focus on advocacy, capacity strengthening, service delivery and technical assistance delivery in the subsequent CSP.
28. Building upon the recommendations of the strategic review WFP will emphasise specifically on enhancing local governance structures, plans and budget allocations for effective cross sectoral collaboration and prioritization of food security and nutrition. Partnerships will include gender and development budgets, to ensure adequate attention and resources are allocated to advancing gender equality as needed to achieve the food security and nutrition goals. WFP will further support the national Government to enhance multi-sectoral coordination.

3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS

29. Through this T-iCSP, WFP will support the Government of the Philippines in achieving SDG2, as stipulated in the PDP. The UN country team is in the process of formulating the UNDAF 2019-2023 which will be aligned with the country's priorities and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The T-iCSP is scheduled to cover the first half of 2018, mid-2017 to mid-2018, to solidify WFP's position for the CSP in full alignment with the PDP and UNDAF and to fully build upon the findings of the CSR.
30. WFP's particular focus on increasing the adaptive capacities of communities to climate change, enhancing national and local disaster preparedness and response, offering evidence-based food assistance and nutrition programme modules for scale-up in the national safety nets.
31. During the T-iCSP period, WFP will continue to generate evidence to inform local programming and national policies and systems, tapping into its close collaboration with the LGUs in Mindanao to define a holistic package of services and integrate them into provincial and municipal development investment plans and budgets.

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32. Recognized by the government as a contributor to the national nutrition sector, WFP will promote, identify and influence key aspects of a gender sensitive food security and nutrition policy within the PDP together with partners with a focus on school feeding, nutrition and gender transformative livelihoods to prototyping a holistic approach that captures local area development.
 33. Drawing from its experience in responding to major typhoons and an established partnership with the government in relation to disaster risk reduction and management, WFP will focus on enhancing the national emergency preparedness and response systems – from increasing adaptive capacities and the resilience of local ecosystems to improving the national logistics emergency response and supply chain management capabilities.
 34. The activities and outputs of this T-iCSP will incorporate gender equality, protection, nutrition and disaster risk factors. WFP’s approach will leverage the private sector’s reach, expertise and resources in food security, nutrition and supply chain management through targeted partnerships.

3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, FOCUS AREAS, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND KEY ACTIVITIES

3.2.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE: VULNERABLE BOYS, GIRLS MEN AND WOMEN IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE ADEQUATE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO FOOD IN LINE WITH GOVERNMENT TARGETS, ALL YEAR ROUND. (ACCESS TO FOOD: RESILIENCE – SR1)

➤ Outcome description

35. WFP will support school age children, households and communities at risk of becoming food insecure by natural or man made disaster, with particular focus on the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).
36. Under this strategic outcome, WFP further supports the Presidents Comprehensive Reform and Development Agenda for Mindanao and the Regional Economic Development Plan of ARMM, which prioritizes efforts to improve the food security and nutrition situation. ARMM is the poorest region in the country, challenged by armed conflict and natural disasters, with a poverty incidence of 53 percent, stunting rates of 45 percent, and the education sector lags behind in all performance indicators.
37. WFP will shift from a beneficiary-centred approach towards strengthening plans, structures and capabilities of local institutions to serve those in need of food assistance, in line with the recently signed Framework Agreement between WFP and the ARMM Government. This Strategic Outcome contributes to SDG 2.1 and WFP’s Strategic Result 1. WFP will focus its direct implementation on Maguindanao, while technical assistance will be provided across the region.

➤ Focus Areas

38. This Strategic Outcome aims to improve the resilience of communities to future natural and man made disasters through better education and community assets building.

➤ Expected outputs

- Targeted school-age boys and girls receive nutritious meals;
- Targeted men, women and counterpart staff in areas of greatest vulnerability to food insecurity have enhanced gender-transformative livelihood skills;
- Targeted communities and households have assets to significantly improve their food security sustainably;

➤ *Key activities*

Activity 1 – In partnership with regional and local authorities in Mindanao, deliver food assistance to school children promoting the Framework on School Health and Nutrition.

39. WFP will stimulate a holistic approach³ for school meals programme, enhancing not only the incentive to retain boys and girls in schools through the meals programme but also to improve the pupil's resilience through better nutrition and education. WFP will also build on complementing partnerships that promote the overall Framework on School Health and Nutrition which will improve
40. WFP will work with the local authorities during this T-iCSP on a hand-over plan of action for school feeding to transfer full responsibilities during the scholastic year 2019/2020 in the next CSP.

Activity 2 – In partnership with regional and local authorities in Mindanao, deliver gender sensitive livelihood assistance having the greatest impact on food security of individual households and communities.

41. WFP will, together with the ARMM authorities, ensure that gender-transformative food security and nutrition analysis, concerns and actions are well-embedded into localized plans and budgets and authorities are strengthened. WFP will promote the use of Seasonal Livelihood Planning and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), support the formulation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plans and foster the use of the Gender and Development budget allocations.
42. WFP will act as catalyst for convergence and integration of programmes and services of the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and other stakeholders, and complement with food and cash-based transfers. WFP will also encourage nutrition-sensitive actions as outlined in the Philippine Action Plan for Nutrition 2017-2022.
43. The major change will be to provide technical assistance, in particular to ARMM on the processes model, from the inception of community-based projects to completion. Establishing an evidence-based model will offer opportunities for scale-up and replication in other areas and linkages to larger projects funded by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which could be explored for the next CSP.

3.2.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO: BOYS, GIRLS, MEN AND WOMEN IN AREAS AFFECTED BY DISASTER OR CONFLICT, HAVE ADEQUATE ACCESS TO FOOD IN LINE WITH GOVERNMENT TARGETS, ALL YEAR ROUND. (ACCESS TO FOOD - CRISIS RESPONSE – SR1)

➤ *Outcome description*

44. This outcome contributes to the national goals of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2011 – 2028 to provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of the affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster. It also supports the target of the PDP 2017-2022, to reach 100 percent of individuals affected by natural disasters and man-made calamities with relief assistance.
45. This outcome will provide WFP with the flexibility to augment the government's disaster response. It aims to complement the first wave of food assistance, with introducing conditionality to the assistance and by working as much as possible through the national

³ Essential Package – 12 interventions to improve the health and Nutrition of School Aged Children designed by WFP & UNICEF

social protection scheme. While WFP supported general food assistance in the past, the government's own response capacity increased over the past years, and the requested support is focusing in the area of transport.

46. This Strategic Outcome contributes to SDG 2.1 and WFP's Strategic Result 1.

➤ *Focus Areas*

47. This Strategic Outcome ensures to mitigate the negative effects of a disaster or conflict on a household's food security. The primary focus of this outcome is crisis response.

➤ *Expected outputs*

- Targeted populations receive food transfers sufficient to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements, including nutrition education.

Activity 3: Directly deliver nutritious foods through the governments' safety net or partners to affected communities following natural disasters or human-induced shocks and disruptions to augment government response, as needed.

48. Based on WFP's experience in supporting the government responses to the various disasters, WFP will maintain its capacity to complement government emergency responses. The response will include, as appropriate, an augmentation of the government's in-kind rice distributions with a short-term asset creation activity.

49. The response will be motivated by gender-transformative approaches and protection considerations based on the information gathered by the government's Rapid Damage Needs Assessments and Needs Analysis, WFP's 72-Hour Assessment, the Multi-Agency Rapid Assessment and as required a Market Assessment or Emergency Food Security Assessments.

50. WFP collaborates with the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the DSWD and other line agencies as appropriate, UN agencies and, NGO partners. WFP will co-lead the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and continuously invest in minimum preparedness actions to assure readiness.

3.2.3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME THREE: WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE ADEQUATE NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN LINE WITH GOVERNMENT TARGETS BY 2022. (END MALNUTRITION: ROOT CAUSE – SR2)

➤ *Outcome Description*

51. This outcome is in support of the national efforts to reduce levels of childhood stunting including wasting and to reduce micronutrient deficiencies to levels below public health significance, laid out in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition "A Call to Action for Filipinos and its Leadership". The Plan is covering the period 2017-2022 and was developed as an integral part of the PDP. It factors in SDG Goal 2 and the country's commitments to the World Health Assembly.

52. During this T-iCSP, WFP will focus on institutional support and evidence-generation in anticipation of phasing out all operational activities in subsequent years of the future CSP. WFP's approach will gradually shift from implementing the stunting prevention program on behalf of the government to providing technical assistance helping the government to bring evidence-based programs and solutions to scale.

53. This strategic outcome builds on the nutrition work and relationships developed by WFP to firmly establish WFP's role in contribution to the nutrition agenda in the Philippines and contributes to SDG target 2.2 and WFP's Strategic Result 2.

➤ **Focus Areas**

54. Under this outcome, WFP aims at addressing the root/underlying causes of childhood malnutrition, which includes the unresponsive food systems, insufficient institutional capacities, inadequate legislation, poor coordination, lack of accountability and convergence for nutrition and ambiguous gender roles.

➤ **Expected Outputs**

55. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Targeted pregnant, nursing women and girls, as well as care providers of boys and girls aged 6-23 months received specialized nutritious food and understand and jointly undertake health and nutrition practices to prevent stunting
- Targeted health workers have the technical support to implement gender-sensitive nutrition programmes
- National Government provided with technical assistance on the analysis of gaps in adequate, healthy diets differentially for women, men, girls and boys, including inequalities and other underlying causes;
- National and local line agencies provided with technical assistance to improve the nutrition sensitive service delivery for the targeted nutritionally vulnerable populations, including the promotion of joint responsibilities among caregivers;
- Line agencies, technology developers and adaptors provided with technical assistance to assure that the targeted nutritionally vulnerable population has access to locally available nutritious food;
- Local nutrition committee provided with technical assistance to integrate gender-transformative and nutrition sensitive Programmes into local investment planning.

➤ **Key Activity**

Activity 4 - With partners, build evidence, provide technical assistance and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets meet nutritional needs.

56. WFP will establish an evidence-based model to reduce malnutrition in areas, where access to an age appropriate diet is compromised. WFP will provide monthly specialized nutritious food to pregnant and nursing women (PNW) and girls (PNW/G) as well as children aged 6-23 months alongside the regular health services in ARMM and invest in comprehensive documentation of lessons learned to inform other programs. PNW and other childcare givers will also receive nutrition education and messaging, also highlighting joint responsibilities, while health service providers will be capacitated to provide gender equality and age specific nutrition messaging and growth monitoring.

57. Together with Scaling Up Nutrition partners, WFP will support the strengthening of Local Nutrition Committee to address all forms of malnutrition comprehensively. WFP will support local and regional nutrition plans of action and reinforcement of an accountability system to monitor and evaluate the progress, inclusive of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender equality indicators. WFP will also work with technology adaptors to support the production of complementary and supplementary nutritious food locally.

Activity 5: With partners, conduct a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis and additional analysis as needed to better understand the barriers to adequate nutrient intake in the country and model potential interventions to identify

58. In order to provide informed support to the Government of the Philippines on the reduction of childhood malnutrition, WFP will use the Cost of the Diet, together with other secondary data to conduct a “Fill the Nutrient Gap” (FNG) analysis and identify with partners context-specific optimal packages of policy and programmatic interventions. Possible entry points include school feeding, social protection programmes, agriculture, local Specialized Nutritious Food production, etc. It is therefore expected that FNG will further enhance nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes, strategies and policies in the Philippines.
59. WFP will provide technical assistance in the drafting of food security and nutrition bills both at the senate and congress, with specific support to the National School Feeding Act.
60. WFP will support the roll-out of Nutrition in Emergencies Guidelines and the recently concluded guidelines on the Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition. WFP will support the Department of Health (DoH) in securing a robust and efficient supply chain for the corresponding specialized nutritious food, and will further engage with technology adaptors and the Food and Nutrition Research Institute.
61. WFP will intensify its support to the Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty through the convergence of support to small holder farmers and the Supplementary Feeding Programme for Pre-School Children.

3.2.4. STRATEGIC OUTCOME FOUR: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT HAVE ENHANCED CAPACITIES TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES TO SHOCKS BY 2018. (CAPACITY STRENGTHENING: RESILIENCE - SR5)

➤ *Outcome Description*

62. The government aims to achieve universal and transformative social protection for all Filipinos and to increase adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems through the operationalization of the PDP.
63. Under this outcome, WFP will provide technical assistance and services to support the government in enhancing local and national capacities in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan 2011-2028. The plan includes protective social protection services and climate change adaptation activities. Building upon the recommendations of the World Humanitarian Summit, WFP will emphasize support of local leadership and ownership.
64. This strategic outcome represents a convergence of current activities towards an integrated and holistic approach to building the resilience of communities and local and national system response to emergencies. It shifts from fragmented activities conducted over the past years to focusing on results to support the government’s efforts to increase adaptive capacities, reduce household and community vulnerability, and implement mitigation measures to prevent the deterioration of food security and nutrition.
65. This Strategic Outcome contributes to SDG target 17.9 and WFP’s Strategic Result 5.

➤ *Focus Areas*

66. This outcome focuses on building the resilience of vulnerable communities and institutions to future crises and shocks through capacity strengthening activities. It addresses

governance challenges, service delivery gaps, unresponsive food systems, and climate-related as well as other shocks.

➤ ***Expected Outputs***

67. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Local and National Risk Reduction Management Councils apply more effective preparedness measures to reduce the impact of disasters on household food security and nutrition
- Local administrators consider adaptive measures to mitigate the effects of climate change on food security.
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council uses the national social protection schemes as shock-response more effectively to contribute to improving vulnerable people's food and nutrition security.
- Local and National Risk Reduction Management Teams have enhanced access to national, regional and local data collection and analysis systems on food security and nutrition
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council Agencies have enhanced their National supply chain management for disaster response.
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council has improved the effectiveness of the National Coordination Mechanism in Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Food Security

➤ ***Key Activities***

Activity 6: Support national and regional capacities to increase adaptive capacity and knowledge of mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities of households and communities.

68. WFP will support vulnerable municipalities in provinces highly exposed to natural hazards by increasing their Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) capacities. This aims to establish fully functional local DRRM offices with the ability to adequately prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters and to prevent the deterioration of food security and nutrition. Together with the different line departments, WFP will provide systematic and harmonized support to regional and provincial counterparts, improve the access of municipalities to quality services, and further enhance public-private partnerships.

69. Improving community resilience requires targeted actions to improve access to suitable farming, forestry and fishing technology, financing, value chains, and the restoration and protection of the environment and natural resources. WFP will intensify its engagement with academic institutions and the DA, DAR and DENR to promote awareness of and enhance technical skills in improving household food security and building communities' adaptive capacity to climate change.

70. WFP will continue to work with the Government of the Philippines on a common understanding of natural hazards, climate risks, and climate resilience innovations. In partnership with the Forecast-based Financing working group, WFP will: strengthen corresponding national and sub-national early warning systems; develop, refine and test Standard Operating Procedures for emergency preparedness; and emphasize the link between early warning, early action and financing so as to influence policy making.

Activity 7: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency food security analysis, social safety-nets, supply chain and telecommunications capacities before, during and after disasters.

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71. WFP will build on its collaboration with OCD, the Department of Interior and Local Governments (DILG), the Department of Science and Technology, DSWD, the National Nutrition Council (NNC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and UNICEF to improve food security and nutrition data collection, analysis and monitoring, before, during and after a crisis. To improve early response to disasters, WFP will work with its partners to integrate the WFP-72 Hour Assessment Approach in the government's early action information package.
 72. Building on an evidence-based approach, WFP will work with the government to further integrate food security and nutrition dimensions in social protection programmes.
 73. WFP will augment and strengthen the OCD-lead Supply Chain Management component of the National Emergency Coordination mechanisms to progressively reduce the level of direct service delivery provided by WFP. During the T-iCSP period WFP, will initiate support for the development of a Supply Chain Roadmap for Disaster preparedness and response. In addition, WFP will ensure that the curriculum for Disaster Supply Chain management is progressively incorporated in DRRM Policies and human capacities are built.
 74. WFP will further engage in working with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) ensuring support to mobilize resource in terms of availability, reliability and timeliness, by leveraging the rapidly growing private sector capabilities.
 75. Direct technical support will also be provided to the National Coordination Mechanism in Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Food Security, with the aim to reinforce national capacities to respond to natural disasters.

3.3. TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES

76. In the context that this is a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, the Transitional and Exit Strategies will be developed during this period leading up to the full CSP in the second half of 2018.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

77. The T-iCSP will target beneficiaries directly under activity 1, 2, 3 and 4. For activity 3, men, women, boys and girls will be identified following a disaster jointly with DSWD and local authorities. The selection will be informed by gender equality and protection considerations, and the disaster assistance family access cards.
78. In Mindanao, WFP will continue to support boys and girls in pre- and primary schools in the poorest communities with high food insecurity and malnutrition in ARMM. In the same municipalities, WFP targets all pregnant and nursing women, as well as boys and girls 6-23 months in a stunting prevention programme. The asset creation interventions follow WFP's 3-pronged approach.
79. According to the selection criteria jointly agreed in advance, beneficiary selection is carried out by a local community composed of equal women and men representatives from different sectors. SCOPE is used by the country office as beneficiary management system.

Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	School Feeding	22,680	22,320	45,000
	Food Assistance for Assets – Food	2,015	2,085	4,100
	Food Assistance for Assets – Cash	10,324	10,676	21,000
	Food Assistance for Assets - Contingency	20,460	20,140	40,600
Strategic Outcome 2	Prevention of Malnutrition - Children	6,036	5,964	12,000
	Prevention of Malnutrition – PLW	8,000		8,000
Total		69,515	61,185	130,700

4.2. TRANSFERS

4.2.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1		Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3		
Activity	<i>Activity 1</i>	<i>Activity 2</i>		<i>Activity 3</i>	<i>Activity 4</i>	
Beneficiary type	School Feeding	Food assistance for Assets (food)	Food Assistance for Assets (cash)	Food Assistance for Assets (contingency-food)	Prevention of Stunting - PLW	Prevention of Stunting – Children
Modality						
cereals	150	277		277		
pulses	20					
Oil	10					
Specialised nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women						50
Specialised nutritious food for children 6-23 months					20	
Specialized nutritious food for children 5-59 months						
total kcal/day	696	1,000		1,000	281	108

% kcal from protein	8.33	7.8		7.8	9	9.5
% kcal from fat	14.22	1.3		1.3	29	59
cash (US\$/person/day)			0.24			
Number of feeding days	22	30	30	30	30	30

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE		
Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	533	202,716
Pulses	58	73,600
Oil and Fats	29	24,093
Mixed and Blended Foods	115	444,240
Other	0	0
TOTAL (food)	735	744,648
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		448,000
TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)	735	1,192,648

80. To fill gaps in food requirements, WFP Philippines has previously provided in-kind food as well as cash-based transfers to vulnerable people in central Mindanao and in response to a disaster anywhere in the country. Both modalities of assistance have contributed towards fulfilling WFP's objectives to improve target groups' food consumption score and dietary diversity. Nonetheless, in the framework of the T-iCSP, WFP will update relevant needs assessment and response analysis to re-assess the most appropriate transfer modality.
81. The food and/or cash-based transfers in central Mindanao is conditioned to the participation works related to the creation or rehabilitation of community assets. Community Needs Assessments carried out with Local Governments Units and community members themselves will determine the most suitable and sustainable projects, taking the specific needs of women, particularly those heading the household into account.
82. The menu for school feeding includes a balanced diet, to which WFP contributes rice, vegetable oil and beans. Vegetables, fruits or in some cases poultry or dairy products are provided by the community. WFP will further assess the possibility of providing iron-fortified rice and/or to complement with micro-nutrient supplements.
83. Pregnant as well as nursing women, boys and girls 6-23 months receive the recommended specialized nutritious food. WFP is working with local technology adaptors to support communities to purchase in-country.
84. Gender and protection considerations will be mainstreamed in all food and cash-based transfers, with a focus on ensuring the application of gender and protection policies and improving the monitoring of gender action plans both within WFP and among its partners.

4.2.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

85. Despite continuous economic growth at the macro level, the rankings of the Philippines within the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) is currently - 71st out of 160 countries, down from 44 out of 155 countries in 2010, trailing other ASEAN middle-income

nations such as Vietnam or Indonesia. This situation reflects the relatively low level of development of supply chain solutions across the country, which remain very centralized.

86. WFP will bring to bear its expertise in providing support in DRRM to government in line with the IDEA Roadmap on: (i) national master plan for supply chain and logistics, (ii) establishment of a nationwide skills development training program; (iii) compliance to international standards and agreements and a streamlining effort in logistics-related policies implemented by various government agencies, hence contributing to improve the ability of national actors to prepare and to respond to natural disasters in the field of logistics and supply chain.
87. WFP will foster a South-South cooperation based on Philippines experience by promoting initiatives within the ASEAN's logistics community of practice. WFP has been working with ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) supporting the development of its disaster assistance logistics road map, which links to the national plan proposed for the Philippines, with immediate exchanges learning in supply chain planning, national curriculum development and sharing of best practices.

4.3. SUPPLY CHAIN

88. The Philippines is a large archipelago with multiple international ports of entry. The quality of logistics services at the national level is fair and WFP maintains long-term agreements with a variety of contractors to ensure an optimized model for timely food delivery. However, poor infrastructure and a highly volatile environment, reduce the availability and reliability of contractors particularly in ARMM. Alternative arrangements are consequently impacting on the overall costs and lead times.
89. With the volume of in-kind assistance planned to progressively reduce, time-bound costs will impact the efficiency of the supply chain model. WFP's Logistics footprint will be further revised allowing an optimized use of resources.
90. Thanks to sustained support from strategic donors, WFP has maintained the capacity to respond to emergencies with pre-positioned stocks of food and equipment available to complement the government's crisis response. During the T-iCSP period, this contingency component will evolve toward a more inclusive partnership with national counterparts, within the framework of a comprehensive gender transformative national capacity strengthening component initiated based on lessons learned from the Typhoon Haiyan response and in-line with the Gender focus of the Sendai Framework of Action.
91. The majority of food procurement in support of this T-iCSP consists of rice procured from the international market. Rice has been sourced in the region at affordable rates. The South-East Asia market offers fairly short lead times and good value for money compared to local purchases which are highly regulated and maintain fairly high prices for rice, a strategic cereal in country.
92. Other commodities in the food basket, such as beans, oil and specialized nutritious foods will be procured internationally at more competitive rates.
93. Similar to the IASC's Logistics Cluster approach, the Government of the Philippines adapted and institutionalized national coordination structures, co-lead by the national authorities and international partners. OCD is leading the logistics cluster with WFP as a co-lead. As logistics provider of last resort, WFP will continue to provide logistics services to the government and the broader humanitarian community under this mechanism.

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94. In addition, service level agreements are also established with other humanitarian partners making WFP a service provider of choice for transport, warehousing, field operations support, information management and training delivery.

4.4 PARTNERSHIPS

95. WFP will engage with government donors, international financial institutions, private sector, academe, NGOs, and other UN agencies, to mobilize funds and/or access technical knowledge and skills to support the strategic outcomes and its activities. Furthermore, in line with SDG 2 and 17, WFP will work with both strategic and operational partners to promote protection and gender equality for improved food security and nutrition in the communities we assist.
96. WFP's main partner has been DSWD and the ARMM government in providing support to the relief-to-resilience continuum in conflict- and disaster-affected communities, as well as capacity-building in disaster-prone areas in the country. During this T-iCSP, WFP will build upon these relationships but also expand the partnership with other key line ministries, such as DA, DAR, DENR, Department of Education, DILG, DoH, OCD, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) as well as the multi-sectoral coordination bodies, NDRRMC and NNC to address SDG2. WFP is exploring with the Vice President's office the possibility to set up an Inter-Agency Commission for Food Security and Nutrition and will continue to work with the legislative branch.
97. In addition to the partners specifically discussed under the strategic outcomes above, WFP will partner with NGOs and technical cooperation agencies of multiple donors. On cross-cutting themes, WFP will have special coordination arrangements with UNHCR on protection and with the Gender and Development Network and the Philippine Commission on Women on gender. WFP will also work closely with FAO and the DA and DAR to enhance productive capacity. Furthermore, WFP will reinforce its partnership with UNICEF and WHO with regard to synergies toward reduction of chronic malnutrition.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

5.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

98. WFP is committed to monitor, review and evaluate the use of entrusted resources and check the progress of its implementation towards achieving the Zero Hunger goals. Monitoring activities will be in continuity with the previous monitoring procedures, making use of data collected under pre-existing programmes for baseline establishment as relevant. The country office's approach to performance management will be based on the corporate results framework, and aligned to the corporate monitoring strategy. Management of performance will involve measurement and analysis of outcome, processes and output indicators. The country office will also gradually scale-up the use of real-time and digital data collection and reporting technologies WFP will ensure that the normative framework for monitoring is implemented and guidance on the monitoring frequencies, coverage, and sampling parameters are followed.
99. WFP will continue the implementation of a gender responsive-monitoring and evaluation plan for each strategic outcome, and prepare a baseline to establish a monitoring mechanism to measure the impact of the subsequent CSP. A plan to assess the need for institutional capacity-strengthening activities and to measure long-term effects on national capacity and response capacity will be also prepared. Whenever possible, WFP will conduct joint monitoring and assessment activities with national and local government especially on capacity gaps and needs analysis on the areas of school feeding, nutrition, food security,

and disaster preparedness and response. After action reviews will be planned to discuss challenges, lessons learned and good practices on activities implemented.

100. Corporate tools such as COMET will be used to record all the operational data, as well as track progress of outcome indicators. As much as possible, use of mobile data collection tool will be utilized for assessment and regular monitoring activities, analysis, and visualization of results. Although eWIN is currently being used, the country office will eventually maximize the MDCA once devices are available. Based on the gathered evidence, activities will be adjusted during implementation. A beneficiary complain and feedback mechanism is in place to ensure awareness about WFP programmes but requires strengthening.

5.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

➤ Contextual Risks

101. Volatile security situation in Mindanao and in particular in ARMM areas co-exist with fragile peace agreement in place. WFP will constantly follow the situation and strictly adhere to security protocols in place with UNDSS and apply MOSS compliance to ensure staff safety and security.
102. Natural or man-made disaster occurring thus diverting resources from normal operations thus affecting WFP's ability to deliver its routine programme. Ensure that WFP has a robust Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy in place in order to rapidly respond.
103. New Administration in place with a new set of dynamics and political direction still being determined and settling down thus creating a period of uncertainty. The new PDP and other associated plans are currently discussed with the different partners to identify the support needed and available... Will proactively engage with the new Government Authorities establish new links to build up relations again and closely monitor the progress of the new PDP once completed.

➤ Programmatic Risks

104. Change in the government and turn-over of government staff, particularly at the regional, provincial and local level reduces the effectiveness of the capacity development. Lengthy counterpart procurement process and lack of commitment from the LGUs to provide expertise and human resources have caused delays in project implementation. WFP has to strengthen the coordination with DILG and potential academia partners, and invest in Training of Trainers (TOT). WFP will also advocate for process changes to overcome procurement challenges for LGUs and engage with different sector of the government to secure national and local commitments through formal instruments.

➤ Institutional Risks

105. There is a major risk of securing funding. It will be mitigated by constantly working with donors and strengthening the resource mobilisation strategy and updating. Consider joint programmes where viable and work with other partners. Expand the funding base to include non-traditional donors such as the Private Sector, IFIs, and seek potential opportunities from Russia and China with their stronger political ties with the Philippines.
106. WFPs ability to attract and retain staff with new skill-sets required to work in an ever changing dynamic environment, moving away progressively from the traditional direct delivery modus operandi. Provide training to existing staff and recruit new staff with the required skill-sets for the new environment.

5. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

5.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

TABLE 5: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (US\$)		
	Year 1	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	\$2,556,631	\$2,556,631
Strategic Outcome 2	\$7,817	\$7,817
Strategic Outcome 3	\$1,351,871	\$1,351,871
Strategic Outcome 4	\$936,895	\$936,895
TOTAL	\$4,853,213	\$4,853,213

107. The total County Portfolio Budget (CPB) for the T-iCSP is in the amount of US\$4.8 million for 6 months. The CPB consists of a budget plan of eight activities integrated in three strategic outcomes to support SDG2 and SDG17, and 15 percent of the budget committed to activities supporting gender equality.

108. The objective of the first strategic outcome is to ensure vulnerable children men and women have adequate access to food in line with government targets, during and after a disaster or conflict. This is the largest outcome with a budget of US\$2.5m representing 52% of the total budget. It reflects a shift from direct service delivery towards increased policy and capacity development support in a preparatory phase of the upcoming CSP in the second half of 2018. The budget plan also incorporates the food requirements of the ongoing Trust Fund into the CPB.

109. Strategic outcome two is to focus on vulnerable children and women having adequate and healthy diets that meet their nutrient needs to contribute to the reduction of national stunting levels.

110. The third strategic outcome is to enhance Governments capacity in social safety nets and disaster response, risk reduction and management, and to reduce vulnerability to shock of households and communities in support of Governments 2022 targets. It is the second largest outcome with a US\$1.3 representing 28% of the total budget plan. This budget plan also confirms the shift of increasing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government.

5.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

111. Based on confirmed contributions and favourable indications from donors, the T-iCSP is expected to be mainly funded by the current/further contributions from USAID/OFDA on the Disaster Preparedness/Augmentation capacity strengthening activities, Australia's current stock/contribution and potential continuation of the support for the emergency contingency component, as well as some historical private sector donor contributions to the school feeding programmes.

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112. On average, WFP received US\$ 24 million per year between 2006 and 2015. Majority of the donors' interests were based on emergency operations due to natural disasters. 2016 marked the first year of recent WFP PHCO operations in which a natural disaster did not merit a full intervention. This showed the GoP's increasing capacity to handle medium emergencies, but at the same time was a reason for donors to reallocate their resources to other causes and development partners. As a consequence, PHCO has been using funds carried forward to sustain its operation without any major predictable contributions outside of its 2 current operations for the near future.
113. From the historical trends, the regular funding for non-emergency related activities is not likely to be stable, since past contributions have been led by crisis response. Once the T-iCSP is approved, a funding target will be established and donor engagement activities for the T-iCSP will be initiated.

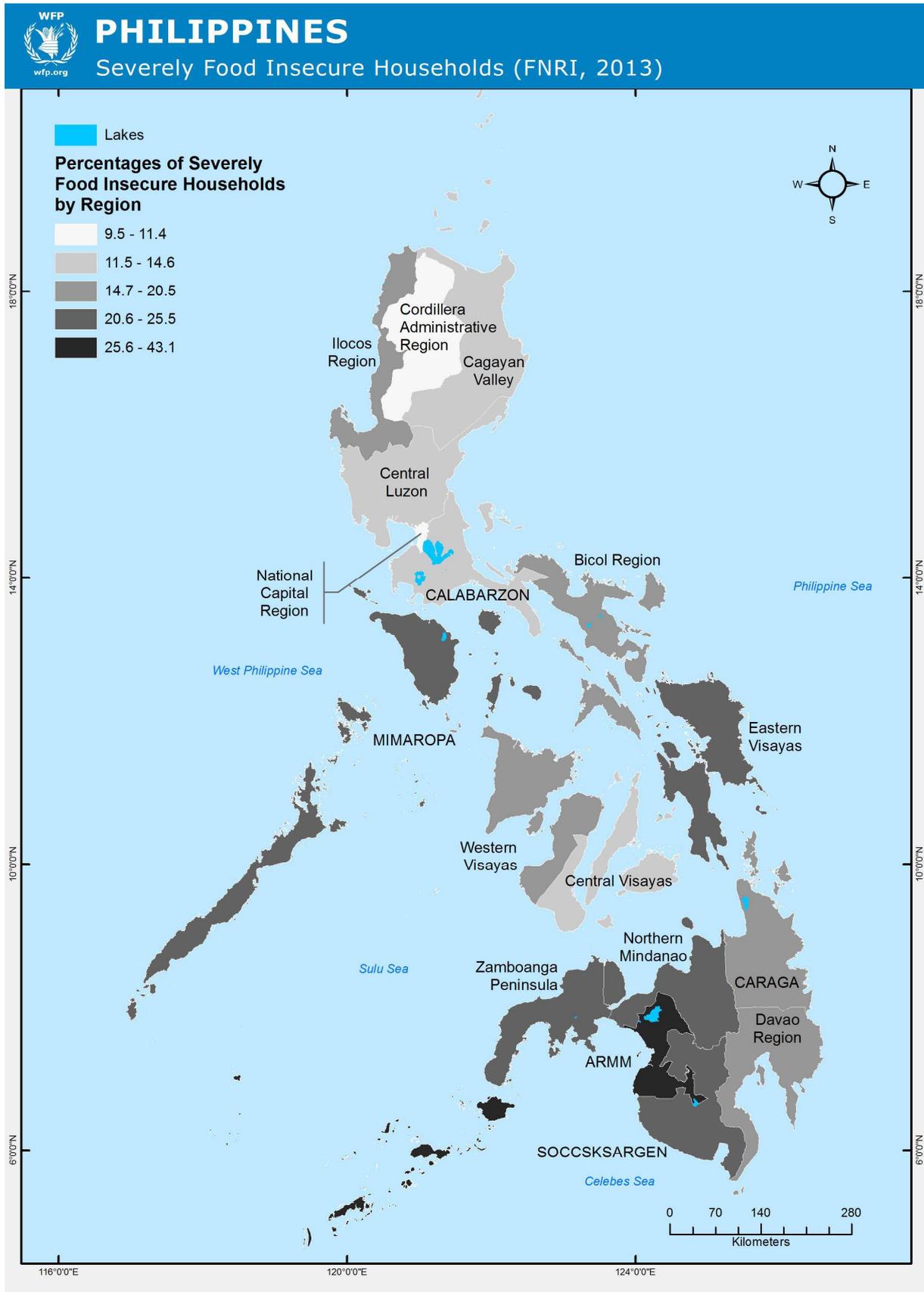
5.3. Resource Mobilization Strategy

114. WFP will focus on diversifying its donor base by securing funds from the national government, non-traditional donors, private sector and International Financial Institutions (IFIs). WFP Philippines will engage actively with policymakers and senior government officials to make the case for regular support to the T-iCSP at an appropriate level for the country's capacity. Engagement with non-traditional donors (Russia, China, South Korea) will be explored given the new priorities in international relations signaled by the current administration. Private sector efforts will continue to be undertaken, while there will new opportunities for collaboration with IFIs (World Bank, Asian Development Bank).
115. If emergencies occur, WFP Philippines will mobilize funding from traditional donors (those who have historically supported the Philippines through WFP in case of natural disasters) and will utilize funding from pre-set funding mechanisms from WFP and the UN system.
116. Additionally, all donors will be kept well informed on WFP Philippines activities through meetings, briefings, seminars, and field visits. A donor engagement strategy has been developed and will be updated on a regular basis to adapt it as needed in support of the CSP.

ANNEX I: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN ALONG STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)					
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1, SDG 2.1	SR 1, SDG 2.1	SR 2, SDG 2.2	SR 5, SDG 17.9	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	
Transfer	\$1,127,345	\$0	\$885,923	\$708,643	\$2,721,911
Implementation	\$835,122	\$6,000	\$151,771	\$10,517	\$1,003,410
Adjusted DSC (%)	\$426,908	\$1,305	\$225,736	\$156,443	\$810,392
Sub-total	\$2,389,374	\$7,305	\$1,263,431	\$875,603	\$4,535,713
ISC (7%)	\$167,256	\$511	\$88,440	\$61,292	\$317,500
TOTAL	\$2,556,631	\$7,817	\$1,351,871	\$936,895	\$4,853,213

ANNEX II: MAP ANNEX III: MAP(S)



ANNEX III: ACRONYMS

ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBPP	Community Based Participatory Planning
CBT	Cash based transfers
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSR	Country Strategic Review
DA	Department of Agriculture and Fishery
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management
DILG	Department for Interior and Local Governance
DoH	Department of Health
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
NEDA	National Economic Development Agency
NNC	National Nutrition Council
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SO	Strategic Outcomes
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund