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SPR Reading Guidance



Immediate response to people affected by Armed Conflict in Marawi City
Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Accomplishments under the Trust Funds

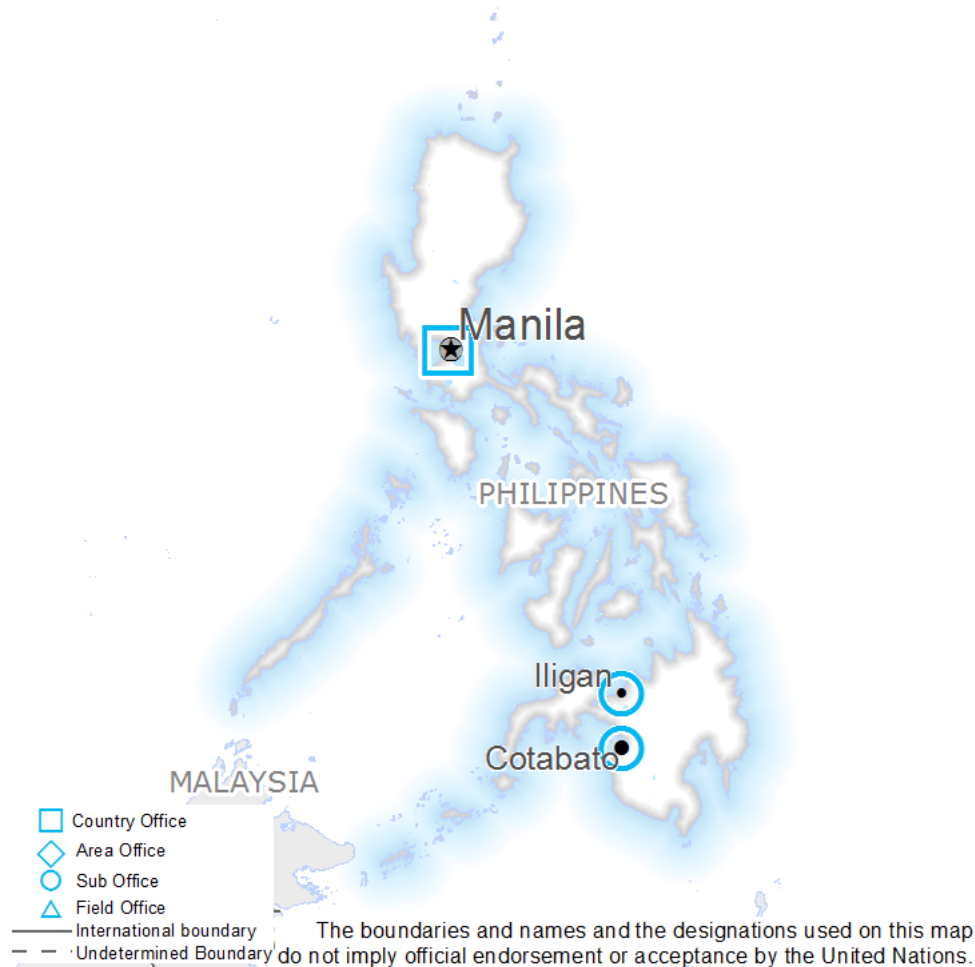
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Tingki's Struggle: A Microcosm of the Story of Displacement in Marawi

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP assisted 340,000 people in the Philippines with 3,900 mt of food through general distribution, school meals, stunting prevention and food assistance for assets under its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200743) and immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201084). At the same time, WFP ran a Special Operation (200706) to strengthen the national capacity in the area of logistical disaster preparedness and response.

Responding to where it was needed the most, WFP assisted the Philippine government in providing life-saving support to those displaced by the armed conflict in Marawi City. From June to October 2017, WFP provided 25,700 families with rice and at least 57,000 children with school meals. As the fighting concluded in mid-October, WFP supported the Government's plans for the return of displaced residents and recovery efforts in Marawi. WFP continues to provide food to returning families under its PRRO.

In partnership with the Office of Civil Defense WFP conducted a workshop on gender mainstreaming strategies and guidelines. The workshop aimed to ensure that WFP's operations during the rehabilitation and reconstruction in Marawi were designed and implemented to support gender equality. The workshop further sought to support identified local government units in mainstreaming gender into their activities plans.

WFP augmented the Government's capacity in responding to emergencies by facilitating a simulation exercise in early 2017, gathering Government counterparts, along with logistics staff from partner non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The exercise helped to strengthen WFP's partnerships with other humanitarian actors present in the Philippines, as well as with the private sector.

At policy level, WFP informed the development and approval of a national nutrition plan for the next six years, and committed itself to support the achievement of the national objectives for food security and nutrition.

An advocacy platform was created together with relevant partners such as the National Nutrition Council (NNC), the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD) as well as academic institutions and youth leaders with the goal of raising awareness and making food security and nutrition a national cause. WFP encouraged an informed discussion about opportunities and challenges in promoting food security and nutrition in the government's agenda.

WFP's forecast-based financing (FbF) pilot in the Philippines was completed in 2017 and started its second phase (from July 2017–June 2020). Together with the Government's Climate Change Commission and the Philippine Red Cross, WFP hosted its third annual FbF Forum. This milestone event helped advocate the importance of building resilience amidst disasters by reducing the impacts and losses caused by climate-related hazards through innovative approaches using scientific data. The major project output from the first phase was the release of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for preparedness and early action in ten pilot provinces. These SOPs were developed with localized triggers and tested extensively through simulation exercises. During the second phase of the project, WFP will focus on enhancing the SOPs with a focus on financing early actions, integrating the FbF concept at the national and local level, and generating evidence to contribute to the body of knowledge on FbF and preparedness.

Finally, a national Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition in the Philippines was published in 2017, providing the basis to engage government counterparts and donors in a dialogue on WFP's future strategic direction. The strategic review also provided an evidence base for the formulation of its Country Strategic Plan set to roll out in July 2018.

Country Context and Response of the Government

In mid-2016, the Philippines elected Rodrigo Duterte as its 16th President. His administration's ten-point socioeconomic agenda emphasized peace and order through eradication of corruption and drug criminality as the bedrock of continuous economic growth. It pushed for increasing competitiveness, ease of doing business, infrastructural improvements, agricultural and rural enterprise development, and social protection programmes.

Exhibiting an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 6.4 percent in the first half of 2017, the Philippines is a middle-income country with a population of 103 million that is slowly shedding the long-held label of 'sick man of Asia'. In the second quarter of 2017, it became the second fastest growing economy after China, ahead of its neighbouring countries Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam. Despite this growth, the Philippines struggled to transpose these improvements into tangible gains in human development. In terms of food security and nutrition, marginalized groups such as women, children and the elderly remained vulnerable to hunger and poverty. The Asian Development Bank indicated in its Basic Statistics 2017 that the poverty incidence remained high at 21.6 percent.

According to the 2017 Global Hunger Index, the food and nutrition security situation in the country declined from moderate in 2016 to serious in 2017. The prevalence of undernutrition remained one of the major public health problems. Based on the latest National Nutrition Survey conducted in 2015, wasting and stunting among children aged 6–59 months in WFP's operational areas in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) were at 8.2 percent and 45.2 percent respectively, exceeding the 40 percent WHO threshold of public concern. Among school children aged 5–10 years, 44 percent were stunted and 6.5 percent were wasted. This meant that a substantial number of students went to school, or to bed hungry, and they were not able to reach their full potential in learning either in or outside of school. According to the Global Education Monitoring Report 2017/2018, the Philippines recorded a 117 percent gross enrolment rate (GER) in primary education in 2013.

In terms of climate vulnerabilities and risks, the Philippines ranked third out of 171 countries in the 2017 World Risk Index and fifth out of 181 countries in the 2017 Global Climate Risk Index. The World Risk Index noted that the country had managed to "slightly reduce the lack of adaptive capacities and susceptibility." Being committed to the fight against climate change, the Philippines ratified the Paris Agreement in March 2017.

With regard to peace and security in the country, the Philippines has, for decades, been entangled in conflicts with non-state armed groups, especially in Mindanao. Aggravating the security situation in 2017 was the Maute/Abu Sayyaf Group—inspired by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS/Daesh)—who occupied Marawi City on 23 May. This led to the displacement of more than 77,000 families. Peace and stability have been restored in the city by government forces after five months of fighting, and more than 18,000 families have returned to their homes. However, returnees and those still displaced continue to require humanitarian assistance.

Despite its consistently high rankings in the annual Global Gender Gap Report (tenth place in 2017; seventh in 2016), the Philippines has yet to fully close the gender gap in all sectors, particularly in labour and employment. Apart from earning less than men for similar work, women in the Philippines had a much lower labour force participation rate in 2017, averaging 53 percent, compared to 81 percent for men. Women's participation in paid work was constrained by unpaid domestic and care work, and a lack of productive employment opportunities. According to statistics from the Department of Labour and Employment, 30 percent of working-age women reported that household or family duties prevented them from participating in the labour market. These gaps are symptomatic of gender inequalities in terms of economic opportunities.

In response to these simultaneous, recurrent and multi-faceted challenges, the Government has intensified its national policies and programmes. With the aim of breaking the cycle of poverty, the Government has been implementing a conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme since 2007. Locally known as *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps), this CCT programme is part of the Government's social protection system to help improve the health, nutrition and education of the poor. Alongside the Government, the United Nations system in the Philippines has been supporting the country's achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2018 and on the national development priorities reflected in the Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Since reestablishing its presence in the Philippines in 2006, WFP has seen an increase in its operations, augmenting the country's capacity to rebuild lives and providing help where needed. WFP assisted communities affected by armed conflicts and natural disasters by providing nutritious food and enabled self-sufficiency through asset-creation activities. Throughout its interventions, WFP aimed to promote the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into its work and activities, to address and fulfil the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, boys and girls. The initial intent of supporting the country's peace process in 2006 evolved into a much more meaningful partnership with the Government of the Philippines and other humanitarian actors to help build community resilience to armed conflict and natural disasters which undermine food security and nutrition. In 2017, WFP had three projects: a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP), and a special operation. With a strong focus on results the operations sought to address the country's humanitarian needs enabling the achievement of longer-term development in line with the Government's goals.

Through **PRRO 200734: Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster (2015–2018)**, WFP aspired to attend to the needs of around half a million people affected by the protracted conflict in Central Mindanao. It also sought to assist the typhoon-affected communities in Visayas and Mindanao through food assistance for assets, emergency school meals and a stunting prevention programme for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The emergency component of this PRRO aimed to provide life-saving responses to the victims of the siege in Marawi through emergency school meals and general distribution to families. WFP's objective was to further augment disaster preparedness and risk reduction mechanisms across various government agencies and to promote disaster resilience through its Disaster Preparedness and Response–Climate Change Adaptation (DPR–CCA) project. It advocated for policy development to optimize the disaster response structures and policy frameworks of the Government. By working with the multiple sectors, WFP sought to strengthen national capacities and support the Government in establishing disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) structures and systems, as well as developing policies and plans. WFP also planned to provide basic search and rescue equipment and implement community-based risk mitigation activities.

With the **IR-EMOP 201084: Immediate Response to the People Affected by the Armed Conflict in Marawi City (2017)**, WFP aimed at supporting the Government's response through the provision of rice to the most vulnerable households in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The IR-EMOP was completed in October 2017.

The **special operation 200706: National Response Capacity-building Applying Lessons from the Haiyan/Yolanda Emergency (2014–2017)** was designed to enhance the Government's disaster response capabilities in logistics and supply chain management with the overall goal to increase the Government's and WFP's readiness to activate aligned emergency response options at-scale and in a timely manner. Building on the learnings from the large-scale humanitarian response to Typhoon Haiyan in 2013/2014, it aimed to mitigate potential operational bottlenecks and challenges, and to establish an improved, decentralized network of disaster response centres.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP has had a challenging year in terms of funding its operations in the Philippines. Although emergency donor support was mobilized in response to the armed conflict in Marawi, it was difficult to secure new multi-year contributions for systemic food assistance, nutrition and livelihoods projects. While the challenge of obtaining contributions was evident, WFP remained committed to implementing its projects to reach the most vulnerable populations in the Philippines.

The funding levels for the implementation of food- and cash-based interventions remained critically low. The only component that received full funding was the on-site school meals programme which was supported by various donors, ensuring its full coverage for the year. A private sector donation, as well as an allotment from the WFP Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, were essential to avoid pipeline breaks for nutrition-based activities.

The budget of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200743 was revised in May 2017 to maximize and optimize available resources and to align the project plans with the current funding forecast. The revision focused on realigning the direct support costs, which allowed the Country Office to implement further cost-saving measures. The special operation also underwent a revision, reducing its duration by six months in preparation for the roll-out of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2018.

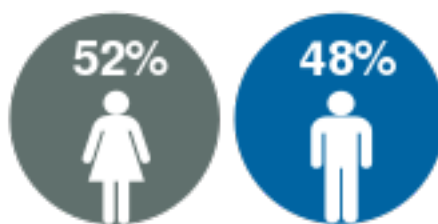
In May, the Country Office's funding requirements increased because of the outbreak of armed hostilities between government forces and the Maute/Abu Sayyaff Group in Marawi. To fast-track its response mechanism to the emergency, WFP created the immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 201084 through its internal immediate response account. In partnership with the Government, WFP was able to support 9,679 displaced families through general distributions. The IR-EMOP was extended for 45 days due to unforeseen institutional delays in rice delivery. WFP also activated the emergency component of its PRRO, allocating 534 mt of rice from the Government of Australia, through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to the emergency school meals programme. The Government of Japan donated USD 1.2 million, which was used for providing rice to displaced families.

To support the early recovery phase in Marawi, WFP circulated an appeal for USD 8.5 million to cover general distributions, emergency school meals and food assistance for assets from December 2017 to May 2018. WFP actively engaged with donors to attract contributions towards existing projects until June 2018, and to secure resources for the upcoming CSP. Through the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WFP briefed donors on the food security situation in Marawi and WFP's project portfolio funding requirements. Resource mobilization efforts will be further enhanced once the 2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework is finalized.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	19,158	18,768	37,926
Children (5-18 years)	109,264	109,683	218,947
Adults (18 years plus)	33,076	49,690	82,766
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	161,498	178,141	339,639



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	484	-	-	-	-	484
Single Country PRRO	3,080	82	160	100	30	3,452
Total Food Distributed in 2017	3,564	82	160	100	30	3,936

Supply Chain

The geographical focus of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200743) lay on Mindanao, for which most of the commodities were stored in the WFP warehouse at Polloc Port in Cotabato. Polloc is capable of handling international shipments. However, due to local security issues, very few international shipping lines were calling on Polloc Port. WFP received commodities instead via the ports in Manila and Davao and contracted the transshipment of commodities through other mechanisms. The need for transshipment affected the overall costs and lead times in delivering the supplies to the areas of operation.

WFP maintained long-term agreements with a variety of contractors to ensure readiness in responding to natural disasters. However, identifying reliable and available contractors for the Mindanao operational areas was more challenging.

In response to the armed conflict in Marawi City, the regional government of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) sent a request for food assistance through general distributions and school meals. WFP responded with the provision of rice through emergency school meals (under the PRRO) and general distributions (under the immediate response emergency operation IR-EMOP 201084). Having contingency rice stocks available proved to be effective in enabling a fast response to the emergency. Additional rice was procured locally and internationally.

In February 2017, WFP facilitated the Field Logistics Emergency Exercise (FLEX PH) in Clark, Pampanga. FLEX PH targeted government logistics staff and focused on addressing the logistical requirements for the government response to a simulated sudden-onset emergency. This activity helped build new partnerships with other humanitarian actors and the private sector. WFP and the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) signed a cooperation framework agreement during the process of facilitating FLEX PH. A work plan with the Office of Civil Defense was also approved, focusing on strengthening the institution's logistics capacity.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	80	80
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	120	120
Rice	1,083	1,660	2,743
Vegetable Oil	-	37	37
Total	1,083	1,896	2,979
Percentage	36.3%	63.7%	

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

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	110
Total	110

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Realizing the importance of gathering and using critical feedback from its partners, WFP acknowledged and followed through on the recommendations made for the improvement of its projects in the Philippines. The recommendations also helped inform the design of the upcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Reviews with partners were useful to align the programme with the priorities of the local government units and to identify needs for WFP's intervention. For the school meals programme, WFP partnered with the Philippine Department of Education in completing a programme review. The recommendations included:

- to sign a memorandum of understanding between WFP and the Department of Education for conducting an assessment of the school meals delivery in the context of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER);
- to improve the sensitization of beneficiaries and school personnel;
- to ensure appropriate storage and proper accounting for commodities provided to schools.

WFP and the Department of Education signed the memorandum in June 2017. This paved the way for extensive data collection to assess the implementation of the school meals programme with the goal of strengthening the existing national School Based Feeding Program (SBFP) policy and provide a mechanism for partners to align with the national programme. To increase the awareness of beneficiaries and school personnel on the ration size needed for an improved nutritional status among schoolchildren, WFP and the Department of Education produced posters and other visual materials which were provided to schools. The materials also informed about WFP's feedback and complaints mechanisms. Guidance was given to schools on relevant storage and food handling methods. In the previous reporting year, a decentralized evaluation was recommended along with an updated strategy for the Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) programme's fifth and final phase. Both were implemented in 2017. In response to the decentralized evaluation, WFP developed an action plan to address the recommendations and monitored implementation. This included the hosting of a workshop on best practices. Lessons learned from the five phases of the DPR project from 2011 to 2018 will serve as building blocks for one of the strategic objectives of the upcoming CSP, namely, enhancing the capabilities of the local and national government to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks.

Accomplishments under the Trust Funds

Apart from its three main operations—the protracted relief and recovery operation, special operation, and immediate response emergency operation—the Philippines Country Office managed two trust funds.

The first trust fund, established with multi-year grants received from the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and aimed at enhancing the Government's logistics readiness and response capacity. Under this trust fund, WFP provided the Philippine Government with mobile storage units, generators and other logistics equipment for its response to the Marawi crisis, and assisted in transporting commodities from the Department of Social Welfare and Development's National Relief Operations Centres in Metro Manila and Cebu to Iligan City. In providing logistical support, particularly at the onset of the emergency and in logistically challenging areas, WFP overcame complex transportation challenges. It was crucial that WFP delivers commodities to the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and Region X, particularly to Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, where most of the displaced people were taking refuge. One of the biggest challenges faced was security, given the nature of the emergency. WFP scheduled the arrival of commodities through regular coordination and planning with local officials on the ground. Through this trust fund, WFP reached 55,790 people delivering 558 mt of rice through general distributions to families affected by the crisis in Marawi. WFP also assisted in evaluating sites intended as humanitarian staging areas. This extended WFP's role from direct food assistance in Mindanao to capacity strengthening activities for the Government. The support encompassed the development of a logistics training curriculum in line with national counterparts' objectives and other technical support.

Under its second trust fund, sponsored by the German Federal Foreign Office, WFP launched the second phase of its forecast-based financing (FbF) project. In partnership with the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), WFP worked with local governments in using innovative approaches driven by scientific data in mitigating the risks and reducing the impact of climate-related hazards. FbF held its third annual forum in November 2017. FbF was born out of WFP's Disaster Preparedness and Response–Climate Change Adaptation (DPR–CCA) project, which aims to augment disaster preparedness and risk reduction mechanisms and promote disaster resilience in the Philippines. DPR–CCA fifth and final phase is set to be completed by March 2018. In September 2017, WFP signed an agreement with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to enhance its technical and physical capacities to mainstream climate change knowledge and risk management throughout the country.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201084) aimed to respond to the immediate food needs of people affected by the conflict that began on 23 May 2017 in Marawi, the capital of Lanao del Sur. The conflict was between government forces and Maute/Abu Sayyaf, a local non-state armed group that has claimed allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh). A massive initial displacement occurred, with more than 77,000 families or about 353,000 individuals fleeing to evacuation centres or to host families. The majority of those displaced went to various municipalities in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur.

The emergency response was led by the Government of the Philippines through an inter-agency task force, Task Force Bangon Marawi, and supported by WFP through the IR-EMOP. With a budget of USD 500,000, the IR-EMOP provided assistance to affected people for three months, from 15 June 2017 to 15 September 2017. The Government of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) sought assistance from WFP in supporting 6,400 displaced families and in encouraging the school attendance of 18,000 displaced children in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur. Under this project, families received a ration of 50 kg of rice.

The IR-EMOP was revised to extend its duration by 45 days, delaying the end date to 31 October 2017. Under the revision, the school meals activity was removed since the entire requirement for emergency school meals was fully covered by the contingency rice stocks (from the Government of Australia). The school meals were provided under the emergency component of WFP's other operation responding to the conflict in Marawi, the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200743). Thus, the IR-EMOP was able to focus on general distributions to displaced families. The removal of the school meals activity in the IR-EMOP allowed the project to increase the total food assistance provided from 355 mt to 484 mt of rice.

In October 2017, WFP conducted an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) that complemented the Government's agricultural damage and rapid damage needs assessments. These assessments resulted in a better understanding of the impact of the conflict on the food and nutrition situation of the affected population. The findings revealed that 35 percent of the assessed population were categorized as moderately or severely food-insecure and helped WFP set new targets for the transition of its response to the PRRO.

Following a discussion with concerned government agencies—ARMM—Humanitarian Emergency Action and Response Team (ARMM—HEART), the local government of Marawi City, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development—, the agreement was reached to provide general distributions to internally displaced populations in the least served municipalities. The targeting of beneficiaries was based on the food gap analysis conducted by the Government which showed the amount of assistance received by displaced families per municipality. The Government then identified the least served municipalities and requested that those municipalities were covered. The Government used these targeting criteria throughout the operation. Subsequently, the Department of Agrarian Reform requested that WFP also provide general distributions to the beneficiaries of the Government's agrarian reform program.

WFP purchased rice locally and transported it to the final delivery points as agreed with the local government of ARMM. Due to the security situation, United Nations (UN) staff were not able to travel to the targeted municipalities, thus ARMM—HEART handled the distribution on behalf of WFP and a non-governmental organization (NGO) partner monitored the distribution.

In March 2017 WFP signed a framework agreement with ARMM enhancing collaboration during the implementation of ARMM's Development Framework 2017–2022. The agreement defined the working modalities, roles and responsibilities of ARMM and WFP. This agreement served as a basis for WFP to augment the Government's disaster response in Marawi.

WFP held regular coordination meetings with its counterparts in the Government and involved them in the distributions under WFP's PRRO. Together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and actively collaborated with partners in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) that enhanced the coherence of the humanitarian response. As a result, ICCG partners worked towards common objectives. ICCG prioritized needs and avoided duplication in the provision of assistance and worked in concert with the Task Force Bangon Marawi, the government-led inter-agency task force leading the response in Marawi City.

Towards the end of October 2017, as the conflict was declared over, the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) comprised of UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations, recognized that humanitarian and transitional needs of returning families and those still displaced were still of significance. To

enable a fast recovery of the city, the MHT prioritized the needs for access to health services, food, safe and clean water, as well as support for agricultural inputs. The MHT also highlighted the protection needs of the displaced, especially children and women, and the vital assistance required for the survivors of gender-based violence.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Activity: General distribution for the displaced populations of Marawi

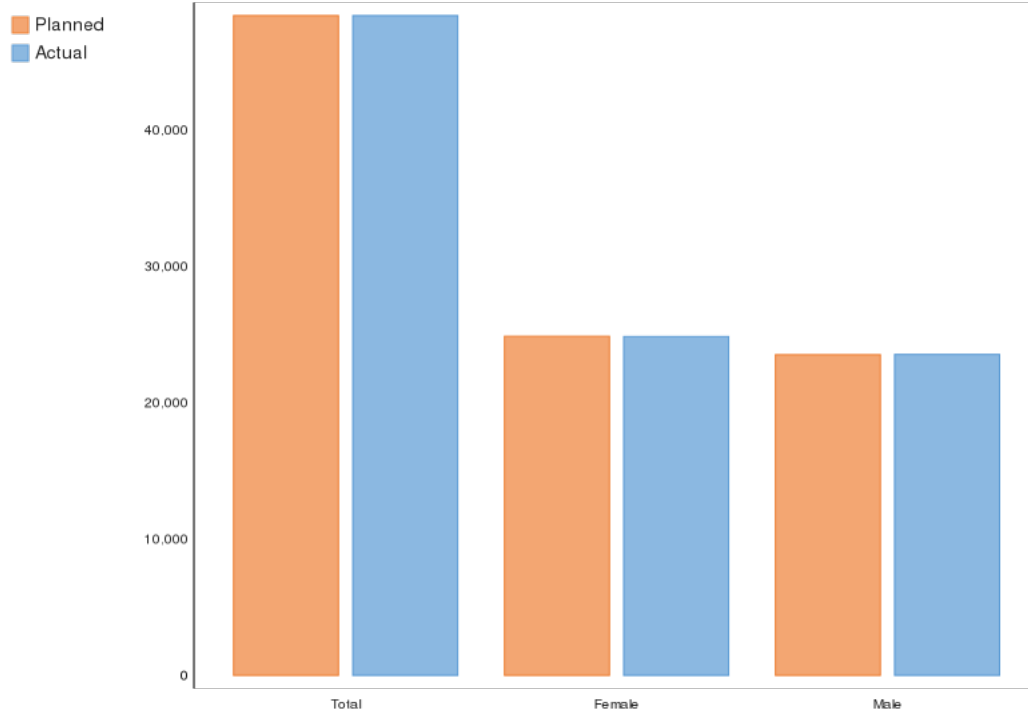
The immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) effectively supported the Government of the Philippines' emergency response to the humanitarian needs of the displaced populations of Marawi City. By the end of the operation on 31 October 2017, WFP was able to reach 100 percent of the planned number of beneficiaries – 9,679 families or 48,395 individuals – with each household receiving a distribution of 50 kg of rice. WFP's efforts to understand the extent to which the most urgent needs were met over the four-month assistance period focused on process and output monitoring.

One of the initial challenges faced during general distributions was that some distribution sites had no distribution list as the Government was still finalising its Disaster Assistance and Family Access Card (DAFAC) system – the system used to validate the status of affected families. During the early phases of this complex emergency situation, the number of displaced individuals in municipalities was continuously changing, and verifying the exact number and identities of individuals was a challenge. WFP shared these findings and coordinated with government partners to take corrective actions regarding the absence of lists. Key recommendations made by WFP and agreed by all stakeholders to standardize the distribution procedure included the conduct of a pre-distribution meeting to prepare and reach an agreement with the key national and local government partners on the distribution. Distributions were only organized after receiving the master list signed by both local government units, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and the Government of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). WFP recommended to Government counterparts to display the master list for public view on the day of the distribution. These changes were implemented in the subsequent distributions. Post-distribution monitoring of assistance received by targeted beneficiaries was conducted by partners.

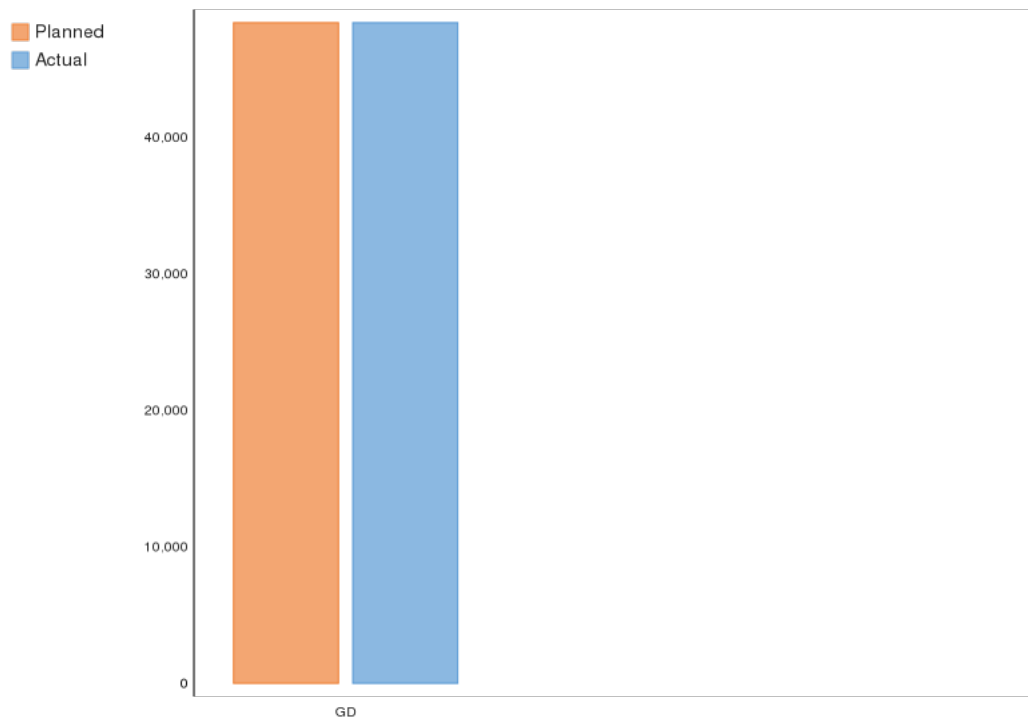
To avoid long lines and lengthy waiting periods for all beneficiaries, and especially to provide for the safe and dignified participation of women, in particular pregnant and lactating women, WFP established a priority lane for their convenience and allocated queueing numbers with time slots to beneficiaries before the distribution day.

The magnitude and speed of the displacement coupled with the uncertainty about its duration meant that there was a continuous movement of displaced populations from one municipality to another during the operation. As a result, during a distribution more families would arrive to claim food assistance than the number of originally listed beneficiaries. To remedy this, WFP improved the distribution plan and procedures in collaboration with the concerned government agencies. The improvements included 1) clearly defining the responsibilities of each agency or staff member to promote accountability; 2) promoting transparency by publicly posting distribution lists; and 3) providing assistance during distributions through manpower knowledgeable in crowd control management. WFP also shared valuable insights with its government partners in terms of designing distribution procedures which were adaptive to the local context. The challenges faced in the initial distributions were used to inform and improve the planning of subsequent distributions under WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200743). Improvement in the later distributions and smoother implementation of the project were evident after corrective measures were applied.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

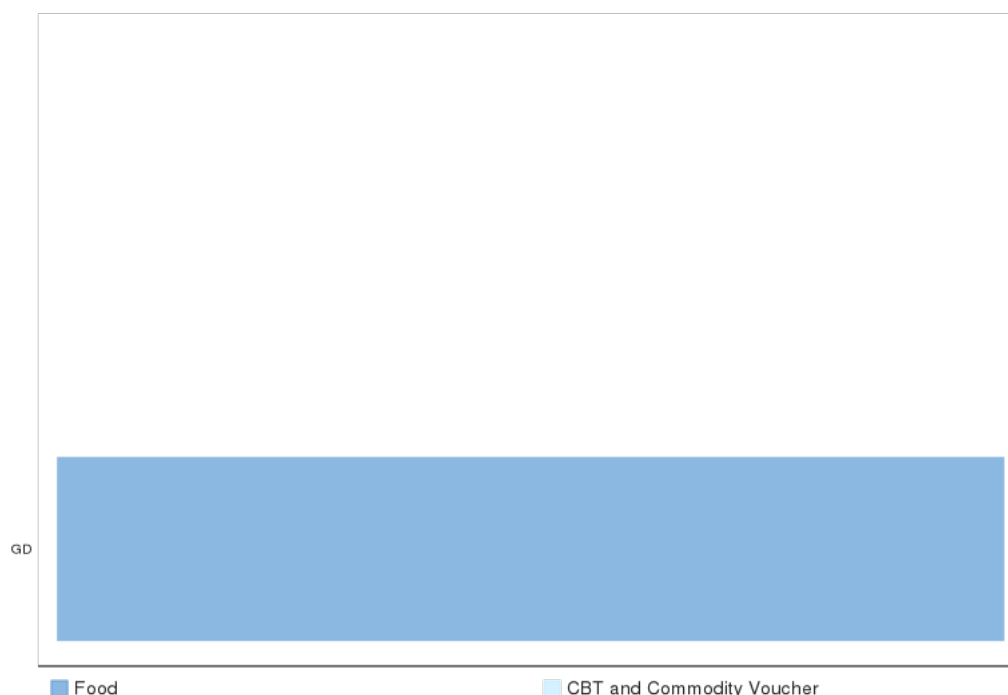


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	484	484	100.0%
Total	484	484	100.0%

Performance Monitoring

Building on the lessons learned and best practices from emergency operations in the past, WFP's monitoring and evaluation team conducted distribution and post-distribution monitoring activities on the immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) in selected sites to which WFP had access.

Due to the declaration of martial law in the entire island group of Mindanao, WFP faced challenges in monitoring communities where access was restricted for United Nations (UN) staff. In restricted areas, WFP worked with its government counterparts from the Social Welfare Office and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Humanitarian Emergency Action and Response Team (ARMM-HEART) to document targeting, coordination and general distributions. WFP also engaged a Mindanao-based non-governmental organization for distribution and post-distribution monitoring activities under a field-level agreement.

In the areas monitored by WFP, local staff interviewed men and women separately about whether they encountered challenges when receiving food assistance. Beneficiaries interviewed in the distribution areas expressed that they did not experience any problems when receiving their rations and that they were made aware of the targeting criteria, rations and the distribution process. Overall, 75 percent of the beneficiaries interviewed in the distribution areas claimed to be well-informed about the programme and responded that the food assistance they received effectively subsidised their food expenditure. However, results may not be statistically representative of the entire displaced population due to the limited number of samples.

All distribution and post-distribution monitoring activities were conducted through face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries. WFP's prescribed monitoring tool was used in creating the questionnaire to collect the necessary information.

To effectively open lines of communication between WFP and beneficiaries, a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) was made available to beneficiaries. The CFM was implemented through hotlines from each major telecommunications provider in the country to ensure that beneficiaries had a range of options to reach WFP in the most convenient way in terms of reception in their location and cost. The majority of the messages received were general enquiries on food distribution which were promptly responded to by WFP staff. Thus, beneficiaries were guided with the schedule, location of distribution sites, and other information they required. In future, information gathering through the CFM could be further strengthened since monitoring indicated that almost 20 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware of the process of lodging their concerns with WFP. This could be improved through increased information dissemination.

WFP staff at distribution points considered the protection and integrity of beneficiaries, making sure that participants had access to clean water and toilets, and that the distribution area was properly shaded. Adequate measures were taken to ensure beneficiary safety during the distribution process. Additionally, security assistance from the military, police and the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team during distributions was requested to ensure the safety of beneficiaries. WFP also made sure the distribution sites were located in municipalities that were accessible to beneficiaries.

Assistance to the displaced population was continued through WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200743), under which post-distribution monitoring will be conducted to measure the outcome of the emergency food assistance in relation to the food security of the displaced households.

The findings from WFP's distribution and post-distribution monitoring were shared in coordination with government partners to enable corrective action to be taken and to ensure that targeted beneficiaries were receiving assistance.

Tingki's Struggle: A Microcosm of the Story of Displacement in Marawi

"I remembered that horrible day when we were forced to evacuate our homes by the military due to the intensifying conflict and loud sounds of bombs and gun fires," this was how 40-year-old Tingki Daligdig recounted the events that forced his family to flee their home in Marawi City. "We brought nothing and we just walked in the rain for six hours. Instead of passing through the highway, we decided to take an alternative route through the forest to ensure our safety. When we safely reached the Municipality of Pantar, Lanao del Norte, we were lucky to be able to hop into a privately-owned truck bound for Iligan City."

Tingki is one of the more than 350,000 individuals displaced by the conflict that erupted in Marawi between the Philippine government forces and the ISIS-inspired Maute/Abu Sayyaf Group on 23 May 2017. The fighting went on for five months and despite the liberation of the city in October and the rehabilitation plans of the Government getting underway, the reality is that many displaced people will be coming back to devastation and destruction.

"Our lives as evacuees are tough. What really hurts me the most is seeing my children and wife suffer from sickness, sleepless nights and lack of food. I pray and hope that we can go back home and start anew," he said describing the kind of life his family has lived since evacuating. He even recalled that when they started receiving food assistance, his family was so worried about whether the ration would keep coming that they decided to eat only once a day to save food for the following days. Uncertainty became their biggest, lingering fear.

"I am fortunate that my family was included in the Philippine Government's Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC), so we can get relief assistance from both the Government and private organizations," Tingki said. "The rice we received from WFP is truly a big help to my family. Because of this, we no longer have to worry about what to eat," he added.

In partnership with the Department of Agrarian Reform in Lanao del Sur, WFP responded immediately to the crisis by organizing general distributions of rice to agrarian reform beneficiaries like Tingki's family who are returning to their homes in Marawi.

However, the help that displaced people need does not stop at food assistance. Now that the conflict is over, having a source of livelihood is vital for rehabilitation. "We cannot just sit here and wait for relief assistance to come, which is also not enough to address the other needs of our family, such as the education of our children," Tingki said.

Prior to the conflict, Tingki managed one hectare of land on which he planted rice, corn, and vegetables. He lost about 3 mt of produce as a result of the conflict, with an estimated value of PHP 45,000 (USD 878).

Now, through the convergence effort with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and WFP, Tingki's family was able to return to their home in December 2017 in time for the planting season. His family is one of the beneficiaries of seeds and other agricultural inputs that can help jumpstart their livelihood once again.

WFP is working closely with its partners so that families like Tingki's will have an equal chance at regaining the kind of peaceful life that was once theirs before the hostilities broke out.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Through the immediate support of its partners, WFP distributed rice to families affected by the armed conflict in Barangay Tampilong, Marawi City.

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	23,525	24,870	48,395	23,540	24,855	48,395	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	3,383	3,465	6,848	3,088	3,063	6,151	91.3%	88.4%	89.8%
Children (5-18 years)	9,747	10,284	20,031	9,926	10,347	20,273	101.8%	100.6%	101.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	10,395	11,121	21,516	10,526	11,445	21,971	101.3%	102.9%	102.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	23,525	24,870	48,395	23,539	24,856	48,395	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%

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)	48,395	-	48,395	48,395	-	48,395	100.0%	-	100.0%

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)	9,679	-	9,679	9,679	-	9,679	100.0%	-	100.0%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	4,749	4,930	9,679	4,707	4,972	9,679	99.1%	100.9%	100.0%
Total participants	4,749	4,930	9,679	4,707	4,972	9,679	99.1%	100.9%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	23,525	24,870	48,395	23,540	24,855	48,395	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	484
		Total	-	484