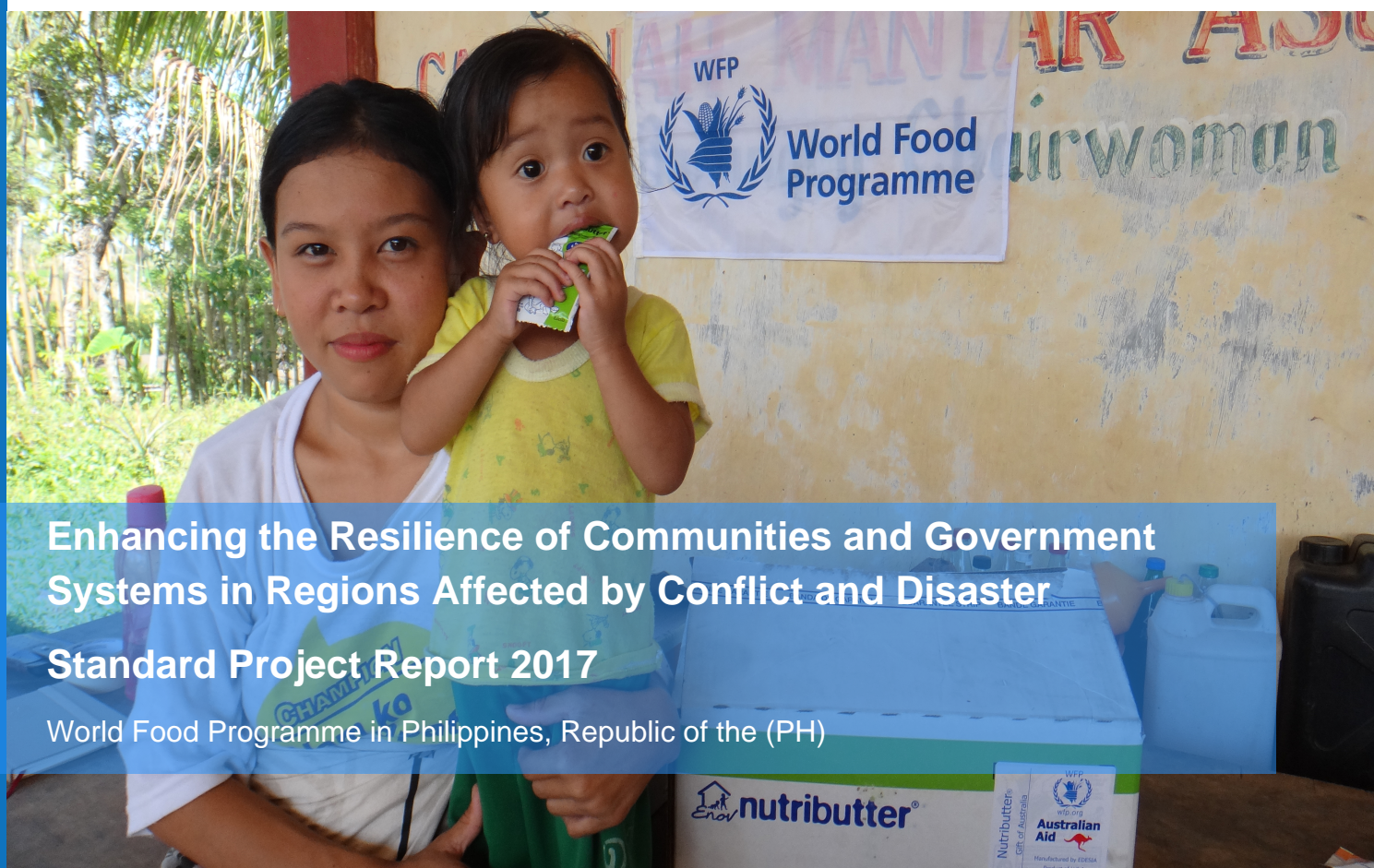


Project Number: 200743 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**
Project Approval Date: February 10, 2015 | Planned Start Date: April 01, 2015
Actual Start Date: April 01, 2015 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info
Catherine Mones
catherine.mones@wfp.org

Country Director
Stephen Gluning

Further Information
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster
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

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling: WFP's School Meals Programme through the Teachers' Lens

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

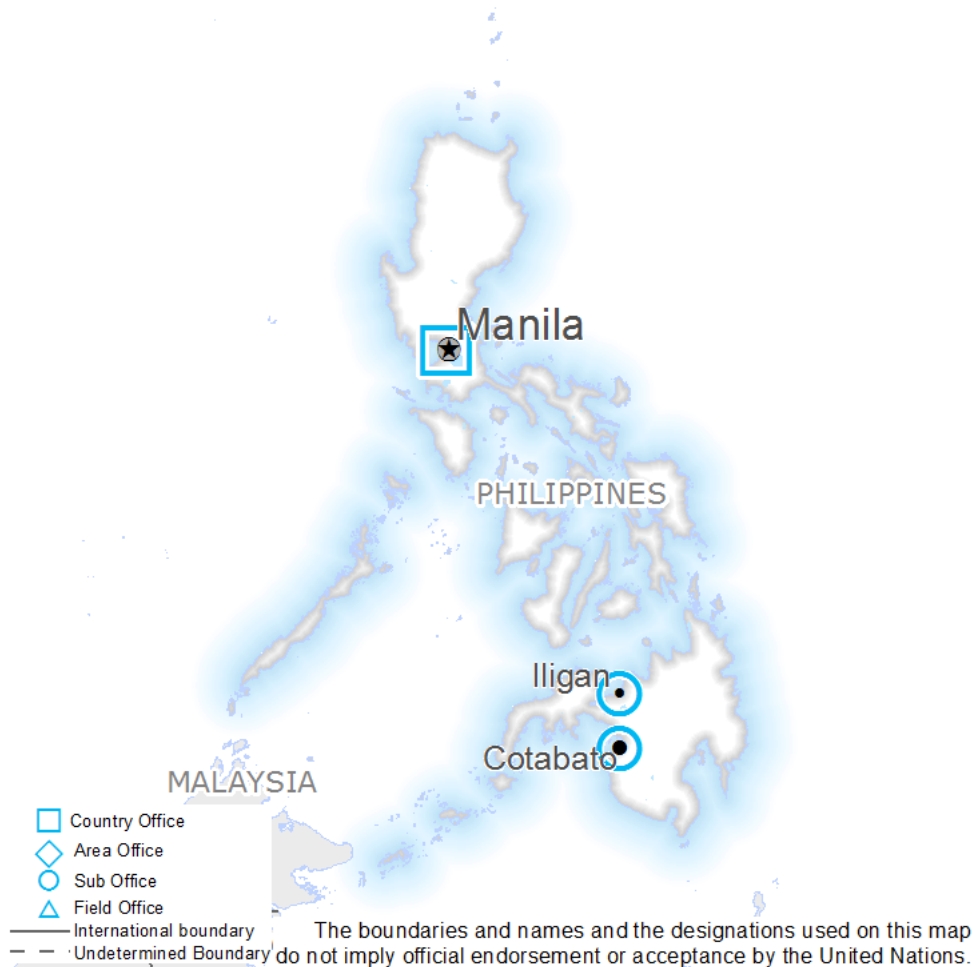
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

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.

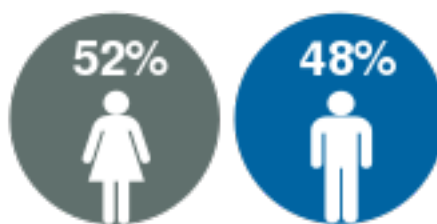
In May, the Country Office's funding requirements increased because of the outbreak of armed hostilities between government forces and the Maute/Abu Sayyaff Group in Marawi. To fast-track its response mechanism to the emergency, WFP created the immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 201084 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

Launched in April 2015 and set to be completed in June 2018, the **protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200743): Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster** sought to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations through a range of market-sensitive food assistance options. In particular, the PRRO aimed to meet the food security and nutrition needs of women, girls, boys and men affected by conflict and natural disasters in Mindanao; enhance government and community disaster preparedness and response systems at the national and some sub-national levels to ensure timely responses to natural disasters; advise government departments on the development of gender-responsive food security and nutrition policies; and provide life-saving food assistance during disasters. The Country Office implemented the PRRO in 2017 through various activities aligned with WFP's strategic objectives and outcomes, as follows:

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Activity: Food Assistance-for-Assets in Maguindanao

Food assistance for assets (FFA) was implemented with the establishment of a municipal agro-forestry nursery with 372,000 assorted seedlings in Maguindanao. It aimed to increase participants' skills and knowledge on land preparation, shed construction, soil bagging, planting and care, as well as maintenance of the nursery. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office of the local government of South Upi facilitated a community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise to identify the needs of the community. The CBPP involved different groups such as elderly, women, youth, persons with disabilities, business/private sector, religious and community leaders, and government officials at the *barangay* (administrative sub-unit) and municipal level to ensure representation and inclusiveness in identifying areas of concern. WFP provided the FFA participants with 50 kg of rice per month for a period of three months. For this intervention, food was chosen as the most suitable transfer modality for the following reasons: 1) As the municipality was located far from local markets, the provision of food helped the participants save time and money; and, 2) as local farmers mostly produced corn, there was a high demand for rice. The targeted participants were households with six members and above and with a monthly income of less than PHP 5,000 (USD 100). The targeted families were primarily engaged in farming activities which had been affected by the 2015 drought and were beneficiaries of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4Ps)*, the Government's social protection system that aims to alleviate poverty and improve health and education of children through a conditional cash transfer programme. WFP's partners in this activity were the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. While the local government supervised the operations and management of the activity, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources brought in their extensive experience in training the beneficiaries on watershed management, supply and value chain of coffee, and reforestation activities. Both departments also strengthened the capacity of the local government in creating ordinances for establishing community-based forest rangers known as *bantay kalikasan*. WFP shared best practices with its partners on participatory planning, understanding the situation and vulnerabilities at the community level, and proper allocation of funds. Towards the end of the programme, a total of 661 households participated in the establishment of an agro-forestry nursery, 51 percent of participants were female.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Stunting Prevention Programme in Maguindanao

The stunting prevention programme (SPP) was implemented to contribute to the reduction of the high prevalence of stunting (low length/height for age) among young children in 14 municipalities in Maguindanao. Focusing on the first 1,000 days of a child's life (from conception until the child turns two years of age), the programme targeted pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with infants aged 0–5 months and children aged 6–23 months. WFP collaborated with the Department of Health, particularly with its local health facilities through the expertise of trained health workers and volunteers. SPP augmented the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Programme of the Government. Under the

SPP, PLW and children underwent monthly visits to local health facilities to receive regular health and nutritional checks (monitoring of weight and length or height to determine nutrition status), routine health services (vaccination and treatment of diseases) and the monthly supply of the specialized nutritious food. Health workers also provided regular health and nutrition education and counselling to PLW and caregivers of children during their monthly visits. Health and nutrition education aimed to increase health-seeking behaviour, improve diets, as well as feeding and caring practices of PLW and child caregivers.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs

Activity: Policy development and advocacy for food and nutrition security

WFP supported the Government with research and policy formulation in addressing stunting, developing guidelines on complementary feeding, supporting a gender-sensitive food security and nutrition policy for Mindanao, and developing a system to analyse climate change and food insecurity. WFP provided technical support for the Provincial Nutrition Strategic Planning Workshop and the implementation of the pilot programme Maguindanao War against Malnutrition (MAG WAM). In partnership with the National Nutrition Council (NNC) WFP also developed animated videos about the first 1,000 days (both in English and Filipino), which were distributed nationwide and were regularly presented during nutrition conventions. As part of the capacity development of the national government, WFP and the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition Technical Working Group led by the Department of Health developed and launched national guidelines for the management of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6–59 months. The package included the manuals for participants, trainers and the course coordinator. In addition, WFP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and NNC continued to provide technical and financial support to the Health Emergency Management Bureau in updating the nutrition in emergency manuals. In the area of complementary feeding, WFP collaborated with the Department of Education in conducting a nationwide assessment to improve the implementation of the national school meals programme in public schools. Findings were presented to participants and partners in December 2017. Furthermore, WFP, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) held a workshop for the formulation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) that will reflect the strategic orientation of the United Nations system in the Philippines for the years 2019–2023.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meals in Maguindanao

In 2017, on-site school meals were delivered to 71,000 boys and girls aged 5-12 years in nine municipalities in the province of Maguindanao. The children received hot meals composed of rice, beans and oil on 20 days per month to encourage school attendance, increase enrolment, decrease drop-out rates and improve children's cognitive abilities. WFP entered a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Education of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to improve the support for children’s access to food and education. The local government and parent-teachers’ associations of the schools provided the materials for constructing kitchens or feeding facilities, utensils and other necessary food preparation items.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Strategic Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Capacity Development

The Disaster Preparedness and Response–Climate Change Adaptation (DPR–CCA) project sought to strengthen the technical and physical capacity of local government units and to engage partners in the implementation of quick, meaningful mitigation actions designed to address the risks of known hazards. With support from the United States Agency for International Development Office's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, the DPR–CCA project aimed to support nine provinces, 37 municipalities and one city during its fifth and final phase of implementation. The project was implemented in partnership with 17 non-governmental organizations and academies. During 2017, WFP conducted training on contingency planning, search and rescue, incident command system (ICS), logistics/warehouse/inventory management, relief goods inventory and management system (RGIMS), simulation and drills, as well as geographic information system (GIS) and 72-hour assessments. The project also provided equipment to its partnering local government units such as automated weather stations, early warning systems and devices, rubber and fibreglass boats, communications and information technology equipment, emergency search

and rescue equipment, as well as GIS and mapping equipment. In September 2017, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Climate Change Service of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to enhance the technical capacities of the service and technical skills of its personnel in order to mainstream climate change knowledge and risk management throughout the country.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General Food Distribution in Lanao del Sur

The Marawi siege led to the activation of the emergency component of WFP's PRRO. In conjunction with the immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) launched for the Marawi response, WFP received USD 1.2 million from the Government of Japan. The contribution allowed WFP to purchase rice locally and internationally, in order to complement the family food packs distributed by the Government. WFP targeted 7,800 displaced families, or 39,000 individuals, and planned to distribute 50 kg of rice per month. Beneficiaries were targeted based on the prioritized list provided by the Government. Food distributions were carried out in 13 municipalities in Lanao del Sur based on the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards issued by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Beneficiaries were informed about their rations by the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao's Humanitarian Emergency Action and Response Team (ARMM-HEART) and the *barangay* captains.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Emergency School Feeding in Lanao Provinces

In addition to organizing general distributions, WFP responded to a request from the Department of Education for support to an emergency school meals programme to 57,000 school children in Iligan City, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, which were displaced due to the armed conflict in Marawi. WFP obtained permission from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to use pre-positioned rice stocks that had been funded by the Government of Australia. The following targeting criteria were developed jointly with the Department of Education: All displaced students in temporary learning centres and all students (from displaced and host communities) in schools that accommodated more than 50 displaced students or where displaced students accounted for more than 20 percent would receive on-site school meals (130 grams of rice/day or 3 kg/month). In schools accommodating between 21 and 49 displaced students, displaced children would receive a take-home ration of 3 kg of rice per month. In Iligan, only displaced students were targeted. In response, 57,300 students (16,000 displaced and 41,300 host students) received school meals. Among the displaced students, 2,400 received take-home rations, while the remaining 13,600 received school meals on-site. The activity helped augment the Government's existing school meals programme in the region during an emergency situation.

Results

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Activity: Food Assistance-for-Assets in Maguindanao

Initially, 4,000 households were targeted by the food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity, which started in November 2017 and was completed in January 2018. However, the coverage of the activity was reduced to 661 households in response to the low funding levels. South Upi was prioritized based on its vulnerability to disasters as it was the municipality worst hit by *El Niño*. Despite the setback, a municipal agro-forestry nursery in South Upi, Maguindanao, was successfully established, producing 372,000 assorted agro-forest seedlings in 1 hectare of watershed area. The FFA activity improved the awareness of the community about watershed management and nursery establishment, water supply and soil conservation. The beneficiaries also gained a better understanding of their local landscape and how to manage development activities that can increase their livelihood. These results were attained through the involvement of the targeted beneficiaries in the planning phase, which increased their ownership of the project. FFA helped the 661 beneficiary households in establishing a source of income through agricultural production and mitigation activities for *El Niño* and *La Niña*.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Stunting Prevention Programme in Maguindanao

Due to limited funding for the stunting prevention programme (SPP), in May 2017 the number of targeted beneficiaries had to be reduced from 100,000 to 20,000. In total, 28,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6–23 months were reached in 2017. Beneficiaries received 30 sachets of specialized nutritious food (SNF) rations per month. Adult rations consisted of 50 grams/sachet/day, 250 kcal/sachet; children's rations of 20 grams/sachet/day, 108 kcal/sachet. A cross-sectional survey interviewing 400 caregivers of children aged 6–23 months and 400 PLW in randomly selected *barangays* in the 14 municipalities in Maguindanao revealed that 84 percent of the eligible beneficiaries actively participated in the programme. This was higher than the corporate target of 70 percent. Although the result was lower than the previous year (90 percent), the 2017 assessment could be considered a more accurate reflection of actual programme performance, since previous year's result was based on a desk review. The survey showed that only 34 percent of children were consuming the minimum acceptable diet. While 70 percent of the interviewed PLW had a minimum diet diversity, consuming five out of ten food groups, 45 percent of the children did not, partly due to parents' lacking awareness of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. As a result, a stronger focus will be put on increasing the awareness of IYCF practices among caregivers. The percentage of children lacking minimum diet diversity was highest in the age category of children aged 6–11 months. Furthermore, 42 percent of children did not receive the minimum meal frequency required for their age, also due to the fact that a third of the households did not have a regular source of income. On average, children were only consuming two meals per day, although 84 percent of children aged 6–11 months were also breastfed, an average of five times per day. Currently, a cross-sectoral study is being conducted to determine the SPP coverage in WFP programme sites and verify the minimum acceptable diet of children aged 6–23 months and maternal diet diversity.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meals in Maguindanao

In 2017, WFP reached 71,000 children in Maguindanao through school meals, exceeding the target of 45,000 students. The enrolment figures increased by an average of 19 percent at pre-school and elementary school levels, and retention rates were high at 98 percent. The Department of Education and WFP conducted a joint assessment of the delivery of the school meals programme throughout the country, using a survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with school heads, teachers and parents. The assessment looked into the different modalities and funding sources of the school meals programme, harvesting good practices and challenges to further improve the Government's own feeding programme, which only covered students who were acutely malnourished. School officials and parents observed that student attendance improved as an effect of the school meals programme. Further, the parents perceived improvements in their children's academic performance. Some also noted that their children's weights have increased, that their children have grown to become healthier and more active at school. Parents further appreciated that the programme helped reduce their expenses for food. Parents' participation was one of the drivers for success of the programme, as they took charge of the responsibility of food preparation and distribution, provision of ingredients, firewood kitchen tools and utensils, as well as transportation, where commodities were delivered only to central schools. While all stakeholders showed appreciation of the programme, teachers and school heads emphasized the need to further improve the implementation, stakeholder engagement and fund liquidation. This study was one of the deliverables of the memorandum of understanding between WFP and the Department of Education. The assessment report, to be published in 2018, will be followed by a System Approach for Education Results (SABER) exercise.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Strategic Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Capacity Development

A decentralized evaluation was conducted on the activities carried out between 2011–2017 under the Disaster Preparedness and Response–Climate Change Adaptation (DPR–CCA) programme. The evaluation found that the DPR–CCA programme achieved its objectives and has strengthened the capacity of the targeted local government units (LGU) in a manner which was, in most cases, likely to be sustainable. The objectives of the programme were

aligned to the policies and priorities of the Government, and the programme addressed identified gaps in the LGU capacity. The evaluation made a series of recommendations including the development of standard operating procedures and ways of working with partners, as well as a detailed and comprehensive context and stakeholder analysis. Furthermore, WFP should ensure that the future disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) programme reinstates good programme practice including programme level context and risk analysis, effective monitoring, and deliberate learning. The Country Office has developed an action plan on how to address the recommendations and has already started implementation of action points. In addition, an assessment of the sub-components of the different DPR–CCA activities was conducted to provide feedback, harvest lessons learned and document good practices that could be replicated. Mitigation projects were found to be effective in reducing the impact of disasters in the community. As an example, the vetiver grass technology proved to be very effective in reducing the speed of water flow, thus preventing water from eroding the soil and decreasing the possibility of floods and landslides. In 2017, 21 LGUs which had been supported by WFP, received the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) thanks also to their disaster preparedness measures. Through 369 training sessions that WFP provided at municipality level, partnering LGUs learned to develop DRRM plans. Aside from providing training and equipment, WFP facilitated knowledge sharing visits among LGUs, helping them learn from other innovative practices. The WFP 72-hour assessment tool complemented the Government's rapid damage assessment and needs analysis approach at the LGU level. WFP also supported the LGUs at the *barangay* level (the smallest administrative division in the Philippines) through 625 training sessions to support the roll-out of individual *barangay* DRRM plans, development of *barangay* contingency plans and emergency response training.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General Food Distribution in Lanao del Sur

In response to the armed conflict in Marawi City, and in continuation of the assistance provided under the immediate response emergency operations (IR-EMOP 201084), WFP provided rice to displaced families located in evacuation centres and neighbouring host municipalities. During the observance of Ramadan, pressed dates were also distributed. WFP supported 7,800 households, or 39,900 individuals, in 13 municipalities in Lanao del Sur from August to September with each household receiving 50 kg of rice per month. When the armed conflict ended in late October 2017 and the return of displaced families was permitted by the Government, WFP was requested to re-focus and prioritize the provision of rice to returning families. In response, WFP provided rice to 13,100 families. In partnership with the LGU and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao–Humanitarian Emergency Assistance and Response Team (ARMM–HEART), WFP reached 100 percent of the targeted households. However, as the planned number of relief beneficiaries originally included only the recipients assisted during *El Niño* (from the previous years of this PRRO), WFP's relief assistance resulted in a significantly higher number of beneficiaries than planned. The post-distribution monitoring of 480 households revealed that the assistance reduced the proportion of households with poor food consumption by 61 percent among households headed by men and by 43 percent among households headed by women. Although the target was not achieved, the progress was still significant considering that most of the beneficiaries were staying with host families and only 33 percent had a regular source of income. The diet diversity score of the households improved slightly. Sixty-two percent of the households were spending 65 percent or more of their income on food, which reflects their economic vulnerability. In terms of coping strategies, some households relied on less expensive/preferred food, reduced the number of meals eaten per day, and/or the portion size of meals. As of December 2017, only residents from 49 out of 96 *barangays* were able to return to Marawi. The remaining opted to stay at evacuation centres or with host families. Continued assistance from the Government and humanitarian actors is required, until the food security situation is stabilized.

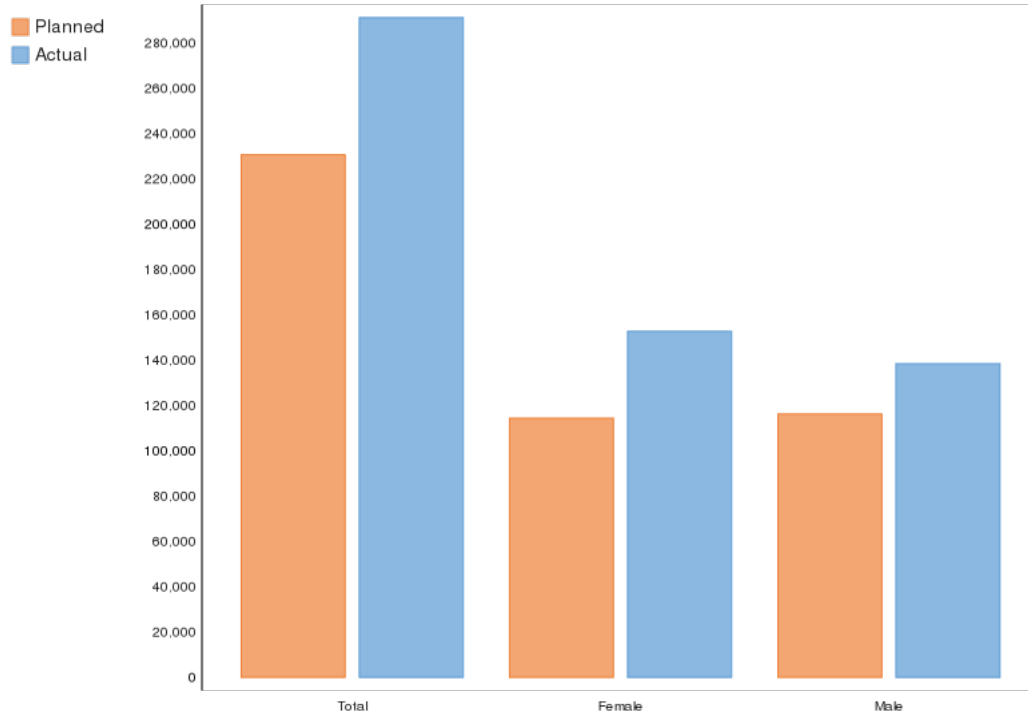
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

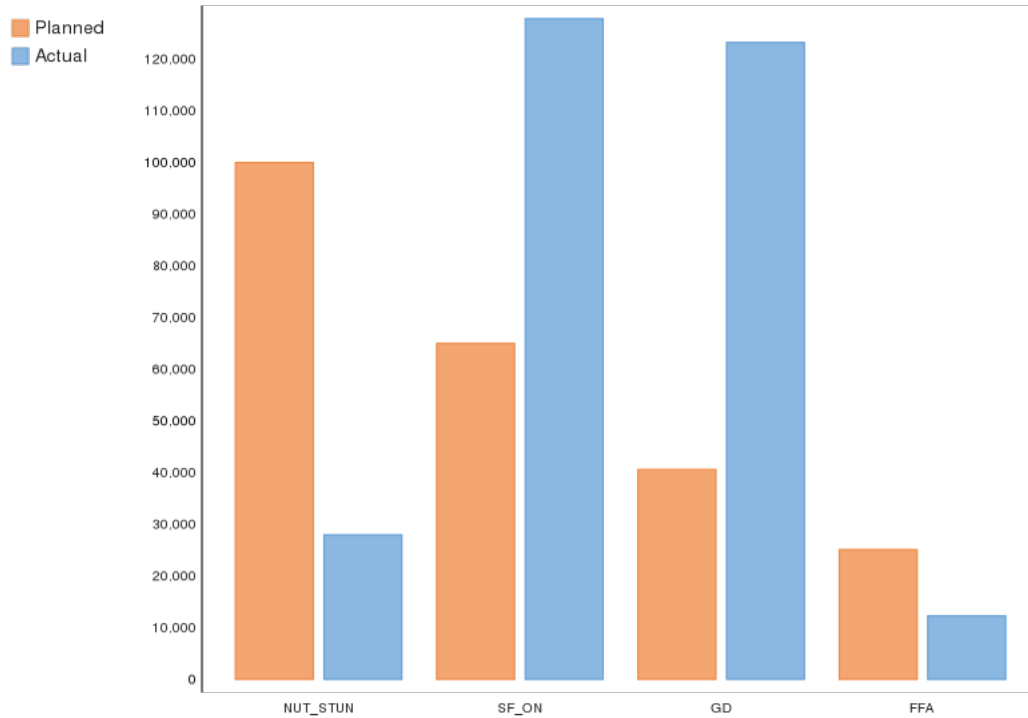
Activity: Emergency School Feeding in Lanao Provinces

In response to the Marawi crisis, WFP provided emergency schools meals to 57,000 boys and girls, which had not been covered by the project plan. Thus, significantly more beneficiaries were reached than planned. The programme helped displaced families to meet the food requirement of their children. Results of regular monitoring showed that 17 percent of the students interviewed left their homes without breakfast. Thus, they were relying on school meals (served around 10:00 in the morning) as their first meal of the day. Ninety-seven percent of interviewed children were satisfied with the food they received. While most parents showed great interest in the school meals programme, some schools experienced challenges in engaging parents to help with its implementation. This was mainly the case where displaced families, living in host families or evacuation centres, were still adjusting to the unexpected changes in their lives and the loss of livelihoods.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

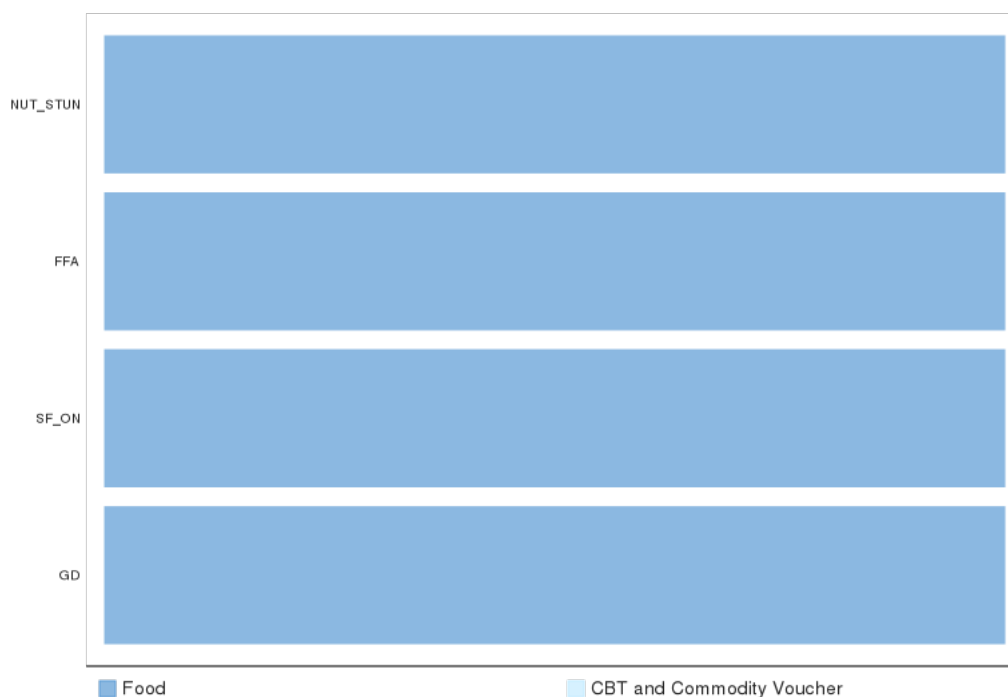


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	200	160	80.2%
Dried Fruits	30	30	100.0%
High Energy Biscuits	-	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	538	99	18.5%
Rice	1,936	3,080	159.1%
Vegetable Oil	100	82	82.1%
Total	2,803	3,452	123.2%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	448,000	-	-
Total	448,000	-	-

Performance Monitoring

WFP remained committed to carrying out effective and timely assessments and monitoring of food and technical assistance provided to its beneficiaries in the Philippines. Evidence-based results were a key element of decision-making to help improve WFP's programming, in line with the corporate normative framework for performance monitoring.

To improve the delivery of school meals in the country, WFP participated in a school meals delivery assessment led by the Department of Education in September 2017. The assessment aimed to describe and review the different feeding and procurement modalities used in the school meals programme, the role of stakeholders, the school meals complementary feeding activities, practices that worked and areas that required strengthening to further improve project delivery. The findings of the study were presented in December 2017 and will be used for the formulation of an improved nationwide school meals programme.

WFP spearheaded a comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA) from May to June 2017 in collaboration with the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARRM). This study served as a useful point of comparison for the following emergency food security assessment (EFSA), which was conducted in October 2017 to gain a more detailed understanding of the humanitarian requirements of the population displaced by the conflict in Marawi.

In response to the Marawi crisis, the Government declared martial law in Mindanao, which limited the access of WFP in most areas due to security threats. WFP partnered with Kalimudan Foundation Inc. (KFI) to conduct distribution and post-distribution monitoring of general distribution activities. KFI also assisted WFP in conducting its EFSA, which led to a better understanding of the food security situation of the displaced population in select evacuation centres and neighbouring municipalities hosting internally displaced persons. WFP provided technical assistance to KFI to ensure that the assessment was facilitated in line with WFP's standards.

On the scope of its nutrition interventions, WFP encountered gaps in achieving minimum acceptable diets as determined by the cross-sectional survey conducted in between November and December 2017. The limited number of health workers serving inaccessible areas posed a challenge to effectively conveying health and nutrition messages, which could have resulted in behaviour change of child caregivers. Other factors such as accessibility of areas and means of transportation also contributed to the gaps. WFP will modify its approach through social and behaviour change communication and review the findings of the survey for programme monitoring improvement.

Also within its nutrition activities, difficulties with the collection and consolidation of anthropometric measurements of children impeded the pace of implementation of the nutrition programme. To counter this challenge, WFP organized a Stunting Prevention Programme–Monitoring and Evaluation Team (SPP–MET) comprised of SPP focal points from all municipalities. Monthly meetings were conducted to discuss the quality of data collection, challenges and concerns in the implementation of WFP's nutrition programme. To support SPP–MET, WFP commissioned a third party to collect, encode and consolidate the anthropometric data collected from the *barangays* for the past years which will serve as a baseline measurement in order to track the progress of children, as well as pregnant and lactating women, receiving assistance from WFP.

To further strengthen outcome monitoring of its general distribution and nutrition interventions, WFP invested in equipment for data collection. It also used WFP's mobile data collection and analytics (MDCA) tool to collect outcome data. WFP contracted The Moroprenuer Inc. to conduct the monitoring and provided tools and technical assistance to the partner. To ensure that the views of women, men, boys and girls were captured, an equal number of male and female respondents were interviewed in the distribution sites.

Regular progress monitoring of capacity strengthening activities on disaster preparedness and response was conducted in municipalities covered in the programme, which will be followed by post-implementation monitoring during the first quarter of 2018.

Reduced coverage of the food-assistance-for-assets activity in response to the low funding levels meant that no follow-up outcome survey took place in 2017.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Notwithstanding the Philippines' progress towards closing the gender gaps in terms of labour and employment as well as political empowerment, significant gender inequalities still persist. In the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), where most of WFP's activities took place, the gap between men's and women's labour force participation was large (78 percent among men, 32 among women). Among the barriers to women's labour force

participation were their fulfilment of household and family duties, which in the Philippines are traditionally performed by women.

In ARMM, armed conflicts and natural disasters negatively impacted food security and nutrition as well as access to resources of nutritionally-vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children. Amidst the backdrop of existing gender inequalities in the country, WFP implemented gender-sensitive interventions to help narrow down the gender gap and sought the active participation of the affected population. In the middle of the Marawi crisis, WFP conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to better understand the situation of men, women, boys and girls. To ensure representative data, WFP also advocated the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data in meeting with partners such as the Department of Education, the Mindanao Humanitarian Team, and the Task Force Bangon Marawi, to further highlight the specialized needs of women—especially PLW—and children.

During general distributions, WFP made sure that the beneficiaries were involved in the process. To cut down the waiting time at distribution sites, WFP established a priority lane for the convenience of PLW and gave out numbers for queuing indicating the time slot for claiming their rations. During its monitoring activities, WFP made sure that a representative share of men and women was interviewed and 83 percent of food aid monitors were women.

Finally, WFP conducted a gender sensitivity and mainstreaming workshop for the department heads and staff of the local government units actively involved in the Marawi response. The workshop aimed to identify where and how gender mainstreaming could be integrated into the rehabilitation plan of the local government. WFP also formulated a proposal to consolidate gender mainstreaming strategies in the Marawi rehabilitation plan.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In carrying out its interventions, WFP followed its Humanitarian Protection Policy by designing and carrying out food assistance activities in a manner that did not increase protection risks for people receiving the assistance and taking steps to contribute towards their safety, dignity and integrity. WFP considered protection risks and assumptions from the outset of its planning processes and made adjustments at various stages based on updated analysis and feedback. WFP also established transparency and accountability mechanisms through meetings, consultative dialogues, negotiations and feedback to all stakeholders.

One of the common protection issues encountered in the conduct of operations was *rido* (family feud). This is a type of conflict in Mindanao that is characterized by sporadic clashes and retaliatory violence between families, clans, and/or communities. *Rido* contributed to the recurring displacements which resulted in protracted food insecurity. In Lanao del Sur, WFP participated in Provincial Peace and Order Council meetings to help reconcile families. A good example of how WFP contributed to promoting lasting peace in the region was the food-assistance-for-assets activity in *barangay* Pedtad in Kabacan, North Cotabato, which ran for three months. When the project was completed, farmers and fishermen of Pedtad invested their income in machinery to sustain the growth of their livelihood in 2017. Not only did their investment help them have a source of income, but it also paved the way for the communities to attain lasting peace. Communities who had previously been embroiled in conflicts became partners in maintaining their farms and fishponds.

Protection and accountability to the affected population began with informing and consulting with communities. Prior to the conduct of activities, WFP held orientation sessions with the participating communities to brief them about the programme, their entitlement, and how they could benefit from it. WFP also undertook community-based participatory planning to enhance the participation of the target population in the planning, targeting and implementation of the programme. This strategy promoted a sense of ownership and sustainability of the project. A re-orientation through focus group discussions and one-to-one interviews ensured the safety and security of beneficiaries during the interventions. In relation to the sensitization of nutrition beneficiaries, WFP noted that low awareness among beneficiaries was a result of the high turnover rate of health workers who lacked in-depth knowledge of nutrition. 2017 results reflect awareness levels of approximately 800 PLW, which represents the targeted population more adequately than the smaller subset of population surveyed in 2016. The provision of orientation and sensitization sessions for beneficiaries on targeting criteria, commodities and rations, duration of intervention, and feedback mechanism has therefore been recommended.

WFP also reiterated to beneficiaries its policy of zero tolerance for fraud and corruption. This rule of transparency was applied during monitoring activities. A complaint and feedback mechanism was in place and allowed WFP to act upon concerns raised by the beneficiaries on issues related, for example, to the schedules and locations of distributions. Through coordination and a transparent flow of information with the different stakeholders, WFP managed to minimize, if not eradicate completely, the causes of complaints. All feedback received through various channels was documented and acted upon to the best of WFP's capability.

Story Worth Telling: WFP's School Meals Programme through the Teachers' Lens

Amidst the armed conflict in Central Mindanao, Giselle and Wilma are two of the school teachers who have never given up hope that one day, the students they teach will have brighter opportunities. Despite being passionate about their profession, the two teachers admit there are challenges: “We used to have a lot of kids who were malnourished, so they didn’t have the strength or they weren’t healthy enough to come to class”, said Giselle. “A number of them would only be in school for half of the day. After their morning classes, they would go home and miss the rest of their lessons due to hunger and sickness.”

Through the Department of Education, WFP helps students have a better chance at maximizing their opportunities towards better education with the school meals programme in South Upi, Maguindanao. Thanks to the hot and nutritious meals, schoolchildren can concentrate on their studies, instead of their stomachs. Giselle and Wilma have both seen and contributed to the positive effects of the programme. WFP has worked with the Department of Education and local schools to provide school meals for more than ten years. Both teachers recall how the programme has improved their students’ performance in the classroom. “When the school meals programme was implemented here at Banisilon central school, it didn’t take long before we observed that our students were more energetic. Their attendance, participation and grades have greatly improved,” said Wilma. The overall performance of participating schools has improved too, with Banisilon central school’s national achievement test progressively improving and Upi elementary school's results placed it at the top of the entire district. The combined efforts of the Government, WFP, teachers and parents have been significant drivers of the programme's success.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP \ Marilou Cezar

WFP works through rural health centres in conflict-affected areas of Central Mindanao to provide specialized nutritious food for stunting prevention to pregnant and lactating women with children below 6 months of age and to children aged 6–23 months.

Explanatory notes:

- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality: The number of participants and beneficiaries of the food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity reported in the data tables 'Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality' include the 661 households assisted between November and December 2017, as well as households assisted in January 2017 under the previous cycle of FFA activities.
- Reduced coverage of the FFA activity in response to the low funding levels implied that a follow-up outcome survey was not conducted during the year. Therefore, no values are available for outcome indicators under Strategic Objective 2 and cross-cutting indicators (Gender, Protection).
- The cross-cutting partnership indicator 'Amount of complementary funds' is reported in Philippine Peso (PHP).

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	116,274	114,426	230,700	138,486	152,758	291,244	119.1%	133.5%	126.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	23,070	24,224	47,294	16,428	16,094	32,522	71.2%	66.4%	68.8%
Children (5-18 years)	39,219	38,066	77,285	93,695	94,054	187,749	238.9%	247.1%	242.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	53,985	52,136	106,121	28,363	42,610	70,973	52.5%	81.7%	66.9%
By Residence status:									

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)
Residents	116,275	114,425	230,700	138,486	152,758	291,244	119.1%	133.5%	126.2%

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)	40,600	-	40,600	123,212	-	123,212	303.5%	-	303.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	65,000	-	65,000	127,811	-	127,811	196.6%	-	196.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,100	21,000	25,100	12,267	-	12,267	299.2%	-	48.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	100,000	-	100,000	27,954	-	27,954	28.0%	-	28.0%

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)	40,600	-	40,600	31,828	-	31,828	78.4%	-	78.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	65,000	-	65,000	127,811	-	127,811	196.6%	-	196.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	683	3,500	4,183	2,808	-	2,808	411.1%	-	67.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	100,000	-	100,000	27,954	-	27,954	28.0%	-	28.0%

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	20,462	20,138	40,600	15,973	15,855	31,828	78.1%	78.7%	78.4%
Total participants	20,462	20,138	40,600	15,973	15,855	31,828	78.1%	78.7%	78.4%
Total beneficiaries	20,462	20,138	40,600	60,606	62,606	123,212	296.2%	310.9%	303.5%

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)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	32,760	32,240	65,000	57,118	57,279	114,397	174.4%	177.7%	176.0%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	6,438	6,976	13,414	-	-	-
Total participants	32,760	32,240	65,000	63,556	64,255	127,811	194.0%	199.3%	196.6%
Total beneficiaries	32,760	32,240	65,000	63,556	64,255	127,811	194.0%	199.3%	196.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,108	2,075	4,183	1,426	1,382	2,808	67.6%	66.6%	67.1%
Total participants	2,108	2,075	4,183	1,426	1,382	2,808	67.6%	66.6%	67.1%
Total beneficiaries	12,651	12,449	25,100	6,286	5,981	12,267	49.7%	48.0%	48.9%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	30,240	29,760	60,000	7,929	7,941	15,870	26.2%	26.7%	26.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	40,000	40,000	-	12,084	12,084	-	30.2%	30.2%
Total beneficiaries	30,240	69,760	100,000	7,929	20,025	27,954	26.2%	28.7%	28.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
AURORA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.50	4.42	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
AURORA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.50	5.33	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<2.36	11.82	-	6.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<4.05	20.24	-	7.84
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.50	4.73	-	4.98
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.50	4.53	-	5.08
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<5.60	11.20	0.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<4.70	9.40	5.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<26.20	29.60	29.41	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<25.20	30.80	39.04	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>5.70	5.70	5.02	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>5.50	5.50	5.47	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>15.00	15.00	14.30	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>15.00	15.00	11.13	-
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey</i>	>80.00	-	91.30	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Drop Out data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Drop Out data</i>	>90.00	99.15	98.82	98.91
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Drop Out Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Drop Out Data</i>	>90.00	98.74	98.35	97.48
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, Secondary data, Enrollment Data</i>	>6.00	4.70	15.94	26.13
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, Secondary data, Enrollment Data</i>	>6.00	6.12	25.64	21.23
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, Secondary data, Enrollment data</i>	>6.00	-3.24	2.37	9.70
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, DepEd Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Secondary data, Enrollment Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Enrollment Data</i>	>6.00	-4.41	4.39	6.22
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk Review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cross Sectional Survey/PDM</i>	=100.00	0.00	90.00	83.67
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cross Sectional Survey/PDM</i>	>70.00	42.60	57.38	34.10
Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	>3.12	-	-	-
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.08, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Joint survey, NCI Workshop</i>	>2.60	2.60	3.12	-
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Project End Target: 2018.03, KI / FGD, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>60.00	25.81	90.00	93.22

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	171	171	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7	7	100.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1	1	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1	1	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	375,000	372,000	99.2%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	68	68	100.0%
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	331	331	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	22	22	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	15	100.0%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	283	283	100.0%
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	9,557	9,511	99.5%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	9	9	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	995	994	99.9%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	1	100.0%
SO3: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1	1	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	71.85	75.77	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	8.89	13.50	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	19.26	10.74	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	61.44	53.45	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>PHILIPPINES, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=65.00	68.00	61.90	57.92

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=65.00	60.45	53.71	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>PHILIPPINES, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=70.00	66.58	65.86	60.97

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=85.00	80.52	95.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	17.77	75.00	11.64
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	98.70	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	97.28
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=85.00	80.08	93.70	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	20.83	82.00	16.12
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>PHILIPPINES, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	97.51

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=839,000.00	234,567.70
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=800,000.00	62,013.40
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	63.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PHILIPPINES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=34.00	34.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=17.00	26.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PHILIPPINES, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=17.00	56.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>PHILIPPINES, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00586-01	Rice	-	1,091

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	147
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	17
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	540
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	18
Private Donors	WPD-C-03679-01	Rice	-	128
Private Donors	WPD-C-03741-01	Rice	-	24
Private Donors	WPD-C-03806-01	Rice	-	122
Private Donors	WPD-C-03826-01	Rice	-	6
Private Donors	WPD-C-03856-01	Rice	-	110
Private Donors	WPD-C-03874-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	46
Private Donors	WPD-C-03896-01	Beans	-	80
Private Donors	WPD-C-03896-01	Rice	-	150
Private Donors	WPD-C-03896-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19
Private Donors	WPD-C-03935-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-03935-01	Rice	-	71
		Total	-	2,604