

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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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 2018

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

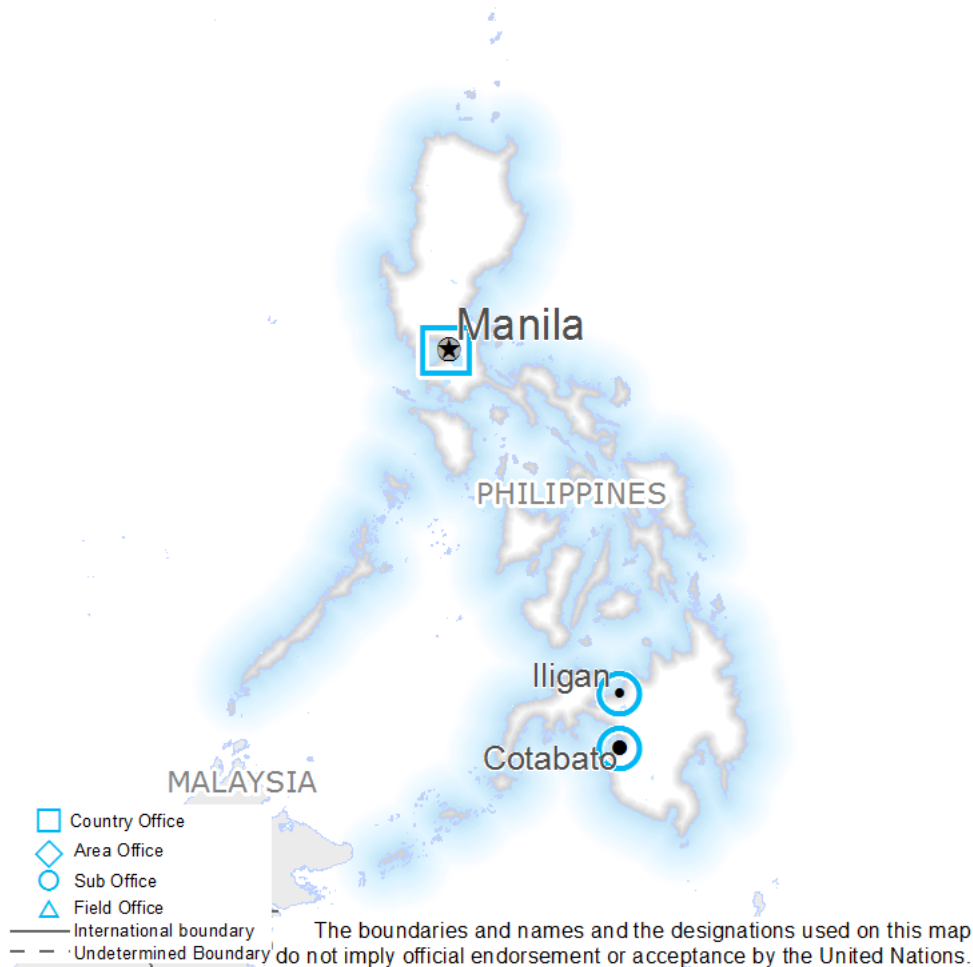
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Food and Community Spirit Bring Comfort to Displaced Families in Lanao Del Sur

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

The first half of 2018, which is covered in this report, marked a transition period for WFP in the Philippines.

At the beginning of 2018, the humanitarian situation in Mindanao worsened and was characterized by the overlapping impacts of an armed conflict and a natural disaster. WFP continued working to address these challenges and provide assistance where it was needed.

From February to May 2018, WFP implemented an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) that provided life-saving food assistance through general distributions of rice to more than 89,000 individuals who suffered from the impacts of Typhoon Tembin (locally known as Vinta) in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Simultaneously, WFP augmented the Government's capacity in response to the eruption of Mayon Volcano in Legazpi, Albay. WFP expeditiously transported more than 98,000 Family Food Packs from the National Relief Operations Centre of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, which ensured the timely delivery of the much-needed food and non-food items to internally displaced populations.

Building on the interventions for crisis-affected populations in Marawi in 2017, such as the general distribution of rice and emergency school feeding, WFP rolled out a nutrition intervention and asset creation activities under its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). These two additional activities aimed to help the affected population in rebuilding their lives through an improved food security, nutrition and livelihoods situation. Overall, WFP assisted 144,446 people from January to June 2018 through the four activities of its Marawi early recovery response.

WFP also concluded its Disaster Preparedness and Response – Climate Change Adaptation project. The closure of the seven-year project was held in April through a handover ceremony attended by its stakeholders. The project ran through five phases from 2011 to 2018 and focused on strengthening the technical and physical capacities of ten hazard-prone provinces in close coordination with the national and local governments.

In Maguindanao, WFP carried out gender-transformative asset creation activities that led to the establishment of a one-hectare agro-forestry nursery. The asset creation activity was a catalyst in the foundation of four women's groups that now manage their own sustainable livelihoods. WFP also advised five municipalities on the formulation of their Comprehensive Land Use Plan that integrated food security and nutrition components.

WFP wrapped up its projects in the first half of the year and began the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023 on 1 July 2018. All ongoing activities from the two projects were carried over into the CSP.

Country Context and Response of the Government

President Rodrigo Duterte's *Build Build Build* agenda envisions to sustain rapid growth, attract investments, and attain economic inclusion for all Filipinos. It aims to take the Philippines to upper-middle-income status by 2022 and a high-income status by 2040. The Government also aims to reduce the poverty incidence from 21.6 percent in 2015 to 14 percent in 2022.

The Philippines has experienced consistent economic growth since 2011, but still struggles to promote human development and improve the economic status of its marginalized citizens. The country grapples with poverty and hunger with a fifth of its population living below the poverty line, owing to income inequalities and adverse impacts of natural disasters and man-made conflicts. In particular, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) continues to lag behind the rest of the nation with high poverty incidence (53.7 percent).

The 2017 World Risk Report ranks the Philippines third out of 171 countries for exposure and vulnerability to extreme natural events. On average, ten tropical cyclones and typhoons make landfall in the country annually. In a bid to strengthen the Philippines' disaster risk reduction and management efforts, the Government implemented *Operation LISTO* in 2014. The programme equips local government units with information on appropriate actions to prepare for and respond to disasters. It also includes simulations, drills and other relevant activities to better prepare communities.

The Philippines also ratified the Paris Agreement in March 2017, solidifying its commitment to fight climate change.

After years of delay in negotiation, 2018 proved to be a historic turning point in the country's efforts to end the decades-long conflict in Mindanao with the passing of the Bangsamoro Organic Law in July. The law is the basis of the formation of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao that will replace ARMM. It will also grant expanded autonomy to the Muslim-dominated region.

The Philippines made significant progress in closing the gender gap in recent years. But despite the high ranking (tenth among 144 countries) in the 2017 Global Gender Gap Report, especially in the areas of education and political empowerment, there is a wide gap when it comes to waging equality. The Philippine Statistics Authority reports that labour force participation in ARMM exhibited a huge disparity between men (76 percent) and women (29.2 percent) in 2016.

To combat these recurring challenges that continue to undermine the efforts towards economic and social progress, the Government implements social protection programmes such as the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Programme, which provides conditional cash transfers to families from the poorest communities to encourage education among schoolchildren and improve access to health and nutrition services. The Philippines' commitments to the attainment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals are reflected in the national development priorities of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

As the co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, WFP sought to enhance partnerships with stakeholders towards the achievement of Zero Hunger in the Philippines, in alignment with the Philippine Development Plan.

WFP's operations in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) were streamlined through the Framework Agreement 2017-2022 signed by WFP and the ARMM Government. The agreement identifies WFP as a key partner in supporting ARMM's goals in improving household living conditions, with an emphasis on food security and nutrition. Under this agreement, WFP provided gender-responsive and culture-sensitive assistance to support

economic and social development, meet emergency food needs, and promote global food security.

Since its re-establishment in the country in 2006, WFP has built a strong foundation by working with different government partners at both national and regional levels. WFP's two projects in 2018 – **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200743** and **Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201119** – were done in synergy with the Government to ensure that WFP can help fill the gaps and augment their capacities in the best way possible.

The **PRRO 200743: Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster** was launched in June 2015 with the initial goal of strengthening the resilience of around half a million vulnerable beneficiaries in the country through market- and gender-sensitive food assistance interventions, complemented by capacity strengthening activities and policy development assistance among Philippine institutions. As the PRRO pursued its primary goals, it also reinforced WFP's long-standing partnerships with its counterpart government agencies. During its implementation over a span of three years, WFP has made significant strides in pursuit of saving lives and changing lives. For its last six months, WFP faced the demands of the protracted crisis posed by the Marawi Siege of 2017 and the prolonged food insecurity in Maguindanao. The first semester of 2018 also marked the closure of a seven-year programme of disaster risk reduction and mitigation across the islands.

Meanwhile, the **IR-EMOP 201119: Immediate Response to People Affected by Typhoon Tembin** (locally known as Vinta) was activated in January 2018 and closed in May 2018. The project aimed to provide life-saving recovery food assistance to people whose houses and livelihoods had been destroyed by Typhoon Tembin in December 2017. It complemented the Government's response to reach the most affected and vulnerable households with relief food assistance.

With the goal of saving lives and changing lives, WFP's programming in the Philippines combines humanitarian aid to alleviate short-term hunger during and in the aftermath of disasters and development programmes to assist populations restore and improve livelihoods, integrate food security and nutrition to reduce malnutrition rates, and support the Government in capacity strengthening.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP had two active projects and a trust fund in the first half of 2018. The majority of funding received from January-June 2018 were for the Marawi humanitarian response under the contingency component of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200743. The contingency component was activated due to the emergency, as the activities in Marawi had not been included in the project plan and funding outlook for the PRRO. WFP also received an internal funding allotment of USD 620,000 from its Strategic Resource Allocation Committee that helped bridge the funding gap for on-site school feeding in Maguindanao.

For its Marawi humanitarian response under the PRRO, WFP received USD 5.7 million from the United States Agency of International Development – Office of Food for Peace (USAID FFP), Australia, New Zealand, Italy, and the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP). Based on the need, contributions were used to start general distributions of rice, emergency school feeding and asset creation activities during the first half of the year. The activities continued in the second half of the year under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, which embodies WFP's entire humanitarian and development portfolio in the Philippines. WFP also planned a cash-based assistance for the first half of the year under the PRRO, which was later moved to the CSP with donor approval. The PRRO was closed on 30 June 2018, and all funds and activities under this portfolio were carried over to the CSP.

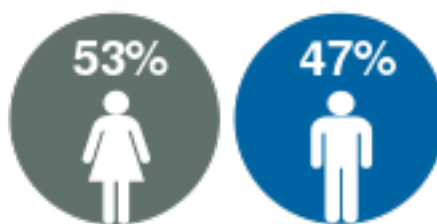
The Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201119 responded to the needs of the populations affected by the Typhoon Tembin (locally known as Vinta) that hit Central and Southern Philippines in December 2017. The project received an internal allocation of USD 1 million and provided life-saving food assistance in partnership with the Government from January to May 2018.

In preparation for its transition from project-based activities to the CSP, WFP conducted three stakeholder meetings from May to June 2018 to present its CSP, including funding requirements for the next five years. WFP continued to engage the donor community on the food security and nutrition situation and funding needs for its ongoing strategic objectives and activities through collaborative and transparent coordination. WFP also developed a resource mobilization strategy that includes both private sector engagement and increasing interactions with emerging donor governments. Additionally, mobilizing funds from the host government remains a priority for WFP, and resource mobilization efforts were further amped up in the second half of 2018.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	18,192	18,856	37,048
Children (5-18 years)	44,498	46,262	90,760
Adults (18 years plus)	63,345	76,977	140,322
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	126,035	142,095	268,130



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	897	-	-	-	-	897
Single Country PRRO	1,551	1	-	87	-	1,639
Total Food Distributed in 2018	2,448	1	-	87	-	2,536

Supply Chain

WFP continued to be a partner of choice to the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development, the Government's frontline responder during humanitarian crises. WFP supported the Department's response operation for the heightened alert on Mayon Volcano's eruption during the first quarter of the year. WFP provided 61 trucks in three separate convoys to augment the Department's transport capacity in bringing 98,700 Family Food Packs and non-food items to its Legazpi Field Office starting January 2018. This cooperation bridged the transportation gap and met the immediate life-saving needs of the affected population in an expedited manner.

WFP experienced difficulties in procuring rice locally from the National Food Authority due to government-internal supply issues. Although more expensive, rice was instead procured from local commercial traders and through international procurement. WFP purchased rice from local commercial suppliers for the Immediate Response Emergency Operation for populations affected by Typhoon Vinta, and from Vietnam and Pakistan to support the humanitarian response activities in Mindanao, including the Marawi crisis through general distribution, food assistance for assets and school feeding. In addition, WFP also procured palmolein from Indonesia, mung beans from Kenya, and ready-to-use supplementary food from India, as part of the support for on-site school feeding and prevention of acute malnutrition programmes.

Moreover, WFP facilitated three emergency logistics training classes from January to February 2018. Forty-eight participants from the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Office of Civil Defense, local and international non-governmental organizations, as well as private sector companies strengthened their logistics capacity and network with fellow humanitarian actors.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	48	48
Rice	3,318	2,881	6,199
Total	3,318	2,929	6,247
Percentage	53.1%	46.9%	

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

Commodity	Total
LNS	48
Total	48

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A decentralized end-line evaluation of the Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) programme was concluded by Konterra in the first quarter of 2018, and WFP acted on the eight recommendations outlined in the evaluation report. WFP accepted six of them, partially accepted one, and rejected one, based on consultations with local government actors on which equipment to provide, since the project had already concluded. One recommendation was to host a workshop with current and past partners in order to explore good working practices, incorporate financial management and transfers, technical support in the field, monitoring and reporting, good gender practice in disaster risk reduction and management, exit strategies and transition, as well as communication, grievance and feedback systems. In response to this recommendation, WFP held provincial fora that incorporated the suggestions within this recommendation, and a national handover ceremony that brought together all partners in one venue.

The feedback gathered from these workshops informed the drafting of standard operation procedures (SOPs) for partnership engagements – another recommendation by Konterra. WFP drafted SOPs which were presented to the stakeholders for feedback. Relevant programmes and activities have since been reviewed for funding availability and project priorities.

WFP engaged two cooperating partners, Kalimudan Foundation Inc. and The Moropreneur, Inc. to monitor activities. After-Action Reviews on the monitoring activities of both partners were conducted to discuss good practices, identify challenges, and seek recommendations to further improve monitoring activities and partnerships. The issues identified helped adjust monitoring practices ranging from training and coordination to the use and management of the mobile data collection and analytics system.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: Unconditional resource transfer (General Food Distribution in the Lanao provinces)

To address the immediate food needs of families affected by the 2017 Marawi siege, WFP provided general distributions of rice (monthly rations of 50 kg per family) to families identified as either returned or still displaced based on the Government's data and guided by the results of the WFP emergency food security assessments and the food gap tool. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s consolidated information on the needs, responses and gaps assisted in identifying challenged areas and in avoiding redundancy in the assistance provided by various humanitarian actors within the clusters. WFP cooperated with the regional government through the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) – the Government's inter-agency task force – and partnered directly with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Government of Marawi City. As the co-lead of the food security and agriculture cluster, WFP received requests for food support directly from TFBM and the regional Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (Food Assistance for Assets in Maguindanao)

WFP's activities in Maguindanao aimed to help reduce the food insecurity experienced by the population due to the sporadic armed clashes and natural disasters that the province has endured throughout the years. Towards the end of 2017, WFP began the establishment of a municipal agro-forestry nursery with the goal of enhancing participants' skills and know-how in land preparation, shed construction, soil bagging, planting and nursery maintenance. Towards the end of the project, the participants were able to use their skills in maximizing one hectare of land for the growth of 375,000 coffee seedlings. WFP completed food distribution by February 2018. Each family received 50 kg of rice per month for a period of three months. The participants targeted for this activity were recipients of the Government's social safety net programme *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme* (4Ps). Thus, the food they received complemented the conditional cash assistance from the Government. Food was selected as the modality since the municipality was relatively far from local markets. Additionally, the farmers regularly produced corn, thus there was a high demand for rice which is the staple food in the country. The completion had initially been scheduled for December 2017. However, a two-month extension was granted due to an unforeseen delay in the provision of essential farming materials from a counterpart.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: School meals in Maguindanao

Building on its established school meals project in previous years, WFP delivered hot and nutritious school meals to boys and girls aged 5-12 years in 30 schools in South Upi, Maguindanao. The meals were intended to support the students' learning and participation in school and encourage class attendance. The Framework Agreement between WFP and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao helped improve the children's access to food and education. The school meals programme was also well-supported by the parents and the parent-teachers' associations in the implementation of the day-to-day feeding.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Outcome 2.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activities: Malnutrition prevention activities (Stunting Prevention Programme in Maguindanao)

WFP's stunting prevention programme in Maguindanao covered 14 of the 36 municipalities in the province. These areas were selected due to food insecurity and high stunting rates (45 percent) which were among the highest in the Philippines. Maguindanao was one of the 36 provinces prioritized by the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition due to very high prevalence of stunting among children under five. WFP worked directly with the existing health management structures in the municipalities that implemented the Maternal, Child and Newborn Health and Nutrition (MCNHN) Programme of the Government. During routine clinic visits, WFP provided mothers and children with specialized nutritious food (SNF), regular anthropometric measurement, as well as nutrition education and counselling through trained healthcare providers. WFP also provided standard measuring equipment, training and coaching of health workers, and assistance in the development of provincial nutrition action plans. The programme covered all pregnant and lactating women including adolescent girls with infants aged 0-5 months and children aged 6-23 months (the whole first 1,000 days period). Each woman received 30 sachets of 250 kcal/sachet, while each child received 30 sachets of 108 kcal/sachet on a monthly basis after measurements, pre- and post-natal check-ups, and baby check-ups. WFP also strengthened national capacities through technical and financial assistance with the development of the National and Regional Plan of Actions for Nutrition (PPAN 2018-2022); development of manuals for the management of acute malnutrition including the training of trainers; and the updating of the Nutrition in Emergency (NiE) manuals. At both national and regional levels, WFP partnered with the Department of Health and the National Nutrition Council. The activities were implemented either in the Rural Health Units (town centres) or in the *Barangay* Health Stations (remote villages). Each municipality formed a team of municipal medical doctor, public health nurse, rural health midwives and volunteers (village nutritionists and health workers). The teams were trained by the Department of Health on maternal and child care, including basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (with the objective of improving pregnancy outcomes); integrated management of childhood illness; and primary health care. WFP supported strengthening these capacities through the provision of additional training on child measurement and interpretation of results especially on trends during monthly follow-ups; infant and young child feeding counselling and education; and the use of anthropometric equipment.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Outcome 4.1: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activities: Capacity Development and technical support provided (Disaster Preparedness Response – Climate Change Adaptation project)

WFP concluded its Disaster Preparedness Response - Climate Change Adaptation (DPR/CCA) project in April 2018 with a handover ceremony to celebrate achievements, discuss the sustainability of best practices, improve the DPR network, and define next steps. It was attended by the United States Agency for International Development – Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID OFDA), local government partners, and stakeholders from academic and non-governmental organizations.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: Unconditional resource transfer (General Food Distribution in the Lanao provinces)

WFP assisted returned and displaced families affected by the Marawi crisis. From January to June 2018, WFP reached 133,570 individuals through general distributions of rice. According to the latest outcome monitoring, the percentage of households with poor food consumption score decreased by 80 percentage points, from 17.31 percent in October 2017 to 1.50 percent in 2018. The assessed populations' dietary diversity score – which represents the variety of food groups consumed over a given period and the quality of diet – slightly improved from 4.64 to 5.02 on a scale from 1 to 7. This means that families were consuming on average five out of seven food groups including rice, fish, meat and eggs, oil/fats and vegetables. WFP's general distribution of rice helped

reduce household spending on food at a time when the price of basic food commodities including rice rose by 5-10 percent. In fact, the percentage of households spending 75 percent of their expenses on food (severely food-insecure) dropped by 40 percent from 2017 to 2018 (from 44 percent to 26 percent). On average, assessed households spent 65 percent of their expenses on food, which shows a slight improvement from the previous year (68 percent). People also used less food-related coping mechanisms with the improvement in their economic condition. It was observed that families who returned to Marawi or settled in another area (home-based) were able to restore their livelihoods or found new sources of income in the areas where they had moved to. In comparison to the previous monitoring cycle, more than 60 percent of households found a regular source of income. In fact, during the general distributions of rice, some households did not collect their rations, since they were already attending to their livelihoods. This suggested that people were starting to recover.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (Food Assistance for Assets in Maguindanao)

From January to February 2018, the food-assistance-for-assets activity benefited 661 families, or 3,966 individuals, through a participatory and skills-enhancing livelihood project. An agro-forestry nursery was established towards the end of 2017 but was further enhanced in the first two months of 2018. In spite of the delay, the livelihood activity proved to be a success, as all planned outputs for this activity were achieved. In September 2018, the farmers transferred coffee seedlings from the nursery to a 200-hectare watershed area for further growth. The coffee seedlings were part of the 375,000 seedlings produced in December 2017.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: School meals in Maguindanao

School feeding in the first quarter of 2018 completed the school year (June 2017 – March 2018). Between January and March 2018, WFP reached only a third of the planned beneficiaries. The low coverage resulted from the pipeline break caused by funding constraints. Thus, school feeding was only carried out in one municipality for the month of January and completely stalled during February and March. For the entire school year, WFP covered 58 percent of the total feeding days and 59 percent of the planned food tonnage. Despite the limited coverage during the last three months of the school year, the retention rate was sustained at an average of 98 percent. The enrollment rate (primary and pre-school levels) increased by 4 percent compared to the previous school year (2016-2017). School officials and parents observed that the students' class attendance improved with 97 percent of schools recording an increase in attendance since the school feeding started. Ninety-eight percent of the parents surveyed responded that their child attended school every day. During interviews, schoolchildren indicated that they liked the food that they were given at school. To minimize food fatigue and increase dietary diversity, different food items were served every day in 96 percent of the schools. The survey also inquired about the variety of food the children eat at home. Rice and vegetables were the usual diet of the children, while only 40 percent of the parents mentioned fish, meat and eggs as part of their child's usual diet. Around 4 percent of the children reported going to school without food and that school feeding eased their hunger and allowed them to focus on their studies. There was also an improvement in the facilities of the schools that were monitored. Compared to the previous school year, the number of toilets, school gardens and availability of storage area increased. Two posters were developed and distributed to the schools to further enhance the sensitization on the prescribed ration size per student and provide guidance on the proper storage and handling of food commodities. Both posters included WFP's hotline where beneficiaries could freely provide feedback and complaints on the school feeding implementation.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Outcome 2.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activities: Malnutrition prevention activities (Stunting Prevention Programme in Maguindanao)

Based on the results of the survey conducted with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and parents/caregivers of children aged 6-23 months, the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) score of the children enrolled in the programme was significantly higher than that of children who were not enrolled (54.8 percent vs. 20.2 percent). However, the results were lower compared to last year. Children's dietary diversity was low, as they consumed only three food groups on average. Children aged 6-11 months showed the lowest dietary diversity as parents usually introduced only one food group to the child per day. In spite of the decline in dietary diversity, the survey results also showed the positive impacts of the programme. Among the factors that may have affected the low diet diversity on children was 'taste fatigue', an insufficient number of health workers and volunteers to deliver nutrition messages that could have contributed to overcoming the 'taste fatigue', and unavailability of a variety of food in far-flung areas. The latter has been identified as a common recurring challenge especially in remote regions where there are fewer health workers and volunteers assigned. Data on the dietary diversity of PLW were also collected. There was an increase of 10 percent in the proportion of PLW consuming five out of ten food groups compared to 2017. More than 90 percent of the PLW covered by the programme reported having children with normal birthweight. Parents of children enrolled in the programme also received lectures on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Children of parents/caregivers who performed at least three correct IYCF practices – such as exclusive breastfeeding, giving birth at health facilities, and complementary feeding for children aged 6 months and above – showed higher MAD scores than those whose parents/caregivers did not. This result was consistent with the 2017 result showing a low MAD score among those with insufficient knowledge of IYCF. On the downside, the programme coverage saw a significant decrease from 2017 (from 84 to 45 percent). The regional Department of Health, which is the cooperating partner, identified the lack of health centres in rural areas as the main cause for the drop in project coverage. The implementation monitoring results revealed that going to the *barangays* (village) health centres was a challenge due to the transportation cost. The *dengaxia* controversy (vaccination scare) also added to the cautiousness of the population to participate in public health programmes. The regularity of participation was another challenge, with only 21 percent participating in at least two-thirds of the distributions within the last six months. Bad weather, travel and distance, and lack of information were some of the reasons cited for not participating regularly in the programme.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

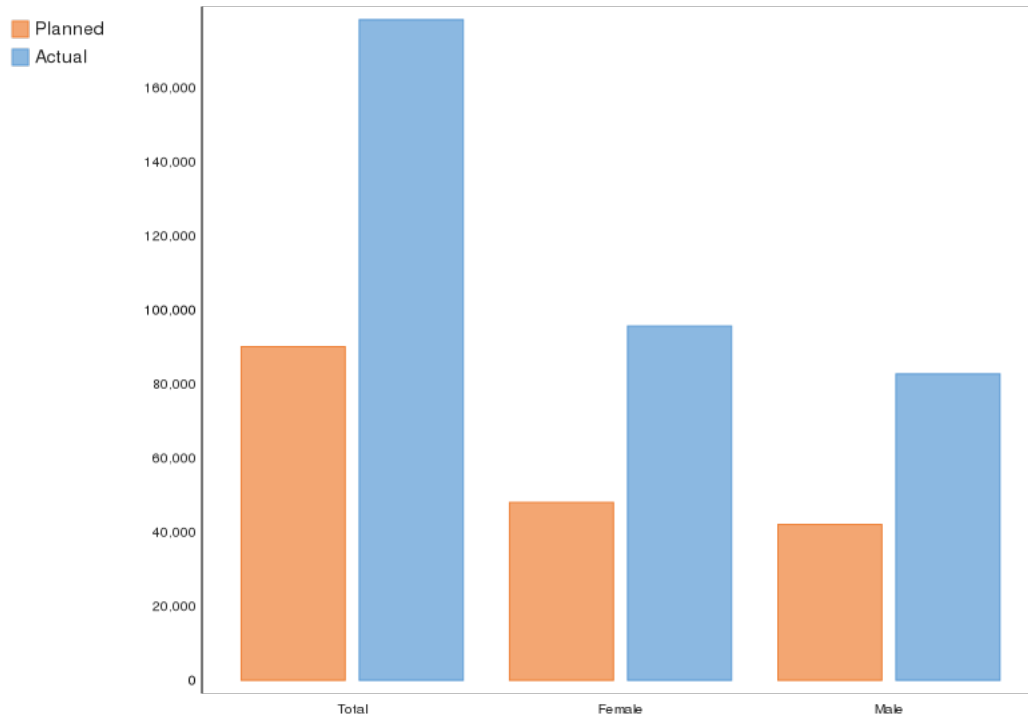
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Outcome 4.1: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

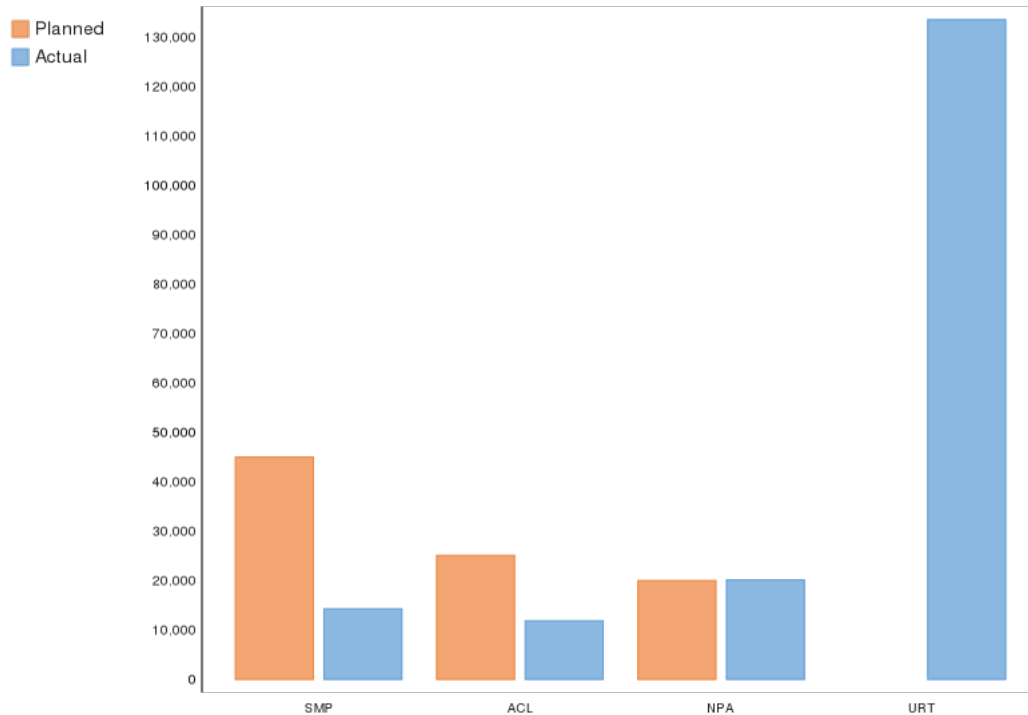
Activities: Capacity Development and technical support provided (Disaster Preparedness Response – Climate Change Adaptation project)

From 2011 to 2018, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity augmentation to selected local government units (LGUs) to help them prepare for and respond to disasters. The tools and equipment provided by WFP were not only utilized during disaster response but also used during training and drills. LGUs observed reduced flooding and landslides due to the mitigation projects, and operations centres were utilized not only as command centres but also as training areas, stock areas and evacuation centres. WFP conducted a post-implementation monitoring in 36 areas to determine the status of the support provided by WFP from 2011 to 2016. The study found that the tools and equipment provided by WFP were primarily used during rescue operations and helped operations become faster and more efficient. The majority of assets built under the mitigation projects and infrastructure provided continued to be functional and useful as 86 percent of them were well maintained. Municipalities that benefitted from the mitigation project's mangrove, *talisay*, and vetiver grass planting observed reduced erosion and landslides. Flooding incidents were also avoided because of the riverbank erosion control and floodwall. Installation of early warning systems increased community awareness in disaster preparedness. Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials helped increase the awareness of communities of disaster preparedness and response. WFP facilitated an exchange visit among the partner LGUs so they could learn from each other's ideas, knowledge and sound practices. The LGUs that participated in exchange visits were able to replicate the projects and innovations they found applicable to their locality. The majority of the municipalities (76 percent) successfully passed the Seal of Good Local Governance assessment on disaster preparedness section. WFP's capacity strengthening efforts streamlined the LGUs' disaster preparedness and response planning, institutionalization of rescue teams, and the establishment of operation centres during the implementation period. Through community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM), *barangays* were sensitized on the importance of disaster preparedness and allocated a budget for disaster risk reduction, making the programme sustainable. Training on search and rescue (SAR) also complemented other agencies' efforts. During Typhoon Vinta (2017), DRRM plans of the *barangays* were activated, which resulted in zero casualties in several municipalities. Through contingency planning, the ability of the *barangays* to respond became more organized, assignments of tasks were clearer, and response became more coordinated and therefore effective.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

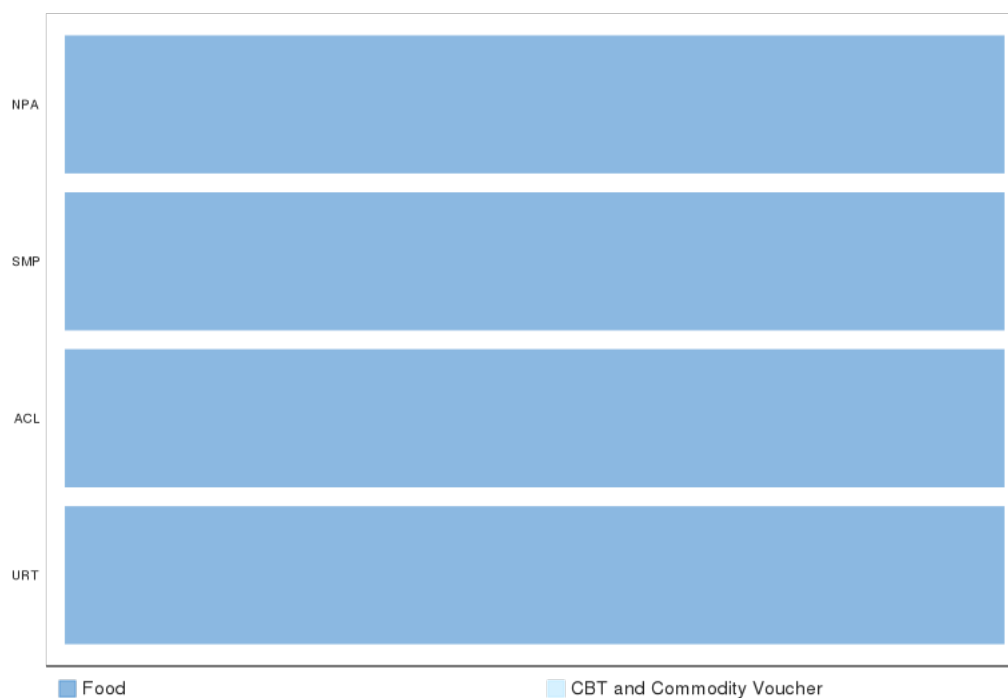


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SMP: School meal activities
ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	58	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	115	87	75.5%
Rice	534	1,551	290.6%
Vegetable Oil	29	1	4.4%
Total	735	1,639	223.0%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	447,993	-	-
Total	447,993	-	-

Performance Monitoring

WFP continued its partnership with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to perform outcome and activity monitoring. During general distributions, the partner NGO conducted distribution monitoring, observing the distribution and interviewing key informants. An equal number of male and female beneficiaries was interviewed to provide feedback on the distribution process. In addition, WFP conducted monitoring of the school feeding and stunting prevention programmes, where feasible. The monitoring was also a way to seek feedback on the challenges the schools and health centres may have experienced and the practices that worked for them. For the outcome monitoring, a two-stage sampling was conducted, one at the *barangay* level and one at the beneficiary level. *Barangays* for outcome monitoring were randomly selected and from there, a master list was provided to partners who then randomly selected participants for the interviews.

In a process post-distribution monitoring survey on the food-assistance-for-assets activity, some participants noted that the location of the rice distribution site was far from their residences. Based on this feedback, WFP coordinated distributions at the *barangay* (village) level, where possible, to better reach the beneficiaries. In cases where distributions could not be organized at the *barangay* level, they took place at the town halls which were safe and accessible to participants. Other than the distance, the interviewed participants did not experience any challenges going to and leaving the distribution site. Although the sample size was small, the respondents demonstrated a high awareness of key information on the food-assistance-for-assets activity.

For the Disaster Preparedness and Response – Climate Change Adaptation project, post-implementation monitoring was conducted to capture the status, changes, and benefits obtained by the local government units (LGUs) from WFP's interventions from 2011 to 2016. Face-to-face interviews were held with focal persons on disaster preparedness and response to gather qualitative data on how they built upon the capacity strengthening activities they had participated in. The conditions of the equipment and assets built under the mitigation and infrastructure projects were also verified to determine if the LGUs were able to maintain them. At the same time, the verification helped to understand the strategy and challenges of the LGUs in keeping the assets in good working condition. Areas were randomly selected from the ten provinces that were supported by WFP.

An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) was conducted in February 2018 in Marawi City through a third-party monitor, to determine the food security situation of the people in the area. *Barangays* were randomly selected from the two cities and 21 municipalities covered. In addition, a nutritional assessment was undertaken in the same areas where the EFSA was conducted. Training was provided to the enumerators from the partner NGO to ensure that they were qualified and prepared to perform the tasks. WFP utilized its Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) application, which allowed for real-time data collection and analysis. Apart from resulting in considerable time savings and enhanced efficiency, the use of MDCA eliminated the need for using paper questionnaires. Reports were shared with stakeholders to provide feedback for possible programmatic improvements.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In the Philippine household context, women are generally placed in charge of household affairs and decision-making. However, monitoring findings revealed that during the general distributions of food, there was an equal participation of male and female household heads. WFP organized separate lines for men and women to ensure a gender-sensitive distribution of entitlements in respect of the religious and socio-cultural beliefs of the beneficiaries. Meanwhile, for the safety and welfare of those with special needs such as pregnant women, elderly, and persons with disabilities, a fast lane was created during distributions.

Focus group discussions among women in Marawi revealed that the changing context in Marawi encouraged and empowered women to look for livelihood opportunities. In fact, in some households, traditional roles switched with women working and men staying at home doing the household chores and taking care of the children. Women who participated in food-assistance-for-assets activities also reported that their spouses were satisfied and in favour of their participation in livelihood activities. Women's participation helped in tackling the stereotype that men should be the breadwinners of the family. The freedom to generate income for the family became a source of empowerment for the participating women.

This trend was also observed in the nutrition programme, where the participation of male household heads in the decision-making has significantly increased from 4.5 percent in 2017 to 13 percent in 2018. This indicated that male members of the family were more engaged in participating in the care and nutrition of their children.

More traditional roles between parents were observed in the school feeding programme. The ratio between men and women participating in Parent-Teachers Associations (PTA) in schools was 40 percent : 60 percent. Women were more active in these organizations as they were considered to be the primary caregivers of children, while the men were more engaged with livelihood activities, such as farming. Women were also expected to have more interest in helping with the preparation and cooking of school meals and to have a more flexible schedule to attend school meetings. Thus, women were found to be more vocal in expressing themselves in the decision-making during PTA meetings since they were more involved. Despite the more active participation of women in school organizations, members of PTAs agreed that men and women had equal influence in decision-making as both sexes respected each other's opinions.

WFP worked with the local government units in Marawi on mainstreaming gender equality into their plans by conducting a gender mainstreaming assessment and planning workshop. The workshop discussed the different perceptions and expectations from the roles of both men and women in the context of Marawi, as well as the discriminatory social norms that affect both sexes. Proposed activities and indicators were defined by the participants to mainstream gender equality into the different activities.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Prior to general distributions in Marawi, WFP sensitized the beneficiaries on the targeting mechanism, the entitlements, the duration of the programme, and the restrictions on the use of the entitlements through community orientation sessions at the *barangay* (village) level. The representatives of the *barangays* informed the beneficiaries of the distribution schedules and locations. Monitoring results revealed that more than half of the beneficiaries did not experience protection issues related to their participation in the programme and that they were generally satisfied with the selection process and entitlement.

General distributions were usually organized in the town hall or the nearest *barangay* hall accessible to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries predominantly travelled to the distribution site using motorized vehicles, spending on average less than an hour. Some beneficiaries noted in the monitoring that while the travel time was acceptable, they were more mindful of the transportation costs.

For the safety and security of the beneficiaries, the presence of the Barangay Peace Action Teams (BPAT) was requested. The BPAT were instrumental in maintaining peace and order during the distribution. In cases where more security personnel was needed, the local police was requested. A helpdesk was also established at the distribution sites to address the concerns of beneficiaries. Posters with WFP's complaints and feedback hotlines were installed on the sites for beneficiaries' inquiries.

For nutrition interventions, WFP's government partners provided information to sensitize beneficiaries on the programme. In addition, WFP produced posters which were displayed at health centres to disseminate the information on the stunting prevention programme. All posters developed by WFP also contained the WFP hotline. The hotline was managed by WFP, and all questions, comments and complaints were logged on a database. Issues were screened by the complaints and feedback mechanism focal person and forwarded to the appropriate teams for resolution.

WFP also conducted community-based participatory planning (CBPP) to engage different stakeholders in the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of its programmes and activities. CBPP aimed to improve communities' participation and increase a sense of ownership over development programmes that had a positive impact on their lives and livelihood. The results of the CBPP provided important input for the local government units' annual investment plans.

Food and Community Spirit Bring Comfort to Displaced Families in Lanao Del Sur

"We fled early and walked under the heat of the sun for several hours. It was difficult, especially for the children. I couldn't stop their tears," says Sittie as she recalls the journey it took to reach the municipality of Marantao, Lanao del Sur where her family has settled.

More than a year since the onset of conflict between rebel groups and government forces in Marawi City, WFP continues to provide food to affected families. Like many others, Sittie and her family left Marawi with nothing but the clothes on their backs.

The family, including Sittie's mother, settled in a house owned by her cousin, and, throughout the year, the community welcomed them with open arms and helped them settle into the new community. While grateful for the help they received, Sittie and Basher knew they must also work to provide food for their children. In the nearby lake, Basher is able to catch janitor fish, which Sittie sells at the local market. "We can sell 30 pieces of fish for PHP 80 which is enough for us to buy some vegetables to pair with the fish we've kept for ourselves," says Sittie.

Since the height of the conflict, WFP and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Food for Peace have been partners in providing displaced and returning families with food. By the end of June 2018, more than 45,000 people received 50 kg of rice per family every month since March. Shortly after the onset of the Marawi crisis, WFP began working in close partnership with the Government of the Philippines, through Task Force Bangon Marawi, to provide life-saving food assistance to more than 198,000 people and support 60,000 children with emergency school meals.

"Whenever we receive help, we are thankful — it helps us survive. We don't have much oftentimes, so we feel blessed to receive this food," says Basher.

WFP and USAID's food assistance helps families alleviate their urgent food concerns, so they have one thing less to worry about as they look to rebuild their lives and livelihoods after the conflict.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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WFP empowers the women of South Upi in Maguindanao through gender-transformative activities. WFP's asset creation activities led to the establishment of a municipal agro-forestry nursery and 55 percent of the participants were women.

In relation to the data in SPR Tables 2 and 3:

The 11,866 beneficiaries covered under the Food-Assistance-for-Assets activity in this table include a separate Food-Assistance-for-Assets activity in Marawi City which began end-June. This activity had not been included in the PRRO project plan and will be reported on in the Country Strategic Plan's Annual Country Report (July-December 2018). The total reach of the Food-Assistance-for-Assets activity in Maguindanao is 3,966 individuals.

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	42,067	48,033	90,100	82,748	95,667	178,415	196.7%	199.2%	198.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	7,650	7,139	14,789	12,785	13,376	26,161	167.1%	187.4%	176.9%
Children (5-18 years)	27,414	25,806	53,220	30,508	31,339	61,847	111.3%	121.4%	116.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,003	15,088	22,091	39,455	50,952	90,407	563.4%	337.7%	409.2%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	44,172	46,663	90,835	-	-	-
Residents	42,067	48,033	90,100	38,576	49,004	87,580	91.7%	102.0%	97.2%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	-	-	133,570	-	133,570	-	-	-
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	4,100	21,000	25,100	11,866	-	11,866	289.4%	-	47.3%
School meal activities	45,000	-	45,000	14,289	-	14,289	31.8%	-	31.8%
Malnutrition prevention activities	20,000	-	20,000	20,134	-	20,134	100.7%	-	100.7%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	-	-	26,714	-	26,714	-	-	-
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	683	3,500	4,183	2,241	-	2,241	328.1%	-	53.6%
School meal activities	45,000	-	45,000	14,289	-	14,289	31.8%	-	31.8%
Malnutrition prevention activities	20,000	-	20,000	20,134	-	20,134	100.7%	-	100.7%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	-	-	-	12,823	13,891	26,714	-	-	-

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 participants	-	-	-	12,823	13,891	26,714	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	64,793	68,777	133,570	-	-	-
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	2,078	2,105	4,183	1,635	606	2,241	78.7%	28.8%	53.6%
Total participants	2,078	2,105	4,183	1,635	606	2,241	78.7%	28.8%	53.6%
Total beneficiaries	12,664	12,436	25,100	6,392	5,474	11,866	50.5%	44.0%	47.3%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	23,197	21,803	45,000	7,317	6,972	14,289	31.5%	32.0%	31.8%
Total participants	23,197	21,803	45,000	7,317	6,972	14,289	31.5%	32.0%	31.8%
Total beneficiaries	23,197	21,803	45,000	7,317	6,972	14,289	31.5%	32.0%	31.8%

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)
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	6,206	5,794	12,000	5,389	6,019	11,408	86.8%	103.9%	95.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	8,000	8,000	-	8,726	8,726	-	109.1%	109.1%
Total beneficiaries	6,206	13,794	20,000	5,389	14,745	20,134	86.8%	106.9%	100.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥80.00	5.19	-	50.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥80.00	9.11	-	89.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥80.00	8.26	-	83.70
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.98	4.73	-	4.65
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.08	4.53	-	5.08
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.06	4.64	-	5.02
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.36	11.82	6.80	5.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤4.05	20.24	7.84	0.88
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.47	17.32	7.61	1.50
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
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
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>69.80	69.80	-	76.70
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥70.00	31.46	-	30.93
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥70.00	36.55	-	34.03
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥70.00	34.13	-	32.47
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥70.00	82.68	-	44.75
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥70.00	86.38	-	46.11
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥70.00	83.67	-	45.06

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1	1	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	375,000	375,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	68	68	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	30	30	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	14	14	100.0%
CRF SO3-SR4: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	4	4	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	600	593	98.8%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	16	16	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	13	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥50.00	48.40	-	39.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥50.00	32.70	-	24.70
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥10.00	4.50	-	13.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≤10.00	14.60	-	12.20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≤40.00	47.10	-	47.60

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≤40.00	52.70	-	63.10

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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≥80.00	30.67	-	50.84
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≥80.00	0.87	-	21.37
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≥80.00	40.00	-	50.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≥80.00	4.38	-	31.97
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≥80.00	30.76	-	50.68
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	≥80.00	1.87	-	24.94

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥90.00	83.65	-	86.08
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥90.00	59.80	-	46.08
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥90.00	72.00	-	60.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥90.00	49.20	-	60.45
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Malnutrition prevention activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥90.00	83.18	-	86.27
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CENTRAL MINDANAO, Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	≥90.00	55.50	-	53.32

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - Mung	-	48
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	48
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	4,809
Private Donors	WPD-C-04267-01	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	67
Private Donors	WPD-C-04315-01	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	113

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-04338-01	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	313
		Total	-	5,397