

SAVING
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Further Information

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



**Philippines, Immediate response to people affected by
Typhoon “Vinta”**

Standard Project Report 2018

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

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

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

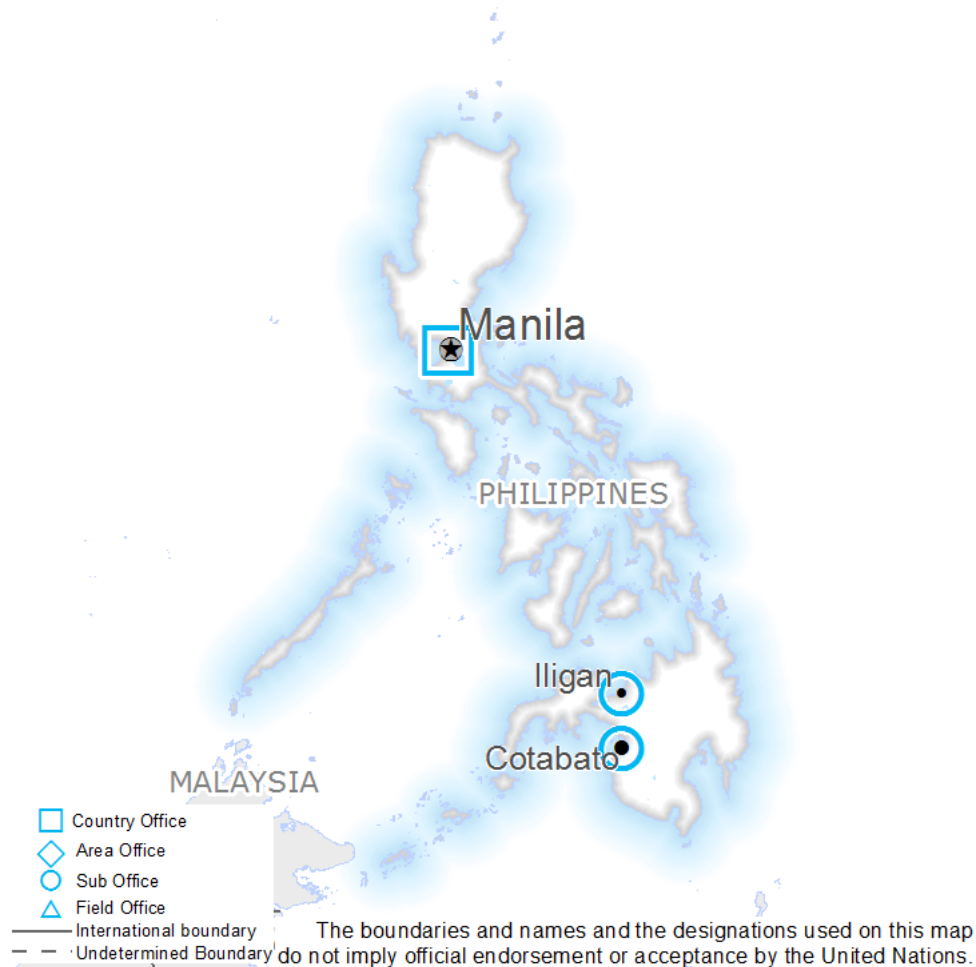
Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

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.

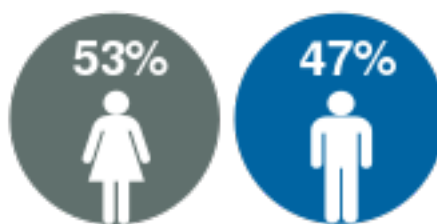
The Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201119 responded to the needs of the populations affected by the Typhoon Tembin (locally known as Vinta) that hit Central and Southern Philippines in December 2017. The project received an internal allocation of USD 1 million and provided life-saving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

On 20 December 2017, Tropical Depression Tembin (locally known as Vinta) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility and developed into a typhoon, affecting eight regions in the country with the northern parts of Mindanao being the hardest hit. Typhoon Tembin struck with heavy rains, triggering flash floods that inundated many *barangays* (administrative sub-units) and caused landslides that devastated farming communities. The Government reported that more than 140,000 families fled their homes and stayed in 231 evacuation centres and host families in the regions affected.

Of the eight regions affected, WFP focused on the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) where life-saving humanitarian assistance was most critical due to the overlap of the typhoon's impacts with the humanitarian crisis caused by the Marawi Siege earlier in 2017. The national and regional governments responded quickly to attend to the immediate needs of typhoon-affected families, but pre-positioned food stocks were depleted by the ongoing support to the internally displaced populations affected by the Marawi Siege. To support, WFP activated the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201119 following a request for food assistance from the ARMM Government. WFP provided life-saving and early recovery food assistance to the people who were displaced by the destruction of their homes and livelihoods from February to May 2018.

IR-EMOP 201119 was initially planned as a three-month response. However, a budget revision to extend the project by 45 days was made in order to mitigate the procurement challenges posed by the shortage of in-country rice stocks from the National Food Authority. To reduce delays, WFP purchased rice from a commercial supplier based in Mindanao.

Based on the results of the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis, shared by the ARMM Government in January 2017 through their Disaster Risk Reduction Management Team, WFP decided to implement a general food distribution, providing each family with 50 kg of rice per month for three months. WFP used a food gap tool for the prioritization and targeting of beneficiaries to support the municipal governments which were challenged with the overlap of displaced populations caused by the Marawai Siege and Typhoon Tembin. This tool aided the ARMM Government in analysing the situation and developing context-based strategies in determining the food security and nutrition status of those affected.

In February 2018, WFP conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) covering populations affected by both the Marawi crisis and Typhoon Tembin. The EFSA covered two cities and 21 municipalities in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur in Mindanao. The findings of the assessment revealed that the worst food security and nutrition situation in the assessed areas were recorded among households affected by Typhoon Tembin, where 42 percent of the households were moderately or severely food-insecure.

WFP began food distribution in February 2018 and fully closed the IR-EMOP in May 2018. WFP reached 17,943 families, or 89,715 individuals, in 13 municipalities. About 78 percent of the families affected by the typhoon also received assistance from the Government through the social safety net programme *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino*, as well as through other relief operations managed by the local government. Non-governmental organizations and other United Nations agencies also extended their assistance through the provision of food, cash, water, hygiene kits, and kitchen utensils to the distressed population. Despite initial delivery delays, all planned commodities were distributed, with the bulk of distributions taking place towards the end of the project.

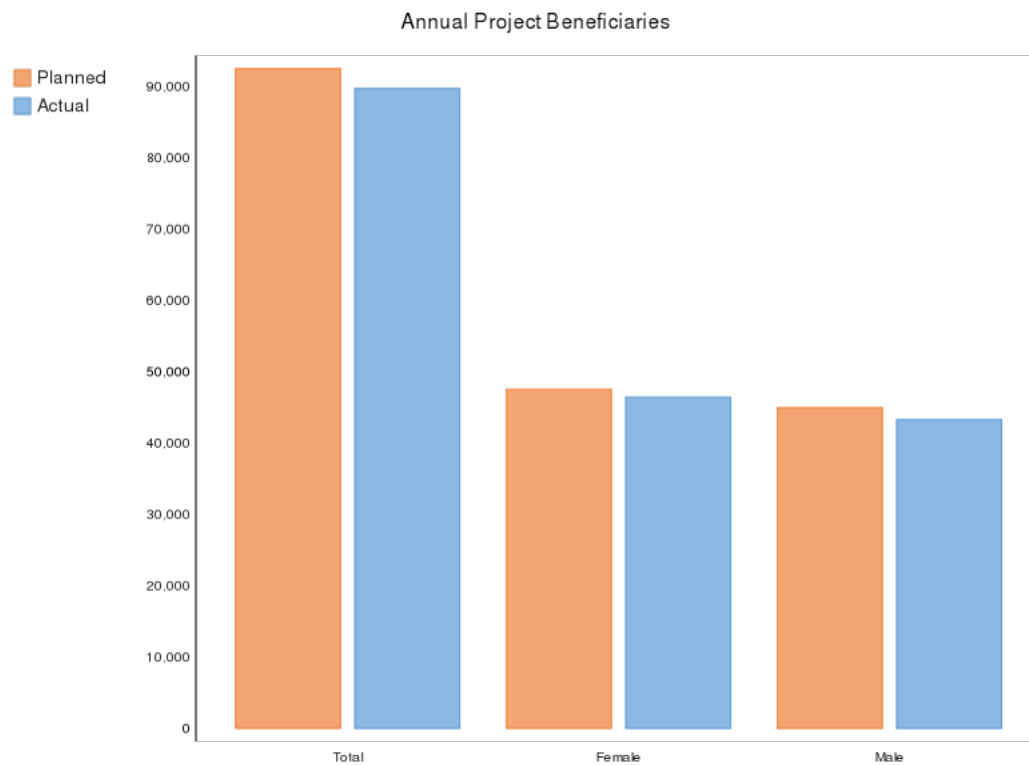
WFP engaged with the ARMM Government, and the ARMM Humanitarian and Emergency Action Response Team (ARMM HEART) served as the cooperating partner in coordination and information dissemination. ARMM HEART is the emergency rapid response team that coordinates all actions by regional line agencies in the management of disasters. Building on WFP's longstanding relationship and years of coordination with ARMM HEART, the two agencies jointly carried out food distributions. Distribution monitoring was done by a local partner, Kalimudan Foundation, Inc. (KFI), who had delivered satisfactory monitoring services for WFP's Marawi crisis response in 2017.

Results

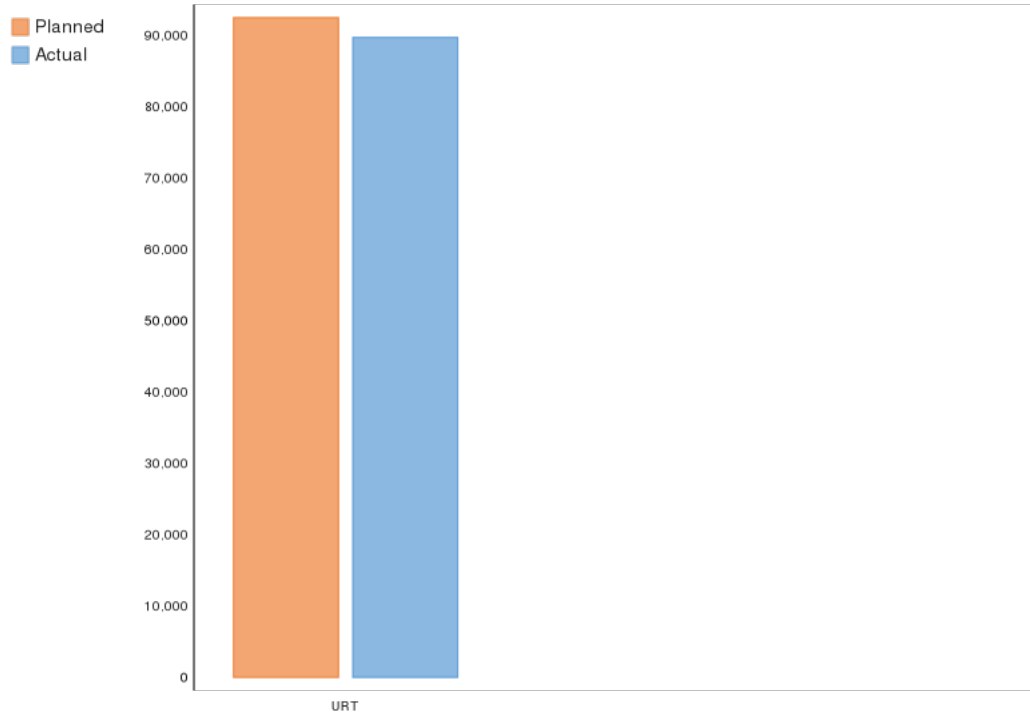
The Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) to Super Typhoon Tembin (locally known as Vinta) was driven towards the immediate provision of food to the affected families. Although outcome monitoring is not a requirement for IR-EMOPs, WFP conducted limited outcome monitoring that indicated that households were

struggling less in terms of meeting their food needs. The proportion of households with poor food consumption score reduced and the percentage of severely food insecure households slightly decreased.

The food security and nutrition situation of households generally improved compared to their initial situation right after the aftermath of the typhoon through the assistance provided by WFP and other humanitarian actors. The use of different food-related coping strategies such as buying less preferred food, borrowing food or reducing the portion size of meals, and/or reducing the number of meals eaten per day also decreased. However, households still purchased less expensive food on an average of three days within the last seven days prior to the assessment, or reduced the number of meals eaten on an average of one day per week.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	925	897	97.0%
Total	925	897	97.0%

Performance Monitoring

WFP's cooperating partner Kalimudan Foundation Inc. (KFI) conducted the distribution and post-distribution monitoring, ensuring impartiality and neutrality towards the process and the results. WFP drafted the overall monitoring target and shared it with the cooperating partner. As indicated in the plan, all distribution sites were monitored, and post-distribution monitoring was conducted to determine if there were improvements in the food security situation of the people assisted. Based on the targets, KFI submitted monthly monitoring plans, and WFP ensured these plans remained in line with the targets. Despite the short duration of the intervention, an outcome monitoring was conducted in the areas affected by Tropical Storm Tembin and the Marawi Siege to determine progress against the results from the emergency food security assessment. The results, although not statistically representative, provided qualitative data on the status of the beneficiaries after receiving food assistance.

During distributions, an equal number of male and female beneficiaries was interviewed to get their views and opinions on the distribution process, how it was conducted, and the treatment they received to ensure their safety and security at the distribution site. Participation of the local government units (LGUs) during the distribution was also observed to determine their capacity to handle the distribution. Although some LGUs provided support through the provision of manpower and facilities, the monitoring identified capacity gaps among the LGUs that required capacity strengthening on distribution processes. Monitoring was done using tablets, equipped with the corporate tool for data collection, the Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) application, which made the data collection process much more efficient and effective.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Marilou Cezar

From February to May 2018, WFP responded to the immediate food needs of more than 89,000 individuals affected by Typhoon Tembin (locally known as Vinta) that hit the Philippines in December 2017.

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	44,965	47,535	92,500	43,287	46,428	89,715	96.3%	97.7%	97.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	6,466	6,623	13,089	5,407	5,480	10,887	83.6%	82.7%	83.2%
Children (5-18 years)	18,630	19,656	38,286	13,990	14,923	28,913	75.1%	75.9%	75.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	19,869	21,256	41,125	23,890	26,025	49,915	120.2%	122.4%	121.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	44,964	47,536	92,500	43,287	46,428	89,715	96.3%	97.7%	97.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	92,500	-	92,500	89,715	-	89,715	97.0%	-	97.0%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	18,500	-	18,500	17,943	-	17,943	97.0%	-	97.0%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	8,937	9,563	18,500	8,668	9,275	17,943	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%
Total participants	8,937	9,563	18,500	8,668	9,275	17,943	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%
Total beneficiaries	44,965	47,535	92,500	43,611	46,104	89,715	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	897
		Total	-	897