

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Philippines Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In July 2018, WFP welcomed the start of its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023, signalling the transition from its project-based activities to a holistic country portfolio for the Philippines. This incorporates both the humanitarian and development portfolio, absorbing all projects under Strategic Outcomes and strengthening the alignment of WFP's work with the targets defined by the Government of the Philippines, particularly under Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

Through its humanitarian activities, WFP continued to support the Government in covering the basic needs of the displaced and returning populations affected by the 2017 Marawi Siege in the Lanao provinces. WFP provided food and nutrition-specific assistance, as well as livelihood support. When Super Typhoon Mangkhut hit the Philippines in September, WFP responded to the needs of the affected population with a cash-based intervention and augmented the Government's logistics and supply chain capacities.

With 34 percent of children under 5 years stunted and 6 percent wasted, WFP is committed to reducing malnutrition in the Philippines. WFP continued to support at-risk populations such as pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months in order to combat the irreversible effects of stunting. WFP also informed local strategies and plans, which led to the integration of food security and nutrition components in local development plans and the regional plan of action for nutrition in Central Mindanao. At the same time, WFP encouraged school enrolment and class retention by providing school meals to girls and boys, so they can focus on their studies rather than their stomachs.

WFP also introduced home-grown school feeding in Maguindanao. This concept encouraged the local production and purchase of school meals, thus stimulating entrepreneurship among smallholder farmers. Indirectly, WFP paved the way for the assembly of consumers' cooperatives, particularly among women opening their own small businesses. The gender-transformative approach of this intervention helped improve the economic status of farming families by involving women in the farming value chain.

Recognizing the direct link between disaster and hunger, WFP also continued its disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts through capacity strengthening activities. WFP facilitated partnerships and agreements with government agencies to raise national awareness and promote action in the area of emergency preparedness and forecast-based financing.

Despite challenges to funding the Country Strategic Plan, WFP delivered on its commitment to support the Government and provide help where it was needed. WFP overcame these challenges also thanks to solid partnerships with the national, regional, and local government units that reciprocated WFP's support in making a positive change.



287,249
total beneficiaries
in 2018

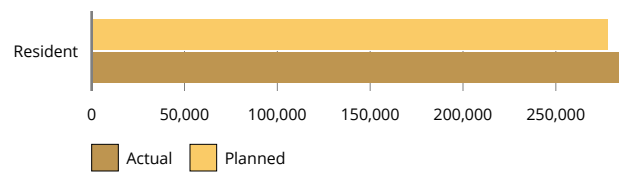


51%
female

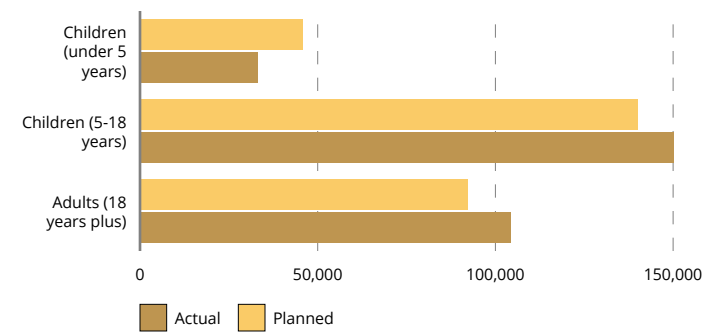


49%
male

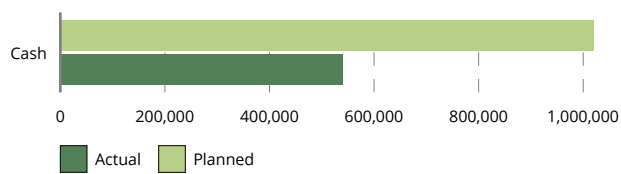
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



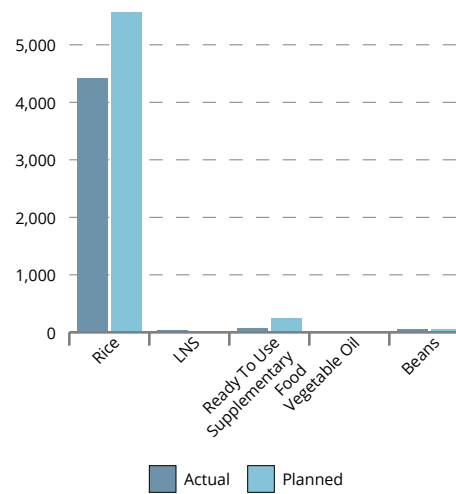
Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



The Philippines is a lower middle-income country in maritime Southeast Asia with a population of more than 103 million on more than 7,600 islands stretching across its archipelago. It has made considerable progress in economic, social, and human development in the past decade. Its gross domestic product grew consistently by more than 6 percent each year in the last five years, owing to macroeconomic stability and slowing population growth. However, persistent challenges continue to undermine its development towards achieving Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger in particular. These challenges include vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, a high prevalence of chronic malnutrition, inequality, and instability in the southern regions.

The Government's long-term vision for the country, entitled *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, served as a guide in development planning, with one area focused on 'building a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor'. It is from this long-term vision that the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 derives. The Plan charts the path that the Government's programmes and policies will take to enhance the social fabric, reduce inequalities, and increase growth potential. Several national development objectives refer to policies and guidelines directly related to food security and nutrition and SDG 2.

WFP re-established its presence in the Philippines in 2006 to assist conflict-affected people in Mindanao and provide support to the peace process. Throughout the years, the partnership with the Government has deepened through collaboration across various projects aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities and government systems affected by conflicts and disasters, and providing life-saving assistance through food and cash. In 2018, WFP shifted from project-based activities to a full-scale portfolio under the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023. This five-year plan was built on WFP's holistic approach to assisting the Government in achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 and building partnerships to improve response structures and policy frameworks through four Strategic Outcomes.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aims to meet the food and nutrition requirements of crisis-affected communities during and immediately after emergencies. In 2018, WFP responded to the immediate food needs of families affected by the Marawi Crisis of 2017 in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur through unconditional resource transfers, emergency school feeding, and asset-creation activities. WFP also responded to families affected by Super Typhoon Mangkhut (locally known as Ompong) in Northern Luzon through cash-based transfers.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP seeks to end malnutrition by focusing on women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government to have

adequate and healthy diets. This is in line with government targets by 2022. WFP worked closely with the regional Government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao to provide specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months in the province of Maguindanao. In recent years, the region has recorded the highest stunting and wasting rates in children under 5 in the country at 45.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively. WFP recognizes the utmost importance of the first 1,000 days of life, from conception up to the second year of life, which mark the critical window of opportunity in combating the irreversible effects of stunting and wasting.

Work under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 focuses on capacity strengthening. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP seeks to improve food security and nutrition in vulnerable communities in Mindanao. As one of the priority provinces, WFP implements home-grown school feeding and food-assistance-for-assets activities in Maguindanao to reduce food insecurity experienced by the populations affected by sporadic armed clashes in recent years. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP assists national and local governments towards having enhanced capacities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks. WFP implements a Forecast-based Financing project that uses science and innovation to adopt early actions based on credible forecasts. Thereby, it helps minimize losses and damages caused by climate hazards, reducing the needs for humanitarian assistance following a disaster.

WFP aligns itself with the Government's priorities of prosperity and poverty reduction and works with the national, regional, and local levels in Government, as well as with the United Nations system, international organizations, and local non-governmental organizations towards shared objectives.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

At the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2018, WFP received USD 11 million against its USD 11.2 requirement, representing 98 percent of its needs for 2018. The main donors were the United States, New Zealand, Italy, Australia, and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, accounting for 47 percent of total contributions. Despite the relatively high nominal amount, USD 2.5 million was designated for implementation in 2019 and USD 4.4 million was earmarked for emergency response activities under Strategic Outcome 1, leaving a gap of USD 4.1 million for Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 in 2018. WFP actively held donor, government, and private sector meetings to introduce and seek support for the CSP and submitted several proposals to potential donors. Where the funding gaps could not be bridged, WFP had to prioritize and adjust its targeted number of beneficiaries and rations.

The majority of the funding received was directed to the response to the needs of crisis-affected populations under Strategic Outcome 1. This activity received USD 5.9 million, USD 2.2 million of which was allocated for implementation in 2019. Contributions funded the implementation of emergency school feeding, unconditional resource transfers, asset creation, and nutrition in emergency activities for people affected by the 2017 Marawi Siege. This activity also received a USD 1 million contribution from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), which enabled a timely response to Super Typhoon Mangkhut (locally known as Ompong) in Northern Luzon. Out of the available resources, WFP programmed USD 3.6 million, with the remaining allocated for implementation in the first half of 2019. As the highest funded area, the activity yielded positive results in assisting the Government to provide unconditional resource transfers and asset creation activities in line with government targets to fully rehabilitate the condition of disaster- and conflict-affected populations.

WFP's nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive work under Strategic Outcome 2 was least funded: USD 534,000 out of its total needs of USD 759,000 needed for 2018. The contributions were received mostly from YUM!. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP was able to implement 81 percent of planned activities. Due to funding constraints, WFP reached lower than planned beneficiaries and distributed less food than planned.

Strategic Outcome 3 had available funding amounting to USD 1.1 million and benefited from resource transfer from the Protected Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which ended in June. This covered 86 percent of the implementation plan for reducing food insecurity in Central Mindanao through the continuation of school feeding and asset creation activities and the linking of these two activities through the home-grown school feeding initiative.

From July to December, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP utilized USD 280,000 transferred from the PRRO for capacity strengthening and USD 1 million from

the United States Agency for International Development—Office of Foreign Development Assistance as a multi-year grant. WFP also received internal seed funding amounting to USD 400,000 to establish SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, to facilitate capacity strengthening of the Government in the area of beneficiary profiling. It also received USD 1 million to support the supply chain capacity of the Government. Resources were used to augment the Government's logistics capacities, especially during the onset of Super Typhoon Mangkhut. Some capacity strengthening activities were rescheduled for 2019, as government partners were occupied with emergency operations to typhoon-affected populations and with responding to the effects of a very heavy rainy season.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency

To achieve Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional food and nutrition assistance to communities affected by natural disasters and conflict.

Response to the Armed Conflict in Marawi

From the onset of the Marawi Siege in 2017, WFP supported the displaced and returning population in the Lanao provinces with relief food assistance. From July to December 2018, 46,000 families from the most affected areas in Marawi City benefited from general distributions of rice. In support of the Department of Education's efforts to bring back and keep the conflict-affected children in school, WFP also implemented school feeding in over 190 schools, covering more than 50,000 schoolchildren in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. WFP provided the students with rice, and schools were given cooking and feeding utensils. When families began to return to their homes, WFP supported them through a food-assistance-for-assets activity in support of the community plans to rebuild their agricultural livelihoods. More than 8,000 households engaged in farming activities producing rice, corn and vegetables. WFP also provided the communities with farm and fishing tools. This intervention was complemented with skills training courtesy of the Government and humanitarian partners including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, local government units, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Furthermore, WFP implemented an activity focused on nutrition in emergencies, which reached nutritionally at-risk populations such as pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and children aged 6-23 months amidst displacement. WFP supported about 1,300 PLWs and more than 7,000 young children through the provision of ready-to-use supplementary food for the prevention of acute malnutrition and management of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP also supported the beneficiaries with the delivery of health and nutrition messaging through the rural health units of the municipalities.

WFP initially planned to provide cash to the families affected by the Marawi Siege. However, to accommodate the request of the local government to provide food, WFP implemented general food distributions and food-assistance-for-assets activities instead.

Monitoring of the assisted populations showed improvement in their food consumption score. By the end of the year, no household had a poor score, a quarter had a borderline score, and three quarters had an acceptable food consumption score. Likewise, the population relied less on negative coping mechanisms thanks to engagement in livelihood activities. However, the

population's food expenditure share increased, meaning that the population was still economically vulnerable despite improvement in food consumption. From the second to the fourth quarter of 2018, the food expenditure of the assessed families increased by 3 percentage points, while families spent 29.5 percent less on non-food items. This was observed particularly in households headed by women, resulting in a large proportion of income spent on food.

WFP continued to support the coordination platform of the Task Force Bangon Marawi on food security and livelihood. WFP monitored the monthly food gap for strategic targeting and resource mobilization, especially among displaced families from the most affected areas in Marawi. Two livelihood workshops were conducted with the Task Force and the Department of Trade and Industry. In both workshops, WFP facilitated the discussions, which aimed to map out resources available and targeting, and the opportunities for complementation, improved processes including targeting, monitoring and feedback mechanisms.

Lastly, WFP forged an agreement with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process towards the formulation by April 2019 of a Comprehensive *Barangay* Development Plan with human and food security components for the *barangays* (villages) of Marawi City. This helped identify priority plans for support to the Government and other stakeholders.

Response to Super Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong)

In September 2018, Super Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) struck the northern regions of the Philippines, causing almost a hundred casualties, displacement of 70,000 families and major property and infrastructure damages. WFP initially responded to the emergency through an inter-agency rapid damage needs assessment led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The assessment found that food security, including agriculture, was one of the priority sectors for response. The affected population showed a strong preference for cash-based interventions as a way to meet their food and non-food needs, including house repairs.

Based on this assessment, WFP mobilized resources and activated a corporate agreement with Western Union to serve as the financial service provider in distributing cash. WFP coordinated with the local government units of the municipalities and provinces affected by the typhoon to identify beneficiaries of the cash-based intervention. WFP's partnership with the local government of the provinces of Benguet and Cagayan was instrumental in the quick set-up of the intervention. WFP registered about 7,600 families in Benguet and Cagayan through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary registration and entitlement management platform. Families registered in SCOPE received USD 60 (PHP 3,200) each as a one-off assistance to sustain their food and non-food needs. By the end of the implementation, WFP reached 100 percent of its targeted populations in Benguet



and Cagayan.

Due to the short duration and the nature of the intervention, outcome monitoring was not conducted, but an after-action review and impact analysis were held in January 2019. The review identified that the partnership with the local governments of Benguet and Cagayan, which had grown over the last seven years under the disaster preparedness response project, played a pivotal role in responding quickly. The existing partnership facilitated the quick identification of focal persons in the planning and implementation phase. The support from Western Union, especially local branches that facilitated the cash distribution, was also commended. Overall, WFP's quick decision-making in mobilizing resources, selection of the transfer modality (cash), and assessment-based identification of coverage areas contributed to the rapid response to typhoon-affected municipalities in Benguet and Cagayan.

Strategic Outcome 02

Women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition by 2022 in line with government targets

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided nutrition support to boys, girls, and women through specialized nutritious food, as well as technical assistance to local health facilities in disseminating key health messages to caregivers, such as parents and/or relatives. From July to December 2018, WFP's nutrition intervention reached 15 municipalities in the province of Maguindanao. WFP initially targeted 8,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 12,000 children aged 6-23 months. However, due to funding shortages, WFP had to prioritize by reducing targets on both food distributed and beneficiaries. WFP reached 9,000 beneficiaries in the selected municipalities in the provinces.

In July 2018, prior to the intervention, WFP measured the minimum diet diversity of women, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received a minimum acceptable diet, and the targeted programme adherence and coverage rates to serve as a baseline. A cross-sectional study conducted by WFP in 15 WFP-supported municipalities in Maguindanao showed a stunting prevalence of 40 percent among children under 5. Only a third of the assessed children were found to have acceptable diets (as defined by the frequency and diversity of meals). The proportion of PLW meeting the minimum diet diversity was 77 percent. The baselines for programme coverage and adherence were established from the latest results of the previous programme, which saw low programme coverage due to a lack of health centres in rural areas, transportation costs incurred by beneficiaries in traveling to the nearest

health facilities, and the cautiousness of the public in participating in health programmes. WFP aimed to increase coverage and adherence rates by enhancing awareness. Therefore, it developed information, education, and communication materials in the local language to increase awareness and knowledge of the importance of nutrition among the targeted beneficiaries.

WFP provided small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements to children aged 6-23 months to introduce high-energy and nutrient-dense food to their diets to help reduce stunting. WFP also sensitized their caregivers about proper feeding practices and hygiene. PLW received medium-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements with the aim to contribute to the improvement of the child's birthweight and the quality of breastmilk given to young infants. This was augmented by the provision of health services such as routine pre- and postnatal check-ups, disease prevention and control, and counselling on good health and nutrition, through local health staff and volunteers assisted by WFP.

WFP also supported the development of one regional and five provincial Nutrition Actions Plans for 2018-2022, supporting the Government's objective of integrating food security and nutrition components. WFP conducted a nationwide survey called Fill the Nutrient Gap which showed regional variation in the affordability of nutritious food that affects the nutritional status. The study revealed that the alarming rates of undernutrition in the Philippines are closely linked with the economic vulnerability of the population. While almost all households could afford a diet that meets energy needs, only a third could afford a diet that meets nutritional needs. Furthermore, the study found that the breastfeeding rates, diet diversity, and feeding practices of young children were sub-optimal, and the cost of meeting the nutritional needs of PLW would cost the household the most. Additionally, the consumption of rice in the Philippines was found to be above recommended levels, while the consumption of fruits and vegetables were low across all economic levels. WFP presented the findings of the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis to government partners and other stakeholders in November 2018. The results were used in meetings with line agencies and other actors to advocate for increased investment in nutrition to improve plans, programmes, coverage, efficiency and effectiveness of interventions. WFP has started a collaboration with the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the National Nutrition Council for wider dissemination and utilization of the findings.

WFP also informed the development of national guidelines for the Management of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition in Emergency Manuals as part of its capacity strengthening with the Government.

Local health facility workers received regular coaching from WFP to provide regular services to the PLW such as pre- and post-natal follow-up, nutrition



education, nutrition monitoring, provision of specialized nutritious food and other health services.

A first meeting of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network was convened. The SUN Business Network aims to reduce malnutrition in all its forms by mobilizing businesses to invest and innovate in responsible and sustainable actions and operations for nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets

To achieve Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and local governments to address the food security and nutrition needs of all segments of the population, in an equitable manner, to further consolidate and enhance existing peace and development plans. WFP's partnership with ARMM built upon its Framework Agreement 2017-2022 that identified WFP as a key partner in supporting the region's goals in improving household conditions, with an emphasis on integrating food security and nutrition into local governance. Deliverables identified under Strategic Outcome 3 included the continuation of the on-site school feeding programme in 130 schools; the provision of asset creation initiatives with a gender-transformative approach; and capacity strengthening through the integration of food security and nutrition in local development plans.

WFP introduced home-grown school feeding across selected municipalities in the province of Maguindanao – one of the priority provinces in the country. Home-grown school feeding aimed to provide locally produced and purchased school meals, thus stimulating local food production by linking smallholder farmers with consumers' cooperatives to guarantee sales of harvest. To test the applicability of the initiative, WFP conducted a food production, supply chain, and market systems survey in August 2018. The initial findings showed that food production was stable in Maguindanao, but market systems needed improvement to guarantee sales for the farming families. The home-grown school feeding model had the potential to improve the value chain and stimulate the markets, as it connects smallholder farmers to alternative markets.

The locally-produced fruits and vegetables complemented WFP's school meal ingredients (rice, beans, oil) to diversify the food served to schoolchildren. The regional Governor supported the programme and, as a result, issued an administrative order adopting the home-grown school feeding initiative as the platform to implement the National School Feeding Law (Republic Act 11037) in the region.

The roll-out of home-grown school feeding began in the municipalities of Matanog, South Upi, and Datu Saudi Ampatuan, with two of them formulating a community-based procurement system. The system included a buy-back scheme, whereby the local government purchased the harvest from smallholder farmers in the community, which was then handed over to the Department of Education for school feeding in the municipalities. WFP conducted a process review in December 2018 and identified good practices and challenges to further improve the institutionalization of home-grown school feeding. At the beginning of 2019, the provincial government included the initiative in its nutrition programme and provincial security plan.

As the entry point of the home-grown school feeding initiative, WFP targeted smallholder farmers with food-assistance-for-assets activities. WFP provided rice or cash to participating farmers. The modality (cash or food) was determined by the food needs, market functionality, and market accessibility per municipality covered. The food-assistance-for-assets activity continued to yield positive results during the second half of 2018 also in terms of gender-transformative programming. The number of women's groups established increased from four in 2017 to 15 in 2018. The 15 women's groups successfully managed livelihood activities, from planting vegetables and raising livestock to improving sales. Thereby, the participating women expanded their roles and decision-making in the value chain, and boosted their economic empowerment. Through participatory planning, the women farmers of Maguindanao identified vegetable planting and small-scale livestock raising as viable livelihood activities. The provincial Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, local government units, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assisted in providing farming inputs such as seeds, farming tools, and fertilizer.

Another food-assistance-for-assets activity resulted in establishing a second agro-forestry nursery in the municipality of South Upi producing 275,000 cacao and coffee seedlings in protected watershed areas in five *barangays* (villages). The nursery will be handed over to the farmers for further management and maintenance. The local government committed itself to further supporting the farmers through skills training, providing organic fertilizers and other seedlings, as well as surveying and delineating farm areas. WFP supported this initiative by providing rice to participating farmers.

Situated in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, the improvement of value chains, stimulation of local production, and farmers' access to local markets also contribute to the promotion of peace and stability in the province by motivating a peaceful and productive co-existence between different groups avoid further conflicts. When families and groups are engaged in productive paid work with and among each other, the risks of *rido* (clan wars) are mitigated.



In the area of capacity strengthening, WFP conducted consultations and workshops to ensure food security and nutrition components were integrated into local development plans. As an example, WFP helped inform the investment plans of the municipalities of South Upi and Buldon in Maguindanao to adequately budget for farm-to-market roads, farm inputs for smallholder farmers, seedlings for nurseries, and technical support for food security-related activities. Thanks to WFP's ongoing advocacy efforts, the development council of South Upi signed a resolution integrating food security and nutrition in the Comprehensive Development Plans, while the development council of Buldon has approved to do the same. WFP also conducted a capacity needs mapping with regional line agencies such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Education, and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The exercise produced baseline data on technical capacities and gaps in the areas of supplementary feeding and sustainable livelihoods, school feeding, and livestock. The data collection on technical capacities and gaps aimed to help identify good practices and bottlenecks in the delivery of assistance and to further support the Government in priority areas.

Strategic Outcome 04

National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP implemented two activities:

Supporting national and local capacities for improved disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change adaptation; and

- Strengthening and augmentation of government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacity to include supply chain and information and communication technology (ICT).

At the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan, WFP set targets and identified priorities to build upon the previous support provided to national and local governments on disaster risk reduction management and climate change adaptation (DRRM/CCA). The Philippines is the third most at-risk country in terms of exposure and vulnerability to extreme natural events. On average, ten tropical cyclones and typhoons make landfall in the country per year. At the national level, targets included capacity strengthening on climate forecast information for emergency preparedness; nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive safety nets; and improved food security and nutrition analysis.

As a result of multiple consultations with the Government on DRRM/CCA and emergency telecommunications capacities, WFP established baseline data for the Philippines' Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI), which measures

the degree to which WFP is working with the Government in establishing and managing disaster preparedness interventions. The capacity mapping score denoted awareness and capacity to lead the development of 1) hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security; 2) food security and vulnerability analysis; 3) food assistance planning; 4) humanitarian supply chain management systems; 5) emergency telecommunications; and 6) national preparedness and response, but also highlighted areas which required further support from WFP. The EPCI is measured on a yearly basis, thus the first results under the Country Strategic Plan are expected in 2019.

In terms of preparedness and mitigation measures, baseline assessments and data gathering were prioritized as a follow-up to the closure of WFP's DRRM/CCA project in March 2018. The Government provided WFP with disaster preparedness audit results that served as the baseline capacity gap assessment for provincial, city, and municipal capacities. WFP also held consultations with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Climate Change Commission on aligning priorities in predictive analytics for food and nutrition security in humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.

To contribute to the development of shock-responsive social protection, WFP served as a technical partner for the regional study on shock-responsive safety nets, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). At the country level, WFP supported FAO in developing an options paper and roadmap for integrating this approach into the current social protection framework.

WFP also explored a potential partnership with the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) on the development of impact-based forecasting systems in food-insecure communities; and another partnership on community-based watershed management for farming communities in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. Two concept notes were submitted to the Green Climate Fund through the Philippine Climate Change Commission to seek funding.

WFP also supported *Kathanor*, the Government's profiling and validation survey of displaced populations in Marawi. To this aim, WFP introduced SCOPE, its beneficiary and transfer management platform. The goal of verifying the master list of the displaced population was to create an information database to further improve the delivery of government services and assistance for the recovery of the sieged city. By the end of 2018, WFP had profiled 8,700 households from 48 barangays out of the total target of 67,410 households, with SCOPE implementation to be continued in 2019.



WFP's capacity strengthening and augmentation work in the supply chain and information technology aspects of emergency preparedness and response built upon the robust relationship with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. In September 2017, Super Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) made landfall in the northern regions of Luzon, the largest island group in the Philippines. Upon request from the Government, WFP responded to the emergency through a two-fold approach. Initially, WFP conducted two field logistics assessment missions to typhoon-affected areas to assess the bottlenecks between national and regional offices in monitoring stock levels of family food packs (FFPs) to be distributed. Secondly, WFP transported rice from the National Food Authority's warehouse to the National Resource Operations Centre, the Government's food packing facility. WFP also loaned a mobile storage unit to the temporary warehouse and evacuation center in La Trinidad, Benguet. WFP's agreement with the national Department of Social Welfare and Development facilitated easier and faster coordination between the two organizations and proved an effective emergency response preparedness measure.

Together with the Department of Information and Communications Technology and the Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster WFP co-facilitated a Disaster Preparedness and Response Workshop in October 2018. The workshop also served to introduce the Government Emergency Communications System (GECS) and the Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (MOVE) projects. WFP signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Information and Communications Technology to streamline areas of collaboration including emergency response and capacity strengthening.

In preparation for the third annual Field Logistics Emergency Exercise to be held in March 2019, WFP convened a technical working group with government partners such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Office of Civil Defense, as well as the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation.

WFP's Forecast-based Financing project, funded through a separate trust fund by the German Federal Foreign Office, also contributed to Strategic Outcome 4. WFP worked with ten provinces to institutionalize standard operating procedures for early action in their local plans and policies. WFP collaborated with the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to support PAGASA in enhancing its monitoring and sub-seasonal forecasting capacities. WFP also strengthened its strategic partnerships with the Philippine Red Cross and FAO to institutionalize a forecast-based approach in the national government, and held the fourth national Forecast-based Financing Forum in December.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Philippines maintained its position as one of the most gender-equal countries in Asia in 2018. Based on the latest Global Gender Gap Report, the Philippines ranked eighth, climbing up two notches from 2017. The country managed to narrow its gender gap mainly in the area of economic participation and opportunity due to increases in wage equality for similar work and women's estimated earned income. Despite these commendable strides, women remained behind men in terms of labour force participation, estimated earned income, and political empowerment.

In the Philippines, it is commonplace for women, especially those living in rural areas, to manage the household's finances, including how to spend the family income and what food to buy or cook. This is because men, who are usually the sole breadwinners, hand over their earnings to their stay-at-home wives for budget management, thus homemakers are often in charge of household decision making. Consequently, baseline data gathered showed that women tended to be more responsible for a larger proportion of household decision-making on the use of cash and food related to both asset creation and nutrition activities. Women are also regarded as the primary childcare provider within the family. Therefore, women's participation in parent-teacher associations was higher than that of men as they were more involved in their children's education, since men were attending to their livelihoods.

To support women in pursuing income-generating activities such as farming, WFP designed interventions such as its asset creation activities with a gender-transformative approach. With the help of the local government, WFP encouraged housewives to participate in farming activities and to join cooperatives that increased their involvement in farming supply chain. WFP linked their produce of fruits and vegetables to the school feeding programme, which improved their sales. Women also received kitchen utensils and farming tools that had been designed in a gender-sensitive way (for example smaller size tools for ease of use).

Based on focus group discussions conducted with both men and women, the participation of women in the asset creation activities was also appreciated by men, as it encouraged their wives to become more involved in income-generating activities. The discussions revealed that both men and women influenced decision-making and women could freely express themselves in household and livelihood matters. At the household level, both men and women jointly contributed to important household issues and decisions.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Central Mindanao, where most of WFP's humanitarian and development programmes were being implemented, has been embroiled in recent years in sporadic armed conflicts between government security forces and armed groups, as well as occurrences of *rido* or clan wars. Violent clashes have led to the displacement and migration of thousands of families throughout the years and many have lost their lives and livelihoods in the process.

WFP recognized the necessity of implementing food and nutrition assistance activities that promote the security and mitigate protection risks that its beneficiaries may be exposed to. Therefore, in the implementation of its food assistance, WFP chose the locations of distribution points in consultation with the local government. This was done by grouping *barangays* (villages) into clusters and choosing the most accessible *barangays* as distribution sites. However, beneficiaries living in harder to reach *barangays* faced safety and security challenges in reaching distribution sites, especially where there were occurrences of *rido*. In these cases, WFP coordinated with the local government, and the *barangay* council assisted in arranging the transport of commodities to those who were not able to access their entitlements at the location of distribution.

When organizing distributions, WFP considered crowd control measures, for instance phasing distribution timelines based on specific *barangay* or clusters of *barangays*, thus reducing waiting time and exposure to protection concerns at the distribution points.

Moreover, at distribution sites, WFP ensured local socio-cultural norms were considered to enhance the safety and protect the dignity and integrity of the affected populations. Sex-segregated entry and exit lanes, as well as priority lanes for people with disability, elderly, and pregnant and lactating women were established. These measures were undertaken following the challenges identified in earlier activities. WFP also worked closely with community members to ensure their awareness of the distribution procedures and that everyone entitled to assistance would receive it. For its cash-based interventions, WFP was able to provide assistance in a way that allowed beneficiaries to collect their entitlement over a period of 30 days. This reduced crowding at distribution sites by giving beneficiaries a choice of when and how to collect their cash entitlements.



Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP remained committed to being accountable to the population it served by providing information through multiple channels, consulting with communities, and establishing a complaints and feedback mechanism. Information was provided to the population through sensitization efforts throughout the project cycle. As such, at the beginning of any intervention, WFP conducted community-based orientation sessions jointly with government partners, providing information about the programme, including the targeting mechanism, entitlement, duration of the programme, and contact channels. WFP also printed posters, tarpaulins, and other information and communication materials, which were posted for beneficiaries' information in visible areas such as *barangay* halls and distribution sites.

For the livelihood activity, 80 percent of men and women said they received sufficient information on the programme. A lower proportion of people felt sufficiently informed about the nutrition programmes, partially owing to the lack of rural health workers and volunteers assigned in remote areas.

In areas where livelihood support was implemented through food-assistance-for-assets activities, WFP held community-based participatory planning sessions to consult with the participants. This enabled WFP to involve the farmers and fisherfolks in the planning and design of the programme.

WFP also had a complaints and feedback mechanism in place. During distributions, a helpdesk was available to receive inquiries and complaints about the programme. A hotline was also made available where beneficiaries and partners could lodge their queries, complaints, and suggestions to WFP. WFP's SCOPE ID cards also included the complaints and feedback hotline at the back. WFP also received feedback through its post-distribution monitoring and feedback from third-party monitors overseeing the programme implementation. In some cases, feedback also arrived through social media, such as Facebook. Complaints received were logged in a database and were categorized based on the nature of the feedback. Focal persons coordinated the concerns for investigation or follow-up actions.

WFP found that beneficiaries generally preferred using the WFP hotline as a way of informing WFP about their concerns, as this was the most economical way to reach WFP. They also preferred to relay their concerns through government partners. WFP used two hotline numbers, one from each major telecommunications provider in the country, allowing flexibility to reach WFP on either number.

In 2018, request for more information (39 percent) and support (24 percent) were the common concerns voiced by beneficiaries through the hotline. Most of the inquiries were requests to clarify the procedure of claiming the cash entitlement from Western Union. Around 13 percent of the calls received from the hotline were compliments and expression of gratitude to WFP's assistance. Of the 28 calls received, 54 percent were from men and 46 percent were from women. WFP developed standard operating procedures for handling the complaints and feedback mechanism in place.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The Philippines' ranking in the Environmental Performance Index declined from 66th (out of 180 countries) in 2016 to 82nd in 2018, signifying the country's lagging behind in terms of effective environmental policymaking. The country's forest coverage dipped significantly from 2016 to 2018. Losses in tree cover affected sustainable development due to its implications on ecosystem health, habitat preservation, and climate change mitigation. Likewise, the Philippines lacked improvements in making agriculture and fisheries more sustainable, which directly affect food systems that are necessary to improve the food security and nutrition situation.

The Government recognized the key role that the environment and natural resources sector plays in the country's development. Under the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, the Government outlined a strategic framework to ensure ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment by 2022. With the shift to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP committed itself to ensure that targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment. The achievement of this result will be measured by assessing the proportion of WFP's activities that underwent a screening of environmental risks and identified mitigation actions in its project's duration. Since WFP's CSP in the Philippines started only in July 2018, initial results for this indicator are planned to be reported in 2019.

WFP's interventions in Mindanao had direct environmental benefits as they supported reforestation while improving the livelihoods of families affected by erratic armed clashes through food assistance for assets. The project contributed to reforestation efforts in a vast watershed area in the municipality of South Upi. When the farmers began planting the nursery in November 2017, it only covered one hectare of land. By the end of 2018, 22,000 coffee seedlings were planted to occupy 22 hectares of watershed area. Planting is ongoing with an objective of reforesting a total of 1,800 hectares of land by the end of the project.



At a larger scale, this project contributes to the National Greening Programme to reforest all major watershed areas, including South Upi's in the province of Maguindanao. Across the five provinces in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources implemented a logging ban in 2011, alongside this large-scale reforestation drive in seven major watershed areas in the region. It aims to cover unproductive, denuded, and degraded forestlands nationwide and continue positive impacts on poverty reduction, environmental stability, food security, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

WFP also undertook operational improvements in the area of resource efficiency. The Country Office in Manila moved to a new location. The relocation contributed to reduced power consumption (electricity and water), potentially saving 23 percent of consumed power per month. Leadership and Energy in Environmental Design (LEED) designed and certified, the new building is environmentally enhanced, therefore helping WFP reduce its carbon footprint.

A story worth telling

WFP's Gender-Transformative Asset Creation Activity Empowers Local Housewives in Maguindanao

"Before, we were just stay-at-home wives because we thought we do not have the skills needed to have a job. But when we joined this programme, we realized that we can do so much more," Badria proudly said when telling the story of how she, and the women of Datu Saudi-Ampatuan municipality of Maguindanao, were empowered through WFP's gender-transformative asset creation activity.

It all started when the Municipal Agriculture Office of their town invited the women to join a cooperative in September 2018. The Agriculture Office organized the members and linked them with WFP's conditional cash-based assistance. As they joined WFP's activity, they learned not just farming techniques, but also about the agricultural value chain. This modest initiative led to the establishment of 15 women farmers' cooperatives that significantly increased women's participation and decision-making on livelihoods in their town.

"At first there were just around 20 members in our cooperative. But when the non-members saw the good turnout of the activity, they also became interested in joining. Now, we have more than 30 members," said Badria, referring to their village's cooperative. Meanwhile, in another village, Guiamelan says that their members grew from 20 to 75 members in just four months, thereby increasing the planting activities that women were engaged in.

Noraisa, another farmer, said they were also contributing to the municipality by reducing the shortage of fresh vegetables. "In a way, we also support the community's need for supply of fresh harvest. So I hope we will be able to continue doing this." Badria added that, "aside from benefitting from the fresh harvest that we serve to our family, we also made some profit by selling our produce to the local government, which they supply to schools for the school feeding programme."

The women farmers of Maguindanao pushed for the sustainability of their livelihoods even after the completion of the cash-based assistance. "We agreed to continue our farming activities. In fact, we have already moved the matured seedlings to a larger plot of land so we can multiply the gains," said Noraisa.

Badria seconded "even after WFP has completed their assistance to us, we will continue to do this because we can see how it has positively contributed to our families. It has been financially rewarding to us because we were able to improve our marketing and sales by selling our harvest to the local government, and from our earnings, we get to provide for our children's needs in school."

In Maguindanao or elsewhere, farming is usually a male-dominated activity, but thanks to the local government's initiative of empowering women and WFP's support, the ladies of Datu Saudi-Ampatuan levelled the playing field and proved livelihood participation knows no gender.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Anthony Chase Lim

WFP provided unconditional cash assistance to the families affected by Super Typhoon Mangkhut in northern Luzon.

WFP began implementing its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 (CSP) in the Philippines on 1 July 2018 with a new set of indicators, most of which are measured on a yearly basis. Where appropriate, final monitoring data from the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200743 have been used as baselines in this report. In all other cases, new baselines were established based on the latest monitoring data, collected during the second half of 2018.

Strategic outcome 02

The CSP started in July 2018 (mid-year). The follow up values will be conducted in 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). As per guidance, the first monitoring value serves as baseline.

Protection

The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). As per guidance, the first monitoring value serves as baseline.

Accountability to affected populations

The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). As per guidance, the first monitoring value serves as baseline.

Environment

The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). As per guidance, the first monitoring value serves as baseline.

Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	131,617	139,908	106.3%
	female	146,183	147,341	100.8%
	total	277,800	287,249	103.4%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	36,221	49,524	136.7%
	female	56,020	54,662	97.6%
	total	92,241	104,186	112.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	71,785	73,763	102.8%
	female	68,122	76,298	112.0%
	total	139,907	150,061	107.3%
Children (under 5 years)	male	23,611	16,621	70.4%
	female	22,041	16,381	74.3%
	total	45,652	33,002	72.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	277,800	287,249	103.4%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency			
Rice	4,590	3,659	79.7%
LNS	0	45	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	137	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition by 2022 in line with government targets			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	115	73	63.0%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets			
Rice	975	760	78.0%
Vegetable Oil	18	18	101.7%
Beans	54	48	88.9%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency			
Cash	912,000	451,128	49.5%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets			
Cash	108,000	88,668	82.1%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition by 2022 in line with government targets				
Output C: Women, girls and boys benefit from more coherent nutrition-specific and -sensitive national and regional legislation, policies, programmes and technologies as a result of technical assistance and generated evidence provided to the Government to achieve adequate and healthy diets for vulnerable groups				
Act 02. Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy reforms	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10.0	8.0	80.0
Output E: Targeted PLWG, girls, boys and care providers (including men) receive social behavior change communication and appropriate nutritious food, improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding nutrition and are effectively linked to services from other sectors				
Act 02. Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups				
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	5880.0	5302.0	90.2
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	6120.0	5519.0	90.2
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets				
Output C: Vulnerable men, women, boys and girls benefit from regional and local governments enhanced means, tools and abilities to meet their dietary needs in support of peace and development				
Act 03. Support the government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and local governments in addressing the food security and nutrition needs of all segments of the population, in an equitable manner, to further consolidate and enhance peace and development				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	80.0	76.0	95.0
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	80.0	76.0	95.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5.0	5.0	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Outcome 04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022				
Output C: Disaster-affected people benefit from enhanced supply chain and information and communications technology services provided by the Government and WFP to partners, as needed, to ensure timely, targeted, equitable and effective assistance				
Act 05. Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1.0	5.0	500.0
Output C: Vulnerable people affected by climate change or other natural and human-caused disasters benefit from the operationalizing of local and national government climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes that are gender-transformative and include shock-responsive safety nets and climate services in order to effectively prepare for and mitigate the impact of food security and nutrition shocks at the individual, household and community levels				
Act 04. Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	11.0	11.0	100.0
Output H: Disaster-affected people benefit from enhanced supply chain and information and communications technology services provided by the Government and WFP to partners, as needed, to ensure timely, targeted, equitable and effective assistance				
Act 05. Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications				
Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	-	-	0.0
Output M: Disaster-affected people benefit from enhanced supply chain and information and communications technology services provided by the Government and WFP to partners, as needed, to ensure timely, targeted, equitable and effective assistance				
Act 05. Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Lanao Province	URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	Food	male	5.29	1.85	≤5.29	<5	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	5.08	2.29	≤5.08	<5	
			overall	5.26	1.91	≤5.26	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lanao Province	URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	Food	male	5.09	5	≥5.09	>5.50	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	4.65	5.10	≥4.65	>5.50	
			overall	5.02	5	≥5.02	>5.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lanao Province	URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	Food	male	81.00	75.60	-	>81.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	67.00	76.50	-	>67.00	
			overall	79.00	75.70	-	>79.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Lanao Province	URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	Food	male	18.00	24.40	-	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	28.00	23.50	-	<28.00	
			overall	20.00	24.30	-	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lanao Province	URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	Food	male	1	0	<1	<1	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	5	0	<5	<5	
			overall	2	0	<2	<2	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lanao Province	URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	Food	male	48.40	58.10	<48.40	<45.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	50.00	45.10	<50.00	<45.00	
			overall	48.60	56.50	<48.60	<45.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition by 2022 in line with government targets								
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Maguindanao	CSI: Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	76.70	-	-	≥78.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Maguindanao	CSI: Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups	Food	male	34.03	-	-	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	30.93	-	-	≥70.00	
			overall	32.50	-	-	≥70.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Maguindanao	CSI: Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups	Food	male	46.11	-	-	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	44.75	-	-	≥70.00	
			overall	45.06	-	-	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Maguindanao	CSI: Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups	Food	male	16.36	-	-	≥66.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	22.09	-	-	≥66.00	
			overall	20.64	-	-	≥66.00	
Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
National Level	CSI: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications, CSI: Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.70	-	-	≥3.70	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.10	-	-	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.10	-	-	-	
	Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	17.30	-	-	≥25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	-	-	-	
	Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3.30	-	-	≥10.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	44.90	-	-	-	
	Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	79.30	-	-	≤65.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	65.91	-	-	=50.00	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	34.09	-	-	=50.00	
			overall	100.00	-	-	=50.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	76.50	-	-	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	71.80	-	-	≥90.00	
			overall	74.10	-	-	≥90.00	
	Food	-	male	91.70	-	-	≥92.00	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	85.50	-	-	≥90.00	
			overall	85.60	-	-	≥90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	69.50	-	-	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	81.10	-	-	≥85.00	
			overall	75.50	-	-	≥85.00	
	Food		male	11.10	-	-	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	18.00	-	-	≥80.00	
			overall	17.90	-	-	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
National Level	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	CSI: Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups, URT: Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	-	-	=100.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Mindanao	Cash, Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	-	-	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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WFP provided unconditional cash assistance to the families affected by Super Typhoon Mangkhut in northern Luzon.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/philippines>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency	Provide unconditional nutrition-sensitive food assistance, through the Government's safety nets or partners, and appropriate logistical support to crisis-affected communities following natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions	6,923,922	5,048,767	845,459	5,894,226	3,232,764	2,661,462
		Non Activity Specific	0	190	0	190	0	190
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,923,922	5,048,957	845,459	5,894,416	3,232,764	2,661,652
2	Women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition by 2022 in line with government targets	Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets, through nutrition-specific and -sensitive multiple sectoral responses for most vulnerable groups	758,860	533,718	0	533,718	427,501	106,218
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			758,860	533,718	0	533,718	427,501	106,218

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022	Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	639,219	920,469	0	920,469	235,253	685,216
		Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications	261,776	875,412	0	875,412	95,814	779,598
	Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets	Support the government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and local governments in addressing the food security and nutrition needs of all segments of the population, in an equitable manner, to further consolidate and enhance peace and development	1,188,333	1,150,013	0	1,150,013	934,321	215,692
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,089,327	2,945,894	0	2,945,894	1,265,388	1,680,506
		Non Activity Specific	0	70,814	0	70,814	0	70,814
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	70,814	0	70,814	0	70,814
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,772,108	8,599,383	845,459	9,444,842	4,925,653	4,519,189
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			709,046	1,157,375	93,508	1,250,882	555,804	695,079
Total Direct Costs			10,481,154	9,756,758	938,967	10,695,725	5,481,457	5,214,268

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			681,275	422,662		422,662	422,662	0
			11,162,429	10,179,420	938,967	11,118,387	5,904,119	5,214,268

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Philippines	11,162,429	3,144,718	5,904,119
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			