

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Philippines Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP continued work under the Philippines Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023, integrating humanitarian and development interventions in a holistic country portfolio. This programme is aligned with the objectives defined by the Government of the Philippines in support of Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

In the liberated city of Marawi, needs shifted towards empowering and sustainable livelihoods. WFP continued to support the Government through conditional cash-based transfers in asset creation activities and nutrition-specific assistance. WFP worked closely with the Task Force Bangon Marawi, a government inter-agency platform facilitating the rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction efforts after the 2017 Marawi Siege in Lanao del Sur.

WFP remains committed to reducing malnutrition in the Philippines considering that three in ten children under 5 years are stunted. WFP recognizes the importance of the first 1,000 days of a child's life by supporting at-risk populations such as pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months to combat the irreversible effects of stunting. WFP also provided technical assistance to line agencies and informed local strategies and plans to integrate the food security and nutrition component in the local and regional plan of Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). At the national level, WFP collaborated with the Inter-Agency Task Force for Zero Hunger under the Office of the Cabinet Secretary.

In 2019, WFP introduced iron-fortified rice in its home-grown school feeding programme in Maguindanao. The programme, implemented in partnership with BARMM, aims to support local production and purchase of school meals to stimulate entrepreneurship among smallholder farmers while combating the prevalence of anaemia among school-aged children. Also in partnership with key government partners, BARMM, beneficiary schools, and community members, WFP successfully piloted a project targeting more than 23,000 boys and girls, which generated the interest of the regional government for scale-up in five additional provinces of BARMM. The continuous enhancement of the project can serve as a model for the national Government in case of potential expansion for the entire country.

In view of the direct link between disasters and the state of hunger in the country, WFP continued its disaster risk reduction management and climate change adaptation efforts in support of the national and local governments. WFP worked further on partnerships with government agencies to strengthen national awareness by promoting efforts on emergency preparedness and forecast-based financing.

WFP remained committed to provide help to those in need and augment the Government's efforts towards strengthening institutions despite challenges to fund the Country Strategic Plan. In 2019, WFP continued to deliver on its commitment to saving lives and changing lives with the help of the strong partnerships built with the national, regional, and local government units and steadfast donors who trust in the work done in the Philippines.

236,573

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 35,486 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (19,016 Female, 16,470 Male)

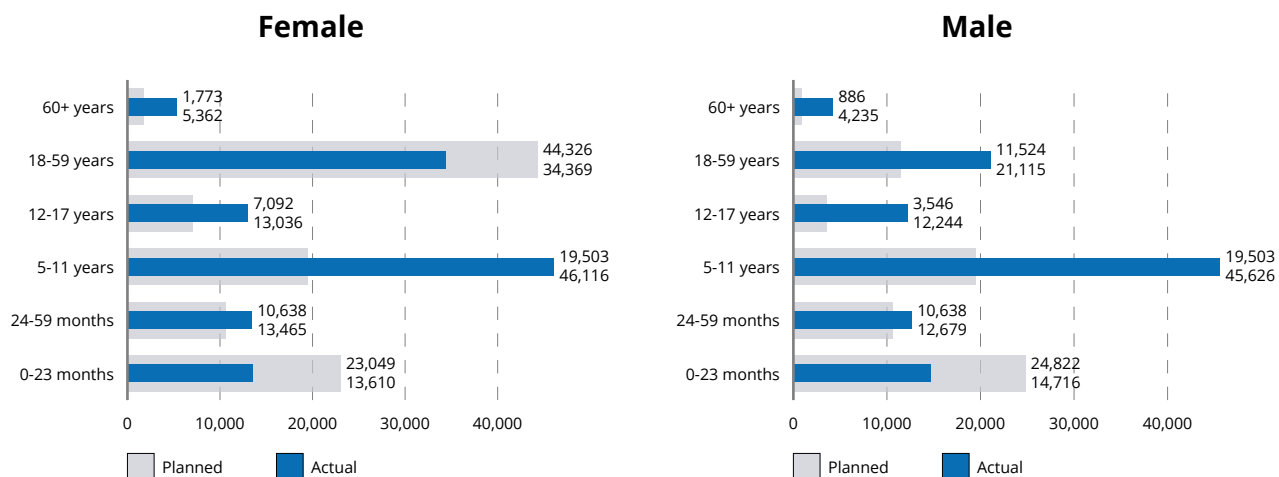


53% female

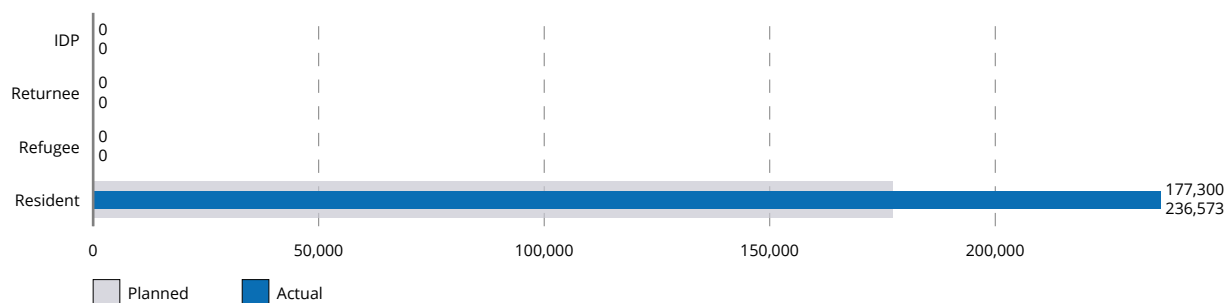


47% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

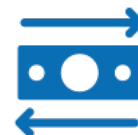


Total Food and CBT



1,078 mt

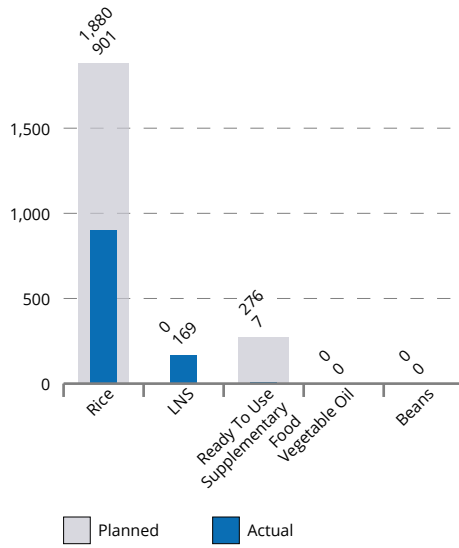
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 2,156 mt total planned



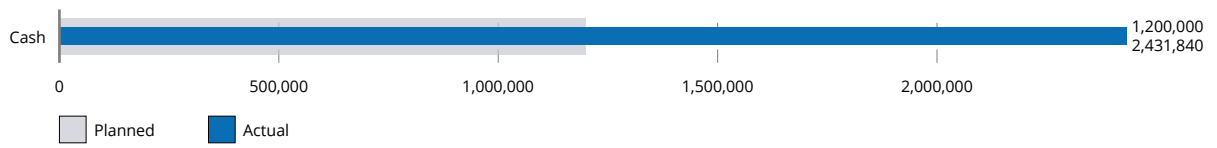
US\$ 2,431,840

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 1,200,000 total planned

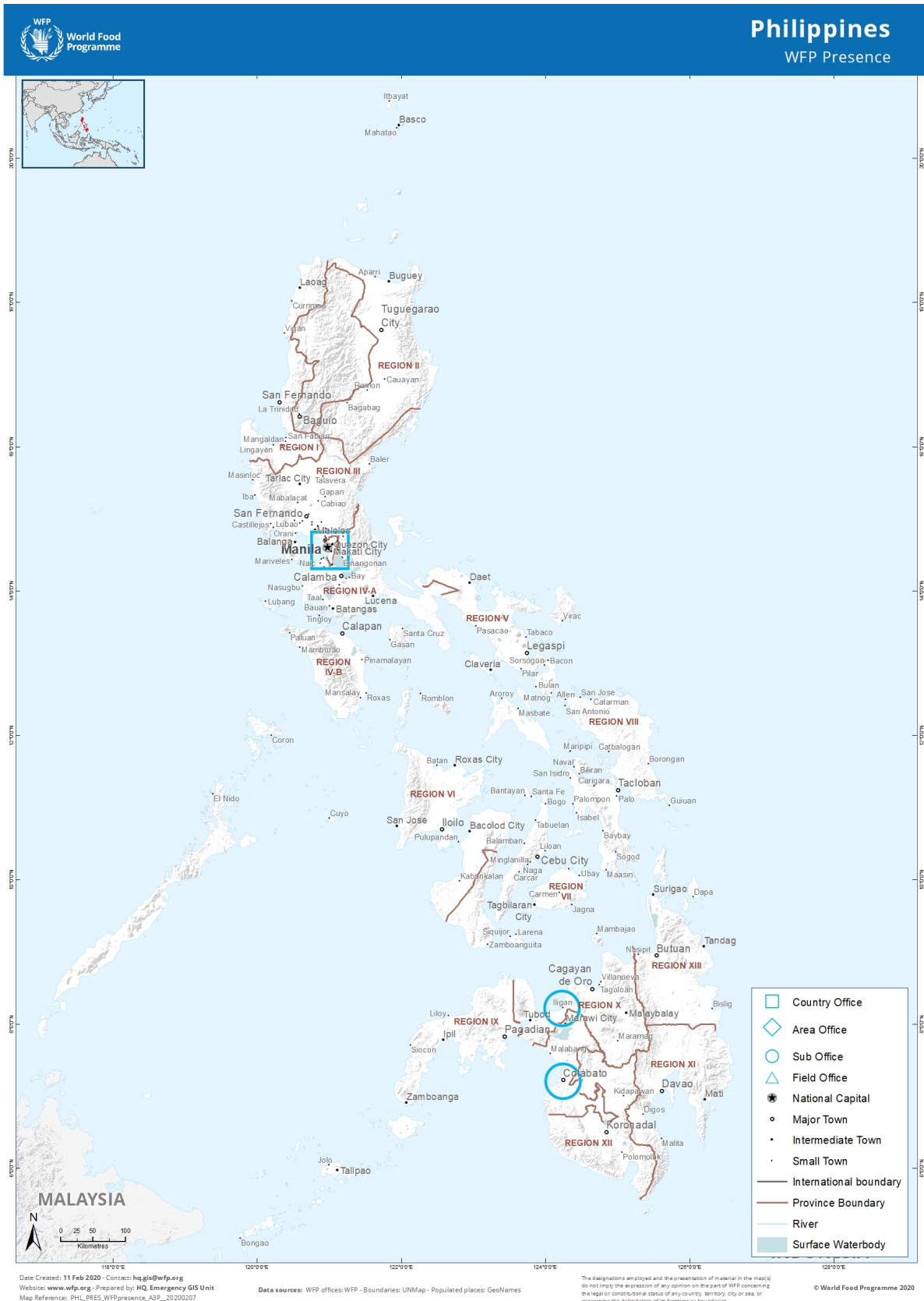
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



The Philippines is an archipelagic country situated in Southeast Asia comprised of more than 7,600 islands, sitting in the Pacific Ring of Fire. It is a lower-middle-income country with a population of more than 106 million. Over the past decade, it has made significant progress in advancing the economic, social, and human development situation. The World Bank projected a decrease in the poverty incidence from 26 percent in 2015 to 21 percent towards the end of 2019. Nonetheless, the Philippines is continuously challenged by vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change, high prevalence of chronic malnutrition, and instability in the southern regions. In the last quarter of 2019, the Philippines experienced earthquakes ranging from magnitude 4 to 6 and relatively strong typhoons. These factors undermine the country's progress in achieving Agenda 2030 and specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger.



The Government's visioning process, which started in 2015, resulted in the *AmbisyonNatin 2040*, a collective long-term vision for the country. It serves as a guide for development planning wherein one focus is to 'raise a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor.' Complementing this long-term vision, the medium-term Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 anchors itself in realizing the said vision. The Plan guides the Government in augmenting its programmes and policies to enhance the social fabric, reduce inequality, and increase growth potential in the country. With support from WFP and other partners, the Government has made substantial progress in the development of national policies relevant to food security and nutrition and SDG 2 since 2018.

In 2006, WFP re-established its presence in the Philippines to provide support in the peace process and assist conflict-affected people in Mindanao. Thereafter, WFP's role in the country has expanded as its partnership with the Government deepened. WFP has contributed to enhancing community and government systems' resilience and providing life-saving assistance through food and cash transfers in areas affected by conflicts and disasters. WFP also recognizes that strong and sustained national capacity is critical to addressing hunger and responding to the long-term food security and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations. In 2018, WFP launched the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023. Its four Strategic Outcomes serve as a means to support the Government in achieving Zero Hunger by 2030, building partnerships to improve response structures and policy frameworks and contribute in achieving SDG 2 and SDG 17 targets.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aims to meet the food and nutrition requirements of the crisis-affected population during and immediately after emergencies. In 2019, WFP continued its support to the conflict-affected communities in responding to the lingering effects of the 2017 Marawi siege, sporadic armed clashes in several provinces in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the poorest region in Mindanao, and natural hazards through cash-based transfers, nutrition in emergencies, and asset-creation activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP seeks to end malnutrition by focusing on boys, girls, and women in provinces prioritized by the Government to have adequate and healthy diets. WFP and the regional Government of the newly-formed BARMM are working together to contribute to achieving the Government's targets by 2020.

Capacity strengthening is the focus of activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4. WFP seeks to improve food security and nutrition in the vulnerable communities in Mindanao under Strategic Outcome 3. In Maguindanao, one of the priority provinces in that area, WFP implements home-grown school feeding and asset creation activities for the affected population of the protracted conflict.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP assists national and local government entities to enhance their capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks. WFP contributes to strengthening government and partners' emergency preparedness and response, innovations, and social safety nets. It also provides logistics and emergency telecommunications support to governments during a crisis.

Despite being consistently one of the highest-ranking countries in terms of closing gender gaps in Asia, the Philippines has dropped a few places in the latest Gender Gap Report 2020. WFP contributes to helping fully close the gender gap on economic participation by targeting female-headed households in its asset creation activities and in catering to the needs of pregnant and lactating women through nutrition-specific activities.

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

CSP financial overview

The main donors to WFP's operations in the Philippines in 2019 were the Philippine Government, the United States, and the World Bank, which collectively accounted for half of the total available funds. While WFP had seemingly sufficient funding to implement activities for the year, three quarters of it was earmarked, resulting in significant discrepancies between Strategic Outcomes. Notably, the available resources also included a USD 4 million multi-year contribution from the Philippine Government for a project under Strategic Outcome 4, which was not foreseen during the formulation of the Country Strategic Plan. This project was accounted for in a budget revision, which will be reflected in an adjusted country portfolio budget in 2020. WFP continuously engaged with donors, the Government, and the private sector to introduce the work of WFP and pursued potential donors by submitting proposals to sustain the activities laid out in the CSP. Earmarked funding limited WFP's flexibility to prioritize the activities according to need. In instances where bridging financial gaps became challenging, WFP had to prioritize and adjust its programmes.

WFP's increased requirements for activities under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response) were fully covered in 2019, by allocation received from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC). This allowed WFP to support early recovery support to conflict-affected populations in the provinces of Maguindanao, Sulu, and Cotabato through conditional cash transfers. The funding situation also enabled WFP to invest in early actions in the Province of Sorsogon before Typhoon Kammuri (locally known as Tisoy) made landfall. Overall, WFP spent more than 90 percent of the funds required according to the latest implementation plan for assisting the crisis-affected people in meeting their food and nutrition needs.

Strategic Outcome 2 (nutrition) was the least funded with only a tenth of 2019 requirements covered. Lack of funding led to a nine-month pipeline break which resulted in reduced implementation of planned activities and distribution of specialized nutritious food.

Strategic Outcome 3 (resilience) received approximately half of the funds budgeted in the 2019 needs-based plan, thanks to contributions from the private sector. This Strategic Outcome also benefited from internal allocations from SRAC, which supported the newly launched iron-fortified rice through school feeding. By the end of 2019, WFP had spent more than 90 percent of funds against its latest implementation plan to reduce food insecurity in Central Mindanao through the home-grown school feeding and asset creation activities.

Strategic Outcome 4 (capacity strengthening) received the highest funding level thanks to the multi-year contribution from the Philippine Government, as well as donations from the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Development Assistance. By year-end, WFP had spent approximately 70 percent of funds against its latest implementation plan, implementing forecast-based financing in ten provinces and strengthening government capacities in beneficiary profiling/registration, logistics, and emergency telecommunications.

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$2,164,466 | \$2,665,284 | \$4,340,604 | \$3,841,463 |

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP responded to the needs of the crisis-affected population in several emergencies through the provision of cash-based transfers, nutrition in emergencies, and asset-creation activities. WFP also supported households in the Province of Sorsogon to take anticipatory actions for the effects of Typhoon Kammuri. WFP's work continued to play a critical role in augmenting the Government's assistance to reach more conflict-affected communities. WFP provided twice as much cash and commodities as compared to the initial planned target due to the increased needs that were not reflected in the latest needs-based plan. While output targets were achieved, some outcome-level results fell behind targets, influenced by the lingering unstable food security status in the area.

Assistance to armed conflict-affected communities in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

About two years after the liberation of Marawi City from the control of ISIS-afflicted armed group Maute/Abu Sayyaf, WFP started to transition assistance towards empowering communities and sustainable livelihood support.

In April, WFP conducted the fifth Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) of the people affected by the Marawi Crisis. The assessment aimed to monitor the continuing impact of the crisis on the food and nutrition situation of the affected population in Marawi City. The overall results of the April-May 2019 EFSA showed changes and development in the food consumption, income, expenditures, and livelihood situation of the crisis-affected population. The number of food secure households improved at 56 percent in May 2019 from 13 percent in August 2018, a month prior to the implementation of WFP's asset-creation activities. While the overall food security improved in most households, several still relied on negative coping strategies which are not sustainable in the long-term as this implicates decreased capacity to cope in any future shocks. Some of the emergency coping strategies adopted were availing of loans from formal lending institutions, selling of houses and lots, and panhandling. This reflects that the food security status of people affected by the crisis remains volatile, hence WFP's work continued to bring sustained assistance and contribute to alleviating the situation of the affected population.

Informed by the latest EFSA results and triggered by the coinciding armed conflicts all over southern Philippines at the beginning of 2019, WFP supported 66,000 beneficiaries through conditional cash assistance for assets in the crisis-affected communities of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, North Cotabato, and Sulu. The asset creation activity implemented in 2019 was a continuation from last year's activity. External factors such as the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, the region's new governing body during the transition period, affected the Government's procurement of the complementary non-food items (seeds and agricultural tools). Hence, the distribution lasted until December 2019. In coordination with the government, those from single-headed and female-headed households were prioritized as participants, which aimed to counter the belief that productive work such as farming is mainly done by men. Women aged 18 to 65 years old were encouraged to participate in productive work, particularly in vegetable gardening of high-value crops. Generally, women took part in planting and harvesting, while men took part in land preparation. Other asset creation projects were bio-intensive gardening, urban gardening, corn and rice production, establishment of fishponds, and solid waste management project through clean-up drives and material recovery facilities. WFP provided each participant with a total of USD 118 (PHP 6,000) in exchange for their three-month productive work. Cash distribution was carried out by Western Union, through an activated corporate agreement as WFP's financial partner in the country. WFP is also a member of the joint cash working group in the country. The group brings together United Nations agencies and other non-governmental agencies to discuss current cash-based transfer initiatives, best practices, and learning on a monthly basis.

As expressed in the latest EFSA, the cash will be used to purchase food, basic household items, and jumpstart a business. The harvest and project outputs contributed to sustaining households' food requirements, while some were sold in the flea market and *Kawiyagan*, a monthly livelihood summit organized by Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM). The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority complemented the activity with training on carpentry, masonry, and plumbing. Training participants were contracted for the construction of permanent shelters in the area. WFP's intervention benefited from a recent Memorandum of Understanding with the Local Government Unit of Marawi and government partners within the TFBM Sub-committee on Livelihood. As focal point for Food Security Convergence in the TFBM coordination platform, WFP provided technical support to partners through monthly coordination meetings as well as livelihood workshops conducted upon government request. WFP plans to conduct an After-Action Review together with the TFBM and the Government of Marawi to discuss successes and challenges encountered during the project implementation phase and provide recommendations for future interventions in



January 2020.

Outcome monitoring of the asset creation intervention showed mixed trends in beneficiaries' food security levels; while there was a small increase in households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS), a significant increase in households with poor FCS was also observed. High food prices affected households' spending patterns, as they had to spend more than half of their income on food. This is likely to have impacted their food consumption and coping strategies.

As the armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and militant groups continued to linger in several provinces in BARMM, WFP also provided unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to about 45,000 displaced beneficiaries in the provinces of Maguindanao, Sulu, and Lanao del Sur for three months to cover their essential needs. In addition, WFP supported the nutritional needs of 6,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 9,000 children aged 6-23 months among at-risk populations in displacement through the provision of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS). WFP also provided infant and child feeding counselling throughout the implementation of this intervention.

Under its school feeding programme, WFP continued to support the Department of Education to sustain attendance and keep conflict-affected children in schools. WFP provided school meals to 50,600 school children in 170 schools across 17 municipalities in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur, and Lanao del Norte. The on-site school feeding conducted until the first quarter of 2019 was a continuation of last year's implementation. The delayed implementation was brought about by slow enrolment of children, tracking of students who enrolled in other host cities, and decreased number of school feeding days associated with semester breaks. Other partners complemented WFP's programme through the construction of kitchen areas, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and additional inputs into school meals to diversify children's diets.

Early action assistance for Typhoon Kammuri

Under its forecast-based financing project, WFP conducted a simulation early cash distribution in the Province of Sorsogon. Following warnings on Typhoon Kammuri (locally known as Tisoy) at the end of November 2019, 1,430 households (or more than 7,000 family members) benefitted from the cash received five days before and after the onslaught of the typhoon. Each household received USD 45 (PHP 2,300) and anticipatory action messages/sensitization messages ahead of the forecasted storm. WFP noted the lessons learned and developed case studies from the simulation to further build evidence on anticipatory actions for food security in 2020. The stories of WFP beneficiaries highlighting the outcomes of the intervention were featured in video documentation covered by the Philippine Information Agency. Communication materials were shared in various media platforms like WFP social media accounts, website, and TFBM Facebook page and magazine.

This Strategic Outcome partially integrated gender and age across its projects. This was determined according to four components: gender analysis, tailored activities, participation, and benefits.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| 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 | 1 |

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| \$1,391,173 | \$282,341 | \$150,125 | \$127,927 |

The activities contributing to Strategic Outcome 2 focused on the prevention of chronic malnutrition. This comprised the provision of specialized nutritious food (SNF) to target beneficiaries and technical support to government line agencies to improve the access of beneficiaries to diverse food.

As the Strategic Outcome received only 10 percent of the funds needed for 2019, WFP was unable to provide continuous support to the 8,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 12,000 children aged 6-23 months targeted



under its malnutrition prevention programme. While WFP came close to reaching the targeted numbers of children and even reached a slightly higher number of PLW than planned, it had to temporarily suspend the intervention due to a lack of funding and distributed significantly less SNF than planned. However, PLW, other child-caregivers, and health service providers received nutrition education through the conduct of infant and child feeding counselling as part of the provision of SNF rations during the activity implementation. Given the interruption of services, the nutritional outcomes of the programme could not be assessed.

Nevertheless, WFP's technical assistance facilitated the delivery of SNF procured by the Department of Health to Region XI and Region XII.

WFP's social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) funding proposal was approved in June 2019. Its research will be the basis of developing strategies and action plans for addressing current community behaviours affecting the access of PLW and children to diverse, healthy, and nutritious diets. Due to the transitory period of the newly-formed Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the SBCC was aligned and timed according to the strategy planning of the Ministry of Health. By end-2019, the project's formative research was ongoing. The formative research will be followed by strategy development, action planning, and capacity strengthening in 2020.

With the limited funding available, WFP focused on country capacity strengthening which resulted in notable progress in several areas:

Following the presentation of the 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' Analysis in 2018, WFP conducted training for the Food and Nutrition Research Institute's (FNRI) Nutrition Assessment and Monitoring Division. The training helped participants determine the cost of a nutritious diet by using the Cost of Diet Software and suggest recommended strategies and means to address high food costs that contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition. FNRI will apply concepts from the 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis in its food consumption surveys that are conducted every three to five years as part of the National Nutrition Survey, by tracking nutrient gaps across different age groups. The results can form part of the basis for food innovation and development of educational materials aimed at behavioral transformation and development of low-cost nutrient-dense recipes. Further, it will also aid the Department of Agriculture in defining what types of food to produce more to address food insecurity.

WFP supported the Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP) and collaborated with the Inter-Agency Task Force for Zero Hunger under the Cabinet Secretary, which aims to mitigate hunger, ensure food and nutrition security, and reduce poverty in urban, rural, and marginalized communities by 2023. The EPAHP collaboration was strengthened through a Memorandum of Understanding among 11 participating agencies, with WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) serving as advisors and members of the National Steering Committee. The EPAHP will prioritize 32 provinces identified with high magnitudes of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Various agency-specific resources will focus on those areas to support and build the capacity of the community in food systems and other relevant programmes.

WFP also informed the development of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the National Feeding Programme Law. With WFP's support, the Department of Social Welfare and Development held a country-wide public consultation on the IRR, which led to its approval and launch in October 2019.

Together with the Department of Education and the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP conducted a school-based feeding programme business process review. The review looked into existing school feeding practices to develop recommendations on how to address gaps and simplify complicated processes. WFP's technical assistance to the Department of Education also encompassed the Systems Approach for Better Education Result (SABER) assessment. SABER is a government-led process that - among other objectives - aims at building effective school feeding policies and systems as a foundation for a strong national-led and sustainable school feeding programme.

As the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) became BARMM, the Region started to develop its own strategic plans. In the area of nutrition, WFP supported the regional Ministry of Health as part of a United Nations Working Group in drafting its own strategic plan mainstreaming nutrition into the traditional health plan.

The latest National Nutrition Survey of the FNRI in 2019 revealed that one in ten children in the Philippines suffered from iron deficiency, which affected children's participation in school and other activities. In order to increase children's iron intake, WFP contributed to a pilot programme to introduce iron-fortified rice through its school feeding programme in Maguindanao (an activity under Strategic Outcome 3). WFP collaborated with a wide range of stakeholders in BARMM to promote rice fortification and provided key inputs, particularly of the nutritional status of school-aged children.

Jointly with FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP embarked on a project to produce a report on the State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) in the Philippines in the last quarter of 2019. The report provided empirical data and analysis to help make informed decisions and support the planning and programming of interventions to promote food security and nutrition in the country. This initiative also supported the generation of updated data on food security and



nutrition, as requested by the Cabinet Secretary, in line with the objectives of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Zero Hunger. The initial report was presented in the first quarter of 2020 and will be published thereafter.

As the global co-lead of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, WFP helped the National Nutrition Council in establishing the network in the country. The SUN Business Network aims to reduce malnutrition in all its forms by engaging and supporting businesses to act, invest in, and innovate towards responsible and sustainable actions and operations to reduce malnutrition. In 2019, WFP and the National Nutrition Council convened the SUN Business Network core group, drafted strategies and plans, and conducted bilateral meetings with various businesses in the country. The core group is composed of ten members to date. The global SUN Business Network Pitch Competition was opened to small and medium enterprises. One entry from the Philippines was shortlisted and will receive technical assistance to compete in April 2020 in Singapore.

In 2019, WFP became part of various technical working groups in the nationwide implementation of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), nutrition in emergencies, infant and young child feeding, nutrition advocacy, and nutrition assessment and monitoring. In that capacity, WFP provided technical advice and inputs into policy development, review of activity implementation, as well as output and outcome assessments of multi-sectoral food and nutrition interventions.

Gender and age were partially integrated into the monitoring of activity in this Strategic Outcome, as reflected in Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 1.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide direct and technical assistance, build evidence and advocate to ensure adequate and healthy diets for most vulnerable groups through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive multi-sectoral responses | 1 |

Strategic outcome 03

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$1,779,295 | \$449,452 | \$938,137 | \$812,547 |

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP in 2019 continued its support to the newly established Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in addressing food security and nutritional needs.

This Strategic Outcome focused primarily on the strengthening of regional, provincial, and local government capacity to design comprehensive peace and development plans that integrate food security and nutrition components. Meanwhile, WFP also undertook several activities such as the pilot implementation of iron-fortified rice in school feeding and asset creation activities under this Strategic Outcome. Considering the funding level of this Strategic Outcome, WFP achieved expected results in both output and outcome levels [1].

Following a regional plebiscite at the beginning of 2019 on the ratification of the new region with more autonomy, power, and resources, a new transitory government emerged to lead BARMM until 2022. WFP signed a Framework Agreement in May 2019 recognizing WFP's role as a key regional partner. WFP's roles range from supporting core policies and strategies, economic and social development, logistics, addressing emergency food needs, and promoting food security.

In 2019, WFP co-facilitated a process review of the school feeding programme with the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE) to analyse the challenges, particularly in the procurement process, and to provide appropriate recommendations to further improve the intervention. This resulted in the conduct of a procurement process workshop in both mainland and island provinces to provide the government partners with a clear understanding on community-based procurement and modalities processes, pursuant to the National School Feeding Law (RA 11037) and Government Procurement Reform Act (RA 9184), respectively.

At the policy level, WFP collaborated with government partners by designing comprehensive frameworks to ensure that food security and nutrition components were fully integrated into local development plans. At the provincial level, a conceptualization orientation was shared with the Government of Maguindanao to further enhance its strategies and



interventions to improve food security in the province. The development of local development plans contributed to the increased awareness on food security and nutrition at the regional level, which led to the development of BARMM Food Security and Nutrition Roadmap. Moreover, WFP provided support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) and nine local government units to harmonize food security and nutrition plans in Maguindanao. As a result of this collaboration, the municipalities of South Upi and Buldon in Maguindanao adopted a resolution which integrated the Food Security Plan in their Comprehensive Development Plan.

In partnership with WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the BARMM MAFAR developed a Food Security and Nutrition Roadmap in three phases, to improve food security and nutrition in the Region and strengthen the capacity of the key government agencies to integrate relevant components in their respective agency development plans. As a key partner of the Ministry, WFP informed the formulation of the Ministry's three-year strategic plan.

WFP continued to implement its home-grown school feeding aimed at providing locally produced and purchased school meals. To stimulate local food production, WFP linked the smallholder farmers with consumer cooperatives and thereby securing sales of their harvest. WFP supported local cooperatives in Maguindanao as suppliers of rice, contributing to the strengthening farmers' and cooperatives' capacities to produce rice for school meals. WFP also conducted a training on vegetable gardening to 41 teachers and local government representatives to enhance their practical knowledge on the implementation of *Gulayan sa Paaralan*, an organic vegetable school gardening project.

Based on the successful pilot in 2018, WFP extended the home-grown school feeding programme from 3 to 12 municipalities and enhanced it by introducing iron-fortified rice, in support of the National School Feeding Law. Out of the overall school feeding beneficiaries reached, WFP supported 23,917 primary school children from 69 schools out of the 49,857 beneficiaries of school feeding in Maguindanao with iron-fortified rice (IFR), made possible by the partnership with the MBHTE and other government partners. To identify pilot schools, WFP assessed their capacities in terms of storage management and sustaining the implementation of the school feeding intervention. Local government and regional representatives, school administrators and parent-teacher associations received orientation sessions on the provision of iron-fortified rice in school meals to ensure complementary resources for its effective implementation.

With the success of the IFR pilot project and technical support from WFP, the Ministry planned for the expansion of school feeding with the provision of iron-fortified rice in the Region, covering the school year 2020-2021. As part of the preparations, WFP supported the existing school data management system of the Government called Learner Information System with the help of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, in two pilot municipalities. The output of the SCOPE registration will be presented to the Government to further help the Ministry in improving its planning, implementation, and monitoring of school-related activities.

WFP also supported the vulnerable population to address food security and their nutritional needs through food-assistance-for-assets activities while building on capacity strengthening.

Since 2017, WFP had been working closely with the local government of South Upi, Maguindanao for the rehabilitation of its Watershed Forest Reserve. This project focused on reforestation through the establishment of a municipal nursery. In 2019, WFP started the third phase of the project, which entailed planting 195,000 coffee seedlings by February 2020 to cover 104 hectares of forest land. The project continued to empower women in the community as it progressed from the pilot that started in 2018. WFP enabled a gender transformative asset creation activity by continuing to enjoin women that were formerly housewives and are now productive members of several women-led cooperatives in the municipality. The women's groups manage their own businesses by selling their harvests within their municipality. The project also paved the way for a Coffee Industry Stakeholders Forum facilitated by the local government of South Upi, in partnership with the Ministry of Trade, Investment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform. The forum served as a platform to develop marketing strategies and link the smallholder farmers to a bigger market.

WFP and FAO also assisted the population of the Municipality of Datu Saudi Ampatuan affected by El Niño, which brought severe drought affecting food security, livelihood, and health. While they cannot plant rice, 291 participants worked in vegetable production, livestock activities, and rehabilitation of irrigation canals in preparation for the next planting season, benefiting 1,455 family members. WFP provided each participant with USD 118 (PHP 6,000) in exchange for their three-month productive work. The activity was complemented by FAO's funding support for farming machines and livestock raising. WFP and MAFAR organized the participating farmers to consolidate their produce and market them to schools implementing the school feeding programme. The farmers were able to sell part of their produce in local markets.

Gender and age were partially integrated across the projects under this Strategic Outcome.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
|--------------|---------------------|



| | |
|--|---|
| 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 |
|--|---|

Strategic outcome 04

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$2,211,576 | \$1,239,731 | \$5,743,334 | \$3,885,603 |

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued its support to the national and local governments through capacity strengthening on disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) and climate change adaptation. Two Activities contributed to this Strategic Outcome:

- Activity 4: Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation; and
- Activity 5: Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications.

On average, ten tropical cyclones cross the Philippines every year, making it the ninth-most at-risk country in terms of exposure and vulnerability to extreme natural events. However, this indicates a significant improvement in disaster risk reduction management (DRRM), compared with placing third in 2018. Hence, national DRRM priorities included capacity strengthening on climate forecast information for emergency preparedness; shock-responsive safety nets; and improved food security and nutrition analysis. Considering the funding level of this SO, WFP was able to achieve most of its output indicators and even exceeded on some, while its outcome indicator fell short of one outcome due to a logistics system project that did not push through [2]. Also, no data for Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) outcome indicator was collected in 2019 as the methodology for the use of the indicator is under revision.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued the implementation of its Forecast-based Financing (FbF) project in ten vulnerable provinces across the country, including urban areas. Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Red Cross, WFP co-organized dialogues, policy reviews, and technical working group discussions on the components of FbF. A baseline financing study determined the existing capacities of local government units to institutionalize financing for early actions based on disaster forecasts; mapped existing financing windows for early actions; and identified gaps and challenges to determine appropriate support. Notably, learnings from FbF will be used to further inform the government's Guidelines on the Declaration of a State of Calamity. It was also used for a simulation exercise for anticipatory measures days ahead of the landfall of Typhoon Kammuri (locally known as Tisoy) and was reported under Strategic Outcome 1.

In November 2019, the Green Climate Fund Board approved a proposal jointly submitted by various government entities and WFP on the establishment of multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems and services. WFP leads the component on scaling up FbF implementation in four new target areas.

WFP supported capacity strengthening on predictive analysis at the local, national, and inter-cluster level in the Philippines by working with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on joint analyses using the 72-hour assessment methodology. The generated analyses were critical in the formulation of a response plan.

With support from the WFP Innovation Accelerator, WFP piloted the use of Automated Livelihoods Information Assistant (ALIA) in the Philippines. This predictive analytics tool builds on existing WFP mapping and seasonal livelihood planning tools to produce automated reports including potential response options for local authorities/municipalities to respond to sudden-onset emergencies, with the potential for further prototyping and scale up. When Typhoon Kammuri (locally known as Tisoy) hit the Philippines, ALIA data sets were used in the vulnerability analysis of the typhoon. The testing of the prototype will be done in 2020.

Following the development of a regional roadmap for shock-responsive social protection in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, WFP, FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and International Labour Organization (ILO) supported the development of an options paper for integrating shock-responsive social protection in the current government social protection framework until 2021. Under this project, WFP focused on enhancing targeting for shock-responsive social protection and the development of

corresponding triggers.

In Marawi, WFP aided the completion of *Kathanor*, the Government's profiling and registration of displaced populations, which WFP and the World Bank had supported since 2018 using SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary information and entitlement management platform. The project aimed at creating an information database with a verified master list of displaced persons in order to improve the delivery of government services and assistance for the recovery of the sieged city. Through SCOPE, WFP collected data from around 232,000 displaced individuals and was able to identify 2,700 duplicates, which were submitted for investigation. The data collected were transferred to the management information system that World Bank built for Task Force Bangon Marawi - the inter-agency government task force leading the recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi City. Following the success of *Kathanor*, the Government expressed its interest to continue working with WFP on integrating technological solutions to strengthen beneficiary management across social protection programmes.

To enable South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP assisted in facilitating a study tour of the Government of Bangladesh to the Philippines, through the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The delegation from Bangladesh examined the Philippines' experience in social safety nets and other social protection programmes which were found instrumental in contributing to the objectives of Bangladesh's National Social Security Strategy.

Under Activity 5, WFP strengthened the government's emergency preparedness and response capacity in the areas of supply chain and information technology. In October 2019, Central Cotabato experienced earthquakes that affected 50,000 families. Upon request from the Government, WFP provided transport of relief items, prefabricated temporary offices, and mobile storage units to the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Office of Civil Defense. In December, when Typhoon Kammuri (locally known as Tisoy) made landfall in Bicol Region, WFP represented the national food security, logistics, emergency telecommunications clusters, and joined the rapid damage needs assessment headed by the Office of Civil Defense to help rapid decision-making for recovery.

During the first quarter of 2019, WFP conducted the third annual Field Logistics Emergency Exercise, a large-scale simulation exercise that gathered representatives from the Government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. This exercise allowed partners to evaluate the current system and identify gaps to effectively support local governments during an emergency response.

Following a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Information and Communications Technology at the end of 2018, WFP began working on the Government Emergency Communications System - Mobile Operations Vehicles for Emergencies (GECS MOVE) project. The objective of the project is to build the capacity of the government to response to disasters through an improved and country-wide standardized communications system. WFP designed and built the first MOVE set prototype consisting of three vehicles: (1) the Hub, a customized heavy-duty truck equipment with a fully integrated communications system; (2) the Dispatch, a support vehicle to extend the Hub's reach; and (3) a purpose-built off-road motorcycle to reach inaccessible terrain. The MOVE set was designed to be deployed in emergencies to provide voice and data communication services to government responders. Alongside the development of the prototype, WFP also began training the Department's engineers in the maintenance and operation of the communications system. The Department of Information and Communications Technology launched the prototype in November. WFP and DICT showcased the prototype throughout the country through a joint information caravan.

Finally, WFP updated the Philippine Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) for Luzon and Visayas, which provides vital information for WFP and partners during an emergency. For 2020, WFP plans to facilitate a workshop for government partners to complete an LCA.

This Strategic Outcome focused on informing policies, sharing technical support to the government, and providing emergency telecommunications and logistics support during emergencies. Hence, gender and age were not fully integrated given the nature of activities in 2019. WFP will continue to stay true in its commitment to the implementation of gender-transformative activities.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications | 0 |
| Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation | 0 |

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2020, the Philippines ranked 16th out of 153 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index. While the country has closed its gender gap in educational attainment and health and survival, disparities remain in the areas of economic participation and opportunity, and political empowerment.

WFP saw a growing number of women participating in WFP's asset creation projects such as farming, raising livestock, and maintaining nurseries since 2018. In 2019, WFP conducted a gender analysis to determine the effects of the asset-creation activities on gender dynamics among the participating households. The results showed that the participation of women in the livelihood activities did not disrupt the daily routine of most households. Instead, men became more involved in doing household chores and the women grew comfortable sharing the tasks as well. Men also took part in the livelihood activities by helping with land cultivation on the project site.

Cash assistance became an additional source of income which contributed to sustaining household and school expenditures of the families. Outcome monitoring results complemented the findings of the gender analysis as it revealed the significant increase of 26 percent in households where both men and women took part in the decision-making on the use of cash and food related to asset creation activities. Furthermore, men became more open to the idea of sharing household chores and took pride in helping their partners, which is indicative of a trend towards breaking the negative stigma against men doing household work. Men recognized the importance of sharing household and financial responsibilities regardless of gender.

Besides integrating gender into its programmes, WFP continued to strive for a gender-balanced workforce. Vacancy announcements encouraged both qualified men and women to apply. WFP's Human Resources also ensured that interview panels were composed of male and female members. Moreover, in support of WFP's global campaign against domestic violence and abuse against women, WFP organized sensitization and creative activities, including a t-shirt design competition.

Protection

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

Many of WFP's activities under the Country Strategic Plan take place in Central Mindanao. While the Government has undertaken significant steps together with partners to promote long-lasting peace in Mindanao, sporadic armed clashes between government security forces and armed groups have resulted in the displacement and migration of thousands of families, a serious number of deaths, and loss of livelihood.

WFP continued to support the profiling and registration in SCOPE of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Marawi. To ensure data confidentiality, WFP conducted a privacy impact assessment, which included recommendations to strengthen data protection measures of the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM). Those entail the development of data protection policies, guidelines and frameworks, as well as a defined data governance structure within TFBM. Based on the assessment findings, WFP sensitized its staff and partners on the importance of safeguarding valuable information from being shared. Complementing WFP's efforts, the World Bank has been assisting TFBM to strengthen its data handling capacity through the development of a management information system and improved data protection measures.

WFP's cash-based transfers aimed to help beneficiaries meet their food and nutritional needs in a manner that promoted security and mitigated protection risks. Local government units assisted IDPs in getting valid identity cards that enabled them to claim the assistance. A collaboration with Western Union as the financial service provider allowed for improved tracking and delivery of cash to all eligible beneficiaries. Together with Western Union, WFP raised beneficiaries' awareness of the distribution procedures and assisted those with difficulties in filling out assistance request forms through its cooperating partners. Beneficiaries could collect their cash entitlements over a period of 30 days.

Monitoring results showed that the vast majority of beneficiaries managed to access WFP's project and distribution sites safely. Following up on isolated cases of discrimination encountered with the remittance agents, WFP raised partners' awareness of WFP standards, principles and values to ensure that gender, protection and accountability to affected population standards were met.

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 ensures accountability to affected populations by providing information across various channels to ensure that beneficiaries are well-informed and aware of WFP's activities, consulting with communities, and establishing a



complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM). Information dissemination was closely coordinated with the local government. When identifying cooperating partners, WFP selected partners that had sufficient knowledge on the culture and language of the project area to ensure a clear understanding and exchange of information with beneficiaries. The partners were trained on WFP's programmes and principles, project implementation duration, beneficiary selection criteria, and entitlement. Prior to interventions, WFP's partners conducted community-based orientation sessions that were delivered in the local language to effectively communicate its messages. WFP's contact information (hotline and email) was also distributed during the orientation, monitoring, and through various other channels, enabling communities to reach WFP to express their complaints, feedback, and make suggestions.

To strengthen community participation in the projects, community consultations were held, during which WFP particularly encouraged women to participate.

Aside from beneficiaries, stakeholders such as partners, the community, and WFP staff were encouraged to provide feedback and other important issues to in WFP's programmes. Although the CFM of the country office focuses on issues on WFP programme implementation, complaints that were not within WFP's scope of work, but were relevant to the programme, were processed and referred to the concerned organization or partner. In 2019, WFP received 561 cases, of which, 129 were from men and 124 were from women, while the rest were not determined since the CFM allowed for anonymous inquiries or reports. Among the cases received, the most common inquiries were on the schedules and locations of money transfer control numbers (MTCN) and the targeting criteria for cash-based assistance.

Beneficiaries' preferences on how they would want their feedback and complaints to be handled were also taken into account through the post-distribution monitoring. WFP also supported the Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force of the Government, which serves as an inter-agency platform on receiving and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse cases to further strengthen its manual and help deliver its mandate. In 2020, WFP plans to adopt a new CFM system to improve the recording and tracking mechanism for complaints and feedback and increase beneficiary engagement within and beyond programmes.

Meanwhile, nutrition activities must have at least six months of implementation to significantly capture the feedback on accountability for the entire year, hence, relevant indicators cannot be measured in 2019 for these [3].

Environment

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

The Philippines ranked ninth among 180 countries in the World Risk Index 2019 due to its high risk of disasters in terms of exposure, susceptibility, coping strategies, and adaptive capacities. The Global Peace Index 2019 also revealed that the Philippines is the most susceptible country to multiple hazards brought about by climate change. The farming and fishing industries, which represent major sources of livelihood, particularly in the rural areas, are most affected. The increasing conversion of agricultural land for housing and building of commercial establishments and industrial estates across the country has led to a depletion of arable lands. This directly affects food systems that are vital to improve the food and nutrition security situation. Moreover, in the farming sector, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has become a common practice, causing water contamination and increased soil acidity. This further aggravates erosion and poses health hazards to the farmers and consumers. During the height of displacement caused by the Marawi Crisis, the problem of proper waste disposal in the affected areas emerged. One of the designated spots where the collected waste was disposed was part of ground zero. Hence, waste in different areas accumulated over time.

To mitigate these trends, WFP designed its interventions in Mindanao in such a way as to increase environmental benefits. Working closely with the Department of Agrarian Reform and Department of Agriculture of local government units, WFP developed asset creation projects which strongly promoted the use of organic fertilizers. Meanwhile, vegetable production also contributes to conserving soil moisture and fertility and reducing erosion.

Through its asset creation activities in Marawi, WFP supported the construction of a material recovery facility which helped improve waste management in the area. Initiated by the local government, the project aimed to set up a facility that can temporarily store recyclable materials.

In its Country Strategic Plan, WFP committed to ensuring that targeted communities benefit from its programmes without causing unintended harm to the environment. Therefore, all project proposals underwent screening of environmental risks, and all asset creation activities were categorized at low risk.

A Story to Watch Out For

WFP's Pilot Iron-Fortified Rice through School Feeding Rolls Out in Maguindanao

Food insecurity and malnutrition affect children's overall growth and development. In the Philippines, food insecurity has contributed to the growing occurrence of anaemia among school children, which increased from 11 percent in 2013 to 16 percent in 2018 according to the Eighth National Nutrition Survey. One of the major causes of anaemia is iron deficiency. If unaddressed, it can make children prone to sickness that can affect their school attendance and hamper their development.

To address iron deficiency, WFP started a pilot project with the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and other government partners. The pilot aimed to provide more than 23,000 children in 69 schools with iron-fortified rice through school feeding in Maguindanao while enabling smallholder farmers' engagement as suppliers of rice. In addition, it sought to demonstrate that iron-fortified rice can be sourced and produced locally.

A national food fortification law, aiming to ensure the availability of nutritious food to address hunger and malnutrition, had been in place for about two decades in the Philippines. However, initial attempts to introduce iron-fortified rice did not flourish as expected. One aspect to look at in terms of iron-fortification in the country is the fact that Filipinos have a preference on the type of rice, particularly in its color (whiteness), shape, and smell. Since the previous form of iron-fortified rice had a different smell, taste, and appearance due to the coating technology used, acceptance had been limited and the initiative was not fully successful.

In 2019, the Food Development Center of the National Food Authority developed a new technology that will fortify the rice with the prescribed amount of iron through the extrusion process which does not change the physical qualities of the rice. This was the technology used by WFP through Nutridense, one of the technology adaptors in the country. With the extensive effort put into the project, this has been the first pilot to be successful in introducing iron-fortified rice through school meals. WFP and pilot schools ensured that the commodities reached sites even despite impassable roads and other challenges.

With the strong collaboration among government partner agencies at the national and local levels and WFP, the project gleams with the potential of becoming a viable model for scaling up food fortification in the country. Looking forward to a promising continuation of rice fortification in the country, BARMM expressed its interest in expanding the project in 2020 to 160,000 children in 69 schools covering five provinces under its school feeding programme.

Data notes

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The three outputs counted under the Outcome Results table were the integration of FSN in local development plans, integration of FSN in the regional level resulting in the development of BARMM FSN Roadmap, and BARMM MBHTE School Feeding.

Strategic outcome 04


[2] The Government Emergency Communications System - Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (GECS MOVE) is one of two outputs under the Outcome Results, with the other one being a logistics system project, which did not push through.


Accountability to affected populations

[3] For its nutrition activities, WFP has only implemented the intervention for three months, thus monitoring results were not statistically significant to capture feedback on accountability to represent the whole year.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|-----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect | |
| | | Female | Male | | | Overall | | Female | | Male |
| Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | % | | | 11.2 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 106,530 | 85,047 | 191,577 | |
| | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 126,775 | 109,798 | 236,573 | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment | % | | | 13.7 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 106,530 | 85,047 | 191,577 | |
| | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 126,775 | 109,798 | 236,573 | |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | | | 7.1 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition) | Number | 10,610 | 4,531 | 15,141 | |
| Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | % | | | 33.4 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes | Number | 14,832 | 5,340 | 20,172 | |

|  SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|---|--------|--|---------|----------|--|
| WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect | |
| | | | Overall | | | | | Overall | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------|---|------|--------------|--|
| Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | US\$ | 145,699,000 | Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation) | US\$ | 3,415,695.84 | |
|--|------|-------------|---|------|--------------|--|

Beneficiaries by Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 70,919 | 110,615 | 156% |
| | female | 106,381 | 125,958 | 118% |
| | total | 177,300 | 236,573 | 133% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 24,822 | 14,716 | 59% |
| | female | 23,049 | 13,610 | 59% |
| | total | 47,871 | 28,326 | 59% |
| 24-59 months | male | 10,638 | 12,679 | 119% |
| | female | 10,638 | 13,465 | 127% |
| | total | 21,276 | 26,144 | 123% |
| 5-11 years | male | 19,503 | 45,626 | 234% |
| | female | 19,503 | 46,116 | 236% |
| | total | 39,006 | 91,742 | 235% |
| 12-17 years | male | 3,546 | 12,244 | 345% |
| | female | 7,092 | 13,036 | 184% |
| | total | 10,638 | 25,280 | 238% |
| 18-59 years | male | 11,524 | 21,115 | 183% |
| | female | 44,326 | 34,369 | 78% |
| | total | 55,850 | 55,484 | 99% |
| 60+ years | male | 886 | 4,235 | 478% |
| | female | 1,773 | 5,362 | 302% |
| | total | 2,659 | 9,597 | 361% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 177,300 | 236,573 | 133% |
| Refugee | 0 | 0 | - |
| Returnee | 0 | 0 | - |
| IDP | 0 | 0 | - |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Rice | 200 | 322 | 161% |
| LNS | 0 | 126 | - |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 46 | 0 | 0% |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| LNS | 0 | 44 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 230 | 7 | 3% |
| Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Rice | 1,680 | 579 | 34% |
| Vegetable Oil | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Beans | 0 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Cash | 1,200,000 | 2,411,697 | 201% |
| Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs | | | |
| Cash | 0 | 20,144 | - |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01 | Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency | - Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Activity 01 | 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 | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output A | Targeted boys, girls, men and women affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash sufficient to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and adopt healthy nutrition practices | | | | | | | |
| Output A | Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive specialized nutritious food sufficient to meet their age-specific nutrition requirements | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 3,912 4,188 8,100 | 4,526 4,531 9,057 | | |
| | | | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 26,625 23,375 50,000 | 26,949 23,652 50,601 | | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 580 620 1,200 | | | |
| | | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 3,000 0 3,000 | 6,084 0 6,084 | | |
| | | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 0 0 0 | | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 9,880 10,120 20,000 | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 22,230 22,770 45,000 | 32,535 33,325 65,860 | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 34,580 35,420 70,000 | 29,627 30,348 59,975 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 245 | 447 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 1,200,000 | 2,411,696 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Crisis-Affected households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | | | | | | | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-As sets | Female | 50 | <45 | <50 | 53 | 45.10 |
| | | | Male | 48.40 | <45 | <48.40 | 55 | 58.10 |
| | | | Overall | 48.60 | <45 | <48.60 | 53 | 56.50 |
| Crisis-Affected Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-As sets | Female | 5 | <5 | ≤5 | 6 | 2 |
| | | | Male | 5 | <5 | ≤5 | 8 | 2 |
| | | | Overall | 5 | <5 | ≤5 | 7 | 2 |
| Crisis-Affected Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-As sets | Female | 67 | >67 | >67 | 89.20 | 76.50 |
| | | | Male | 81 | >81 | >81 | 77.70 | 75.60 |
| | | | Overall | 79 | >79 | >79 | 80.70 | 75.70 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-As sets | Female | 28 | <28 | <28 | 8.80 | 23.50 |
| | | | Male | 18 | <18 | <18 | 14.50 | 24.40 |
| | | | Overall | 19 | <19 | <19 | 13.10 | 24.30 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-As sets | Female | 5 | <5 | <5 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 1 | <1 | <1 | 7.80 | 0 |
| | | | Overall | 2 | <2 | <2 | 6.30 | 0 |

| 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 | - Root Causes | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Activity 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output A, 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 | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output E* | Targeted pregnant and nursing women, girls, boys and care providers (including men) receive Social Behavior Change Communication, appropriate nutritious food, improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices around nutrition and are effectively linked to services from other sectors | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of stunting | Female Male Total | 8,000 0 8,000 | 8,800 0 8,800 | | |
| | | Children | Prevention of stunting | Female Male Total | 5,794 6,206 12,000 | 5,340 6,032 11,372 | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 230 | 51 | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 250 | 320 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 10 | 9 | | |
| | Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 3 | 3 | | |
| E*.4 | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | | | |
| | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | Prevention of stunting | Number | 6,120 | 0 | | |

| Outcome results | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | Prevention of stunting | Number | 13,880 | 0 | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|--|--|
| Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value | | | | |
| 6-23 months children; MAGUINDANAO | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Malnutrition prevention activities | Female | 22.09 | ≥66 | ≥66 | | |
| | | | Male | 16.36 | ≥66 | ≥66 | | |
| | | | Overall | 20.64 | ≥66 | ≥66 | | |
| Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Malnutrition prevention activities | Female | 30.93 | >70 | >31 | | |
| | | | Male | 34.03 | >70 | >34 | | |
| | | | Overall | 32.50 | >70 | >33 | | |
| 6-23 months Children; MAGUINDANAO | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Malnutrition prevention activities | Female | 44.75 | >70 | >70 | | |
| | | | Male | 46.11 | >70 | >70 | | |
| | | | Overall | 45.06 | >70 | >70 | | |
| Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Malnutrition prevention activities | Overall | 76.70 | ≥78 | ≥77 | | |

| Strategic Outcome 03 | Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets | - Resilience Building | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|--|---------|--------|--|--|
| Activity 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 | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 4,932 5,068 10,000 | 1,858 1,912 3,770 | | |
| | | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 22,415 22,585 45,000 | 24,800 25,057 49,857 | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 3,947 4,053 8,000 | 717 738 1,455 | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 1,680 | 579 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | | 20,144 | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 200 | 296 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 5 | 9 | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 2 | 2 | | |
| C.6* | Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of tools or products developed | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 1 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Government; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|
| | 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 | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | =3 | =3 | 3 |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|

| Strategic Outcome 04 | National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022 | - Resilience Building | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| | | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Activity 04 | Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation | | | | | | | |
| Output C, M | 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output G | Vulnerable people affected by climate change or other natural and man-made disasters benefit from the operationalization of local and national governments' climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, that are gender transformative, include shock-responsive safety nets and climate services, in order to effectively prepare for and mitigate the impact of food security and nutrition, at the individual, household and community-levels | | | | | | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 200 | 331 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 10 | 10 | | |
| C.6* | Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of tools or products developed | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 6 | 9 | | |
| G.7* | Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action | | | | | | | |
| | Number of coordination/implementation tools developed | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | tool | 1 | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| M.1 | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 1 | | |
| Activity 05 | Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output C, H, 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 | | | | | | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 50 | 38 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 5 | 5 | | |
| | Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 5 | 1 | | |
| H.8 | Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Number of humanitarian information-sharing platforms (web-based) that "pick up" Logistics Cluster produced material | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | information-sharing platform | 5 | 1 | | |
| | Number of web-based information-sharing and collaboration platforms established/updated | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | information-sharing platform | 5 | 2 | | |
| | Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | system | 6 | 1 | | |
| M.1 | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 2 | 6 | | |

| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---|--|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Government; Philippines | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | =3 | =2 | 1 | |

Cross-cutting Indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Vulnerable Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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 assistance for asset | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99.80 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99.10 | |
| | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99.60 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Vulnerable Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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 assistance for asset | Female | 99.60 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.70 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | |
| | | | Overall | 99.70 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.80 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Vulnerable Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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 assistance for asset | Female | 99.30 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.40 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | |
| | | | Overall | 99.50 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.60 | |

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------|-----|------|------|-----|--|
| Vulnerable households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-Assets | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------|-----|------|------|-----|--|

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

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Vulnerable Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-Assets | | Overall | 39.89 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 51.40 | |

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 6-23 months children, pregnant and lactating women and girls; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | 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 | Malnutrition prevention activities | Decisions made by women | Overall | 79.30 | ≤30 | ≤30 | | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 3.30 | ≤30 | ≤30 | | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 17.30 | ≥40 | ≥40 | | |
| Vulnerable households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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-Assistance-for-Assets | Decisions made by women | Overall | 30 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 35.45 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 44.90 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 12.54 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--|
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 25.10 | ≥40 | ≥40 | 52.01 | |
|--|--|--|---|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--|

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Vulnerable households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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-Assistance-fo r-Assets | | Female Male Overall | 34.09 65.91 100 | =50 =50 =100 | =40 =60 =100 | 47.67 52.33 100 | |

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 6-23 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | 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 | Malnutritionprevention activities | Female Male Overall | 18 11.10 17.90 | ≥80 ≥80 ≥80 | ≥80 ≥80 ≥80 | | |
| Vulnerable Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | Act 01: 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-Assistance-fo r-Assets | Female Male Overall | 81.10 69.50 75.50 | ≥80 ≥80 ≥80 | ≥80 ≥80 ≥80 | 100 100 100 | |

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|------------|------|------|-----|--|
| 6-23 months children and pregnant and lactating women and girls; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | | |
| Vulnerable Households; Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |

World Food Programme

Contact info

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In 2019, WFP assisted about 66,000 conflict-affected individuals in Mindanao through asset creation, mainly through farming activities.

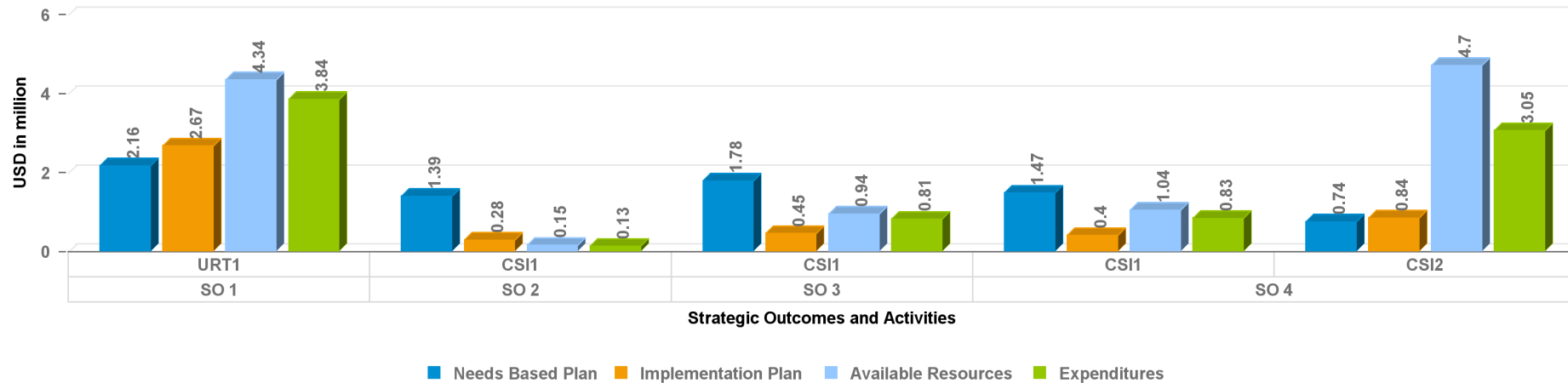
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/philippines>

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency |
| SO 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 |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets |
| SO 4 | National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022 |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| CSI1 | 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 |
| CSI1 | Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation |
| CSI1 | 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 |
| CSI2 | Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications |
| URT1 | 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 |

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 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 | 2,164,466 | 2,665,284 | 4,340,604 | 3,841,463 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 2,164,466 | 2,665,284 | 4,340,604 | 3,841,463 |
| 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 | 1,391,173 | 282,341 | 150,125 | 127,927 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 1,391,173 | 282,341 | 150,125 | 127,927 |

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 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 | 1,472,031 | 399,222 | 1,039,074 | 832,900 |
| | | Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications | 739,545 | 840,509 | 4,704,260 | 3,052,703 |
| | 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 | 1,779,295 | 449,452 | 938,137 | 812,547 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 3,990,871 | 1,689,183 | 6,681,471 | 4,698,150 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 161,844 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 161,844 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 7,546,510 | 4,636,809 | 11,334,045 | 8,667,539 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,165,577 | 424,931 | 1,510,052 | 1,175,304 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 8,712,087 | 5,061,740 | 12,844,097 | 9,842,842 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 566,286 | 329,013 | 419,315 | 419,315 |
| Grand Total | | | 9,278,372 | 5,390,753 | 13,263,412 | 10,262,158 |



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

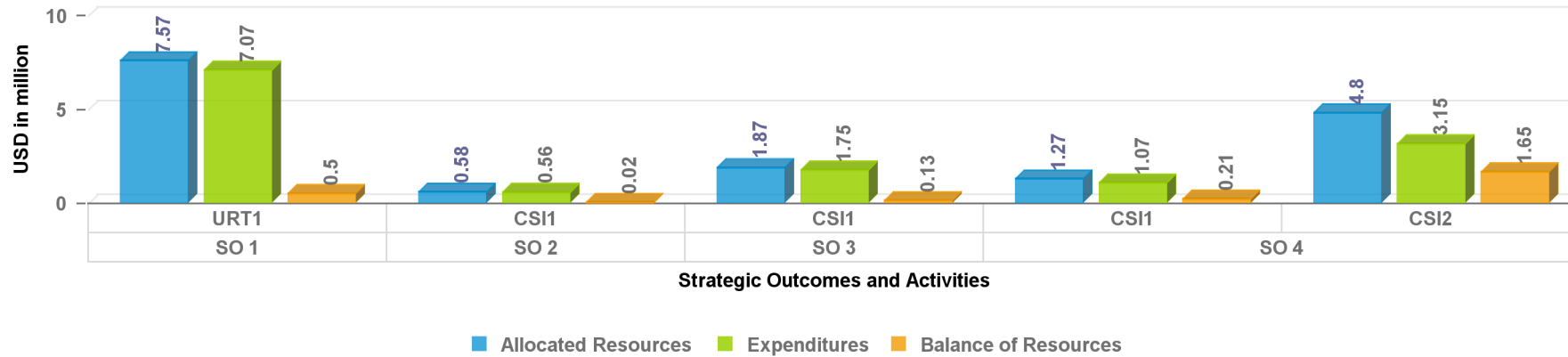
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency |
| SO 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 |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets |
| SO 4 | National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022 |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| CSI1 | 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 |
| CSI1 | Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation |
| CSI1 | 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 |
| CSI2 | Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications |
| URT1 | 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 |

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 9,088,390 | 7,573,368 | 0 | 7,573,368 | 7,074,227 | 499,142 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 9,088,390 | 7,573,368 | 0 | 7,573,368 | 7,074,227 | 499,142 |
| 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 | 2,150,033 | 577,626 | 0 | 577,626 | 555,427 | 22,199 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 2,150,033 | 577,626 | 0 | 577,626 | 555,427 | 22,199 |

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 2,111,250 | 1,274,327 | 0 | 1,274,327 | 1,068,153 | 206,174 |
| | | Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications | 1,001,321 | 4,800,074 | 0 | 4,800,074 | 3,148,517 | 1,651,557 |
| | 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 | 2,967,628 | 1,872,458 | 0 | 1,872,458 | 1,746,868 | 125,590 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 6,080,198 | 7,946,859 | 0 | 7,946,859 | 5,963,538 | 1,983,321 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 161,844 | 0 | 161,844 | 0 | 161,844 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 161,844 | 0 | 161,844 | 0 | 161,844 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 17,318,621 | 16,259,698 | 0 | 16,259,698 | 13,593,192 | 2,666,506 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,874,623 | 2,065,856 | 0 | 2,065,856 | 1,731,107 | 334,748 |

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | 19,193,243 | 18,325,554 | 0 | 18,325,554 | 15,324,299 | 3,001,254 |
| | | | 1,247,561 | 841,977 | | 841,977 | 841,977 | 0 |
| | | | 20,440,804 | 19,167,531 | 0 | 19,167,531 | 16,166,277 | 3,001,254 |

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures