



World Food
Programme

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Philippines

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

This year proved to be another challenging one for the Philippines, with the continued impact of the 3 Cs **Conflict, Climate and COVID-19**. With COVID, the pandemic has placed a heavy burden on livelihoods, with loss of income and lack of job opportunities as the main challenges in disadvantaged communities according to the World Bank. In terms of climate, despite a below-average number of typhoons this year, Typhoon Rai (local name Odette) caused devastating damage in December 2021, with 11 million people severely impacted, 2.4 million people in need of assistance and 533,000 farmers and fisherfolk affected¹. Regarding conflict, in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), while the peace process has made considerable progress over the past years, violence still forced thousands of people to flee their homes in 2021 while COVID impact exacerbated food insecurity and high chronic malnutrition rates in communities.

Despite such challenges, WFP continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 while adapting operations to address emerging needs. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, **WFP reached 52,000 people in 2021** to meet **immediate humanitarian needs while restoring or building livelihoods**, predominantly in BARMM and in regions affected by natural hazards. In parallel, **strengthening the government's and partners' capacities** at national, regional and local levels remained a top priority.

In BARMM, WFP adopted a Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach, layering humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict with development and peace interventions to help tackle root causes. WFP supported the BARMM Government with technical assistance to develop and implement **tools, policies, and scalable initiatives** to improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods. Under the interministerial convergence model, WFP implemented **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities for 19,000 beneficiaries** to support transition out of conflict, reduce food insecurity and develop sustainable and conflict-sensitive livelihood strategies. Participants included former combatants, their families and communities, conflict-affected populations and indigenous people.

This was a landmark year for emergency telecommunications. The emergency telecommunications vehicles handed over by WFP to the Government in June 2021 were successfully used in the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Rai to re-establish internet services in affected areas. These disaster-ready vehicles were designed and pre-epositioned throughout the country in partnership with the Government as part of WFP's objective to **enhance national capabilities to reduce vulnerability to shocks**.

WFP supported the Government by providing **emergency assistance to people affected by multiple crises**. WFP provided **cash assistance to 34,000 individuals** affected by destructive Typhoons Goni and Vamco to restore their access to food, with a focus on women, girls, nutritionally at-risk individuals and people with disabilities. WFP also provided **logistics and telecommunications** support to the Government to complement national emergency responses, which included the provision of 269 trucks to transport government relief items.

Jointly with other United Nations agencies, WFP launched a new **Anticipatory Action pilot to support vulnerable populations prior to a disaster**, where beneficiaries receive cash assistance in case of an imminent extreme weather event, such as a Category 4 or 5 typhoon. This enables families to take anticipatory actions to protect their food security and livelihoods.

To ensure healthy diets and reduce malnutrition rates, WFP supported the Government with capacity strengthening activities, particularly through its involvement with the Inter-agency Task Force for Zero Hunger and Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty Program, as well as serving as the co-convenor of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN). WFP also conducted formative research on social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) as a basis for the development of an SBCC strategy and campaign in 2022, amongst other.

SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) serves as a pillar of WFP's strategic plan, alongside SDG 2 (zero hunger). WFP worked closely with partners to drive activities and reach objectives by collaborating with government entities, UN agencies, academia, the private sector and civil society groups. In 2021, the first-ever UN Food Systems Summit provided a unique opportunity for WFP to work side by side with multiple stakeholders towards healthier, more sustainable and equitable food systems. WFP worked with the Government particularly the Department of Agriculture and UN agencies to prepare the National Food System Dialogue which brought together diverse actors, including farmers, indigenous peoples, youth, academics and citizens.

52,445

Total beneficiaries in 2021



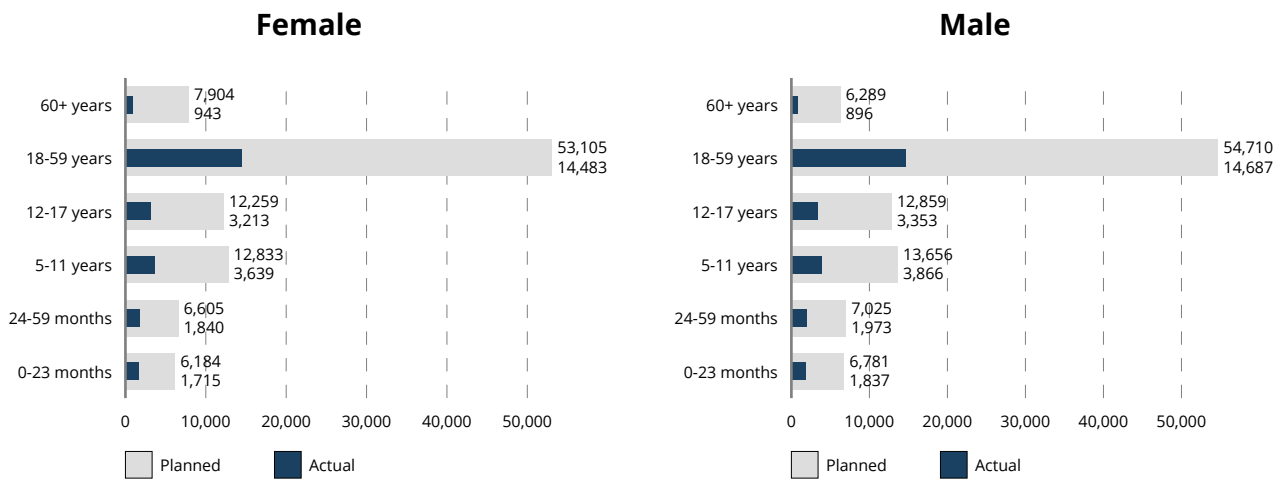
49% female



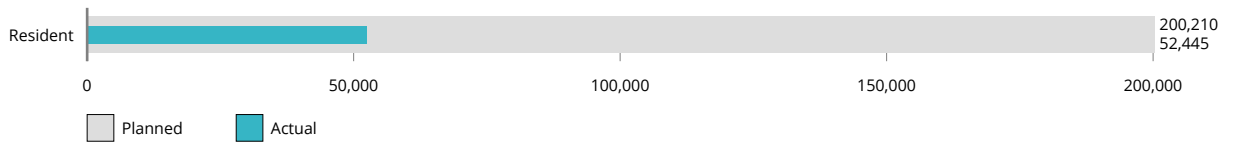
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 810 (49% Female, 51% Male)

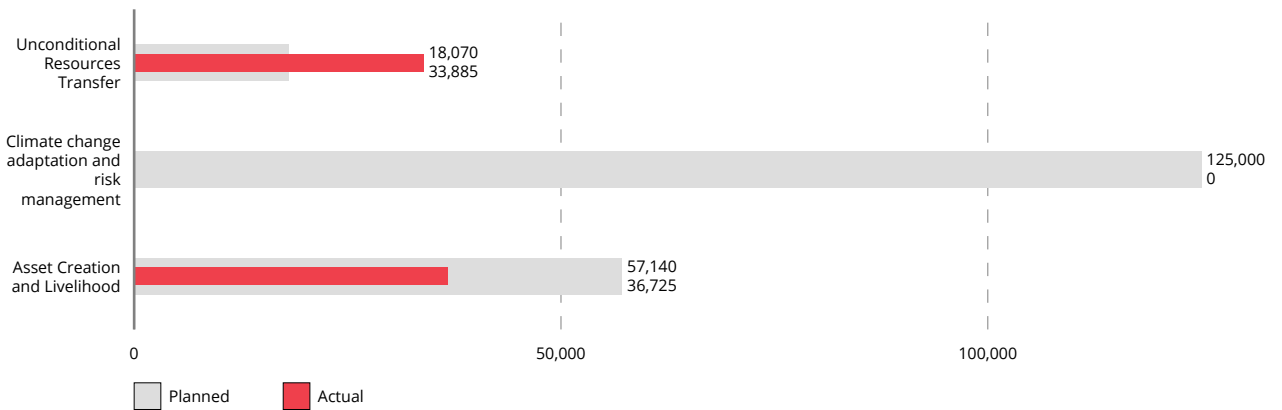
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



0

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 0 total planned
(0 Female, 0 Male)



52,445

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 200,210 total planned
(24,800 Female, 27,645 Male)

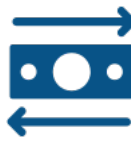


995

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 1,000 total planned
(210 Female, 785 Male)

Total Food and CBT



US\$ 1,007,453

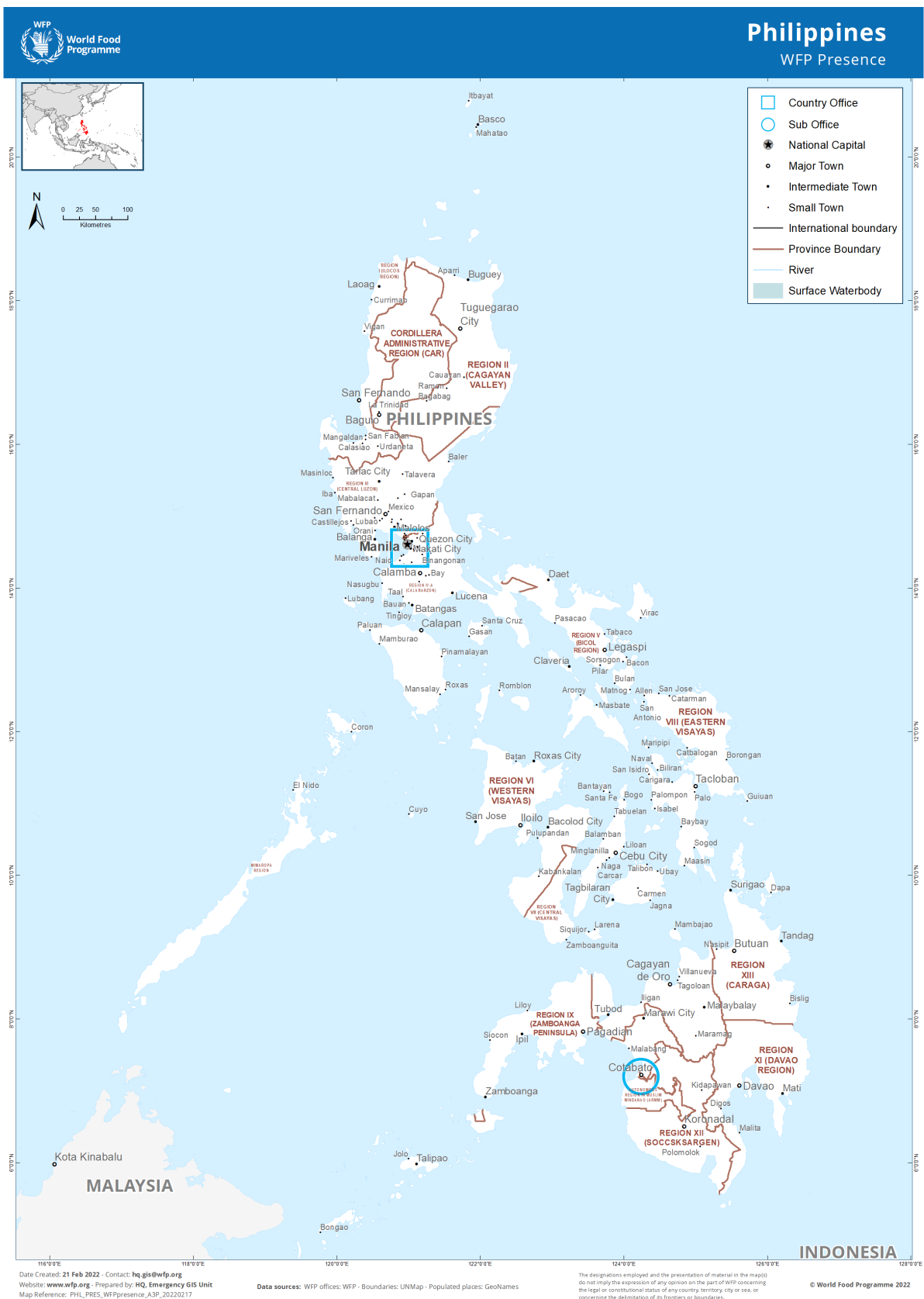
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 3,020,322 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The Republic of the Philippines is a lower-middle-income country situated in Southeast Asia and which consists of 7,640 islands. It ranks 107 out of 189 on the 2020 Human Development Index. The Philippines has been one of the most dynamic economies in the East Asia Pacific region, with a 6.4 percent average annual growth between 2010-2019. However economic growth and poverty reduction have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic,

with strict mobility restrictions implemented over the past two years. Poverty incidence rose to 23.7 percent in the first half of 2021 from 21.1 percent in 2018, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Stunting prevalence is high at 28.8 percent (FNRI 2019), roughly equivalent to 4 million children. Stunting is the result of chronic or recurrent undernutrition, and it prevents children from reaching their physical and cognitive potential. The minimum wage is insufficient to cover a nutritious diet with one-third of households (32 million people) not able to afford a diet that meets nutritional needs according to WFP's 2018 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. The burden on the Philippine economy brought by childhood undernutrition is estimated at USD 4.5 billion, or 1.5 percent of the country's gross domestic product according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

One of the drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Philippines is its high **vulnerability to impacts of climate change and natural hazards**. On average, the country is hit by 20 tropical cyclones every year; it ranks first in Natural Hazards & Exposure risk (earthquakes, flood, tsunami, cyclone, drought, epidemic) on the 2022 Inform Risk Index. The impact of climate change on agriculture is devastating, with USD 5.65 billion in damages to the agriculture sector due to extreme weather events over the past decade. At the end of 2021, the Philippines' relief capacities were put into full action when **Typhoon Rai** (local name Odette) made landfall in the southeast of the country, displacing more than 500,000 people and leaving 2.4 million people in need of assistance.

School closures as a response to the pandemic have affected an estimated **27 million Filipino students who have lost more than a year of in-person learning**. While a pilot for limited face-to-face classes started in December 2021, in-person classes had been suspended since the pandemic began.

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) has suffered from armed conflict over the last four decades, resulting in an overall deterioration of living standards with a poverty incidence estimated at 61 percent in 2018. Malnutrition is widespread in BARMM, with 40 percent of children under 5 years stunted. In 2019, the peace process showed considerable success with the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law¹, however, resurgent violence in 2021 led to the displacement of thousands, indicating that armed extremist groups still pose significant threats to peace and development.

Operations

Amid the compounding challenges brought by the three Cs **Climate, COVID-19 and Conflict** WFP has sustained its mission of saving lives and changing lives. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2023) for the Philippines focuses on increasing long-term food and nutrition security, while supporting the peace process in BARMM and assisting the Government and communities to be better prepared for disasters.

Under the CSP's **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP continued to support populations affected by natural hazards to ensure they could meet their food and nutrition needs. Early in the year, WFP provided cash assistance to people affected by Typhoons Goni and Vamco. As 2021 ended, WFP was preparing to launch an emergency response to provide food assistance to people affected by Typhoon Rai.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP strives to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition rates through nutrition interventions and technical support to the Government. WFP continued to support multi-stakeholder platforms aiming at tackling malnutrition, including the Government's Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger and the Scaling up Nutrition Movement. WFP conducted formative research to understand the determinants of dietary choices made by mothers of children under 5 towards the development of the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy. One exceptional achievement in 2021 was the commitment of the Philippines to scale up school meals programmes in the framework of the global School Meals Coalition, which the country joined following the UN Food Systems Summit.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP continued to work with BARMM government to support the region in addressing immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time, over multiple years, further consolidate and enhance peace and development. Building on its systematic conflict analysis and Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach, WFP continued to support BARMM efforts in improving food security and agricultural livelihood of decommissioned and soon-to-be decommissioned combatants, smallholder farmers, indigenous people and food-insecure families in conflict-affected communities. WFP also continued to provide technical assistance to the Government to develop its policy framework and to implement concrete and scalable initiatives that support food security and livelihoods of conflict-affected communities.

Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP continued to work with national and local government agencies to enhance their capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks through its two activities:

- Under Activity 4, WFP launched an Anticipatory Action pilot jointly with other UN agencies which aims to support vulnerable populations prior to a disaster. WFP also conducted a Climate Change and Food Security Analysis (CCFSA) which provided an analysis of the interconnectedness of climate change and food security in the country.

- Under Activity 5, WFP provided logistics and telecommunications support to the Government in response to multiple crisis. Logistics support included loaning equipment and providing trucking transport to move government-supplied relief items. 2021 also saw the successful completion of the first phase of an innovative emergency telecommunications project with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). Under this project, WFP constructed six sets of emergency telecommunications response vehicles that were prepositioned in the field for deployment when a disaster event occurs. When Typhoon Rai hit in December, the sets were deployed to affected areas and successfully helped to re-establish communications post-disaster.

Risk Management

At the outset of its Country Strategic Plan for the Philippines, WFP anticipated several strategic, operational, and fiduciary risks. Strategic risks were driven mainly by natural hazards, economic crises caused by inflation, disasters, armed conflicts, and funding shortfalls. In 2021, the most influential operational risk was the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which put planning and implementation of programmes, as well as the movement of people and goods at risk. WFP put into place a business continuity plan (BCP) that enabled it to continue to operate despite the pandemic. To prevent the spread of the virus, WFP systematically implemented prevention measures at activity sites and continued to use online tools, when possible, to conduct technical assistance activities.

To mitigate the risks resulting from natural hazards and shocks, WFP collaborated with relevant government agencies and clusters to monitor hazards, security situations, market prices, and COVID-19 cases. WFP made use of existing capacities to get early information and start early action, for example through the use of the organisation's Automatic Disaster Analysis and Mapping tool (ADAM), which gathers information and maps natural hazards within a short time frame.

To mitigate funding shortfall risks, WFP invested great efforts to develop new partnerships and advocate for predictable and flexible funding. After Typhoon Rai, WFP appealed for emergency funding to donors and to the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

WFP benefited from a decentralized mid-term review of its Country Strategic Plan for 2018-2023 that analysed progress made in achieving the CSP's desired results and identified constraints and enablers of implementation.

Throughout the year, WFP maintained a risk outlook that identified various types of risks and detailed their likelihood of occurrence, impact, and seriousness. The outlook also captured the measures and controls in place and mitigation actions.

Partnerships

WFP continued to rely on partnerships to drive its activities and reach its objectives working collaboratively with government entities, UN agencies, academia, NGOs, the private sector and civil society groups. SDG 17 on partnerships serves as a key pillar of WFP's strategic plan, alongside SDG 2 (zero hunger).

In 2021, the first-ever UN Food Systems Summit provided a unique opportunity for WFP to work side by side with multiple stakeholders towards more sustainable and equitable food systems. WFP worked with the Government particularly the Department of Agriculture and UN agencies to prepare the National Food System Dialogue. The national event brought together diverse actors including farmers, indigenous peoples, youth, academics and citizens to shape national pathways to sustainable food systems, ahead of the September global UN Food Systems Summit in New York.

Host-Government Partners

WFP continued to work with the Government's Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger and its demonstrative arm, the Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty. Led by the Office of the Cabinet Secretary, this task force ensures that government policies, initiatives, and projects on attaining Zero Hunger by 2030 are coordinated, responsive, and effective.

To strengthen national disaster preparedness and response, WFP worked with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) under a government-funded project to develop emergency communication systems that can be used to respond to emergencies. WFP complemented the national emergency response, when requested by the the Government, by working closely with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Office of Civil Defense and DICT. WFP also signed an agreement with DSWD Region V to partner on updating and enhancing their Emergency Shelter Assistance beneficiary registry.

In Mindanao, partnering with the transitional government of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) is central to WFP's work. WFP works under the inter-ministerial convergence project and the Bangsamoro Food Sufficiency Task Force to support BARMM ministries to develop concrete and scalable initiatives to improve food security and nutrition and build sustainable food systems. WFP also reinforced its partnerships with local government units, for example on the formulation and update of their Local Climate Change Action Plans.

Cooperating Partners and Academia

Towards a more localized response to humanitarian and development needs, WFP worked mostly with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement its programmes. WFP has partnerships established with five local NGOs (Bicol Consortium for Development Initiatives, Philippine Business for Social Progress, Jaime V Ongpin Foundation, Coastal Community Resources, and Simon of Cyrene) and one international NGO (Fundacion Educacion y Cooperacion). WFP also signed a Partnership Agreement with the Philippines Disaster Resilience Foundation to collaborate on joint disaster preparedness and response activities.

WFP leveraged the expertise of local and international academia and research institutes to build knowledge that can inform advocacy, facilitate evidence-based policymaking and guide programming. In 2021, WFP conducted studies with the University of the Philippines, the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Forum ZFD and Dikoda.

United Nations

WFP continued to work side by side with other UN agencies. UN agencies (OCHA, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP) launched a joint UN Anticipatory Action pilot, with the financial support of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). WFP also worked with its sister UN agencies FAO and UNFPA to implement joint programmes focusing on food security.

Private Sector

The Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) convened by WFP and the National Nutrition Council now has 22 active members in the Philippines. The SBN is a platform dedicated for the business and nutrition sectors to come together and help in reducing malnutrition by engaging and supporting businesses to act, invest, and innovate in responsible and sustainable actions to improve nutrition.

Donors

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP in 2021¹. Particularly, WFP welcomed a multi-year contribution from the Government of Japan, as well as continuous yearly support from USAID. WFP also received timely contributions

from multiple donors to respond to emergency needs caused by Typhoons Vamco, Goni and Rai. WFP continues to advocate for predictable and flexible funding, which are key inputs in improving humanitarian and development interventions.

CSP Financial Overview

Budget Revisions

During the fourth quarter of 2021, the seventh budget revision for the Philippines Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018-2023) was approved. The purpose of this revision was to increase the crisis response budget under Strategic Outcome 1 for anticipatory action and allow for the distribution of fortified rice under the existing food assistance for assets interventions under Strategic Outcome 3. The revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 48.6 million to USD 60.6 million, with crisis response activities accounting for 40 percent of this increase while the remaining can be attributed to resilience building activities.

Resourcing Overview





With one year remaining in the five-year CSP, WFP has mobilized 65 percent of the total funds required. Over 60 percent of the total available funds were utilized for resilience-building activities. While available resources covered the overall CSP requirements in 2021, there were large differences between the various activities within the Strategic Outcomes. The crisis response activity under Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded, yet while playing a fundamental role in the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition, Strategic Outcome 2 received very limited investment from donors since the beginning of the CSP and its needs-based-plan requirements are less than 20 percent funded. Due to this funding gap, the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 2 remained a challenge in 2021. Although Strategic Outcome 3 had funding gaps throughout the year, it was fully funded at the end of the year thanks to a large donation received in November 2021. Under Strategic Outcome 4, the preparedness activity (activity 5) was funded well over the needs-based requirements, but the capacity strengthening activity for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (activity 4) was underfunded at 40 percent. Lastly, Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded in 2021. Multi-year and timely contributions under this outcome allowed WFP to enhance its planning and implementation.

The majority of the resources, 64 percent, was from directed multilateral funding; while 20 percent was derived from multilateral funding and 16 percent from other sources. The Country Office benefitted from WFP's advance financing at the end of 2021, which will allow the Country Office to cover a critical gap in early 2022 as part of its emergency response following Typhoon Rai.

The overall expenditure levels amount to 28.5 percent of the total available funds. These low levels can be traced to the fact that the available funds for crisis response activities, namely the project 'Anticipatory Action's' utilization of funds, were not disbursed as WFP's criteria for their release were not met in 2021¹. Additionally, several donor contributions will be carried over into and implemented in 2022 as planned such as multi-year contributions (e.g., the multi-year telecommunications project) or those confirmed in the last quarter of the year.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency	3,203,261.0	1,011,896.0	4,345,971.0	1,120,340.0
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	313,362.0	20,655.0	42,771.0	273.0
03: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets	2,532,062.0	296,908.0	4,871,224.0	1,194,411.0
04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022	3,062,616.0	3,812,653.0	5,427,239.0	1,399,198.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	740,332.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	9,111,301.0	5,142,112.0	15,427,537.0	3,714,222.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,381,537.0	925,731.0	1,486,583.0	791,526.0
Total Direct Costs	10,492,838.0	6,067,843.0	16,914,120.0	4,505,748.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	682,034.0	394,410.0	440,197.0	440,197.0

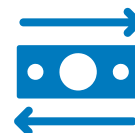
Grand Total	 11,174,873.0	 6,462,252.0	 17,354,316.0	 4,945,945.0
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Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency



34,000 people affected by Typhoons Goni and Vamco received cash assistance



USD 611,429 cash assistance provided to affected people

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aims to complement the Government's **emergency response** to crises such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and conflicts to ensure crisis-affected people are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency. In addition, WFP provides technical assistance to the Government to strengthen national and local disaster preparedness and response capacities.

In 2021, WFP provided assistance to 34,000 individuals that were affected by **Typhoons Goni and Vamco** (local names Rolly and Ulysses, respectively), which pummelled Bicol (Region V) and Cagayan (Region II) in quick succession at the end of 2020. The typhoons led to the worst flooding in 45 years and caused the Government to request humanitarian support from the United Nations. The assistance provided by WFP was directed at the most vulnerable people women, girls, nutritionally at-risk individuals and people with disabilities were prioritised in the registration to enable them to meet their food and other essential needs immediately after the typhoons and in their early recovery efforts.

The emergency operations in response to Typhoons Rolly and Vamco were implemented in two phases. In the first phase, WFP provided **unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers** to targeted people to ensure that they could meet their essential needs. Cash transfers empower people with choice to address their basic needs in local markets, while also helping to boost those markets. In phase two, WFP implemented **food assistance for assets activities** to assist with the recovery process. This included community clean-up drives and the development of home gardens in partnership with local governments. In Cagayan, WFP coordinated its response with the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), which provided inputs (e.g., seeds and fertilizer) to small-scale farming and fishing families to help them in rebuilding their livelihoods and resuming economic activities.

To support national and local disaster preparedness and response capacities, WFP signed an agreement with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) of Bicol Region in July 2021 **to augment their capacity on beneficiary information and transfer management** to enhance the shock responsiveness of DSWD's social protection programmes with the use of WFP's beneficiary information management platform SCOPE. Bicol Region is on the eastern seaboard and is among the most vulnerable to typhoons and other natural hazards. WFP started the update and enhancement of DSWD's Emergency Shelter Assistance beneficiary registry under this agreement, which included the collection of additional beneficiary information (e.g., phone numbers and pictures) and a deduplication exercise to facilitate the use of the registry in an accountable and efficient manner for future emergency response.

Resources to Results

Crisis response activities were fully funded. To respond to the impact of Typhoons Goni and Vamco, WFP received support within weeks of submitting a request. WFP also had available funding to implement Anticipatory Action (AA) interventions. While preparation activities took place vis-à-vis Typhoon Rai which hit in December 2021 (under Strategic Outcome 4), an intervention was not activated as the criteria¹ of the trigger system were not met. Therefore, AA emergency funding was not spent in 2021 and will be carried over to 2022.

Outputs and Outcomes Results

In 2021, WFP assisted with emergency food assistance more than three times the number of people (34,000) reached during the previous year. The high number of beneficiaries compared to the initial plan and 2020 is explained by the strong impact of Typhoons Vamco and Goni, which caused the Government to invite humanitarian support from the United Nations. Under recovery activities, similar to last year, WFP reached 18,000 beneficiaries with food assistance for assets activities; 51 percent of whom were women. To complement WFP's intervention, FAO distributed seeds, fertilizer,

gillnets and tilapia to 1,225 small-scale farming and fishing families.

Post-distribution monitoring indicated contrasting results in terms of food security in the two regions where WFP implemented emergency interventions. In Bicol Region, positive results were observed with 88 percent of the beneficiaries having an acceptable food consumption score after receiving food assistance, which is more than 10 percent above the baseline. However, in Cagayan Region, only 65 percent of the beneficiaries had an acceptable food consumption score. The timing of the monitoring exercise can partially explain this low score in Cagayan, as monitoring was conducted just before the harvest season and a large part of the beneficiaries were farming households who had not yet harvested their crops.

Anticipatory Action (AA) interventions were ready to be implemented but were not activated in 2021, as the criteria¹ of the trigger system were not met in the targeted area (Bicol Region). Therefore, no beneficiaries were reached under AA activities, which resulted in a significantly lower amount of cash assistance transferred compared to the plan in 2021 (24 percent). To activate AA, several triggers are considered, including the intensity category of a typhoon and the number of buildings expected to be damaged.

Under its partnerships with DSWD Bicol Region, WFP completed the enhancement of 7,000 records in DSWD's Emergency Shelter Assistance programme database using SCOPE in order to provide DSWD with a database that can be used to ensure that the right people would receive assistance should a hazard occur. WFP also conducted training on beneficiary information management for 360 DSWD and local government staff.

Partnerships

Emergency response activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with regional government departments, namely DSWD in Bicol (Region V), the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in Cagayan (Region II). WFP also worked with the Provincial Governments of Albay, Catanduanes, and Cagayan, as well as the 10 municipal governments where the interventions were implemented. These agencies were instrumental to design and implement interventions, including in identifying the priority areas and the needs, finalizing the targeting criteria, and generally supporting the implementation of the project with focal persons supporting at the regional, provincial and municipal levels. Various Village Councils likewise played significant roles as partners in beneficiary selection and provided logistical support for beneficiary registration and distribution. WFP implemented activities through its cooperating partners, namely Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, Inc.; Coastal Community Resources and Livelihood Development; EDUCO Philippines; and Philippine Business for Social Progress.

To ensure the complementarity of its interventions, WFP worked closely with municipal governments and other humanitarian and development partners. In Bicol Region, the municipal governments provided seeds to beneficiaries so they could develop their home gardens, which complemented the assistance provided by WFP. In Cagayan, WFP worked closely with FAO to implement a complementary response to support small-scale farming and fishing families addressing their immediate needs while rebuilding their livelihoods.

WFP also built a new partnership with DSWD in Bicol for activities related to beneficiary information and transfer management enhancement towards improving the shock responsiveness of its programmes. WFP's MoU with DSWD has been renewed at the central level.

Next Steps

On 16 December 2021, the Philippines was hit by Typhoon Rai (local name Odette), the strongest typhoon of the year that's affecting millions of people across 10 regions. The UN Humanitarian Country Team launched a Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) plan on 24 December 2021 that aims to mobilize USD 107.2 million to respond to the most urgent needs until June 2022. WFP scaled up its assistance with the goal to assist 250,000 people with emergency food assistance and cash-based transfers (unconditional and conditional) in those areas worst affected.

WFP Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

The GAM-M score of this Strategic Outcome is 3. Gender and age indicators were fully integrated in the selection of beneficiaries in emergencies, starting at the conceptualization of proposals. Women were encouraged to be registered to receive the assistance on behalf of the family, and women-headed households, elderly women, and households that have pregnant or lactating women members were prioritized in the selection process.

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	4

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



2,000 government and national partner staff participated in capacity strengthening activities



4 national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to ensure that women, boys and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have **adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition** in line with Government targets. This is anchored in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022, which aims to reduce childhood stunting to 21.4 percent (from 33.4 percent when the PPAN was approved).

WFP supported the Government with **capacity strengthening activities** on food security and nutrition, particularly through its involvement with the Inter-agency Task Force for Zero Hunger (IATF-ZH) and Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP) Program. As co-convenor of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), WFP provided support and direction for business and nutrition cooperation to work together towards reducing all forms of malnutrition.

Throughout the year, WFP worked closely with the Government and multiple stakeholders on the preparation of the first-ever **UN Food Systems Summit**. Ahead of the Summit, WFP and other UN agencies supported the preparation of the National Food Systems Dialogue and the Independent Dialogue Food System Transformation to End Malnutrition. In September 2021, the Summit saw over 51,000 people from 193 countries highlight new actions to accelerate food systems transformation, improve nutrition and enable healthy diets from sustainable, resilient food systems. Following the Summit, the Philippines joined five Coalitions of Action: the Coalitions of Action on Zero Hunger, School Meals, Healthy Diets, Family Farming, and Agroecology, Sustainable Productivity Growth. Through these coalitions, the Philippines committed to harness resources for the transformation of the country's food systems. Through the government-led School Meals Coalition, for example, the Philippines committed that every child would have the opportunity to receive healthy, nutritious school meals by 2030. In the global **Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit** framework, WFP helped to convene the side event "No Time to Waste: Accelerating Progress for the Prevention, Early Detection and Treatment of Child Wasting", during which the Philippines' experiences and commitments were presented by the Executive Director of the National Nutrition Council (NNC). WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government for its side event Unleashing the Full Power of Large-scale Food Fortification: A Renewed Commitment.

WFP carried out formative research on **social and behaviour change communication** (SBCC) under the Better Access of Mothers and Babies on Integrated Nutrition Agenda (BAMBINA) in Maguindanao. Through SBCC WFP aims to improve nutrition by addressing barriers contributing to poor dietary practices. Food choices at home, myths and taboos, and the challenges and barriers of eating nutritious meals were analysed. One finding indicated that though families generally believed that healthy eating is important, a majority of 89 percent stated: "No, I don't want to eat fewer snacks."

To support local production and availability of nutritional and quality products, WFP started a **value chain analysis and feasibility study** of the agro-industry and processing for targeted high-value local crops (cassava, peanut, and squash) grown by smallholder farmers in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). The study is aligned with the Research and Development Plan of BARMM, which uses high-potential agricultural products to achieve sustainable production and utilization, food transformation, and increased incomes while addressing food and nutrition insecurity.

WFP participated in a regional study '**Impact of COVID-19 on School Feeding Programmes**' conducted by Oxford Policy Management, which drew on the lessons learnt from school closures and reopening in relation to school feeding, and provided policy suggestions for the way forward. The findings on school feeding adaptations suggest that Take Home Rations (THRs) were timely and contributed towards reducing household food insecurity.

WFP also launched, together with academia and government agencies, a **recipe book to guide caregivers in preparing meals for children diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)**. The recipes serve as an alternative solution to standard treatment, as Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Fortified Blended Food

(FBF) are not always available.

While stunting among children under 5 years is a major issue in the country, Strategic Outcome 2 has received very limited investment from donors since the beginning of the CSP. As a result, in 2020, Activity 2 shifted from direct nutrition assistance to capacity strengthening, focusing on advocacy, evidence generating and policy making advisory services. In 2021, funding remained low with needs-based-plan requirements funded less than 20 percent. A contribution from WFP's 2030 Fund enabled WFP to support the Government with capacity strengthening activities on food security and nutrition and to initiate the SBCC project from the Operational Research Phase to Strategy Development and Action Planning in 2021. However, the 2030 Fund was not sufficient to cover the roll-out of the SBCC campaign, thus, additional funds are needed.

Outputs and Outcomes Results

In 2021, more than 2,000 government and national partner staff participated in capacity strengthening activities, compared to 147 in 2020. WFP conducted 357 percent of the planned technical assistance activities and 80 percent of the planned training sessions and workshops. The high percentage of participants reached this year is due to the use of online meeting platforms, which allowed WFP to conduct more technical assistance activities with more participants who could join online.

WFP's capacity strengthening support throughout the years was reflected in the overachievement of CSP's outcome results. WFP was able to support the enhancement of four national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components, against an initial target of two. These are the MAM Recipes as part of the Philippine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (PIMAM) Guidelines, the DepEd's Declaration of Commitment to the School Meals Coalition, the Philippines Action Plan for Child Wasting (Global Action Plan for Wasting), and the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit commitments.

Partnerships

Multi-stakeholder partnerships remained a priority to drive activities and reach objectives. WFP continued working with relevant government counterparts for Nutrition, Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, Education, Health, Science and Technology. WFP engaged with stakeholders at national, regional (BARMM), and local (local government units, provincial and municipal health offices) levels. WFP also collaborated with non-governmental organizations (The Hunger Project, Helen Keller International), the private sector (through SBN), and development partners (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)).

New partnerships were created in 2021 with the Philippine Association of Nutrition (PAN) and with the Philippine Center for Population Development (PCPD) in conducting the annual convention and a webinar series.

Next Steps

The findings of the SBCC research in 2021 will inform the development of an SBCC strategy and campaign next year in Maguindanao, which has one of the highest stunting prevalence rates (39.9 percent) in the country. WFP is also looking forward to the large-scale roll-out of the commercial production of iron-fortified rice in 2022, with an SBCC component.

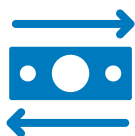
Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

With a GAM score of 4, Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 2 was able to fully integrate both gender and age into its activities. WFP gathered baseline information from various demographics (pregnant and lactating women, caregivers of children, male influencers, etc.) in its SBCC project.

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	4

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets



19,000 beneficiaries received cash assistance



99 hectares of forest planted by participants of the food assistance for assets activities



19 training or technical assistance activities conducted



534 government and partners staff participated in training or technical assistance activities

WFP's Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on **support to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and local governments to improve the food security and nutrition needs of all segments of the population**. WFP adopts a Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach in its support to BARMM, layering humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict and natural disasters with development and peace interventions that aim to tackle the root causes of humanitarian need.

In 2021, WFP implemented **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities for** 19,000 beneficiaries to support their transitions out of conflict, reduce food insecurity, and develop sustainable and conflict-sensitive livelihood strategies for the re-integration of former combatants, their families, communities, and displacement-affected populations and indigenous people. WFP implemented the FFA activities under the interministerial Convergence Model and in close partnership with regional and local governments. Considering that most people in BARMM depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, the projects focused on increasing agricultural productivity towards overall rural development, which is one of the priorities of the local government. By supporting ex-combatants to move from arms to farming, they become a productive part of the society.

WFP supported the BARMM Government with **technical assistance to draft and implement policies** that promote food security and nutrition objectives. WFP supported the implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Roadmap, which represents the landmark achievement of WFP in partnership with the BARMM Government that was launched in 2020 and aims to guide the holistic integration of food security and nutrition into the region's local development plans. WFP also continued its technical advisor role with the Secretariat of the Bangsamoro Food Sufficiency Task Force, specifically in the development and design of its monitoring and evaluation system of the Convergence Model. WFP also supported the Government to start the development of the Bangsamoro Food Security Pan (2021-2025).

In 2021, WFP continued to roll-out multiple **tools to support local authorities in their design and development of concrete and scalable initiatives** to improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods and enhance sustainable peace and development. WFP provided training to regional and local authorities on the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach in support of the formulation of Convergence Area Development Plans (CADPs). This consultative process engages all sectors in the community, including women, the elderly, youth, indigenous peoples and religious groups, to determine the most suitable and sustainable development projects. WFP also supported the use of the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) tool as a reference to formulate and update Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP), which included the realization of Geographic Information System mapping and 72-hour assessments throughout the region.

While mandatory food fortification is already in place at a national level as directed by the Food Fortification Law, WFP continued to advocate for the use of **iron-fortified rice (IFR) in national social safety net programmes**. WFP also advocated for the integration of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) concept into local development plans. This follows the implementation of a pilot from 2019 to 2020 that successfully linked IFR and HGSF in Maguindanao Province. However, the implementation of HGSF could not be continued in 2021 due to COVID-19 related school

closures.

In 2021, WFP invested in **evidence generation** to inform WFP's programming in the areas of conflict sensitivity and HDPN implementation. WFP conducted a case study on the "Operationalization of the HDPN, and worked with forumZFD, a local peacebuilding agency, to conduct a study on "Articulating WFP's Contributions to Peace in BARMM. Towards the end of the year, WFP deployed a new tool, the People-centred Risk Indicator Measurement and Engagement (PRIME), to understand WFP's effects on peace, conflict and human rights in BARMM.

Although the Strategic Outcome had funding gaps throughout the year, it was fully funded at the end of the year thanks to a large donation received in November 2021. In 2021, WFP received small funding grants with tight terminal disbursement dates under this Strategic Outcome, which affected the strategic planning and implementation of activities, especially for activities that focused on capacity strengthening. WFP continues to advocate for more flexible funding, which is key to improving the planning and implementation of interventions.

Outputs and Outcomes Results

Under its FFA activities, WFP assisted 19,000 beneficiaries close to five times the number of people reached in 2020. Under the activities, the majority of the assets planned were successfully developed. Participants planted 99 hectares of forest, constructed 10 fish ponds, rehabilitated or built 7 km of feeder roads, and constructed 8,000 m³ of earth dams and flood protection dikes. Outcome monitoring showed improvement in food consumption, with 93 percent of beneficiaries having an acceptable score, compared to 69 percent at baseline. However, beneficiaries continue to rely on negative coping mechanisms.

Under its capacity strengthening activities, WFP overachieved its initial plan for 2021. WFP conducted 9 technical assistance activities and organized 10 training sessions and workshops for a total of 534 government and national partners (107 percent of the initial plan). The CSP's outcome target to enhance five national policies, programmes or system components as a result of WFP capacity strengthening was reached, with two new achievements in 2021: the passing on the Resolution Adopting the Food Security Convergence Framework and Scaling up of Convergence Model Areas and services; and the issuance of a resolution adopting HGSF as a nutrition-sensitive program by local governments in BARMM.

Partnerships

WFP has a strong partnership with local authorities in BARMM. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate under the inter-ministerial Convergence Development Model with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform, the Ministry of Interior and Local Government, and the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority. In 2021, the Bangsamoro Food Sufficiency Task Force was created to facilitate the convergence of different ministries within BARMM to provide a sustainable food supply for every Bangsamoro. The MoU formulates and approves regional policies, plans and programs, and aims to ensure that all ministries, policies, programs, projects and activities related to food security are coordinated, responsive and effective. In the framework of the 2021 UN Food System Summit, WFP supported BARMM with the organization of a regional summit that helped to highlight the significance of the FSN Roadmap towards achieving a self-reliant, food secure and resilient BARMM. The Governor of Cotabato highlighted WFP's contribution to improve the food security of Indigenous People (IP) Communities in the province.

To strengthen the integration of conflict sensitivity in planning, programming, and implementation, WFP worked with forumZFD to reinforce its knowledge on conflict sensitivity, do no harm, context analysis, and outcome mapping. The systemic conflict analysis was based on a combination of previous analyses, desk research, key informant interviews (KII), and focus group discussions (FGD).

Next Steps

In 2022, UN agencies will launch a joint programme entitled 'Community Transformation in Conflict Affected Areas in BARMM' which was developed at the end of 2021 by WFP, IOM, UNDP, and FAO under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The programme will harmonise UN efforts in BARMM, working closely with the Government to create greater impact. The programme seeks to re-energize hope in the peace process by providing socio-economic and peacebuilding investments, and accelerate access to sustainable livelihoods, food security and community security. It aims to contribute to peaceful and inclusive communities, in line with the sustainable development efforts set out by the Philippine Development Plan, the Bangsamoro Regional Development Plan, and the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

The activities reach a GAM score of 4, which shows consistent consideration of all age as well as gender perspectives throughout. Support has been given to the BARMM government as well as local government entities 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.

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	4

Strategic outcome 04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022



25,000 households registered under the Anticipatory Action (AA) project



6 emergency telecommunications vehicles handed over to the Government and ready to be dispatched in case of disaster



269 trucks provided to deliver government relief items to crisis-affected people



754 government or national partner staff received technical assistance or training

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to enhance national and local government capabilities to reduce vulnerability to shocks by 2022. It is implemented through two activities. Under [Activity 4](#), WFP aims to support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management, as well as climate change adaptation and actions. Under [Activity 5](#), WFP aims to strengthen and augment government and partners' logistics and telecommunications emergency preparedness and response capacity.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded in 2021. Multi-year and timely contributions under this outcome allowed WFP to enhance its planning and implementation for example by allowing WFP to provide immediate support in the aftermath of emergencies throughout the year with funding already available. The available resources included a contribution from the Government of the Philippines for the emergency telecommunications project.

Overview of Activities and Results

Under Activity 4, in 2021 WFP launched a new UN joint **Anticipatory Action (AA) pilot** which aims to support vulnerable populations prior to a disaster. Under the pilot, beneficiaries receive cash assistance in case of an imminent extreme weather event, such as a Category 4 or 5 Typhoon. This enables families to take anticipatory actions to protect their food security and livelihoods; for example, by harvesting their crops early or constituting food stock.

Anticipatory cash transfers were not implemented in 2021 as there was no trigger activation in the targeted areas (Bicol), therefore, no beneficiaries were reached under AA activities. Yet, WFP was able to complete the preparatory work to be able to activate AA in case of severe typhoons. WFP completed the beneficiary selection and registration of 25,000 households as planned. This includes 1,700 households with pregnant and lactating women who will receive additional cash for health assistance provided by WFP in collaboration with UNFPA in the event of an activation. WFP also developed or reviewed 100 percent of the tools planned for its AA pilot, including standard operating procedures, a vulnerability and risk assessment; a forecast and triggers model and a monitoring and evaluation framework. The development, review and finalization of these tools was carried out together with Government and national actors. Also jointly with the Government, WFP conducted a simulation exercise in December with 233 beneficiaries who received early warning messages and cash assistance in order to test the operationalization of the model. In parallel, provision of technical assistance and guidance to the Government was provided through WFP's participation in the national AA Technical Working Group. While preparatory activities took place, an intervention was not activated ahead of Typhoon Rai in the end of 2021, as the trigger criteria were not met¹.

In 2021, WFP led a **capacity assessment exercise for shock-responsive social protection** in the Philippines to identify key capacities of the social protection system to provide more timely and effective assistance to people affected by shocks. Furthermore, WFP carried out a **social protection scoping study** to gain an in-depth understanding of the national social protection landscape and better define WFP's role, engagement, and strategic partnerships in support of social protection in the Philippines.

WFP also continued to work with academia and the Government to **build knowledge on climate change and food security** to inform advocacy, facilitate evidence-based policymaking and guide programming. In November, WFP published its Climate Change and Food Security Analysis (CCFSA) study. The study analysed threats and opportunities

of climate change to food, nutrition, and livelihoods in rural and urban areas and presented a set of scenarios of possible climate change impacts over time, in 2030, 2050, 2070, and 2090. WFP organized a high-level event for the launch of the study which was attended by more than 800 participants, two times more than planned, including Government agencies and development partners. Further, WFP continued its work to complete the analysis of the Government's COVID-19 response through nationwide remote monitoring and assessments. The preliminary report indicated that about a quarter of the respondents reported deprivations at the time of the pandemic and that 8 in 10 households resorted to the use of livelihood-based negative coping strategies.

WFP also supported national coordination mechanisms, exceeding its target for 2021, including working groups on anticipatory action and cash, the inter-agency Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), and provincial core groups.

Under Activity 5, WFP completed an important milestone with the handover of six **emergency telecommunications** vehicles to the Government in June 2021. These vehicles designed in partnership with the Department of Information and Communications (DICT) were prepositioned throughout the country and ready to be dispatched immediately to affected areas to re-establish telecommunications in case of disaster. When Typhoon Rai hit in December 2021, the telecommunications vehicles were successfully dispatched and helped re-establish internet services in affected areas.

WFP also provided direct **logistics** support to the Government in response to multiple crises throughout the year, including typhoons, flooding, internal displacement of persons affected by fighting in BARMM, and COVID-19. This included the provision of trucking transport to move government-supplied relief items like food packs, shelter kits, hygiene kits, rice, and other food items. In total WFP made available 269 trucks which transported various relief supplies throughout the country. WFP also set up temporary emergency logistics bases to support the emergency response to Typhoon Rai.

Along with direct logistics and telecommunications operational support, WFP worked to **strengthen the capacity of government** staff to bolster their emergency preparedness and response capacity, working closely with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), DICT and BARMM's Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). WFP exceeded its target for 2021 with 11 training, workshops and technical assistance conducted benefitting 90 partner staff. Various trainings were provided targeting different skill sets, from technical telecommunications and logistics training, to coordination trainings for decision makers. This included the co-organization, along with OCD and DSWD, of a one-week Emergency Logistics Operations Training to BARMM's MSSD staff and multiple telecommunications capacity strengthening training to strengthen the capacity of the Government to lead the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. WFP also continued to update the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) which provides logistics infrastructure information which can be used as a baseline for emergency planning. In 2021, two sections were updated (Mindanao and Luzon).

Partnerships

Under Activity 4, WFP worked with different government partners, namely DSWD, OCD, the National DRRM Council, the Department of Agriculture, the Climate Change Commission, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and PAGASA. In 2021, WFP was able to engage the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for the first time on AA. WFP also worked closely with several Local Government Units in Region 5 (Bicol).

Related to climate change and food security activities WFP commissioned the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to conduct the Climate Change and Food Security Analysis (CCFSA), and engaged several Government agencies in the validation process: the Department of Agriculture and various Regional Field Offices, DSWD, the Department of Trade (DOT), the Climate Change Commission, PAGASA and Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) and academic institutions like the Visayas State University.

Under Activity 5, WFP worked closely with OCD, DSWD, DICT and BARMM's MSSD. WFP works with these organizations during times of emergency to support their operational response and throughout the year to strengthen their capacities. WFP also signed a Partnership Agreement with the Philippines Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) which allows for collaboration on joint disaster preparedness and response activities.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

As part of the preparatory work for AA, a simulation exercise was conducted which provided useful lessons learned on gaps to be addressed. For example, the need was highlighted for WFP to consider additional partnerships. As an innovation, WFP partnered with a telecommunication service provider to send early warning messages to beneficiaries during activation. Also the first time there is an agreement with a financial service partner through which recipients receive a digital code for the money disbursal. These codes are to be sent out via SCOPE. This approach was successful during the simulation exercise but further controls and checks need to put in place to account for beneficiaries who have changed their phone numbers since registration, or who might be in areas with connectivity issues.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

With a GAM-M score of 3, Activity 4 fully integrated gender in the design of its activities. The AA implementation deliberately included female-single headed household in the selection criteria. Activity 5 focused on informing policies, knowledge transfer, providing technical support to the Government, and augmenting logistics and emergency telecommunications support during crises. Hence, it did not integrate gender and age in its programming given the nature of activities in 2020.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	4
Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The Philippines has consistently narrowed its gender gaps throughout the years. The country ranked second in East Asia and the Pacific, following New Zealand, on the 2021 Gender Gap Report. However, the Philippines' gender equality rating of 78 declined by 2 points compared to 2020 on the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2021 index score. This decrease can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which amplified existing inequalities.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases persist in the Philippines. GBV is expected to affect at least one in every four women in the Philippines, with risks to them increasing during times of crises, based on the Philippines GBV Sub-cluster Strategy and 2022 Work Plan. According to the Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey 2017, one out of every six women ages 20 to 24 surveyed were married before they turned 18 years of age.

Data availability remains a challenge to assess gender equality, with less than 50 percent of indicators to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals from a gender perspective available, according to UN Women.

Overview of WFP's contribution to gender equality

WFP's **Gender Action Plan** aims to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all its programmes and activities. In 2021, WFP also conducted a gender analysis with a focus on how the pandemic has impacted the food security and nutrition needs of women, girls, men, boys, and other groups experiencing intersectional vulnerabilities.

Under its emergency interventions, WFP identified and prioritized female-headed households and those with pregnant and lactating women during **beneficiary targeting** to ensure that they were included as beneficiaries in the project activities. Furthermore, WFP issued guidance on the integration of gender-responsive targets in its emergency operations that aims to reinforce inclusive implementation (e.g., through addressing obstacles for women or men accessing services, involving male and female staff equitably and meaningfully at distribution sites, and ensuring women's safety at distribution sites). WFP also put firmly into place reporting mechanisms and referral pathways in its operations. Community sensitization was done throughout the implementation of project.

In BARMM, WFP adopted a **community-based participatory planning** (CBPP) approach to inform the formulation of Convergence Area Development Plans (CADPs) through a collaborative process involving women, seniors, youth, indigenous peoples, and religious groups. In addition, gender sensitivity orientations are also being conducted for local governments, in coordination with the Bangsamoro Women Commission.

Under its Anticipatory Action pilot, WFP worked closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to register 1,700 **pregnant and nursing women** who will receive additional **cash for health assistance** in the event of an activation.

In the two regions analysed, WFP monitoring results indicated that women are involved in decision-making on the use of cash assistance. In Bicol, women were involved in decision making on the use of the cash assistance in 75 percent of the households (either by making the decision directly, or through joint decision making with men), while in Cagayan women were involved in only 63 percent of the households.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection remained a priority for WFP operations in Philippines. In 2021, protection risks were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and violence and the presence of armed groups in BARMM, where thousands of families were displaced throughout the year. The most prevalent operational risk was the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which put the planning and implementation of programmes at risk as well as movement of people and goods. WFP put into place a business continuity plan (BCP) that enabled its operations to continue. Prevention measures were implemented at activity sites and, where possible, online tools were preferred to conduct technical assistance activities.

WFP's programmes aimed to help beneficiaries meet their food and nutritional needs in a manner that **promoted security** and mitigated protection risks. A protection analysis was conducted and provided recommendations to this end. As per recommendations, WFP coordinated closely with municipal and village level officials to ensure safety and accessibility of routes to and from distribution points and towards the mitigation of several risks (e.g., the presence of armed actors, theft and sexual assaults). Locations with high protection risks were closely monitored by the programme team. To increase **accessibility**, WFP offered two options for receiving cash assistance: 1) going to a branch of a specified financial service provider, or 2) arranging to do village-level distributions if the branch of the financial service provider was far away or not accessible. Monitoring results showed that the vast majority of WFP's food assistance beneficiaries managed to access WFP's project and distribution sites safely (99.9 percent).

WFP ensured strict adherence to **COVID-19 prevention** guidelines issued by the Government to minimize the risk of transmission and harm to beneficiaries, staff and community members in collaboration with community leaders, local authorities, and cooperating partners. WFP ensured that protocols were adhered to, including the use of hand sanitizers, personal protection masks, and enforcement of social distancing. Moreover, focus group discussions, registration, and validation were extended over several days to avoid on-site congestion and to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

WFP included **accountability to affected populations** in all aspects of its programme from planning, design and implementation to feedback. WFP worked to ensure that beneficiaries were informed of their entitlements as well as the frequency, timing, and location of distributions. To this end WFP conducted community orientation sessions, displayed information signs at activities sites and used SMS when possible. WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that key information on the programmes, activities, and beneficiaries' rights, instruction on how to claim cash assistance, as well as beneficiary selection criteria were translated into local languages. In 2021, 87 percent of beneficiaries (recipients of unconditional food assistance) declared being informed about WFP's programmes (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance). In 2022, WFP aims to further strengthen beneficiary awareness through the diversification of languages spoken in each locality.

WFP's feedback mechanisms (help desks, feedback boxes and a toll-free hotline number) provided an opportunity to engage with communities and share timely information for corrective action to improve programming. According to beneficiaries, the hotline was the most convenient way to give feedback and express their complaints in a safe, confidential, dignified, and timely manner. The hotline aims at supporting two-way communication, engagement and feedback between WFP and affected populations. Feedback and complaints received via the hotline are followed by an immediate response by the hotline focal point. More complex complaints are followed up by field office teams and/or senior management. WFP ensured visibility of its hotline and e-mail address on banners and all other communications materials and during sensitisation sessions. In 2021, 291 cases were opened through the hotline and addressed directly or followed up on. Reasons for contacting WFP through the hotline included information requests on targeting criteria, cash assistance schedules, and data amendment requests, as well as provision of general feedback. The hotline is managed through corporate software, where information is centralized in a single place and wherein beneficiaries' data is stored safely, with proper categorization, and with the possibility to check the status of each feedback. One example of how the programme unit responded to community feedback was in situations when recipients had difficulties to receive assistance in specific quarters (barangays) of the city/municipality. In this case, the programme team contacted the leaders of the corresponding barangay and worked with the local authorities to remove those access barriers for the beneficiaries.

WFP carefully considered the **needs and vulnerabilities of various demographic groups** in beneficiary selection, registration, and cash distribution. Such groups included female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. During registration, special lanes for the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities were created.

On **personal data protection**, WFP secured the permission and consent of beneficiaries to collect and process their data in every SCOPE registration. Prior to giving their permission, beneficiaries received an orientation session to ensure their thorough understanding of the purpose of collecting their personal information and who had access to their data. Beneficiaries were also made aware that they owned their data, which could be deleted or updated upon their request. In 2021, WFP also initiated a Privacy Impact Assessment for WFP operations in Philippines that aimed to identify, evaluate and address risks arising from the collection and utilization of personal data.

WFP maintained **zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse**. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is mainstreamed throughout WFP operations and incorporated into its legal framework. WFP's PSEA policy obliges all staff, cooperating partners and services providers to report incidences of PSEA for support and investigation. In the Philippines, WFP has Standard Operating Procedures developed at country office and field office levels to manage PSEA; as well as a dedicated PSEA focal person to follow up closely on all PSEA related concern. In 2021, WFP conducted training sessions on PSEA for all staff. WFP also conducted protection audits of three cooperating partners as well as orientation about WFP's code of conduct and PSEA policy.

Environment

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

As one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, the Philippines ranks 1st in Natural Hazards and Exposure risks (earthquakes, flood, tsunami, cyclone, drought, epidemic) according to the 2022 Inform Risk Index. In 2021, 15 tropical cyclones were recorded according to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) preliminary report. This is below the yearly average of 20 tropical cyclones, and also compared to previous years with 22 typhoons recorded in 2020 and 2021 in 2019. Despite a lower number of typhoons this year, Typhoon Rai, which made landfall in December 2021, had a devastating impact. The total damage and loss caused by the typhoon was estimated at over USD 261 million, with 533,000 farmers and fisherfolk, and 462,766 hectares of agricultural areas, affected according to the Department of Agriculture (DA).

As part of its **evidence generation** work, WFP completed two research projects in 2021 highlighting the links between environmental degradation, climate change and food insecurity in the Philippines: (1) the Philippine Climate and Food Security Analysis (CCFSA) and (2) the Vulnerability and Risk Analysis (VRA).

According to the CCFSA study, the **top three climate-related risks for food security in the coming decades** are:

1. increased rainfall variability, frequency and severity affecting rice and annual crops livelihood zones;
2. rising mean temperatures conducive to the spread of crop diseases and increased incidences of drought, which could in turn affect crop productivity in areas where rice and annual crop types are cultivated; and
3. extreme weather events like super typhoons that could impact agricultural and fisheries production due to the destruction of crops and fish catching/storage facilities from high wind speeds and inundation.

Overall, climate variability and hazards are projected to continue having a **substantial impact on agricultural, livestock, and fishery supply chains** that will significantly vary at the local and regional levels and are expected to affect all aspects from production to distribution to consumption across both urban and rural sectors. This in turn affects the availability, affordability and accessibility of populations to nutritious food, particularly for the most vulnerable. The VRA also generated risk indices for typhoons, floods and droughts in the various cities and municipalities in the country.

Under its **food assistance for assets activities** under the Convergence Model in the region of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP adopted a multi-sectoral approach integrating environment through two of the model's objectives: (1) protect, conserve, and rehabilitate forests, coastal, and marine resources to achieve ecological balance and diversity, and (2) mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures to improve community resilience. Under these activities WFP planted 99 hectares of forests and 8,000 m³ of earth dams and dikes for flood protection.

WFP put in place **environmental and social safeguards** to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this context, WFP screened eight projects in the Philippines in 2021, which all passed the environmental risk review as they did not have any negative impact on the environment.

Extra section

Innovative Emergency Telecommunication Response Reaches New Heights

When internet and phones services are suddenly out as happens often during major disasters - coordination among responders from the local, regional, up to the national level becomes very challenging. It takes tremendous effort and precious time before the infrastructure is restored and telecommunications are back to normal. *Having a complete emergency setup in a 'magic box' has always been a dream* tells Martin Kristensson, WFP's telecommunications project manager in the Philippines who has been deployed in multiple emergency situations throughout his career. *Every time we arrive in a country to respond to an emergency, we wish for a 'magic box' with a button to give instant telecommunications to emergency responders.*

Learning from the 2013 Typhoon Haiyan calamity, the **Philippines' Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)** felt the same challenge and shared same dream. The country is prone to natural hazards with an annual average of 20 tropical cyclones.

In 2018, WFP and the Philippine Government, through DICT, envisioned that this dream could be realized and signed a ground-breaking five-year partnership agreement : **Government Emergency Communications System Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (GECS-MOVE)** project, with funding primarily by the Philippine Government with additional financial support from USAID and WFP.

After more than two years of collaboration, six "magic boxes were designed and built: the MOVE sets - uniquely designed and the first creations by WFP globally:

1. Hub a self-contained mobile operations and coordination center housed in a heavy-duty truck equipped with an integrated communications system where ETC experts can live and sleep;
2. Dispatch a connectivity hub installed in an off-road vehicle that helps extend the reach of the Hub;
3. Off-road motorcycle equipped with communications equipment. This supports the crew in reaching inaccessible terrain; and
4. Two drones to extend connectivity.

Ahead of the 2021 typhoon season, the six MOVE sets were strategically dispatched across the country, ready to be immediately deployed closer to the disaster zones at first notice ahead of a natural hazard.

When Typhon Rai the strongest typhoon of 2021 was approaching the south of the country in December 2021, **two MOVE units were dispatched** on the typhoon forecasted track in Maasin City and Surigao City. **As soon as the typhoon had passed, teams who had accompanied the MOVE sets got systems up and working, thus re-establishing critical telecommunications for first responders** in these areas. **The teams received vital technical and on-ground** support from a WFP telecoms engineer. As access opened and further needs were determined, two additional MOVE sets were deployed in other areas to support the emergency response.

The dream had become true says Martin. *With a flip of a switch, we had everything setup, with ready-to-provide services. The units have proved to be the ideal solution -- self-contained with electricity, reliably providing stable services to various partners working on the emergency response.* Agencies who used the services included: the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), DICT, San Jose Port, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the Provincial Government, the Coastguard, the Navy, the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and the Philippine National Police. While not foreseen as part of the project's response plan, people from communities impacted by Odette, who badly needed to contact their loved ones, were also given temporary access to the service.

In line with DICT's mandate to assist in information dissemination through telecommunications to reduce the impact of natural hazards, this unique partnership has drawn on the expertise of WFP's global Emergency Telecommunications team. As the world's largest humanitarian organization and the global lead of the United Nations Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP responds to the most complex and largest disasters globally, where telecommunication interruptions present one of the first challenges. WFP's specialized division, **FITTEST (Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team)** has been deeply involved in the design and operationalization of this project. FITTEST is a group of humanitarian responders who deploy when emergencies strike to restore communications services. FITTEST is no stranger to the Philippines, having deployed 53 international WFP staff and partners during Typhoon Haiyan Response.

A second phase of the GECS-MOVE project has started and includes the building of four additional sets with enhanced specifications and design and a focus on soft skills training to support DICT's recent mandate to lead the national ETC.

Data Notes

Overview

1 OCHA, Super Typhoon Rai (Odette) Humanitarian Needs and Priorities Revision (Dec 2021 - Jun 2022), February 2022

Context and Operations

1 The Bangsamoro Organic Law, officially designated as Republic Act No. 11054, is a Philippine law which provided for the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. https://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2018/ra_11054_2018.html

Partnerships

1. Australia, Japan, Philippines, United States, Ireland, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Private Donors (including Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Bank of America Corporation, Japan Association for the World Food Programme and PepsiCo Foundation)

CSP Financial Overview

1. For the Readiness trigger activation (4-7 days prior to forecast landfall) WFP's criteria under the CERF Anticipatory Action pilot are:

- a) Tropical Cyclone with a potential to reach category level 4 or higher (greater than 200 km/h maximum, one-minute sustained wind speed)
- b) Projected to directly impact areas within Region 5 and/or 8.

While Typhoon Rai was expected to affect the southern part of Region 8, the criteria on strength was not met 4 days before landfall.

Strategic outcome 01

1. For the Readiness trigger activation (4-7 days prior to forecast landfall) WFP's criteria under the CERF Anticipatory Action pilot are:

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While Typhoon Rai was expected to affect the southern part of Region 8, the criteria on strength was not met 4 days before landfall.

Strategic outcome 04

1. For the Readiness trigger activation (4-7 days prior to forecast landfall) WFP's criteria under the CERF Anticipatory Action pilot are:

- a) Tropical Cyclone with a potential to reach category level 4 or higher (greater than 200 km/h maximum, one-minute sustained wind speed)
- b) Projected to directly impact areas within Region 5 and/or 8.

While Typhoon Rai was expected to affect the southern part of Region 8, the criteria on strength was not met 4 days before landfall.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			55.28		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	16,741	17,144	33,885	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	25,454	26,991	52,445	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			14.5		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	25,454	26,991	52,445	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	16,741	17,144	33,885	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	3,518	3,827	36,725	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			99	



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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,593,882.12	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	101,320	26,612	26%
	female	98,890	25,833	26%
	total	200,210	52,445	26%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,781	1,837	27%
	female	6,184	1,715	28%
	total	12,965	3,552	27%
24-59 months	male	7,025	1,973	28%
	female	6,605	1,840	28%
	total	13,630	3,813	28%
5-11 years	male	13,656	3,866	28%
	female	12,833	3,639	28%
	total	26,489	7,505	28%
12-17 years	male	12,859	3,353	26%
	female	12,259	3,213	26%
	total	25,118	6,566	26%
18-59 years	male	54,710	14,687	27%
	female	53,105	14,483	27%
	total	107,815	29,170	27%
60+ years	male	6,289	896	14%
	female	7,904	943	12%
	total	14,193	1,839	13%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	200,210	52,445	26%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	57,140	36,725	64%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	125,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	18,070	33,885	187%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,512,189	611,429	24%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	508,133	396,024	78%

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	
Output Results					
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	19,088	9,241
			Male	19,552	8,924
			Total	38,640	18,165
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	61,750	0
			Male	63,250	0
			Total	125,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	8,926	16,679
			Male	9,144	17,206
			Total	18,070	33,885
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,512,189	611,429

Outcome Results								
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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis-Affected Households - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	17	<17	<17	3.57			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	73	>73	>73	87.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	25	<25	<25	9.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	2	<2	<2	2.9			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis-Affected Households - Location: Cagayan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	11	<11	<11	4.15			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	92	>92	>92	65.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	<7	<7	32.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	1	<1	<1	2.5			WFP programme monitoring

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	
Output Results					
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	2,061	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	14	50	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	4	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	

Outcome Results								
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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable population - Location: Philippines - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=3	=2	4	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	493	210
			Male	507	785
			Total	1,000	995
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,125	8,121
			Male	9,375	10,439
			Total	18,500	18,560
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	508,133	396,024

Output Results				
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				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	534
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8	9
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	12	14
D: Number of assets created from FFA interventions				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	132	99
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.156: Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	9,000	8,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	5	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	300	225
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	10	10

Outcome Results								
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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=5	=5	5	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable population - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	53	<53	<53	49			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	68.9	>68.9	>68.9	92.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	25.5	<25.5	<25.5	7.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	0			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable people affected by climate change or other natural and human-caused disasters benefit from the operationalizing of local and national government climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes that are gender-transformative and include shock-responsive safety nets and climate services in order to effectively prepare for and mitigate the impact of food security and nutrition shocks at the individual, household and community levels					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	754	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	11	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	5	
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					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	3	1	
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	11,000	0	
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	14,000	0	
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	64,314	0	
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	60,686	0	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	5	6
Activity 05: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Disaster-affected people benefit from enhanced supply chain and information and communications technology services provided by the Government and WFP to partners, as needed, to ensure timely, targeted, equitable and effective assistance				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	90
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	4
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	7
H: Disaster-affected people benefit from enhanced supply chain and information and communications technology services provided by the Government and WFP to partners, as needed, to ensure timely, targeted, equitable and effective assistance				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	6	6
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.2: Number of web-based information-sharing and collaboration platforms established/updated	information-sharing platform	5	4
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.3: Number of humanitarian information-sharing platforms (web-based) that "pick up" Logistics Cluster produced material	information-sharing platform	5	3
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	20	7

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Philippines - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=3	=3	1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥40	≥40	37.8			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall		≤30	≤30	22.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall		≤30	≤30	37.3			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female		=50	=50	55.41			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=50	=50	44.59			-
	Overall		=100	=100	100			-
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥40	≥40	33.1			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall		≤30	≤30	35.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall		≤30	≤30	30			WFP programme monitoring

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female		=50	=50	39.73				-
	Male		=50	=50	60.27				-
	Overall		=100	=100	100				-

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall		=100	=100	96.1			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	92			-
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall		=100	=100	90.3			-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	98.1			WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			-
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		≥80	≥80	87			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		≥80	≥80	87			-

Cover page photo © Catherine Mones

Women farmers in Maguindanao participating in WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

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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	3,203,261	1,011,896	4,345,971	1,120,340
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,203,261	1,011,896	4,345,971	1,120,340
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	313,362	20,655	42,771	273
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			313,362	20,655	42,771	273

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,413,940	340,662	566,340	346,889
		Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications	1,648,676	3,471,991	4,860,899	1,052,309
	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	2,532,062	296,908	1,983,363	1,194,411
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,887,860	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,594,678	4,109,561	10,298,463	2,593,609
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	740,332	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	740,332	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,111,301	5,142,111	15,427,536	3,714,222
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,381,537	925,731	1,486,583	791,526
Total Direct Costs			10,492,838	6,067,842	16,914,119	4,505,748

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			682,034	394,410	440,197	440,197
			11,174,873	6,462,252	17,354,316	4,945,945



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

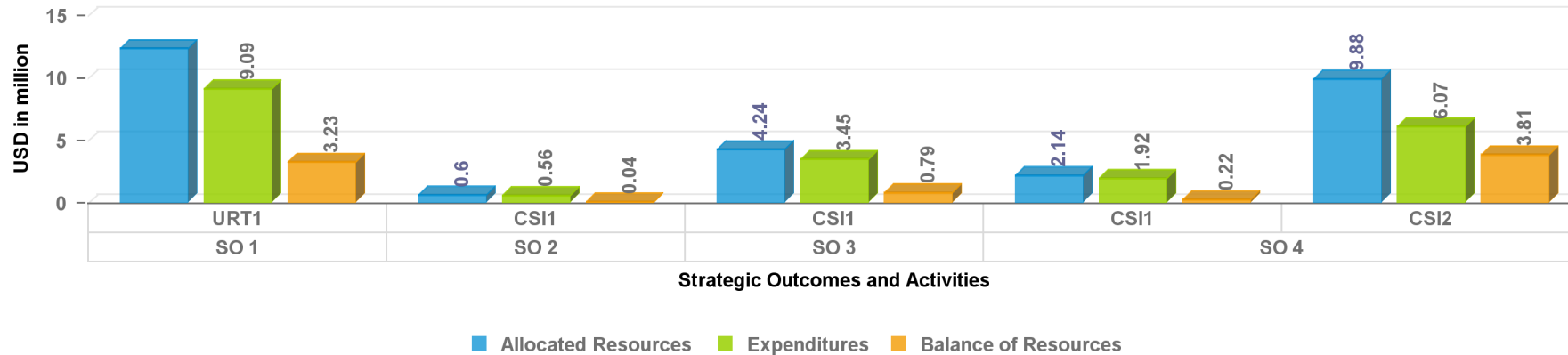
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	15,035,961	10,685,446	1,631,065	12,316,511	9,090,880	3,225,631
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,035,961	10,685,446	1,631,065	12,316,511	9,090,880	3,225,631
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	3,117,519	599,493	0	599,493	556,995	42,498
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,117,519	599,493	0	599,493	556,995	42,498

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications	5,546,768	9,875,787	0	9,875,787	6,067,197	3,808,590
		Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	4,482,325	2,143,207	0	2,143,207	1,923,756	219,451
	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	7,094,914	4,237,777	0	4,237,777	3,448,825	788,952
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,887,860	0	2,887,860	0	2,887,860

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			17,124,007	19,144,631	0	19,144,631	11,439,777	7,704,853
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	740,332	0	740,332	0	740,332
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	740,332	0	740,332	0	740,332
Total Direct Operational Cost			35,277,488	31,169,902	1,631,065	32,800,966	21,087,652	11,713,314
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,228,539	3,669,777	76,250	3,746,027	3,050,970	695,057
Total Direct Costs			39,506,027	34,839,679	1,707,315	36,546,994	24,138,622	12,408,371
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,567,892	1,716,769		1,716,769	1,716,769	0
Grand Total			42,073,918	36,556,448	1,707,315	38,263,763	25,855,392	12,408,371

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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