Participating in Zero Hunger in putting an end to hunger by 2030, in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Specifically, WFP works on a humanitarian approach in the Bangsamoro Region during its transition period. WFP’s Country Strategic Plan focuses on supporting the Government in achieving food security, reducing malnutrition, preparing for disasters and climate change impact, and improving access to income-generating activities for the rural poor, conflict affected population and other vulnerable groups. Specifically, WFP works on a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach in the Bangsamoro Region during its transition period.

WFP also supports the Government’s Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger in putting an end to hunger by 2030, in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Operational Context
A lower middle-income country, the Philippines has been one of the most dynamic economies in the East Asia Pacific region, but has struggled to trans pose economic growth into tangible human development gain. Poverty incidence is at 18.1 percent, which translates into 20 million Filipinos who live below the poverty threshold. Stunting prevalence is high at 28.8 percent. Natural hazards and man-made conflicts contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition, which are now exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19, as well as the global food and energy crisis. The Philippines ranks 1st in Natural Hazards & Exposure risk according to the 2022 Inform Risk Index.

WFP’s Country Strategic Plan focuses on supporting the Government in achieving food security, reducing malnutrition, preparing for disasters and climate change impact, and improving access to income-generating activities for the rural poor, conflict affected population and other vulnerable groups. Specifically, WFP works on a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach in the Bangsamoro Region during its transition period.

WFP also supports the Government’s Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger in putting an end to hunger by 2030, in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Operational Updates
Typhoon Odette (Rai) Early Recovery

• To support communities to recover from the impact of Typhoon Odette, WFP continued to implement food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. FFA activities serve the dual objective of meeting immediate food gaps, while starting to rehabilitate or repair pre-existing assets, in line with local governments’ early recovery plans. So far, 14,500 participants have produced more than 140,000 seedlings (banana, coconut, and diverse tree), rehabilitated 40 hectares of forest or costal lines, 45 km of roads/trails and 260 infrastructure (such as schools, shelters, health stations).

Earthquake response

• In August, WFP responded to requests for logistics services to support the Government’s response to the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Abra in northern Luzon Island on 29 July. WFP provided 14 trucks which delivered 21,300 Family Food Packs, 1,500 Hygiene Kits, 1,000 Malong, 1,000 tarpaulins and 2,000 blankets on behalf of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

• WFP continued to advocate for the inclusion of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) in local development plans in BARMM. HGSF has been integrated into the Executive Legislative Agenda of Datu Abdullah Sangki and will be presented for approval in their Annual Investment Plan. WFP also met with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to strengthen the participation of smallholder farmers on procurement process linked to HGSF.

In Numbers

47,805 people assisted in August 2022

US$307,601 distributed through cash-based transfers

US$349,457 distributed through vouchers

US$2.3 million six-month net funding requirements

Situation Update

• Headline inflation in July 2022 further increased to 6.4 percent, the highest recorded inflation since October 2018 as reported in WFP Monthly Price Monitoring Bulletin. The upward trend is caused by the higher annual growth in food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Population: 110 million
Childhood stunting: 28.8% (National Nutrition Survey, 2019)
Income Level: Lower middle
Human Development Index Ranking (2022): 116 out of 191

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Philippines
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in US$)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in US$)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.9 m</td>
<td>60.6 m</td>
<td>2.3 m</td>
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**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency.

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**
- Provide unconditional food and nutrition assistance through the governments' safety net or partners to crisis-affected communities following natural disasters or human-induced shocks and disruptions.

**Strategic Result 2:** End malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Women, boys, and girls in provinces prioritized by the Government have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition in line with government targets by 2022.

**Focus area:** Root Cause

**Activities:**
- Provide direct and technical assistance to boys, girls, women and care providers as well as technical assistance to government, build evidence and advocate to ensure nutrition specific and sensitive multiple sectorial responses lead to adequate and healthy diets during the critical times of development.

**Strategic Result 5:** Capacity Strengthening

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security, in support of government targets by 2022.

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:**
- Provide the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and local governments to address the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) needs of all segments of the population (activity category: 9, modality: CS/food/cash) to further consolidate and enhance existing peace and development plans.

**Strategic Result 5:** Capacity Strengthening

**Strategic Outcome 4:** National and Local Government have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022.

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:**
- Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change adaptation
- Strengthen and augment government and partners’ emergency preparedness and response capacity to include supply chain and ICT

**Donors**

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australia, Brazil, Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Japan Association for WFP, the Philippines, Private Sector, Republic of Korea, United States of America (USAID), United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

**Nutrition**

- WFP facilitated group discussions with indigenous peoples in Maguindanao around behaviour on food and nutrition in their households. WFP will build upon the discussions' findings to refine its **Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy and Action Plan.** More than 70 people participated, including pregnant and lactating women, teenage mothers, fathers, and adolescents.

- WFP continued to work closely with the Government to provide **technical support on key nutrition policies and programmes.** In August, WFP participated in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) Investment Planning Workshop. Participants from the National Nutrition Council (NNC) and Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) defined the required investments to implement the PPAN 2023-2028 nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive projects and activities. WFP also participated in the Orientation and Consultative Meeting on the Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP). Led by the Department of Health and the DSWD, the PMNP will implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions across 13 regions. SBCC and technical assistance to BARMM are key activities in the 3-year project.

**Climate Change and Food Security Analysis**

- WFP and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) have started the update and validation of the **Climate Change Food Security Assessment (CCFSA)** in BARRMM, Region 9, Region 12, and Region 4B; as well as the CCFSA Livelihood Map in Urban Areas. In August, WFP conducted workshops for 44 representatives from various government agencies in Mimaropa, BARRMM and Soccsksargen.

**Monitoring**

- **Monitoring findings from Typhoon Odette** operations show that 97 percent of WFP beneficiaries now have acceptable food consumption scores (FCS), compared to 93 percent during the emergency phase. This indicates that WFP’s food and cash assistance during the emergency phase has increased household’s access to food and has helped them on their road to recovery from Odette.

- With support from the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) are preparing to launch phone surveys and other activities in the Philippines to **monitor the impact of the food, energy, and financial crisis**; and inform policy and response options.