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# Philippines

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2024

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# Overview

## Road to a Resilient, Food-secure Philippines

In 2023, the Philippines continued on its path to economic recovery and progress amid the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global food crisis, and a significant rise in climate shocks.

WFP reached more than **54,000 people** in addressing their food and nutrition needs and strengthening resilience against climate shocks, mainly in poverty-stricken and hazard-prone areas, including the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). WFP's efforts aimed to strengthen the Government and partners' capacities, in line with its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023 and national priorities set forth by the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028.

Drawing lessons from the large-scale emergency response to Typhoon Rai (local name Odette) in 2021, WFP supported the Government in enhancing its emergency preparedness and response systems and shock-responsive social protection programmes, primarily by providing systems-oriented capacity strengthening support. In parallel, WFP augmented **12 government emergency response operations** with logistics and emergency telecommunications support, to ensure that crisis-affected populations could meet their immediate humanitarian needs. This entailed mobilizing 363 trucks to transport government relief items, including family food packs and non-food items, that reached more than **2.8 million people** across the country.

Moreover, with the Department of Information and Communications Technology, WFP co-developed two emergency telecommunications vehicles to promptly reach geographically-challenging terrains (e.g., mountain tops) with radio and internet connectivity services. To ensure seamless coordination among humanitarian responders at the onset of emergencies, these telecommunications units are strategically positioned in WFP warehouses, should augmentation of connectivity be required.

In April 2023, WFP launched the **Multi-Hazard Impact-based Forecasting and Early Warning System** to institutionalize an anticipatory action (AA) approach in the Philippines.<sup>[1]</sup> Together with other UN agencies, WFP continued to enhance the AA programme's design and implementation to support the most at-risk populations before the forecasted landfall of typhoons.

This year, WFP supported the Government with the implementation of two national priority initiatives, by:

1. Co-designing *Walang Gutom (No Hunger) 2027: Government Food e-Voucher*, a social protection programme that aims to reach more than 1 million food-poor households with local, nutritious food until 2027; and
2. Enhancing the national School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP) by integrating a **home-grown school feeding** (HGSF) approach.

Both initiatives contribute to food security and community resilience by creating a demand for smallholder farmers, agriculture cooperatives, and fisherfolks to supply their commodities for food-insecure families and schoolchildren. In BARMM, with WFP's continued advocacy, local governments' allocated financial resources for the pilot implementation of HGSF in nine schools across seven municipalities. In 2024, WFP will generate evidence from these pilots to establish the groundwork in creating scalable programmes and unlock potential investments from the Government towards a sustainable school meals programme. Moreover, WFP will implement a robust evidence generation plan on the pilot *Walang Gutom* Programme to inform the eventual national scale-up.

On the nutrition front, WFP supported the Government in (i) enhancing **key nutrition policies and plans** such as the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2022-2028 and (ii) promoting adequate healthy diets and reducing malnutrition. This also entailed facilitating knowledge exchange visits with Tajikistan on food fortification and with India on central kitchen, participated by the government and WFP representatives through **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, WFP applied a conflict-sensitive lens in strengthening regional governments' livelihood policies and programmes. With an aim of enhancing community resilience and achieving food security, WFP worked closely with communities, including decommissioned- and soon-to-be decommissioned combatants, identifying their needs to inform responsive interventions, and reached more than 50,000 people.

Along with **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals** serves as a critical pillar under WFP's CSP 2018-2023. To reach its CSP objectives, WFP collaborated with governments, international

financial institutions, UN agencies, academia, the private sector, civil society groups, and communities. In 2023, WFP worked on the UN Joint Programme on Conflict Transformation in Conflict-Affected Areas in BARMM, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the International Organization for Migration to reinvigorate efforts to the peace process through socioeconomic and peacebuilding investments in BARMM. With the new CSP 2024-2028, WFP will continue to strengthen the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacity and strengthen the resilience of national social protection programmes.

# 54,520

Total beneficiaries in 2023

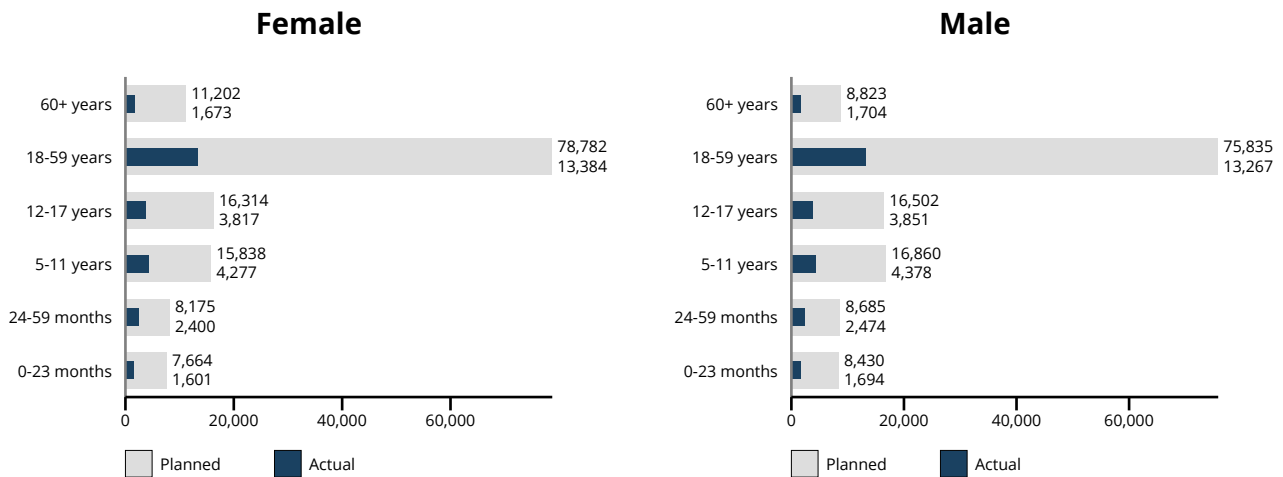


50% female

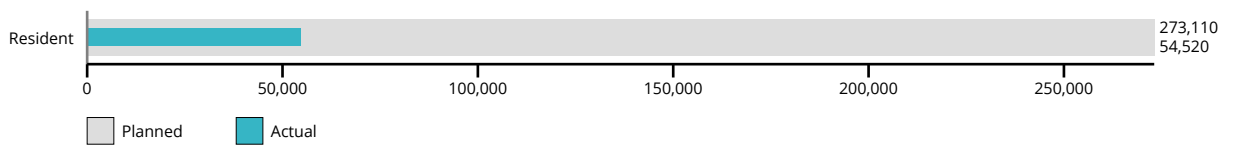


50% male

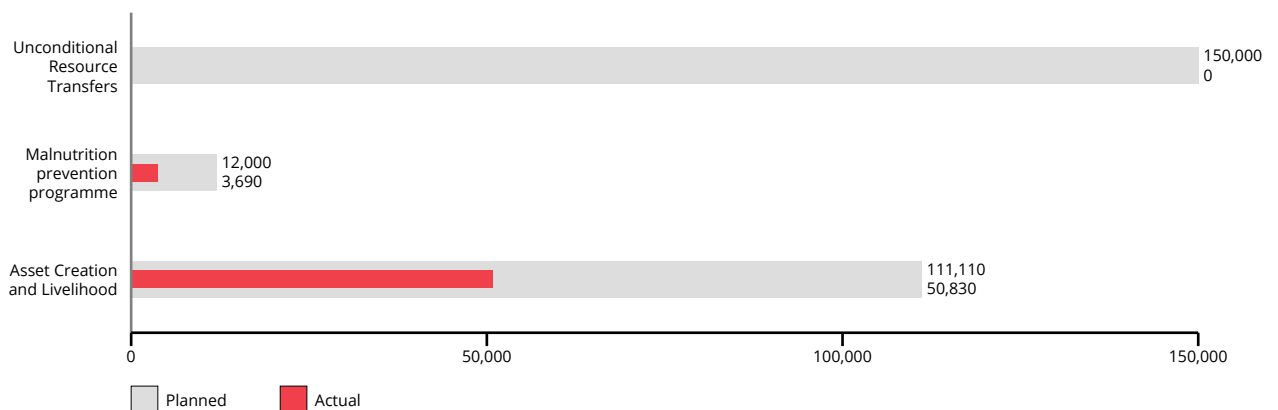
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



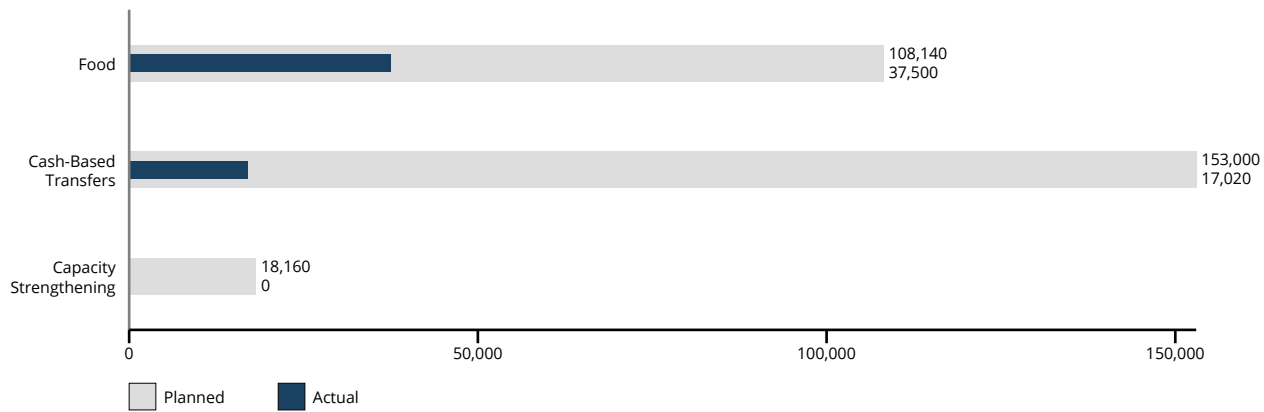
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



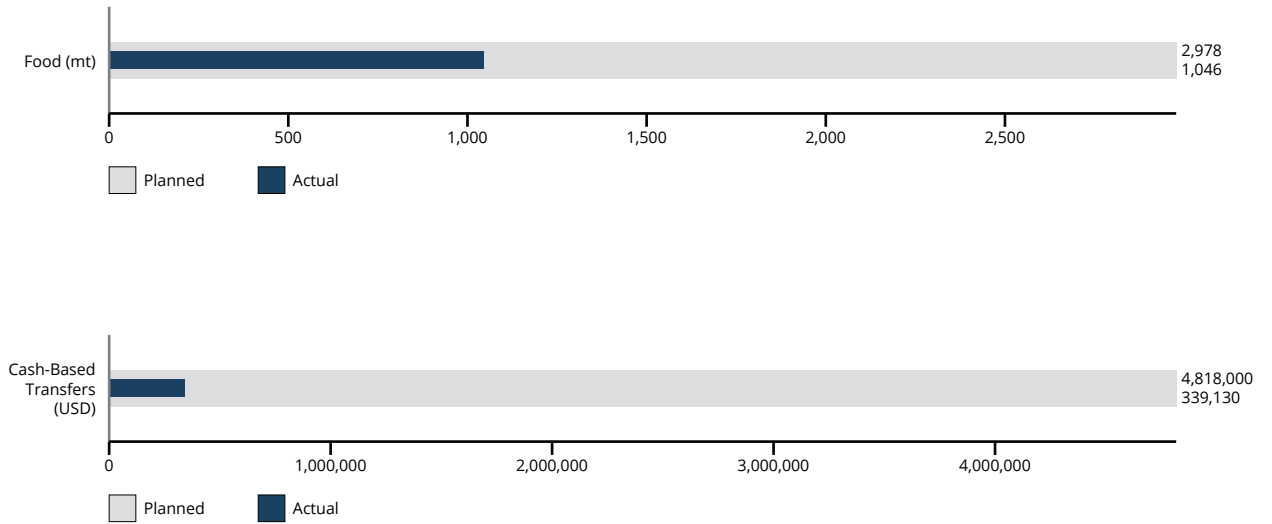
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



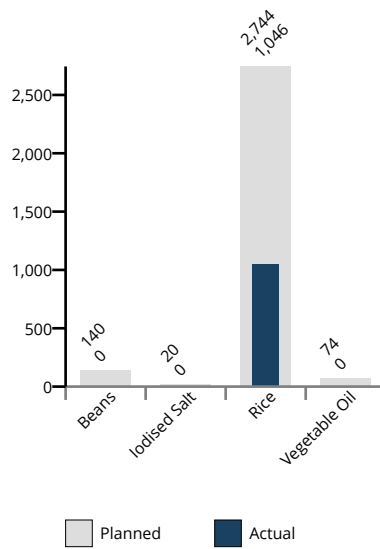
### Beneficiaries by Modality



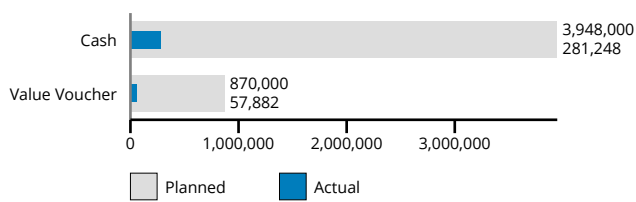
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context

## WFP in the Philippines: Navigating Challenges to Zero Hunger





With sustained economic growth from 2010 to 2019, the Philippines was on track to becoming an upper middle-income country by 2020.<sup>[1]</sup> However, the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic eroded previous gains and delayed the country's progress in achieving national and global targets. In spite of moderate improvements in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators score, the Philippines grapples with significant challenges to achieve the target milestones under the SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.<sup>[2]</sup> The compounded impacts of multiple shocks, including the pandemic, extreme climate hazards, conflicts, and socioeconomic disparities affected the poorest people with increased food and nutrition insecurity.

Poverty remains a major driver of food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition. While the poverty incidence rate slightly dropped to 22.4 percent in the first half of 2023 from 23.7 percent two years ago, it exceeded the average projected rate of 18.3 percent in 104 low and middle-income countries.<sup>[3],[4]</sup> This indicates that more than 25 million Filipinos, most of whom live in rural areas, experience challenges in terms of accessibility and affordability of nutritious diets. High prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (26.7 percent), nutritionally-at-risk conditions among pregnant women (16.4 percent), and other forms of malnutrition indicate relatively slow progress in improving nutrition outcomes.<sup>[5],[6]</sup>

These issues underscore the need for inclusive, shock-responsive, and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes. Presently, the country's social protection system faces systemic challenges, which require nutrition-sensitive approaches and support for households to shift to more sustainable livelihoods. While the Government has identified social protection as a national priority, collective efforts should be made to integrate nutrition into existing social protection programmes combined with evidence-based complementary interventions to address the immediate food needs of the most marginalized and food-insecure population.

For two consecutive years, the Philippines had the highest disaster risk worldwide due to its exposure and susceptibility to natural hazards compounded with low coping capacities.<sup>[7],[8]</sup> By 2040, the burden on the national economy due to extreme weather events is estimated at 13.6 percent of the gross domestic product.<sup>[9],[10]</sup> In 2023, the country incurred an estimated USD 320 million of agricultural, housing, and infrastructure damages from 11 tropical cyclones, of which three were super typhoons.<sup>[11]</sup> This is in addition to the losses brought by strong earthquakes ranging from magnitudes of 6 to 7, volcanic activities, and other weather-related hazards. Without effective adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures, climate change poses a grave threat to food systems, and consequently, to food and nutrition security.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), widespread poverty, natural hazards, and armed conflicts have long hampered sustainable development. BARMM remains the poorest region with the highest malnutrition rates: 45.2 percent of people in BARMM are chronically malnourished and 36.6 percent of children under 5 are stunted.<sup>[12],[13]</sup> Natural hazards and climate change, the effects of which are further exacerbated by environmental degradation, negatively affect the region's agriculture sector, which is a major industry of the BARMM economy and a vital income source for the people. Reduced agricultural productivity has led to increased vulnerability for farmers and fisherfolks to be recruited into armed groups, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and conflict.

Inequality in the country remains high, driven by unequal access to education and socioeconomic opportunities, inadequate access to basic services and government assistance, and persistent malnutrition levels across life cycle.<sup>[14]</sup> These inequalities put disadvantaged groups at greater risk of poverty and food insecurity, jeopardizing human capital and economic development. Among those affected include the urban and rural poor, Indigenous Peoples in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, smallholder farmers and fisherfolks, women, children, and persons with disabilities.

WFP continued to implement the final year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, aligned with the Government's development agendas and priorities, to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger by 2030 and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals to enhance response and policy frameworks.<sup>[15]</sup> WFP focused on strengthening institutional capacities in emergency preparedness and response and social protection, and building community resilience while addressing cross-cutting challenges on environmental sustainability, gender, and protection of affected populations.

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP augmented government crisis responses to address immediate food and nutrition needs during emergencies. WFP provided technical support to the Government in designing emergency preparedness and response systems and shock-responsive social protection programmes.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP worked to address malnutrition by (i) providing technical assistance in the formulation of government nutrition policies and plans and (ii) integrating social and behaviour change communication in nutrition activities. WFP supported the Government in the pilot implementation of the national priority initiative, *Walang Gutom* (No Hunger) 2027: Government Food e-Voucher Program, which aims to reduce hunger and malnutrition among poor families.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP continued to support BARMM in addressing immediate humanitarian needs and consolidating peace and development. Building on its conflict analysis and humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, WFP engaged former and soon-to-be-decommissioned combatants and their families, smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, and food-insecure people in food assistance for assets projects to improve their food security and agricultural livelihoods. WFP provided technical support to the BARMM Government in the scale-up of home-grown school feeding to enhance nutrition among schoolchildren while strengthening smallholder farmers' and fisherfolks' capacities for their integration into the local food value chain.

Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP strengthened government capabilities to reduce crisis vulnerability. This included improving national capacities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management. WFP provided technical assistance in developing a multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning system, supported the institutionalization and operationalization of anticipatory action for climate shocks, and carried out evidence generation on climate, livelihood, food and nutrition security risks. WFP also focused on enhancing logistics and emergency telecommunications preparedness and response capacities of the Government and partners. WFP provided logistics support to transport relief items to communities impacted by typhoons, floods, and earthquakes in 12 government-led response operations. WFP mobilized its Mobile Operations Vehicles for Emergencies units to restore telecommunication services in crisis-affected communities.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Risk management

WFP employed risk management and mitigation strategies to ensure the timely achievement of its objectives and the safety of staff, partners, and community members.

To mitigate procurement risks, WFP exercised due diligence in contracting with vendors in compliance with the United Nations Security Council Sanctions List. Contractors and cooperating partners were oriented on WFP's policies on anti-fraud and corruption and protection and accountability to affected populations, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.<sup>[17]</sup>

WFP strengthened its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to better address protection risks, by updating the associated standard operating procedure to ensure incidents were reported and responded to in a more efficient and systematic manner.

WFP mitigated risks resulting from natural disasters and shocks by carefully monitoring climate hazards and market prices in coordination with relevant government agencies and clusters. WFP fully leveraged its Automatic Disaster Analysis and Mapping tool to gather evidence-based, real-time information to inform early action for potential emergency response.

WFP remained committed to building partner trust and confidence by ensuring transparency and adherence to project visibility requirements. With the spread of fraudulent schemes using the names of WFP and other UN agencies, WFP proactively communicated with the public through social media platforms and strengthened community sensitization activities to correct and prevent misinformation.

## Lessons learned

Results of previously conducted review and evaluation exercises informed WFP on how to improve its operations, programming, and approach to country capacity strengthening activities as it transitions to the new CSP 2024-2028.<sup>[18]</sup>

Findings showed that country capacity strengthening (CCS) efforts were misaligned with existing corporate frameworks and tools. To address this issue, WFP will systemize the application of corporate CCS frameworks in the development of a country-specific CCS strategy, approach, roadmap, and monitoring framework to guide programme design.

In the current CSP, social protection activities were not reported in a single overarching framework but were dispersed across strategic outcomes, affecting WFP's strategic positioning. WFP will ensure a coherent strategy to develop more efficient, inclusive, shock-responsive, and nutrition-sensitive social protection interventions.

Internal capacities to scale up and mobilize humanitarian response will be sustained. Given resourcing constraints from earmarked funds, WFP will advocate with potential donors for unearmarked funding to allow flexibility in shifting resources for more efficient emergency response as needed.

# Fighting Hunger, Fuelling Hope

## Food e-voucher programme powers dreams in the Philippines



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Mindalyn Villanueva of Tondo, Manila shows bags filled with various nutritious foods she bought at a redemption activity for the Walang Gutom Program.

"*Makakapagpatapos na ako ng anak* (I can finally help my child finish school)," shares Mindalyn Villanueva of Tondo, Manila, during a food assistance activity for the *Walang Gutom* (No Hunger) 2027, the Philippine Government's new flagship social protection programme.

Mindalyn's family is one of the households participating in the programme's pilot. Every month, her family receives USD 55 (PHP 3,000) of food credits in the span of six months through an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card.<sup>[1]</sup> They then use the EBT card to buy diverse, locally available, and nutritious food from accredited retailers, allowing them to save money for education and other household expenses.

Mindalyn's story illustrates how the *Walang Gutom* Program lays a foundation for making dreams come true not just for families but also for the entire country.

In the Philippines, achieving food and nutrition security has been a challenging journey. Malnutrition remains a serious public health concern, with 84 million Filipinos (about 75 percent of the population) unable to afford a healthy diet.<sup>[2]</sup> In particular, children are grappling with persistent stunting and wasting, increasing obesity, and alarming micronutrient deficiencies, which put their lives and futures at risk.

The idea behind *Walang Gutom* emerged from the collective aspiration of the people, the Government, and its partners, including WFP, to achieve Zero Hunger in the Philippines. In 2022, WFP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) undertook a feasibility study on the possibility of using electronic food vouchers to address malnutrition and food insecurity in the country. The study highlighted:

- The need for social protection programmes that support the food and nutritional requirements of poor families;

- The high receptivity of households to food vouchers; and
- The importance of educating households on healthy dietary habits and choices.

Drawing on these findings, WFP and ADB supported the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in designing the pilot of a national food e-voucher programme, which later became *Walang Gutom*. Through the pilot, 3,000 food-insecure families in five regional areas will receive EBT cards loaded with USD 55 (PHP 3,000) of food credits for six months, which they can use to buy nutritious food items from registered retailers and smallholder farmers' cooperatives.<sup>[3]</sup> To enable healthy choices, the cards have prescribed allocations for each basic food group that constitute a balanced diet (Go, Grow, and Glow - a catchy phrase to distinguish food groups for participants' information): PHP 1,500 (50 percent) can be spent on carbohydrates or energy-giving foods, PHP 900 (30 percent) on body-building foods rich in protein and fat, and PHP 600 (20 percent) on immunity-boosting foods such as fruits and vegetables. Participating households must also attend monthly nutrition education sessions to gain knowledge and improve their dietary behaviours.

In July 2023, WFP, together with the DSWD and ADB, kicked off the pilot in Tondo, Manila, with President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice President Sara Duterte in attendance. Four months later, *Walang Gutom* was officially established as a flagship programme of the National Government through Executive Order No. 44. The full pilot was conducted in Tondo in December 2023 and will be followed by four additional target areas in 2024.

As of January 2024, out of the 3,000 households targeted by the pilot, 784 households from Tondo, Manila and the municipality of Dapa in Surigao del Norte have received EBT cards. Evidence generated by the pilot, including through an impact assessment, will inform the eventual national scale-up of the programme to support 1 million food-insecure households by 2027.

Thanks to the electronic food voucher and nutrition messages provided through the programme, Mindalyn said her family started to eat healthier and save money for medicine, school, and other expenses. With the continued expansion of the *Walang Gutom* Program, more families like Mindalyn's will hopefully have more space to pursue their dreams without worrying about their next meal.

# 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



**4,500 smallholder farmers** in 90 locations supported under El Niño early action activity.



**30 emergency preparedness and response initiatives** featured in the Super Typhoon Haiyan Commemoration Handbook

WFP supported the Government in mitigating the negative effects of emergencies on food and nutrition security by complementing the Government's crisis response and providing technical assistance in designing hunger-preventive and shock-responsive social protection programmes.

### **Overview of Activities and Results**

In 2023, the Government responded to the food and nutrition needs of the crisis-affected populations during and immediately after emergencies. In parallel, WFP maintained its capacity to complement the Government's emergency response efforts, should augmentation be needed.

In the absence of a large-scale emergency operation, WFP continued to work with the Government at the national and sub-national levels to improve its emergency preparedness and response (EPR) systems and social protection programmes. These efforts complemented WFP's augmentation support to 12 emergencies with logistics and telecommunications and participation in Government-led emergency assessments.

In anticipation of the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon, WFP worked with the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the development, implementation, and monitoring of Project LAWA: **Local Adaptation to Water Access**. The Project LAWA is a food assistance for assets activity launched by the Government as part of its early action plan to mitigate the effects of drought and dry spells. Project LAWA engaged 4,500 smallholder farmers and Indigenous Peoples in 90 locations across the provinces of Antique (Region VI), Davao de Oro (Region XII), and Ifugao (Cordillera Administrative Region) to construct small farm reservoirs to ensure a stable supply of water during dry spells. WFP complemented the Government's conditional cash assistance support to those communities by providing protective equipment and construction tools, such as gloves, boots, shovels, and buckets.

WFP launched its multi-year (2023-2028) and multi-donor strategy to strengthen **Preparedness and Response Excellence in the Philippines (PREP)**. Through this initiative, WFP expanded its collaboration to strengthen national and sub-national emergency preparedness systems to deliver a more efficient response. WFP started working with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Office of Civil Defense, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Government, and local governments to:

- Provide systems-oriented capacity strengthening support through: In-depth needs and gaps assessments;
- Training development and implementation;
- Digitalizing beneficiary and asset management systems; and
- Augment existing emergency operations infrastructure and assets, including: Design of a mobile food kitchen

Under the Preparedness and Response Excellence in the Philippines strategy, WFP facilitated a capacity assessment using the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) tool in targeted provinces to (i) identify local EPR gaps and (ii) establish a baseline for measuring the progress on capacity strengthening.<sup>[1]</sup> WFP conducted an EPCI workshop with the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils. Workshop results indicated a need to increase staff capacity and in-depth knowledge of the evolving emergency response processes. These results informed the activities articulated under the five EPCI pathways to fill the identified capacity gaps.<sup>[2]</sup> In 2024, WFP will work with

the provinces of Albay, Cagayan, Catanduanes, Dinagat Islands, Isabela, and Surigao del Norte to conduct EPCI workshops.

In 2023, WFP commemorated the **10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Super Typhoon Haiyan** (local name Yolanda), one of the strongest typhoons on record, which resulted in more than 6,300 deaths and the displacement of 4 million people. Building on the lessons learned from Super Typhoon Haiyan emergency operations, WFP worked with the Government and partners to (i) invest in emergency preparedness and resilience and (ii) empower people to address challenges independently and with dignity. To facilitate knowledge exchange among disaster risk reduction and management practitioners and decision makers, WFP organized a multi-stakeholder forum showcasing best practices and innovative solutions for emergency preparedness and response. WFP published a handbook entitled: PREP ka na ba? (Are you ready?) featuring 30 initiatives that shaped emergency preparedness and response efforts across the country.<sup>[3]</sup>

As part of the commemoration, WFP handed over emergency response equipment to the Department of Social Welfare and Development-Regional Operations Center in Eastern Visayas to facilitate more efficient responses with increased local capacity to preposition and deliver relief items.<sup>[4]</sup> WFP also showcased the Government Emergency Communications System-Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies, an innovative solution co-developed with the Government through the Department of Information and Communications Technology, which aims to provide telecommunications and internet connectivity during emergencies.

Through the Humanitarian Cash Working Group and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, WFP participated in reviewing the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), taking into account the high inflation rate.<sup>[5]</sup> With an updated MEB, humanitarian actors adopted a harmonized approach in the implementation of cash and voucher assistance with a set transfer value, which complemented the Government's social protection programmes during emergencies.<sup>[6]</sup>

### **Partnerships**

Multi-year support from partners on emergency preparedness and response strategy allowed WFP to better plan and implement activities towards building community resilience in various emergencies.

WFP continued to collaborate with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Office of Civil Defense by providing technical support on strengthening emergency preparedness and logistics operations. WFP finalized the first-ever memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Office of Civil Defense, which will be signed in 2024. The MOU outlines the areas of collaboration on disaster preparedness, response, and early recovery through policy development, capacity strengthening activities, and direct service provision.

During the launch of Project LAWA, WFP signed an MoU with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Department of Agriculture to collaborate on implementing early action activities to mitigate the impact of El Niño.

As a co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, and Logistics Cluster, WFP collaborated with humanitarian and government stakeholders to improve systems, policies, and programmes related to emergency preparedness and response and food security. Under the Humanitarian Country Team's Cash Working Group, WFP trained humanitarian and government partners in designing, implementing, and monitoring cash and voucher assistance.<sup>[7]</sup>

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Building on the lessons learned from the Typhoon Rai emergency operations in 2022, WFP strengthened internal readiness to augment government-led emergency operations. WFP conducted an office-wide simulation exercise that showed the relevance of revised concepts of operation (CONOPS) and standard operating procedures (SOP) in multi-hazard situations to address the immediate needs of crisis-affected populations. With natural hazards evolving year on year, WFP will continue to revisit, update, and test its CONOPS and SOPs to ensure efficient delivery of emergency preparedness and response operations and effectively fill the Government's response needs.

Launching the multi-year PREP strategy provided an opportunity to enhance the Government's emergency preparedness capacity at national and subnational levels. This also includes potential collaboration to further strengthen the social protection system and make it increasingly shock-responsive.

### **Gender and Age Marker (GAM)**

With a GAM-M score of 4, Strategic Outcome 1 fully integrated gender indicators in its emergency preparedness and response activities. Gender equality was mainstreamed throughout WFP's country capacity strengthening efforts by raising awareness of its impact during emergencies, which also included robust integration of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Gender was integrated into the development of targeting criteria, including the prioritization of female-headed households and households with pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.

## **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 - Fully integrates gender and age



## 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



**3,690 people** (784 households) received food e-vouchers under the Walang Gutom (No Hunger) 2027 Program



**USD 57,883** worth of food vouchers provided



**800 national staff and partners** participated in capacity strengthening activities



**35,350 people** reached with healthy nutrition messages through social media

WFP supported the Government in developing the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2023-2028, which outlined priority programmes to ensure that women, men, girls, and boys have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition in line with government targets. WFP contributed to delivering nutrition-sensitive responses to address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition.

### **Overview of Activities and Results**

WFP worked with the Government at the national and sub-national levels to **develop coherent nutrition policies, plans, and programmes**, including the PPAN 2023-2028 and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028. In developing the PPAN 2023-2028, WFP provided **technical assistance** to advocate for multisectoral and multistakeholder collaboration in the implementation of food security and nutrition programmes. This aimed to address all forms of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies - known as 'hidden hunger' - and overweight and obesity, alongside undernutrition. Moreover, WFP supported the national and sub-national launch of the Bangsamoro Food Security and Nutrition Plan to disseminate the Government's nutrition roadmap for the next five years.

To strengthen the implementation of the Food Fortification Law, WFP provided technical support to the National Nutrition Council in crafting the Rice Fortification Roadmap. This outlines key milestones that will guide the stakeholders in adopting large-scale food fortification in the country. The roadmap will inform the development of the Rice Fortification Strategic and Operations Plan, which will include, *inter alia*, the development of a monitoring system, capacity strengthening for producers, millers and distributors, and commercialization of fortified rice.

In 2023, WFP supported the Government in the implementation of **two national priority initiatives** that aim to address food insecurity and malnutrition: (i) *Walang Gutom* (No Hunger) 2027: Government Food e-Voucher Program and (ii) the School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP), which integrates the **home-grown school feeding** (HGSF) approach.

The new government administration vowed to prioritize efforts toward achieving food security and Zero Hunger. Staying true to its commitment, the Philippine President issued Executive Order 44 declaring the *Walang Gutom 2027: Government Food e-Voucher* as a flagship programme of the national Government. Building on the results of the feasibility study on food vouchers conducted in 2022, WFP and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) worked together to ensure this social protection programme was nutrition-sensitive.

The *Walang Gutom* Program aims to (i) provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to households facing severe food insecurity, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and (ii) contribute to the prevention of malnutrition for children aged 0-59 months. WFP and the DSWD launched a pilot of the programme seeking to reach 3,000 households for 6 months across 5 regional areas.<sup>[2]</sup> Since its rollout in July, WFP reached 784 households with a food voucher valued at USD 55 (PHP 3,000), which can be used to purchase nutritious food items from accredited retailers and smallholder farmers' cooperatives.<sup>[3],[4]</sup> To ensure macronutrient intake, the voucher can be spent on:

1. Carbohydrates, up to 50 percent or PHP 1,500;

2. Protein and fat, up to 30 percent or PHP 900; and
3. Fruits and vegetables, up to 20 percent or PHP 600.

Along with the voucher assistance, WFP provided participants with healthy nutrition messages to improve their knowledge of dietary diversity. The evidence generated from the pilot will inform the national scale-up of the programme, which aims to support more than 1 million food-poor households until 2027.

To fulfil the Philippines' commitments to the School Meals Coalition, WFP supported the Government in its implementation of the national SBFP, integrating the HGFSF approach through capacity strengthening, evidence generation, and advocacy initiatives. WFP invested in the HGFSF agenda through its Changing Lives Transformation Fund, internal funding that supports evidence-generation activities, to demonstrate the impact of the HGFSF model in (i) facilitating access to markets for local smallholder farmers, fisherfolks, and cooperatives, (ii) strengthening local food systems, (iii) increasing resilience of communities, while (iv) addressing immediate hunger and nutritional needs of school-aged children. **In the long-term**, these efforts look at the potential to unlock further investment from the Government and link the agriculture cooperatives with schools towards sustainable school meals programme.

WFP continued to implement **social and behaviour change** (SBC) activities to promote healthy diets. To strengthen SBC evidence, WFP conducted in-depth research to understand the perspectives of teenage mothers and persons with disabilities on nutrition. This exercise expands the context-specific information gathered from the Indigenous Peoples community in 2022, which was integrated in WFP's SBC Strategy and Action Plan. WFP reached 35,350 people including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and caregivers of children under 5, with nutrition-related messages through social media.<sup>[5]</sup><sup>[6]</sup>

In December, WFP facilitated knowledge exchange between the Philippines and Tajikistan governments through **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**. This entailed knowledge sharing between representatives from key Philippine government agencies and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network on best practices in implementing food fortification in the country, including budget mechanisms for rice fortification. In May, WFP organized an online knowledge exchange on central kitchen management with India. Members of the National School Feeding Technical Working Group and SUN Business Network learned from India's experience in implementing Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman, a mid-day school meals programme that serves children nationwide, through the Akshaya Patra Foundation. Lessons from the knowledge exchange will inform the scale-up of the national SBFP.

Overall, WFP reached 800 government and national partners staff in capacity strengthening activities. WFP's support focused on co-leading public consultations for government representatives to develop the PPAN 2023-2028, which will guide the implementation of all nutrition activities for the next five years, including capacity building.<sup>[7]</sup>

### **Partnerships**

WFP maintained strategic partnerships with national and sub-national government agencies to implement policies and plans to address malnutrition. WFP supported the Government in achieving its nutrition priorities through active participation in Government-led platforms such as the Enhanced Partnership against Hunger and Poverty.

WFP worked with the SUN Movement Networks, specifically the SUN Business Network and SUN Development Partners Network. This entailed supporting the SUN Movement's annual exercise to evaluate progress on their commitments to support food security outcomes in the Philippines, consolidated under the SUN Joint Assessment Report. As a co-convenor of the SUN Business Network, WFP supported its Technical Working Groups on Rice Fortification and Central Kitchen Management with technical guidance and project implementation to support rice fortification and enhance the potential of central kitchens in the Philippines, respectively.

WFP worked closely with the Department of Education, under the National School Feeding Technical Working Group, to integrate the HGFSF approach into the national SBFP. WFP supported the Department in its participation in the first School Meals Coalition Global Summit to showcase ongoing efforts in implementing the school feeding programme and highlighting the local community's role in SBFP implementation. WFP also worked with the National Nutrition Council on policy development and programme enhancement on rice fortification and nutrition in emergencies.

### **Next Steps**

WFP will work closely with relevant government agencies and communities to effectively scale up the SBFP towards universal implementation across the country. This will entail providing technical assistance through capacity strengthening activities, policy enhancement, programme design development, evidence generation, and advocacy work.

WFP will continue supporting government-led initiatives in its capacity as a facilitator to strengthen the implementation of the Food Fortification Law and the Rice Fortification Programme. WFP will leverage the evidence generated from the Rice Fortification Research Study to inform key activities in addressing identified gaps in the supply chain and market demand.

Under the Government Food e-Voucher Programme, WFP and DSWD will generate evidence from the pilot implementation by conducting studies on market feasibility, digital infrastructure and readiness, and social and behavior communication.

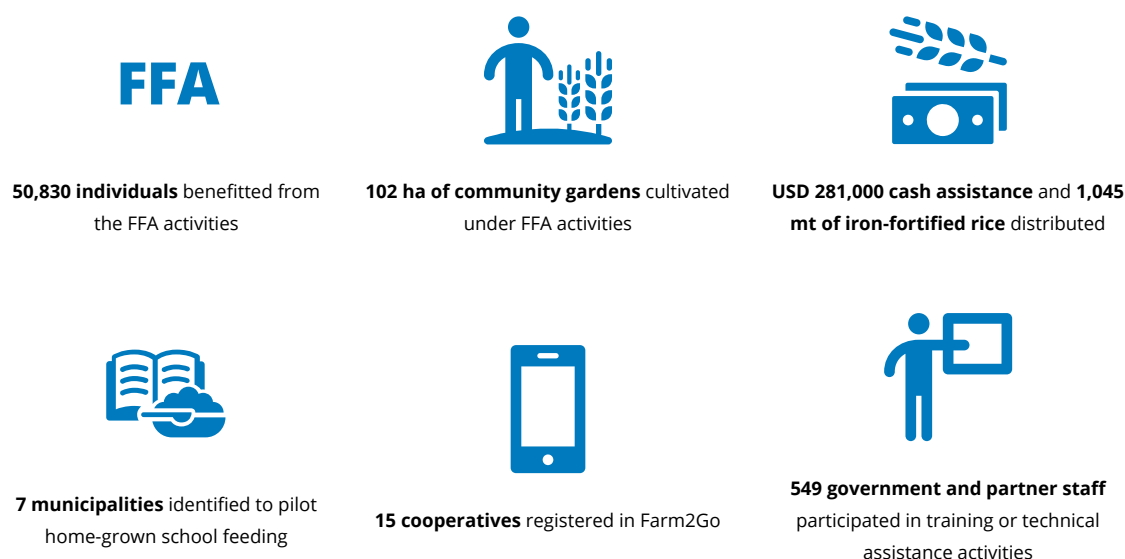
**Gender and Age Marker (GAM)**

With a GAM-M score of 4, Strategic Outcome 2 fully integrated gender indicators into its activities. Gender mainstreaming across programming is central to WFP’s operations, recognizing that all genders have equal access to participate in interventions and ensuring that women and men are fairly and strategically represented in nutrition activities.

**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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP continued to work with the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) Government to improve the food and nutrition security of the population. This entailed supporting BARMM in strengthening its policies and programmes toward (i) building community resilience and (ii) achieving food and nutrition security objectives through a conflict-sensitive lens.

### **Overview of Activities and Results**

#### **Food Assistance for Assets**

WFP reached 50,830 people through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in 81 barangays situated in 26 municipalities across the provinces of Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur, providing sustainable livelihood activities to support conflict-affected populations, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers and fisherfolks, decommissioned combatants, and soon-to-be decommissioned combatants to reduce food insecurity and facilitate community re-integration.<sup>[2]</sup> FFA activities integrated environmental rehabilitation by planting endemic tree species, fruit-bearing trees, and organic vegetables.<sup>[3]</sup> Moreover, FFA participants increased agriculture productivity by:

1. Rehabilitating 153 km of farm-to-market roads and 90 km of irrigation canals;<sup>[4]</sup>
2. Cultivating 102 ha of community gardens (equivalent to 251 football fields);
3. Planting over 230,000 fruit-bearing seedlings;<sup>[5]</sup> and
4. Constructing 16 fishponds.

Each participant received USD 55 (PHP 3,000) or 50 kg of iron-fortified rice per month, during the project duration of three months. FFA activities were identified in close coordination with the regional and local governments and the communities.<sup>[6]</sup> <sup>[7]</sup>

To deliver healthy nutrition messages, WFP developed Nutrishow, a 30-minute activity conducted before cash or food distributions to provide information on dietary diversity and the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding. Nutrishow reached over 3,040 participants. WFP also conducted a series of community dialogues with 437 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and caregivers of children aged 0-59 months to address behavioural health challenges. Moreover, WFP trained local health workers in interpersonal communication to strengthen their skills in behaviour change communication and community mobilization.

Compared to the baseline gathered before the start of the FFA activities, there was a 21 percentage point increase in the number of households with acceptable food consumption scores, indicating that households now consumed staples and vegetables every day, frequently with oil and pulses (including beans and peas), and occasionally meat, fish, and dairy. The increase in the consumption of protein- and vitamin A-rich food could be attributed to the use of cash assistance, allowing households to access more diverse food.

## **Institutionalization of Home-grown School Feeding**

To fully integrate the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach in the school meals programme of the BARMM Government, WFP worked closely with the Bangsamoro Food Sufficiency Task Force-Technical Working Group -- resulting in the establishment of an HGSF Core Group, which was mandated to facilitate technical coordination and programme implementation of HGSF activities in BARMM.<sup>[8]</sup>

WFP organized regional-level consultations and planning workshops on the pilot implementation of HGSF with BARMM ministries and seven participating local governments. The pilot HGSF aims to reach 3,000 learners with hot meals across nine schools in seven municipalities.<sup>[9],[10]</sup> As a testament to their commitment, participating municipalities confirmed budgetary allocations for HGSF implementation for the fiscal year 2024-2025. These institutionalization efforts form part of WFP's HGSF agenda, which is supported by WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund to enhance the national school-based feeding program.<sup>[11]</sup>

## **Smallholder Agriculture Market Support**

WFP provided smallholder agriculture market support linked to FFA activity implementation and HGSF integration in BARMM, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform and the Cooperative Social Enterprise Authority. WFP launched Farm2Go with 15 licensed cooperatives registered in BARMM. Farm2Go, a mobile application, creates a digital marketplace where suppliers can interact remotely and in real-time for better, fair price negotiation for their fresh produce. The tool also reduces the presence of intermediaries on the market, increasing the potential profits of smallholder farmers, who can sell their crops and commodities directly from their farms.

To strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers and cooperatives to participate in local procurement, WFP conducted training in Negotiated Procurement-Community Participation. The training provided comprehensive information on the principles, processes, and requirements of government procurement to support the home-grown school feeding programme. WFP also worked with the Ministry of Social Services and Development involved in the implementation of the Government's Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty Programme. This partnership aimed to expand agricultural cooperatives' access by linking them with state institutions (hospitals, boarding houses, and penitentiary institutions), to anticipate demand, and to cultivate commodities accordingly.<sup>[12]</sup>

## **Advocacy towards Inclusive Development**

WFP adopted the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach in BARMM. Through CBPP, FFA activities were identified based on local development priorities and in view of (i) livelihood landscapes, (ii) shocks and stressors, (iii) vulnerabilities, and (iv) priority needs.<sup>[13]</sup> Moreover, perceived needs and gaps drawn from CBPP were integrated in the Local Development Plans, which forms the basis for the Government's annual resource investments.

WFP reached 549 BARMM government and national partners staff with technical assistance activities, including training in local procurement and conducting CBPP among others. To maximize the knowledge and development gains from the technical assistance activities conducted, WFP expanded the invitation for participation to reach more government and national partners staff.

## **Evidence Building towards Improved Programming**

WFP continued to implement field assessments and training sessions on PRIME: People-Centered Risk Indicator Measurement and Engagement to build evidence in conflict-sensitivity programming and improve social cohesion between the BARMM Government and the community as WFP's way to contribute to peace.

According to the assessment, it was recommended that capacity strengthening activities and programmes contributing to food security should be designed in consideration of peacebuilding outcomes. In response, WFP will continue providing technical assistance support to the BARMM Government to enhance the current food security coordination structure and action plans.

## **Partnerships**

WFP completed the activities under the UN Joint Programme (UNJP) on Conflict Transformation in Conflict-Affected Areas in BARMM, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the International Organization for Migration.<sup>[14]</sup> Through the UNJP, conflict-affected communities were provided with livelihood support in the form of cash assistance as part of FFA activities and capacity strengthening interventions to increase participation in community development activities. The project reached 4,750 people through FFA activities in three target municipalities in BARMM.<sup>[15]</sup> The UN agencies provided complementary agriculture inputs and equipment to the communities, including hauling trucks and tractors. The capacity strengthening activities resulted in the development of the BARMM Conflict Monitoring Manual, and Operational Guidelines on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation.

WFP worked closely with the member ministries under the Bangsamoro Food Security Task Force to align WFP initiatives with regional plans, priorities, and policies towards achieving food security.<sup>[16]</sup> As a result of this strategic partnership, the BARMM Government launched the Bangsamoro Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2023-2028, which outlines regional priorities and consolidates efforts towards achieving a self-reliant, food-secure, and resilient Bangsamoro.

In December, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Social Services and Development: Each FFA participant will receive an additional one-time cash assistance of USD 55 (PHP 3,000) from the Ministry. This additional support complemented WFP's FFA activities, closely coordinated with the 19 ministries to jointly achieve food security in BARMM.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

To ensure efficient identification of FFA activities, WFP conducted CBPP in batches to develop Community Convergence Development Area Plans (CCDAPs). The CCDAPs were used as a reference in the development of the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the local government and outlines prioritized activities and allocates local budget for implementation. To integrate prioritized activities into the AIP, WFP will continuously work with the communities and local governments to prepare the CCDAPs with respect to the local budget planning cycle timeline.

In 2024, WFP will target 12,800 smallholder farmers and fisherfolk families in BARMM in an effort to link them with the Government's programmes, such as school meals.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

Strategic Outcome 3 had a GAM-m score of 4, which indicates the integration of gender perspectives in programming. WFP prioritized women farmers, households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, the elderly, and persons with disability in targeting. WFP integrated gender perspectives in the FFA Standard of Procedures and in evidence generation work, including food system capacity mapping.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p><b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b></p>

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



**44,119 households** registered under AA programme



**396 trucks** mobilized to transport government relief items for 12 emergencies



**2 mini-MOVE units** designed and developed in-country



**768 government and national partner staff** received technical assistance and training

WFP continued to strengthen national and local governments' capacities to reduce vulnerability to shocks through two activities. Under Activity 4, WFP supported the national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation. Under Activity 5, WFP strengthened the Government's and partners' logistics and emergency telecommunications preparedness and response capacities.

### **Overview of Activities and Results**

Under Activity 4, WFP worked with the Government to reduce its vulnerability to shocks through (i) technical support to develop multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems, (ii) institutionalization and operationalization of anticipatory action (AA), and (iii) evidence generation on climate-related vulnerabilities and risks to livelihoods, food security, and nutrition to inform WFP programming.

As the Government's implementing partner, WFP launched the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project on **Multi-Hazard Impact-based Forecasting and Early Warning System** (MHIMF-EWS). The project aims to transform the country's early warning system, support the institutionalization of the AA approach, and enhance the inclusivity of EWS to reach far-flung communities and improve emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP designed a baseline of the vulnerability, risk perception, and resilience capacities of households in the GCF project sites to inform the design of the MHIMF-EWS and provide information for the GCF impact evaluation.<sup>[2]</sup>

WFP continued implementation of the **UN Joint Programme on AA** to reach households most vulnerable to climate-related hazards with weather risk information and unconditional cash assistance three days before a severe typhoon (wind speed: 178 km/h or higher) hits.<sup>[3]</sup>

In 2023, anticipatory cash transfers were not implemented as there were no trigger activations. WFP resumed the preparatory work for the activation of AA in case of a potential severe typhoon. The amount of cash assistance increased from USD 53 (PHP 3,000) to USD 58 (PHP 3,250) per household, to cover one-third of the Minimum Expenditure Basket, in view of the high inflation in 2023.<sup>[4]</sup>

In anticipation of a potential trigger activation, WFP conducted a simulation exercise with Community and Family Services International in Surigao del Norte. Over 290 households were briefed on the AA programme and received timely early warning text messages and cash assistance.<sup>[5]</sup> As a co-lead of the Policy, Financing, and Institutionalization Thematic Sub-Group of the national AA Technical Working Group, WFP provided technical assistance and supported coordination in the development of the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Bill.<sup>[6]</sup><sup>[7]</sup> The proposed bill, to be reviewed by the Senate in 2024, will allow national and local governments to access Disaster Risk Reduction and Management funds for AA implementation to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events.

Based on the results from the **Climate Change and Food Security Analysis** study, WFP developed five regional reports which identified geographic areas, population groups, and livelihoods that will be most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.<sup>[8]</sup> Results from the validation workshops informed the regional reports to support the Government and development partners in shaping policies, prioritizing resources, and designing sustainable strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food systems.

In May, WFP hosted a knowledge exchange visit between the Philippines and Indonesia governments through **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**. This entailed sharing knowledge on respective AA and EWS, regulatory frameworks, institutional structures, and implementation models. In May, WFP co-organized the 6<sup>th</sup> National Dialogue Platform on AA, which facilitated discussions among key stakeholders to strengthen the collaboration on AA institutionalization through consolidated and harmonized efforts. In June, WFP and the Office of Civil Defense presented the progress on AA institutionalization in the country during the Asia Pacific AA Dialogue Platform in Nepal.

Under Activity 5, WFP supported the Department of Information and Communications Technology in achieving the priorities of its five-year **emergency telecommunications** partnership agreement. During the Typhoon Doksuri response in July, one Mobile Operations Vehicles for Emergencies (MOVE) unit, developed by the Department and WFP, was dispatched to augment communication services in the Municipality of Abra in Northern Luzon. Building on the lessons learned from Typhoon Rai emergency response, WFP designed and built two mini-MOVE units that can be easily towed by regular pickups (4x4 vehicles) to reach challenging terrains.<sup>[9][10]</sup> The mini-MOVE units are strategically prepositioned in WFP warehouses that are located at Central Luzon and Southern Mindanao to support emergency operations.

WFP provided direct **logistics support** to the Government in response to 12 emergencies, including earthquakes, typhoons, and volcanic eruptions.<sup>[11]</sup> WFP transported government relief items and loaned emergency logistics equipment to the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Office of Civil Defense, and local governments. Overall, WFP mobilized 396 trucks to transport more than 565,000 government family food packs (FFPs) and 5,000 mt of non-food supplies in emergency-affected areas, reaching more than **2.8 million people**.<sup>[12],[13]</sup> WFP further augmented the Government's logistics capacity by providing warehouse equipment for more efficient FFP production and warehouse management.<sup>[14]</sup>

WFP supported BARMM in the completion of the Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) that established baseline information on BARMM's capacities and identified gaps in emergency response. The CNM exercise resulted in the creation of the Ministry of Social Services and Development Logistics Preparedness Working Group that will lead the implementation of priority activities identified in their workplan. WFP strengthened the capacity of the Working Group as a technical advisor.

To strengthen the Government's emergency logistics and telecommunications capacities, WFP provided technical assistance to 425 partners staff under Activity 4 and 343 partner staff under Activity 5.<sup>[15][16]</sup> Due to competing priorities, fewer government staff and national partners were able to participate in the training sessions. Training sessions on emergency telecommunications will be conducted next year upon delivery of additional MOVE units.

### **Partnerships**

Steady and timely contributions and expanding partnerships enabled WFP to better plan and implement activities supporting the Government's emergency preparedness and response operations.

Under Activity 4, WFP worked with the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, Department of Interior and Local Government, Cooperating Partners (CPs), Land Bank of the Philippines, and UN agencies for the AA programme.<sup>[17]</sup> WFP also worked with provincial and municipal governments in regions II, V, VIII, XI, and Caraga.

For climate change and food security evidence generation, WFP conducted consultations with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Tourism, National Economic and Development Authority, and key Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) ministries.

Under Activity 5, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Information and Communications Technology, Office of Civil Defense, and BARMM's Ministry of Social Services and Development in responding to emergencies throughout the year. WFP expanded its engagement with the private sector through the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation, Inc. to provide capacity strengthening activities for government responders.<sup>[18]</sup>

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

The AA simulation exercise tested the effective implementation of the planned sensitization, cash assistance and early warning dissemination activities. Some key observations included: (a) SMS messages are an effective modality to send early warning messages and cash assistance instructions in areas with strong network signals, saving people's time from reaching and queuing at distribution points; (b) one of the main financial service provider (FSP) outlets could not process WFP's payment instructions due to a system error, which could pose an implementation risk for the timely encashment of entitlements ahead of a typhoon; and (c) accessibility, safety, and dignity of participants at the cash distribution sites and at the outlets of the FSPs should be improved. WFP and CPs' AA standard operating procedures



(SOP) will be revised to address all the challenges highlighted through the simulation exercise and integrate observers' recommendations for improvement.

**Gender and Age Marker (GAM)**

Activity 4 had a GAM-M score of 3, considering that there was no direct implementation in the absence of AA activation. However, gender and age were integrated in AA systems and EWS project. Activity 5 focused on knowledge transfer, technical support to the Government, and logistics and emergency telecommunications augmentation during emergencies. Given the nature of activities, gender and age indicators were not directly integrated into its programming.

**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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Improving by three notches to rank 16<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries globally, the Philippines retained its position as the second-best performing country in East Asia and the Pacific region in closing gender gaps.<sup>[1]</sup> While much has been accomplished to achieve gender parity in educational attainment, inequalities persist in terms of women's economic and political participation.<sup>[2]</sup> The existence of discriminatory gender norms and biases remain a pervasive problem, contributing to unequal access to rights, opportunities, and outcomes for both men and women in the Philippines.<sup>[3]</sup>

To bridge these gaps, the Government and partners must work together in strengthening the implementation and monitoring of existing laws and policy frameworks on gender equality and women's empowerment.

#### **WFP's contribution to gender equality**

WFP implemented a **Gender, Protection, and Disability Inclusion Action Plan** to mainstream gender equality across all its programmes and operations. Some of the interventions outlined in the action plan include (i) raising awareness among WFP staff and partners through brown bag sessions on gender-based violence and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, (ii) publishing web stories on how WFP programmes promote gender equality, and (iii) producing protection checklists for field staff. WFP trained new staff and cooperating partners on gender equality as well as how to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.

In 2024, WFP will conduct a study on: Advancing Gender Equality in the Philippine Value Chains as part of the home-grown school feeding programme, to better understand and address harmful gender norms and develop strategies to empower the most marginalized groups, including women farmers.

On **social and behaviour change communication interventions**, WFP provided both pregnant and breastfeeding women and their partners with nutrition messaging through sensitization sessions during beneficiary registration and food or cash distributions. These efforts contributed to advocating for shared decision making between men and women on household nutrition matters and building understanding of the importance of breastfeeding to enhance men's motivation and readiness to support their partners. WFP also integrated gender equality and social inclusion components in its capacity strengthening activities and trainings for government partners on cash and voucher assistance during emergencies. For example, WFP strategically communicated how food insecurity differently impacts women, men, girls, and boys, thus, varying needs and gaps in assistance should be considered in programming.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP **prioritized women farmers** for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. In cooperation with the AGREA Foundation, WFP conducted a capacity needs mapping of key food system actors in Mindanao. Based on the assessment findings, WFP developed programmes that will contribute to the inclusivity of production and agriculture systems among gender groups. This entailed intensifying the collaboration with women cooperatives to ensure their inclusion in the value chain.

WFP actively participated in **inter-agency platforms promoting gender equality and women's empowerment:**

1. Under the United Nations Gender Thematic Group, WFP provided technical support in developing the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan and informed the analysis on the integration of gender components;
2. On advocacy, WFP collaborated with members of the Gender Thematic Group in launching an exhibit in the Senate of the Philippines to raise awareness on gender-based violence, particularly against women farmers, in support of the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women campaign; and
3. As part of the Mindanao Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group and the national Gender in Humanitarian Action Community of Practice, WFP led the coordination and consolidation of efforts towards achieving key outcomes on strengthening gender components in assessments during emergencies.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results on the Walang Gutom (No Hunger) 2027: Food e-Voucher Programme showed that decisions on the use of food e-vouchers were made by women in the majority of the households. This could be associated with traditional gender norms that dictate that women are entrusted to make decisions related to household nutrition. To make it more inclusive, WFP encourages more members of the household to be involved in meal planning.

On the other hand, under the FFA activities in BARMM, PDM results showed that decisions were made by both men and women in 52 percent of the surveyed households. Considering the modality of assistance, both men and women had active roles in deciding how the cash entitlement would be used for household expenses.

The imbalance evident in joint decision making between these two activities highlights the importance of implementing context-specific social and behaviour change interventions. Based on data collected from assessments, WFP continuously enhanced its strategies and approaches to further integrate gender mainstreaming in its activities.

# 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**

The Philippines grappled with persistent socioeconomic issues such as poverty, malnutrition, and extreme weather events. Widespread social, gender, and economic disparities continued to jeopardize the livelihoods of individuals, leaving the most marginalized at higher risk of food insecurity, especially those living in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), an intergenerational cycle of conflict and underdevelopment exacerbated violence and abuses, impacting the local protection sphere.

## **Mainstreaming Protection across Programming**

WFP integrated protection considerations across all its programmes. Protection monitoring was carried out quarterly to (i) adhere to the "do no harm" principle and (ii) promote meaningful access, participation, and empowerment of marginalized groups. Close collaboration with stakeholders for community development and advocacy allowed WFP to tailor its interventions to ensure conflict sensitivity and prioritize people-centred actions.<sup>[1]</sup> For example, Indigenous Peoples and soon-to-be decommissioned combatants were put at the forefront of food assistance for assets (FFA) projects to strengthen social cohesion within BARMM communities. WFP contributed to the Protection Cluster by sharing its expertise in ensuring protection integration in emergency preparedness and response initiatives in the country.

WFP integrated disability inclusion into its programming by providing support to and involving persons with disabilities.<sup>[3]</sup> Disability-inclusive approaches are being integrated into the design and implementation of resilience programmes, including home-grown school feeding.<sup>[4]</sup> Moreover, WFP hired a disability inclusion officer to advance a rights-based agenda in its internal operations and external programming.

WFP worked with the BARMM Government to implement the UN Joint Programme on Conflict Transformation. Through FFA activities under this programme, communities were supported to transition out of conflict and reduce food insecurity.<sup>[5]</sup> Now, Indigenous Peoples, re-integrated decommissioned and soon-to-be-decommissioned combatants, who previously had little to no contact with one another, are working together on FFA initiatives and generating income.

## **Evidence Generation for Inclusive Programming**

WFP conducted a Leaving No One Behind Study, complemented by protection risk and community engagement context analyses, to inform WFP's targeting and social inclusion efforts.<sup>[6]</sup> The study focused on identifying (i) groups being left behind in terms of access to social protection systems and (ii) the underlying reasons to address intersectional vulnerabilities. Some of the key recommendations include strengthening evidence generation work to advocate for sufficient funds to integrate vulnerable groups in social protection programmes. Enhancing data collection and monitoring efforts at the community level was emphasized to facilitate timely responses to community needs and feedback. Expanding information dissemination efforts in digital channels was highlighted to increase access to information on social protection programmes. The findings of the study will inform the efforts of the Government, non-governmental organizations, and development partners including WFP to tailor their assistance to better serve the unique needs of different sectors, such as Indigenous Communities, youth groups, and persons with disabilities, taking into account intersectional vulnerabilities to exclusion from social protection programmes.

Together with organizations of persons with disabilities and the Nossal Institute, WFP conducted a study on enhancing disability inclusion in emergency preparedness and response. The findings of the study, to be finalized in 2024, will inform WFP's programming to ensure that the needs and rights of persons with disabilities are fully integrated into humanitarian efforts.

## **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and Community Engagement**

WFP enhanced its CFM to capture feedback to improve accountability and enhance decision making on programming. The CFM standard operating procedures were updated to ensure an efficient and systematic feedback mechanism and referral pathway. Project participants can ask questions, voice complaints, and provide feedback in a safe and dignified

manner through help desks, feedback boxes, and a helpline number, complemented with information signs at activity sites.<sup>[7]</sup>

In 2023, WFP received 5,087 CFM cases, 91 percent of which expressed gratitude of participants.<sup>[8]</sup> WFP resolved 100 percent of complaints received, emphasizing its commitment to meaningfully address community concerns.

Through a consultation workshop, WFP co-developed its Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Populations (CE4AAP) Action Plan. WFP consulted with civil society organizations (CSO), community organizations and leaders, and representatives of various sectors.<sup>[2]</sup> The CE4AAP outlines concrete actions, such as facilitating community-led needs assessments and mapping inter-agency community engagement processes, to engage affected populations in WFP programmes by mainstreaming transparent, accountable, and participatory processes throughout the programme cycle.

### **Data Protection**

WFP managed sensitive beneficiary data in accordance with its data privacy and protection principles. WFP obtained the beneficiaries' informed consent before collecting and processing their personal data during SCOPE registration.<sup>[9]</sup> WFP ensured the confidentiality of beneficiary data shared with partners through **secure channels (Auto Secure File Transfer Protocol)**, field-level and data-sharing agreements. Recommendations from privacy impact assessments conducted in 2022 were continuously implemented to enhance beneficiary data protection in SCOPE, CFM, and anticipatory action processes, including identifying data retention timelines. WFP continued to utilize SugarCRM, a software for managing and monitoring beneficiary feedback, which has a centralized data repository system to reduce the risk of information loss, increase accountability, and improve beneficiary data security.

### **Protection From Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

WFP maintained a zero-tolerance policy for SEA, obliging all staff, cooperating partners, and service providers to report SEA concerns and foster an environment that prevents SEA. Community members and local partners were informed about WFP's PSEA policy, their rights, and how to properly report SEA incidents through sensitization activities and information signs at activity sites.

At the country and field office levels, SEA concerns were managed according to standard operating procedures. Designated PSEA focal persons oriented WFP staff, partners, and beneficiaries on PSEA; handled SEA complaints; and managed and coordinated PSEA-related activities such as the formulation of PSEA action plans.

### **Data on Protection/AAP**

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed that almost all respondents did not experience safety or security challenges in accessing WFP assistance. In some instances, those who felt unsafe cited armed conflict and family feuds as reasons.<sup>[10]</sup> Activity sites were deemed safe by most of the respondents. Almost all respondents reported being treated with respect by WFP and partner staff, and found that conditions in activity sites were dignified. These resulted from WFP's collaborative efforts with municipal and barangay officials and community leaders.

WFP prioritized the provision of accurate and timely information accessible to communities. As a result, most of the respondents were aware of what assistance they would receive under the programme, distribution dates, duration of the programme, and the communication channels for providing feedback and reporting SEA incidents. However, participants perceived gaps in accessing programme information. Not all participants were aware of WFP's beneficiary selection criteria and mechanisms for reporting misconduct of WFP staff or its partners. As an immediate response, WFP conducted sensitization activities to reinforce information dissemination on these topics.

Most of the respondents did not encounter barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance, though minor improvements can be made in terms of reducing waiting time and selecting distribution sites closer to recipients' homes. WFP analysed this feedback to strategically address the concerns of communities and ensure responsive programming.

### **Future plans**

In 2023, WFP hired a Programme Associate: Gender, Protection and Accountability based in the Cotabato Sub-Office, to strengthen protection and accountability to affected populations that receive direct food and cash assistance. In 2024, WFP will update protection checklists, conduct regular community consultations, and strengthen mitigation measures for protection risks. This entails strengthening the presence of an accessible and gender-responsive community feedback mechanism to ensure a people-centred approach where community members have meaningful access and participation in WFP's programmes.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

For two consecutive years, the Philippines had the highest natural disaster risk worldwide due to its exposure, vulnerability, and susceptibility to a range of natural hazards combined with a lack of coping capacities.<sup>[1]</sup> Located along the Pacific Ring of Fire and the typhoon belt, the country is highly exposed to multiple natural hazards, ranging from floods, typhoons and tsunamis to droughts, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Every year, the Philippines experiences an average of 10 to 25 natural disaster events. An average of 20 cyclones enter the Philippines' Area of Responsibility every year, with eight to nine of them making landfall.<sup>[2]</sup>

Weather-related hazards are projected to intensify due to climate change. Between 2000 and 2019, the Philippines was ranked 4<sup>th</sup> among countries most affected by extreme climate events in terms of human and economic losses.<sup>[3]</sup> Elevated temperatures, altered precipitation trends, increased occurrences of extreme weather events, and an overall rise in sea levels threaten the viability of the country's ecosystems. Consequently, these adversely impact the agriculture sector, which provides a crucial source of livelihood for many Filipinos in rural communities. Smallholder farmers, who are also among the poorest, have to grapple with decreased agricultural productivity due to climate shocks, which may place them at further risk of food insecurity.

WFP strengthened its efforts to ensure that the implementation of its programmes does not negatively impact the environment.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, WFP continued to implement a multi-sectoral approach integrating environment conservation and protection in the implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. This approach aims to:

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 climate resilience.

Through a community-based participatory planning approach, WFP identified activities that will promote environmental rehabilitation and enhance climate resilience while supporting communities to achieve food security. FFA participants produced more than 230,000 seedlings and cultivated over 102 ha of community gardens (equivalent to 251 football fields), supported efforts on reforestation, biodiversity conservation, and reduction of soil erosion risk in communities.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

In September, WFP carried out an environmental management mission, which initiated the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) in the Philippines. The EMS is a key component of WFP's Environmental Policy to identify, manage, and reduce the negative environmental impacts of the organization's operations and activities.

Environmental site assessments were conducted in the Manila Country Office, Cotabato Sub-Office, and WFP warehouses in Mabalacat and Cotabato. Recommendations were provided to enhance energy management, waste management, water and wastewater management, and capacity strengthening strategies currently being implemented by WFP. Starting in 2024, WFP will implement the following interventions:

- Development of a long-term, integrated decarbonization strategy prioritizing energy efficiency interventions;
- Proper disposal of electronic and hazardous wastes;
- Development and implementation of campaigns on efficient water use; and

- Raising environmental awareness among staff.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

In the transition to its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, WFP bolstered its efforts to advance nutrition integration across all operations to (i) treat and prevent malnutrition in the country and (ii) improve the diets of people most vulnerable to climate shocks and crises. Particularly, WFP integrated nutrition into resilience-building efforts and prioritized the hiring of dedicated nutrition staff.

While the reduction in childhood stunting and wasting met the national targets articulated in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022, the prevalence and severity of these malnutrition forms persist as serious public health concerns in the Philippines.<sup>[1],[2]</sup> Despite the collaborative approach among government partners and sub-national stakeholders in implementing appropriate feeding practices during the first 1,000 days of life, meeting adequate nutrition among children aged 6-23 months remains a challenge due to low diet diversity.<sup>[3]</sup> This issue is most prevalent among low-income families in rural areas.

At the policy level, WFP supported the National Nutrition Council with public consultations and workshops, which led to the finalization and dissemination of the PPAN 2023-2028. This aims to ensure that Filipinos in all stages of life have better access to adequate, affordable, nutritious, and safe diets and quality nutrition services.<sup>[4]</sup> In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the Bangsamoro Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2023-2028 was developed to guide efforts in attaining a self-reliant, food- and nutrition-secure, and resilient BARMM.<sup>[5]</sup> These are designed to strengthen the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of nutrition policies to achieve nutrition outcomes.

WFP assisted the Government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development in designing and implementing a pilot of the Walang Gutom 2027 (No Hunger), a new national social protection programme that aims to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition among low-income families. Out of 3,000 households targeted under the pilot, WFP reached more than 700 households in Manila and Surigao del Norte with nutrition-sensitive food assistance through digital food vouchers complemented by social and behavior change communication to improve long-term dietary habits.

With the strong national thrust for rice fortification to address supply and demand bottlenecks, WFP is supporting the Government to incorporate the Rice Fortification Strategic and Operations Plan into the national Food Fortification Strategic Plan. These strategies will lay out the activities under the Food Fortification Programme highlighted in the PPAN 2023-2028 and in fulfilment of the Food Fortification Act of 2000 (Republic Act 8976). Producers, millers, and distributors participated in developing programmes to increase the availability and accessibility of fortified rice in the country.

By utilizing the Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF), an internal WFP funding mechanism, WFP worked closely with the Government and stakeholders on an evidence generation project to inform government policies for universal school meals that integrates the home-grown school feeding approach.<sup>[6]</sup> In July, WFP conducted stakeholders' needs and capabilities mapping to implement a diverse and nutritious school meals programme. Based on this exercise, WFP trained smallholder farmers in Negotiated Procurement-Community Participation, to (i) enable cooperatives to adhere to the legal and regulatory requirements for procurement and (ii) integrate them into the school meals value chain. WFP is further exploring opportunities to leverage the school meals programme in creating a steady demand for iron-fortified rice and delivering health and nutrition messages.

To that end, WFP shared the findings of the CLTF project with the Department of Education (DepEd) to support and advocate for an increased budget allocation for the national school-based feeding programme to account for the adjustment in programme days from 120 days to 220 days (entire school year). With WFP's continued advocacy, the DepEd will roll out the 220 day-programme with a combination of hot meals and fresh milk for the academic year 2024-2025.

As part of its emergency preparedness work, WFP conducted a review of the Government's Family Food Packs to ensure the inclusion of nutritious food items, such as fortified rice. WFP facilitated discussions that allowed the National Food Authority to prioritize the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) requirements for fortified rice.<sup>[7]</sup> Moreover, WFP supported the development of a menu that will form the basis of designing the Government's Mobile



Food Kitchens during emergency operations.

WFP expanded its nutrition and cross-functional teams by hiring a nutrition programme associate and a food technologist to usher innovative ideas and maximize available resources for piloting and scaling up nutrition programmes. WFP continued to provide technical support to the National School Feeding Technical Working Group on the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of interventions focused on addressing underlying determinants of malnutrition.

# Partnerships

## New partnerships and existing collaboration on food security

In 2023, WFP broadened its partnerships with government agencies, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector to achieve its Strategic Outcomes. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17: *Partnerships for the Goals* serves as a foundation for WFP's strategic plan to achieve SDG 2: *Zero Hunger*.

WFP strengthened its efforts to advocate for and contribute to the Government's priorities for (i) emergency preparedness and response, (ii) integrated resilience building, and (iii) social protection. As a result, WFP received contributions to implement its multi-year strategy to strengthen the national and subnational emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP secured renewed support from its donors to scale up home-grown school feeding, which links community smallholder farmers with the school meals value chain. This complements WFP's corporate investment through the Changing Lives Transformation Fund to carry out transformative, catalytic, and sustainable work with the national Government.

### **Host Government Partners**

WFP continued to support the Government with coordinated, responsive, and effective initiatives on food security. In line with the priorities set forth by the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028, WFP worked with the Inter-Agency Task Force of the Philippine Government to inform policies and programmes to achieve Zero Hunger. Transitioning into its new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028, WFP worked closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs to ensure strategic alignment with the Government's priorities.

WFP supported the Government's efforts towards achieving its commitment to the Global School Meals Coalition: To deliver nutritious school meals for all children by 2030. Particularly, WFP worked closely with the Department of Education on the expansion of the national school-based feeding programme and integration of the home-grown school feeding concept through policy development and capacity strengthening activities for government stakeholders and smallholder farmers.

In 2023, WFP solidified the longstanding partnership with the Government through its multi-year strategy in strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacities. Drawing lessons from Typhoon Rai response operations and the evolving dynamics of emergency management, WFP collaborated with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Office of Civil Defense on capacity strengthening initiatives, including policy development and systems enhancement.

WFP intensified its support to the Department of Information and Communications Technology to enhance its capacity to lead the national Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. As part of the 2018-2023 partnership agreement, WFP and the Department continued to co-design upgraded versions of the Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (MOVE) for increased adaptability and functionality in diverse geographical terrains. Once deployed to emergency operations, MOVE units provide telecommunications services for frontline rescuers, such as disaster coordinators and health/welfare responders, to quickly communicate critical information.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP supported the Bangsamoro Food Sufficiency Task Force with coordinating ministries' initiatives to address food security and nutrition needs. This contributed to the successful launch of the BARMM Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2023-2028 and the adoption of Local Comprehensive Development Plans to ensure local investments for sustainable development.

### **International Financial Institutions**

WFP forged new partnerships with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) Fund for International Development for *Walang Gutom* (No Hunger) 2027: Government Food E-Voucher Program, which aims to reach more than 1 million food-poor households in 2027.<sup>[1]</sup> WFP provides technical assistance and co-implements the project with the Department of Social Welfare and Development to (i) procure food commodities from local producers, (ii) process payments to suppliers and (iii) provide healthy nutrition messages to participants. WFP designed *Walang Gutom* 2027 based on the findings of a feasibility study on the use of food vouchers in social protection programmes with support from ADB in 2022.

## **Private Sector Partners**

As a co-convenor of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), WFP continued to support its initiatives through Technical Working Groups on Rice Fortification and the Central Kitchen for school meals programmes. In 2023, registered members of the SBN increased from 32 in 2022 to 38. Through the Scaling Up Nutrition Development Partners Network, WFP supported the implementation of integrated nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive initiatives of SBN in the Philippines, aligned with the priorities under the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028.

WFP also sustained private sector partnerships formed during the Typhoon Rai emergency response. Private sector contribution was critical to kickstart the pilot implementation of the *Walang Gutom 2027*.

## **Focus on localization**

To ensure a sustainable response to humanitarian and development needs, WFP collaborated with local non-government organizations in its programming. In BARMM, WFP implemented its resilience building activities with the community organizations and the Community and Family Services International (CFSI), an organization working on peace and social development founded and based in the Philippines. WFP integrated the Community-Based Participatory Planning approach to capture the voices of communities in designing program activities, in view of specific livelihood landscapes, shocks and stressors, vulnerabilities, priority needs and interests. Under the anticipatory action (AA) programme, WFP continued its partnership with CFSI and the Bicol Consortium for Development Initiatives in preparing activities in case of trigger activation.<sup>[2]</sup>

For evidence generation, WFP engaged academia in conducting research studies to inform localized programming. WFP renewed its partnership with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture to generate regional reports based on the national baseline results of the Climate Change and Food Security Analysis published in 2021 to inform WFP's FFA programming. WFP also entered into a new partnership with the Asian Social Project Services, Inc. through its local actors to conduct the Absorptive Capacity and Risk Perception Study on Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System.

## **Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration**

WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organization, published the results of a joint programme on understanding the impacts of the global crisis on Filipino households. The study provided senior government policymakers with specific policy options and recommendations to address differentiated impacts of current and similar future shocks.

Together with FAO, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Development Programme, WFP implemented activities contributing to conflict transformation anchored in strengthening community resilience and social cohesion in areas at risk, such as the SPMS Box and the Municipality of South Upi.<sup>[3]</sup> WFP served as the convening agency of this joint programme.

WFP continued to work with FAO, IOM, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Population Fund, and UNICEF to develop AA systems for typhoons in the Philippines supported by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. WFP and FAO co-lead the newly created AA Working Group of the Humanitarian Country Team.

## **Donors**

WFP thanks its donors for their steadfast support of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in its final year.<sup>[4]</sup> This year, WFP welcomed multi-year contributions and steady support from its partners. To deliver sustainable humanitarian and development support to populations most vulnerable to food insecurity and natural hazards, WFP will continue to advocate for consistent and flexible funding as it transitions to its next generation CSP 2024-2028.

# Financial Overview

## Budget Revision

In 2023, the ninth and tenth budget revisions for the Philippines Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023 were approved, accommodating the extension of the current CSP from June 2023 to February 2024, with the total country portfolio budget increased from USD 94 million to USD 116 million.

## Resourcing Overview

WFP mobilized 73 percent of the total cumulative funds required to implement the CSP. About 50 percent of the available funds were used for emergency preparedness and response activities including anticipatory action (AA), emergency logistics, and telecommunications efforts. While available resources covered the overall CSP requirements in 2023, significant funding level differences remained under the following four Strategic Outcomes:

**Strategic Outcome 1** mobilized 94 percent of its needs-based plan, which allowed WFP to maximize the implementation of its emergency preparedness (EP) work. This high rate of resource mobilization for Strategic Outcome 1 is attributed to the prepositioned fund for the AA, supported by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, ready to be disbursed once the trigger gets activated.<sup>[1]</sup> The remaining flexible funding received during Typhoon Rai emergency operations was used to implement capacity strengthening support to the Government on emergency logistics and telecommunications.

**Strategic Outcome 2** received a significant increase in funding for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition compared to the previous years of the CSP. The total contributions received in 2023 represent 46 percent of the overall resources raised (for this Strategic Outcome) since the beginning of the CSP. The increased funding of Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for the internal investment received under the Changing Lives Transformation Fund, which attracted traditional donors to renew their support and contribute to the multi-year project on home-grown school feeding. Building on the results of a feasibility study in 2022, WFP received a new contribution from the Asian Development Bank to support the implementation of the Walang Gutom (No Hunger) 2027 Government Food e-Voucher Program, a national social protection priority initiative.<sup>[2]</sup> This project also received support from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development.

**Strategic Outcome 3** mobilized 109 percent of its needs-based plan, with steady contributions received from donors. WFP continued to utilize the multi-year funding received from the Government of Japan, which supported the strategic long-term implementation of activities to build food security in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). WFP proactively advocated with partners to implement capacity strengthening activities complementary to direct food and cash assistance.

**Strategic Outcome 4** was sufficiently funded to implement the initiatives on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (Activity 4) and emergency logistics and telecommunications (Activity 5). Overall, with multi-year and stable contributions under this outcome, WFP continued to enhance its planning and implementation.





The majority of the resources (74 percent) to the entire CSP were received from directed multilateral funding, while 11 percent were received from multilateral contributions and 14 percent from other sources, such as locally generated funds and internal funds. WFP benefitted from multiple internal funding mechanisms, including advance financing through the Internal Project Lending mechanism, which would allow WFP to activate AA, when triggered. Apart from the CLTF, WFP also received the Critical Corporate Initiatives (CCI), with which WFP (i) implemented activities supporting Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, and (ii) strengthened staff development through the sustained employee exchange programme, which was spearheaded by the Philippines Country Office.

In 2023, the overall expenditure level reached 68 percent of the implementation plan. The level of expenditure was partly attributed to the undisbursed fund for AA, since it was not triggered. Additionally, several donor contributions will be carried over for implementation in 2024 as planned, such as multi-year contributions (e.g., telecommunications project, climate change adaptation project, emergency preparedness activities, and food security activities in BARMM) and project funds received in the last quarter of the year.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	5,408,530	795,059	5,096,826	1,260,489
SO01: Crisis-affected people in the Philippines are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after an emergency	5,408,530	795,059	5,096,826	1,260,489
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	5,408,530	795,059	5,096,826	1,260,489
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	870,837	347,920	4,161,802	1,034,330
SO02: 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	870,837	347,920	4,161,802	1,034,330
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	870,837	347,920	4,161,802	1,034,330
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	11,000,624	11,620,672	15,368,111	6,719,317
SO03: Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutrition by 2022 in line with government targets	6,545,010	7,214,594	7,159,110	4,085,164

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	 6,545,010	 7,214,594	 7,159,110	 4,085,164
SO04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022	 4,455,613	 4,406,077	 8,209,000	 2,634,152
Activity 04: Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	 809,927	 416,018	 2,909,508	 587,019
Activity 05: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications	 3,645,686	 3,990,059	 5,299,491	 2,047,133
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,158,901	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 17,279,992	 12,763,653	 25,785,641	 9,014,137
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,012,441	 2,163,738	 2,880,235	 1,785,625
Total Direct Costs	 19,292,433	 14,927,391	 28,665,877	 10,799,762
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,254,008	 970,280	 461,414	 461,414

Grand Total	 20,546,442	 15,897,672	 29,127,292	 11,261,177
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# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The AA programme enables the implementation and financing of actions before an extreme weather event has occurred. These anticipatory actions aim to prevent and mitigate – to the extent possible – the effects of extreme weather on the food security and nutrition of highly vulnerable people. <https://www.wfp.org/anticipatory-actions>



## Operational context

- [1] Philippine General Statement at the 2020 ECOSOC High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development published by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations. [https://www.un.int/philippines/statements\\_speeches/philippine-general-statement-2020-ecosoc-high-level-political-forum-sustainableent](https://www.un.int/philippines/statements_speeches/philippine-general-statement-2020-ecosoc-high-level-political-forum-sustainableent) | Philippines (un.int)
- [2] Sustainable Development Report. <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/philippines>
- [3] Preliminary 2023 First Semester Official Poverty Statistics published by the Philippine Statistics Authority. <https://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/poverty>
- [4] Up or down? How have poverty rates in low and middle-income countries changed in 2023? published by the World Bank. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/up-or-down-how-have-poverty-rates-low-and-middle-income-countries-changed-2023#:~:text=In%202023%2C%20despite%20the%20ongoing%20crises%2C%20three%20out,-%2018.6%25%20in%202019%20and%2018.3%25%20in%202023.>
- [5] 2021 Expanded National Nutrition Survey Results published by the National Nutrition Council. <https://nnc.gov.ph/phocadownloadpap/userupload/Rocaraga-webpub1/2021-ENNS-National-Results-Dissemination.pdf>
- [6] Other forms of malnutrition include micronutrient deficiencies – known as ‘hidden hunger’ – and overweight and obesity, alongside undernutrition.
- [7] The World Risk Index ranked the Philippines first among countries with the highest natural disaster risk in 2022 and 2023.
- [8] World Risk Report 2023 published by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. [https://weltrisikobericht.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/WRR\\_2023\\_english\\_online161023.pdf](https://weltrisikobericht.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/WRR_2023_english_online161023.pdf)
- [9] Philippine Development Plan (2023-2028) published by the National Economic and Development Authority. <https://pdp.neda.gov.ph/philippine-development-plan-2023-2028/>
- [10] The World Bank's Country Climate Development Report for the Philippines indicates that annual losses from typhoons are estimated at 1.2 percent of GDP, and can reach as much as 4.6 percent of GDP in extreme cases like Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) in 2013.
- [11] The computation of total agricultural, housing, and infrastructure damages was based on the latest Situational Reports published on the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Monitoring Dashboard.
- [12] Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology. The Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures 2015. 2015 Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups. Anthropometric Survey.
- [13] Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology. Expanded National Nutrition Survey. The National Nutrition Survey (NNS) is a comprehensive survey conducted every five years since 1978 and the latest of which is the current 2023 NNS. In-between the five-year period, the Updating Survey of Nutritional status of Children and Other Population Groups is conducted every 2 to 3 years to rapidly assess the nutrition situation of Filipinos.
- [14] Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in the Philippines: Past, Present, and Prospects for the Future published by the World Bank. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099325011232224571/pdf/P17486101e29310810abaf0e8e336aed85a.pdf>
- [15] WFP also contributes to the attainment of other SDGs. WFP's efforts towards strengthening the national school meals programme contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education), empowering women and increasing their access to resources to SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and improving smallholder farmers' capacities and market access to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).
- [16] These are high-tech, mobile emergency telecommunications units co-designed by WFP and the Department of Information and Communications Technology which can be rapidly deployed to restore communications systems in the event of an emergency.
- [17] The updated WFP Protection and Accountability Policy (2020) understands protection as “activities that aim to prevent, reduce, mitigate and respond to the risks and consequences of violence, coercion, deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities”.
- [18] These include the Evaluation of the WFP Philippines' CSP 2018-2023, the decentralized evaluation on capacity strengthening (so far being the first and only evaluation on country capacity strengthening conducted in Asia and the Pacific region), and the social protection scoping study.

## Fighting Hunger, Fuelling Hope

[1] The electronic benefit transfer card used for the pilot implementation is supported by SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

[2] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2023. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3017en>

[3] The target areas are the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Bicol Region, Cagayan Valley, National Capital Region, and Northeastern Mindanao (Caraga Region). These areas were selected based on several criteria – high poverty and malnutrition rates, areas prone to emergencies, and other parameters.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] An assessment using the EPCI tool was launched in the provinces of Maguindanao del Norte and Maguindanao del Sur in BARMM.

[1] The five EPCI pathways represents focus on Policies and Laws, Institutional Capacity, Strategic Planning and Financial Capacity, Mechanism Design and Delivery, and Engagement with Other Actors in Emergency Preparedness and Response. Some of the workshop findings include i) development of monitoring and evaluation framework, knowledge management systems, including standard operating procedures on emergency response, ii) establishment of Emergency Operations Center, and iii) strengthening provincial level capacity in conducting post disaster and needs assessment.

[2] WFP. PREP ka na ba? Are you ready? 30 initiatives that enabled emergency preparedness and response in the Philippines. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/prep-ka-na-ba-are-you-ready-30-initiatives-enabled-emergency-preparedness-and-response>

[3] WFP handed over tower lights and a rescue boat that can further support future Government-led emergency response operations.

[4] The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) indicates the minimum culturally adjusted items required for a household of five for one month, post Typhoon. The basket comprises the basic energy requirements of 2,000 kcal per day, shelter needs, non-food items, WASH, health, clothing and education items, basic livelihood restoration items and minimal debt relief.

[5] The transfer value for emergency multi-purpose cash assistance was computed based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket and in consideration the i) Government's rationale for Emergency Cash Transfers, ii) household's access to income and other forms of assistance, and iii) the national poverty line.

\*Since there is no direct implementation activated under Strategic Outcome 1, there are no baseline and follow-up values for 2023 outcome indicators, and no follow-up values for 2023 output indicators.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Title: WFP's Country Strategic Plan was developed to support the Philippine Government meet its targets in the context of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and AmBisyon 2040. Hence, Strategic Outcome statements were articulated in alignment with the PDP timeline.

[2] The target regions for the pilot implementation include BARMM, Caraga, National Capital Region, Region II, and Region V. The small sample size is due to the small caseload of beneficiaries (50) and limited time to carry out the PDM exercise (DSWD time constraints).

[3] The electronic benefit transfer card used for the pilot implementation is supported by SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

[4] While the pilot which started in July targeted 3,000 households, more time was required in conducting the baseline data collection for impact assessment to validate and finalize the list of programme participants. Hence, the pilot implementation started in a phased manner, with 50 households in July 2023 to 784 households in January 2024.

[5] Under SBCC, Nutrition messages were disseminated through social media using Facebook-targeted advertisements.

[6] WFP's SBC Strategy and Action Plan guided that implementation of the SBC activities this year. The SBC Strategy and Action Plan is informed by the results of the SBCC Environment Media Analysis that analyzed effective information dissemination channels.

[7] National and sub-national representatives prioritized participating in the public consultations for the development of the PPAN which was still being finalized at the time. Hence, the number of participants reached this year (800) was lower compared to 2022 (1,080 partner staff).

[8] The collection of baseline information on the MDD-W was not planned at the beginning of the year due to the timing of conceptualization and rollout of Walang Gutom Program in the later part of 2023. In addition, the reduced sample size (20 respondents) is due to the small total caseload for this activity (50 ppl) and the limited time available to carry out the PDM exercise with DSWD partner.

[9] Outcome indicator A.1.2 - Under the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023, Strategic Outcome 2 aims to support pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with either food, cash, or vouchers to prevent acute malnutrition. However, due to the shift in operations, WFP provided assistance to include other nutritionally vulnerable people, hence, the beneficiary group reflected under this indicator refers to 'all'.

[10] Output indicator E.4.1 - WFP had to split reporting for i) those activities conducted in BARMM, which were reported under Activity 3 (reaching 3,048 people out of 2,000 target), and ii) those completed at the national level, which were reflected under Activity 2 (reaching 192 people out of 500 target), in line with funding sources. Cumulatively, WFP reached 3,240 out of the 2,500 people target.

[11] Output indicator E.5.1 - WFP was able to reach a wider audience with the use of extensive social media activities.

[12] Indicator C.4.g.1 - The overachievement was demonstrated by WFP's collaboration with new government agencies. For home-grown school feeding, WFP closely collaborated with the Department of Education and the National School-based Feeding Programme Technical Working Group. In the case of rice fortification, it entailed working with a significant number of stakeholders, including the Rice Fortification Technical Working Group.

[13] Indicator C.4.g.3 - Ibid. WFP's continued engagement with the Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition Security, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), SUN Business Network, academe and development partners generated this overachievement.

[14] Indicator C.16.g.4 - WFP assisted the Department of Education in the creation of the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on the National Feeding Program of the Philippines, which contributed to the increase in the number of institutions engaged in 2023 alongside the increase in SBN members. This explains the higher-than-planned output for the year.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Title: WFP's Country Strategic Plan was developed to support the Philippine Government meet its targets in the context of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and AmBisyon 2040. Hence, Strategic Outcome statements were articulated in alignment with the PDP timeline.

[2] WFP was not able to implement FFA activities in all its target areas due to the late arrival of food commodity (rice) affected by the importation processes.

[3] Aligned with the Convergence Model (or a coordination approach) of BARMM, WFP adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the implementation of FFA activities contributing to 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.

[4] According to the community in the Municipality of Upi, Maguindanao del Norte, the rehabilitated roads have reduced their transportation cost by 70 percent and allowed for better access to markets.

[5] The shortfall in the target number of seedlings to be planted was brought by the adjustment in the activity implementation with respect to the priorities identified by the communities during the Community-Based Participatory Planning activity.

[6] Based on the results of community assessments, WFP identified the respective assistance modality to be used in the FFA target areas. FFA activities are supported by the local governments of target municipalities by complementing resources such as agriculture inputs. Consequently, the length of implementation is also decided based on the capacity of the Government and target communities to sustain the activities. To increase project sustainability and ensure optimal impact to the communities, WFP supports them in crafting local development plans that form the basis for budget allocation.

[7] Based on the CBPP exercises, the communities expressed their desire to have a more sustainable livelihood amid potential climate shocks. They identified specific community assets to increase their agriculture productivity which include irrigation infrastructure and farm-to-market roads among others.

[8] The HGFSF Core Group is co-chaired by the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE) and the National Nutrition Council-BARMM with members including the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE), and Cooperative and Social Enterprise Authority (CSEA).

[9] The pilot HGFSF will be implemented in the i) Maguindanao del Sur Province covering the Municipalities of Datu Abdullah Sangki, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, and South Upi and ii) Maguindanao del Norte covering the Municipalities of Upi, Matanog, Datu Blah Sinsuat, and Sultan Mastura.

[10] Hot meals are composed of rice and viand targeted to provide energy of about 400-700 kcal per day and 15-20 grams of protein per day.

[https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/DO\\_s2021\\_031.pdf](https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/DO_s2021_031.pdf)

[11] WFP invested in the HGFSF agenda through its Changing Lives Transformation Fund, an internal funding mechanism, which will support evidence generation activities, to demonstrate the impact of the HGFSF model in i) facilitating access to market for local smallholder farmers, fisherfolks, and cooperatives, ii) strengthening local food systems, iii) increasing resilience of communities, while iv) addressing immediate hunger and nutritional needs of school-aged children.

[12] The Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty is an inter-agency programme designed as one of the Government's key strategies in addressing concerns on hunger mitigation, food and nutrition insecurity, and poverty reduction.

[13] Through CBPP, a crop calendar was also developed by using an updated list of community crops and commodities including vegetables, fish, livestock, and poultry. A crop calendar is a tool that indicates the period and time for the production of specific crops. Through this initiative, the community envisions that agricultural productivity can be improved to support HGFSF activities in target municipalities.

[14] The UN Joint Programme on Conflict Transformation in Conflict-Affected Areas in BARMM aims to re-energize hope in the peace process through socioeconomic and peacebuilding investments, and by accelerating access to sustainable livelihoods, food security and community security.

[15] The target municipalities under the UNJP include Piagapo in Lanao del Sur, Pikit in Cotabato, and South Upi in Maguindanao,

[16] WFP supported three Sectoral Working Groups under the Bangsamoro International Development Assistance Committee, mandated to coordinate the implementation of foreign-assisted projects to ensure alignment with economic and social development, peace, and security priorities in the region.

[17] Indicator C.16.g.3 - While there were discussions made with the other target governmental institutions, WFP was not able to engage them in WFP-led capacity strengthening activities in 2023 which explains the shortfall under this indicator. WFP aims to reach these government institutions in 2024 through the HGFSF and smallholder agricultural market support activities.

[18] Indicator C.5.g.3 - WFP aimed to fully implement key HGFSF activities in 2023. However, to ensure the strategic and well-harmonized implementation of the HGFSF activities aligned with the national and sub-national government priorities, WFP focused on preparatory activities such as consultations with partners. Thus, explaining the shortfall under this indicator.

[19] Indicator C.6.g.1. With WFP's sustained engagement, WFP secured the support of the local governments in the implementation of the FFA activities. This allowed WFP to support more barangays in developing their Community Development Plans that contain the FFA activities to be prioritized as identified by the community.

[20] Indicator D.1.3.13 Other FFA activities were prioritized to be implemented as per the results of the CBPP. Hence, the construction of the roof water harvesting structures will be implemented in 2024.

[21] Indicators F.3.1 and F.3.2. While WFP initially targeted to engage only 15 cooperatives and farmer's organizations through Farm2Go, ongoing partnership with ACTED, a French NGO, and sustained collaboration with the BARMM Government allowed WFP to support 23 more cooperatives in 2023.

[22] Indicators F.3.10 and F.5.1 Due to the staffing gap in 2023, WFP needed to prioritize some target activities and engagements with partners to remain on track in providing smallholder agricultural market support. Under F.3.10, WFP prioritized engaging public retail and wholesale business traders through the Government's Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty Program. WFP was not able to engage private agrodealers which explains the non-achievement of the target under this indicator.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Title: WFP's Country Strategic Plan was developed to support the Philippine Government meet its targets in the context of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and AmBisyon 2040. Hence, Strategic Outcome statements were articulated in alignment with the PDP timeline.

[2] The Green Climate Fund project will be implemented in the identified at-risk communities, particularly Legazpi City in Albay Province, New Bataan in Davao de Oro Province, Palo in Leyte Province, and Tuguegarao City in Cagayan Province.

[3] The unconditional cash assistance under AA programme enables families to protect their food security and livelihoods; for example, by pre-positioning food and medicine, strengthening their houses, and harvesting crops early.

[4] The Minimum Expenditure Basket is defined as what a household requires in order to meet basic needs – on a regular or seasonal basis – and its average cost.

[5] The targets under output indicators G.8.3 and G.8.4 account for the total number of people to be reached with anticipatory cash transfers and early warning messages in the event of trigger activation. Since there was no trigger activation in 2023, WFP only reported the total number of people reached in the Anticipatory Actions simulation exercise.

[6] Under the AA project, WFP planned to organize three provincial inter-agency coordination groups in 2023. Due to the implementation challenges on the ground that needed to be addressed, the AA implementing agencies prioritized the immediate coordination at the provincial and municipal levels. The shortfall on output indicator C.16.g.5 accounts for the provincial inter-agency groups not being activated.

[7] The development of the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Bill was led by the Office of Civil Defense. The Bill will undergo legislation review of the Philippine Congress in 2024.

[8] The five regional reports cover BARMM, MIMAROPA, National Capital Region, SOCCSARGEN, and Zamboanga Peninsula.

[9] Each mini-MOVE unit is equipped with its own VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) and microwave connectivity that can restore communication in remote, disaster-affected areas.

[10] In 2024, WFP will hand over three MOVE sets to the Government through the Department of Communication and Information Technology (DICT) that will be prepositioned in DICT regional offices.

[11] In 2023, WFP supported emergency response operations on 12 emergencies, including Mayon Volcano eruption, shearline in Mindanao, severe flooding in Visayas and Mindanao, severe flooding in Northern Samar, oil spill incident in Mindoro, Typhoon Mawar (local name Betty), Typhoon Doksuri (local name Egay), Typhoon Saola (local name Goring), Typhoon Haikui (local name Hannah), impacts of Habagat, magnitude 5.9 earthquake in Davao de Oro, and magnitude 6.8 earthquake in Sarangani.

[12] Each FFP consists of 6 kg of rice, 4 cans of tuna, 4 cans of corned beef, 2 cans of sardines, 5 sachets of coffee, and 5 sachets of choco malt drink.

[13] Transported Government-supplied non-food items include sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and kitchen kits among others.

[14] With thanks to donors, WFP handed over pallet jacks, flood lights with generators, and rescue boats to the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

[15] Due to resource limitations, WFP prioritized the implementation of capacity strengthening activities on anticipatory actions at the national and provincial levels which explains the shortfall on output indicators C.16.g.3 and C.4.g.2.

[16] Due to the 7.4 magnitude earthquake in Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur, WFP postponed the planned provincial level workshops on the emergency preparedness capacity indicator tool to make way for the Government-led emergency response operations. This explains the shortfall on output indicators C.4.g.3 and C.5.g.6.

[17] WFP implemented the AA programme together with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Organization for Migration, United Nations Population Fund, and UNICEF.

[18] WFP supported the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation in conducting a needs assessment exercise on emergency telecommunications at the sub-national level.

[19] Indicator C.16.g.7 under Activity 4 - WFP engaged with the Boston Consulting Group coming from a partnership that emerged in the middle of 2023, hence, there was no planned figure for this indicator.

[20] Indicator G.13.1 under Activity 4 - the shortfall is due to the late receipt of funds from the Government (under the Green Climate Fund) which affected the implementation of planned activities for 2023.

[21] The high planned figures in indicators C.5.g.1, C.5.g.2, C.5.g.3, C.5.g.4, and C.5.g.5 under Activity 5 accounted for duplicated targeting. Hence, actual figures were reported under the appropriate indicators to avoid double counting of achievements.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

For the outcome indicator under Activity 2, no baseline information was collected since the Walang Gutom Programme is a new CSP activity implemented in Metro Manila.

[1] World Economic Forum (WEF). Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR) 2023. [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2023.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf)

[2] WEF. GGGR\_2023. [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2023.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf)

[3] United Nations Development Programme. 2023 Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI). <https://hdr.undp.org/content/2023-gender-social-norms-index-gsni#/indicies/GSNI>

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

For Activity 2 in Manila, there is no available baseline value as it is a new CSP activity.

[1] These stakeholders include the national and local governments, non-government organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs).

[2] These sectors include women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and internally displaced persons.

[3] The term "disability inclusion" refers to the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all their diversity, the promotion and mainstreaming of their rights into the work of the Organization, the development of disability-specific programmes and the consideration of disability-related perspectives, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This requires the development and implementation of a consistent and systematic approach to disability inclusion in all areas of operations and programming, internally and externally. (United Nations: [https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/assets/documentation/UN\\_Disability\\_Inclusion\\_Strategy\\_english.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/assets/documentation/UN_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_english.pdf))

[4] Some examples of disability-inclusive approaches utilized by WFP include selecting accessible activity sites and transportation and implementing inclusive feedback mechanisms.

[5] FFA activities under the UN Joint Programme include community gardening, tree planting, tending of fish farms, and crop production.

[6] The study was complemented by protection risk and community engagement context analyses.

[7] The CFM channels were managed by a CFM manager and an operator based in the field who speaks English and local languages such as Tagalog and Bisaya.

[8] Most (54 percent) of the CFM cases received were submitted by women, while the remaining were submitted by men (45 percent), and individuals who preferred not to indicate or specify their gender (1 percent).

[9] Before registration in SCOPE, beneficiaries were oriented on how their information will be used and to which parties their data will be shared. SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the WFP programme intervention cycle from beginning to end.

[10] Post-distribution monitoring was conducted for the implementation of Walang Gutom (No Hunger) 2027—Food e-Voucher Programme in Tondo, Manila and Food Assistance for Assets activities in BARMM.

[11] In some instances, those who felt unsafe cited armed conflict and family feuds as reasons.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] World Risk Index 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/worldriskreport-2023-disaster-risk-and-diversity>

[2] PAGASA. Tropical Cyclone Information. <https://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate/tropical-cyclone-information#:~:text=More%20tropical%20cyclone%20%28TCs%29%20are%20entering%20the%20Philippine,October%2C%20when%20nearly%2070%25%20of%20a%20typhoon%20develop.>

[3] Germanwatch. Global Climate Risk Index 2021. <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777>

## Nutrition integration

[1] By 2022, the Government aimed to reduce child stunting and wasting prevalence to 28.8 percent and 9.0 percent, from the 2015 baselines of 33.4 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. Actual accomplishments in 2022 met these targets, with stunting prevalence reduced to 26.7 percent and wasting incidence to 5.5 percent.

[2] The 2021 Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) Results of the Department of Science and Technology - Food and Nutrition Research Institute show that 1 in 4 children (26.7 percent) under 5 is stunted. Stunting is caused by chronic and recurrent undernutrition which prevents children from reaching their maximum physical and cognitive potential. Wasting is still of medium severity, affecting about 5.5 percent of children under five.

[3] Among 6 to 23 months-old children, only 13.8 percent received the minimum variety of foods and only 13.3 percent received the minimum acceptable diet according to DOST-FNRI (ENNS, 2021).

[4] The PPAN 2023-2028 recognizes that adequate nutrition is crucial at every stage of life—from infants, children, adolescents and youth, pregnant and breastfeeding women, adults, and older adults.

[5] Bangsamoro Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2023-2028

[6] The Philippines was among the three countries selected to be funded under the Transition Window of Changing Lives Transformation Fund. The Transition Window provides investments to support the transition of populations from dependence on humanitarian assistance to increased self-sufficiency.

[7] The Government Family Food Pack, managed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, is a food assistance program implemented by the government as immediate relief to individuals affected by disasters, calamities and other unforeseen events. The Family Food Pack contains food items to meet the basic nutritional needs of a family for at least 3 days.

[8] For indicator CC.5.1 "Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification", the baseline and target values are set at 0 and there is no 2023 follow-up value as the indicator was introduced at a later stage and data needed to calculate the indicator was not available at the time of the report.

## Partnerships

[1] Agence Française de Développement and the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific provided support in the Walang Gutom 2027—Government Food E-Voucher Programme through the contribution from Asian Development Bank.

[2] Trigger is a forecast that leads to the initiation of predefined actions. See more details in section Strategic outcome 04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022.

[3] SPMS box is a military term for the adjoining towns of Shariff Aguak, Pagatin (Datu Saudi Ampatuan), Mamasapano, and Shariff Saydona, characterized by ongoing conflict between government and non-government forces.

[4] The Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Japan, the Philippines, and the United States of America, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, International Financial Institutions (Asian Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, Agence Française de Développement, and the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific), Individual Donors, Private Donors (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Earth Group, Royal DSM).

## Financial Overview

[1] Once the AA trigger is met, a series of emergency preparedness actions will be implemented following the AA Standard Operating Procedures.

In 2022, WFP in collaboration with ADB undertook a study to assess the potential for cash-based transfers in the form of food vouchers to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. The overall results of the study highlighted: (i) the need for nutrition-sensitive social protection programs to support food and nutritional needs of households vulnerable to food insecurity; (ii) that households were receptive to food vouchers; and (iii) the importance of integrating Social and Behaviour Change Communication to promote positive nutrition-related behaviours. Find more details in section 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.



# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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 undernourishment	%			5.2	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	27,152	27,368	54,520	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			28.8	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	1,818	1,872	3,690	
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	25,334	25,496	50,830	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	135,135	27,368	20%
	female	137,975	27,152	20%
	total	273,110	54,520	20%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	8,430	1,694	20%
	female	7,664	1,601	21%
	total	16,094	3,295	20%
24-59 months	male	8,685	2,474	28%
	female	8,175	2,400	29%
	total	16,860	4,874	29%
5-11 years	male	16,860	4,378	26%
	female	15,838	4,277	27%
	total	32,698	8,655	26%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	16,502	3,851	23%
	female	16,314	3,817	23%
	total	32,816	7,668	23%
18-59 years	male	75,835	13,267	17%
	female	78,782	13,384	17%
	total	154,617	26,651	17%
60+ years	male	8,823	1,704	19%
	female	11,202	1,673	15%
	total	20,025	3,377	17%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	273,110	54,520	20%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	111,110	50,830	45%
Malnutrition prevention programme	12,000	3,690	30%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	150,000	0	0%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	140	0	0%
Iodised Salt	20	0	0%
Rice	1,000	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	74	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Rice	1,744	1,046	60%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,148,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	600,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	270,000	57,882	21%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,800,000	281,248	16%

## 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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Targeted boys, girls, men and women affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash sufficient to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and adopt healthy nutrition practices					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	74,100	
			Male	75,900	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,234	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,148,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	600,000	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive specialized nutritious food sufficient to meet their age-specific nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

Other Output					
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					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Targeted boys, girls, men and women affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash sufficient to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and adopt healthy nutrition practices					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	225,000	

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					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Targeted PLWG, girls, boys and care providers (including men) receive social behavior change communication and appropriate nutritious food, improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding nutrition and are effectively linked to services from other sectors					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female		1,818
			Male		1,872
			<b>Total</b>		<b>3,690</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,983	
			Male	3,017	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	270,000	57,883

## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: Targeted PLWG, girls, boys and care providers (including men) receive social behavior change communication and appropriate nutritious food, improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding nutrition and are effectively linked to services from other sectors

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	500	192
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	9,877	35,350

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Women, girls and boys benefit from more coherent nutrition-specific and -sensitive national and regional legislation, policies, programmes and technologies as a result of technical assistance and generated evidence provided to the Government to achieve adequate and healthy diets for vulnerable groups

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	28	19
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	57	72
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	10	14
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	35	37

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	10	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	320	168
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	145	705
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	50	800
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	12	16
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	1

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Households - <b>Location:</b> Metro Manila - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population - <b>Location:</b> Philippines - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						



Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	4	WFP programme monitoring
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**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**

Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 05: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	54,892	25,334
			Male	56,218	25,496
			<b>Total</b>	<b>111,110</b>	<b>50,830</b>
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	1,744	1,045.85
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,800,000	281,249

## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 05: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
			Number	17	38
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	29	29
			Number	11	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	2
			Number	2	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
			Number		
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	40	327
			Number	200	222
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
			Number	11	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	29	29
			Number		
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
			Number	13	9
			Number	5	11
			Number	2	1
			Number	20	20
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	29	64
			Number	8	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	9	15

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	92.25	102.25
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	40.5	45.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	164	179.4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	50.5	53
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	91	99
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.13: Number of roof water harvesting structures constructed	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	8	9
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	353,112	315,112
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	49	51.5
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	2,000	3,048
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	25,000	62,927
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	47

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	22
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	38
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	38
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	2

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.51	17.51	<17.51	11.94	WFP
	Male	15.29	15.28	<15.28	10.35	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.81	<15.81	<15.81	10.78	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.91	>40.91	>40.91	63.82	WFP
	Male	43.77	>43.77	>43.77	63.87	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.09	>43.09	>43.09	63.84	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.05	<17.05	<17.05	22.7	WFP
	Male	26.33	<26.33	<26.33	24.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.12	<24.12	<24.12	23.36	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.05	<42.05	<42.05	13.49	WFP
	Male	29.89	<29.89	<29.89	12.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.79	<32.79	<32.79	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥11	≥11	17	WFP
	Male	16	≥16	≥16	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≥14	≥14	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥65	≥65	66	WFP
	Male	68	≥68	≥68	79	programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≥67	≥67	71	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	<24	<24	17	WFP
	Male	14	<14	<14	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<19	<19	15	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≥60	≥60	63	WFP
	Male	61	≥61	≥61	61	programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	62	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≥35	≥36	34	WFP
	Male	36	≥36	≥35	35	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	34	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	<5	<5	4	WFP
	Male	3	<3	<3	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<4	<4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≥74	≥82	78	WFP
	Male	82	≥82	≥74	78	programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥78	≥78	78	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥25	20	WFP
	Male	17	≥17	≥17	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	20	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	2	WFP
	Male	1	<1	<1	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<1	<1	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥75	83.64	WFP
	Male	0	≥75	≥75	84.23	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	83.89	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks by 2022					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 06: Vulnerable people affected by climate change or other natural and human-caused disasters benefit from the operationalizing of local and national government climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes that are gender-transformative and include shock-responsive safety nets and climate services in order to effectively prepare for and mitigate the impact of food security and nutrition shocks at the individual, household and community levels						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	4	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10 49	4 14	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3 4	2 1	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		1	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	40 46	48 34	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	500 5	370 21	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	5	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1		

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	21	14
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	7 39	6 8
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	4	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Coordination	Number Number Number	1 2 1	1 2 1

CSP Output 06: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Not timely available but used
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	50	50
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	9,190	185
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	15,805	292

**Activity 05: Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications**

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 07: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	11	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	335	394
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	80	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	13	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	8
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	5	2
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	SC/Logistics Services	%	50	90
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	SC/Logistics Services	US\$	2,000,000	6,625,963.67
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	2,600	5,111

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Philippines - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥0	2	WFP programme monitoring

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Metro Manila - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=0	=0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Metro Manila - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=0	=0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Philippines - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Metro Manila - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall		≥40	≥40	10	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall		≥30	≥30	10	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall		≥30	≥30	80	WFP programme monitoring
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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	25.1	≥40	≥40	52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	44.9	≥30	≥30	14	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	34	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				326	WFP
	Male				328	programme monitoring
	Overall				654	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Metro Manila - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	66.67	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	94.74	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥90	=100	100	WFP
	Male		≥90	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥90	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	66.67	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	95	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Households - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	=100	98.75	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.91	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	98.82	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.3	≥90	=100	99.06	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	=100	98.91	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	≥90	=100	98.99	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	92.36	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.38	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	94.72	WFP programme monitoring



## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	27,152	≥25794			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27,368	≥26000			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54,520	≥51794			WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable - <b>Location:</b> Metro Manila - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥80	29.41	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	33.33	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	30	WFP programme monitoring

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable People - <b>Location:</b> Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	18	≥80	≥80	64.06	WFP
	Male	11.1	≥80	≥80	67.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.9	≥80	≥80	65.09	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Ivan Sarenas

WFP supports the Government in strengthening the resilience of food systems to improve nutrition in communities.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# 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 2023 (2018-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	NPA1	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
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	CAR1	Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation
SO 4	EPA1	Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications

# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	5,408,531	795,060	5,096,826	1,260,490
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>5,408,531</b>	<b>795,060</b>	<b>5,096,826</b>	<b>1,260,490</b>
2.2	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	870,837	347,921	4,161,802	1,034,330
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>870,837</b>	<b>347,921</b>	<b>4,161,802</b>	<b>1,034,330</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	3,645,686	3,990,059	5,299,492	2,047,133
		Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	809,927	416,019	2,909,509	587,019
	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	6,545,011	7,214,594	7,159,111	4,085,165
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>11,000,624</b>	<b>11,620,672</b>	<b>15,368,111</b>	<b>6,719,317</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,158,902	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,158,902</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>17,279,992</b>	<b>12,763,653</b>	<b>25,785,642</b>	<b>9,014,137</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,012,442</b>	<b>2,163,739</b>	<b>2,880,235</b>	<b>1,785,625</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>19,292,434</b>	<b>14,927,392</b>	<b>28,665,877</b>	<b>10,799,763</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,254,008	970,280	461,414	461,414
			20,546,442	15,897,672	29,127,292	11,261,177



Wanee Piyabongkam

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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

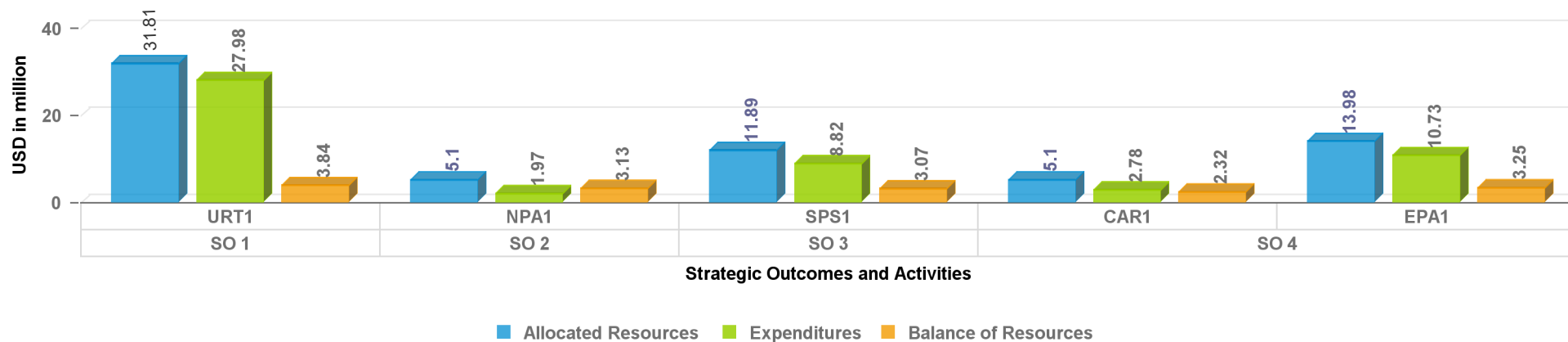
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	NPA1	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
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	CAR1	Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation
SO 4	EPA1	Strengthen and augment government and partners' emergency preparedness and response capacities to include supply chains and emergency telecommunications

# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	47,979,963	26,677,998	5,133,863	31,811,860	27,975,524	3,836,337
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>47,979,963</b>	<b>26,677,998</b>	<b>5,133,863</b>	<b>31,811,860</b>	<b>27,975,524</b>	<b>3,836,337</b>
2.2	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	4,542,553	5,095,012	0	5,095,012	1,967,540	3,127,472
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>4,542,553</b>	<b>5,095,012</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,095,012</b>	<b>1,967,540</b>	<b>3,127,472</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	17,653,917	13,979,417	0	13,979,417	10,727,058	3,252,359
		Support national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation	6,548,677	5,104,986	0	5,104,986	2,782,497	2,322,490
	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	19,455,053	11,891,616	0	11,891,616	8,817,670	3,073,946
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>43,657,646</b>	<b>30,976,019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,976,019</b>	<b>22,327,225</b>	<b>8,648,794</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,158,902	0	1,158,902	0	1,158,902
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,158,902</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,158,902</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,158,902</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>96,180,162</b>	<b>63,907,931</b>	<b>5,133,863</b>	<b>69,041,793</b>	<b>52,270,289</b>	<b>16,771,504</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>8,236,732</b>	<b>7,554,749</b>	<b>380,843</b>	<b>7,935,592</b>	<b>6,840,982</b>	<b>1,094,610</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>104,416,894</b>	<b>71,462,680</b>	<b>5,514,706</b>	<b>76,977,386</b>	<b>59,111,271</b>	<b>17,866,114</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>6,787,098</b>	<b>3,706,805</b>		<b>3,706,805</b>	<b>3,706,805</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>111,203,992</b>	<b>75,169,484</b>	<b>5,514,706</b>	<b>80,684,190</b>	<b>62,818,076</b>	<b>17,866,114</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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