



World Food
Programme

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Philippines

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Charting the path to a food-secure, resilient Philippines

In 2024, the Philippines charted a steady path toward sustained economic progress despite the impacts of an unprecedented level of climate shocks, lingering stress of inflation, and sporadic conflict that challenged the country's food and nutrition security.

To support the Government in building a resilient, food-secure Philippines, WFP provided strategic support for long-term development and timely assistance during emergencies. WFP reached more than **178,000 people** by i) enhancing resilience against shocks and ii) addressing their immediate food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of natural hazards. This entailed strengthening the capacities of government and partners in designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, which indirectly benefitted **60 million people**.

Given the vulnerability to climate and other shocks, WFP continued to maintain a capacity to augment Government-led responses to emergencies. WFP supported **eight government-led operations**, through cash assistance, as well as logistics and emergency telecommunications support, to address the immediate humanitarian needs of crisis-affected communities. This was made possible through its multi-year, multi-partner initiative: **PREP** (Preparedness and Response Excellence in the Philippines), where WFP supported the Government at the national and sub-national levels in strengthening capacities for disaster risk management (DRM) and enhancing DRM assets and infrastructure, while maximizing digital solutions.

Building on the PREP work became especially critical in late 2024, where the Philippines endured **a record-breaking six storms** within 25 days, affecting more than 15 million people and leaving extensive damage in Luzon.^[1] Following a government request for assistance, WFP swiftly provided emergency cash assistance through a flagship national social assistance programme (4Ps - *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*), based on joint damage and needs assessments with the Government. Given the maturity of the 4Ps programme, WFP was able to show in real-time how the programme can immediately respond to shocks and used the opportunity to support the further strengthening of the programme at the sub-national level. In addition, WFP mobilized trucks to transport government family food packs and relief items and provided emergency logistics and telecommunications equipment to support the delivery of the government-led response.

On the policy front, WFP supported the development of the **Declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster bill** and continues to advocate and support its ongoing passage at the Congress and Senate. Through the years, WFP advocated for the institutionalization of **anticipatory actions** (AA) into the national disaster risk reduction and management framework to ensure greater sustainability of multiple stakeholders AA efforts in the country.

In 2024, WFP's support to two national priority initiatives reached significant milestones:

1. Completion of the pilot implementation of the **Walang Gutom (no hunger) 2027: Government food e-voucher**, generating evidence and lessons that will inform the national scale-up to reach 750,000 food-poor households; and
2. Launch of the national School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP) integrating a **home-grown school feeding approach**, rolling out the pilot implementation across 10 schools in Isabela Province and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

By creating an institutional market demand for local smallholder farmers, agriculture cooperatives, and fisherfolk, these initiatives i) contribute to the local economy and ii) support food-insecure families and schoolchildren with fresh produce. Under the *Walang Gutom* programme, WFP supported the Government in designing the social and behavior change strategy and other products for its scale-up implementation. Moreover, through concerted efforts including WFP's advocacy, the Government and other development partners invested additional resources to enhance the SBFP in the succeeding school years.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, WFP adopted a conflict-sensitive lens in working with local communities and governments to strengthen climate resilience, cultivate peace, and achieve food security. Aligned with the regional and local plans, WFP reached 50,000 people with food, nutrition, messages, and agricultural market support.

As a committed knowledge facilitator, WFP arranged learning visits through **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**. This included learning exchanges with i) Bangladesh on the institutionalization of AA and development of shock-responsive social protection programmes, ii) Indonesia on innovative solutions for mobile food kitchens; and iii) Malaysia on warehouse management and disaster response systems.

Protection, women's empowerment, inclusion of persons with disabilities, community engagement for accountability to affected people, and environmental and social sustainability are mainstreamed across WFP's operations, to leave no one behind. WFP developed and published the **leave no one behind** study together with government partners, which highlighted access gaps experienced by certain groups and suggested entry points to further improve existing social protection programmes and its delivery mechanisms.^[2]

Staying true to its commitment to achieving zero hunger, WFP forged new and nurtured existing partnerships with governments, international financial institutions, UN agencies, academia, the private sector, civil society organizations, and the communities as it transitioned to the new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028.

177,960

Total beneficiaries in 2024



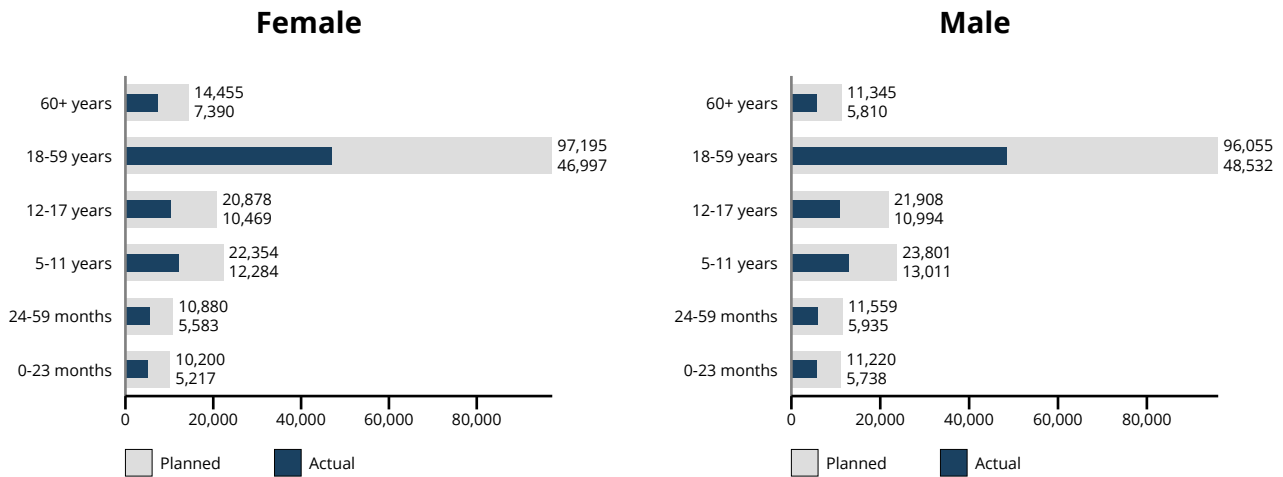
49% female



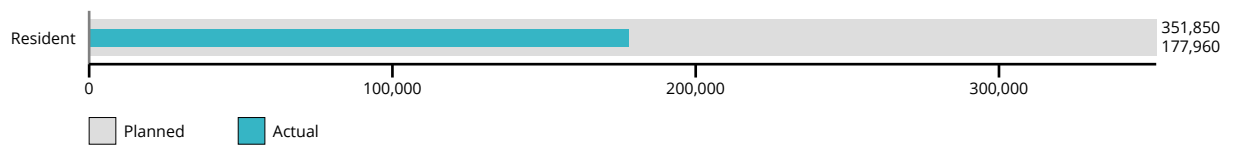
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 21,355 (49% Female, 51% Male)

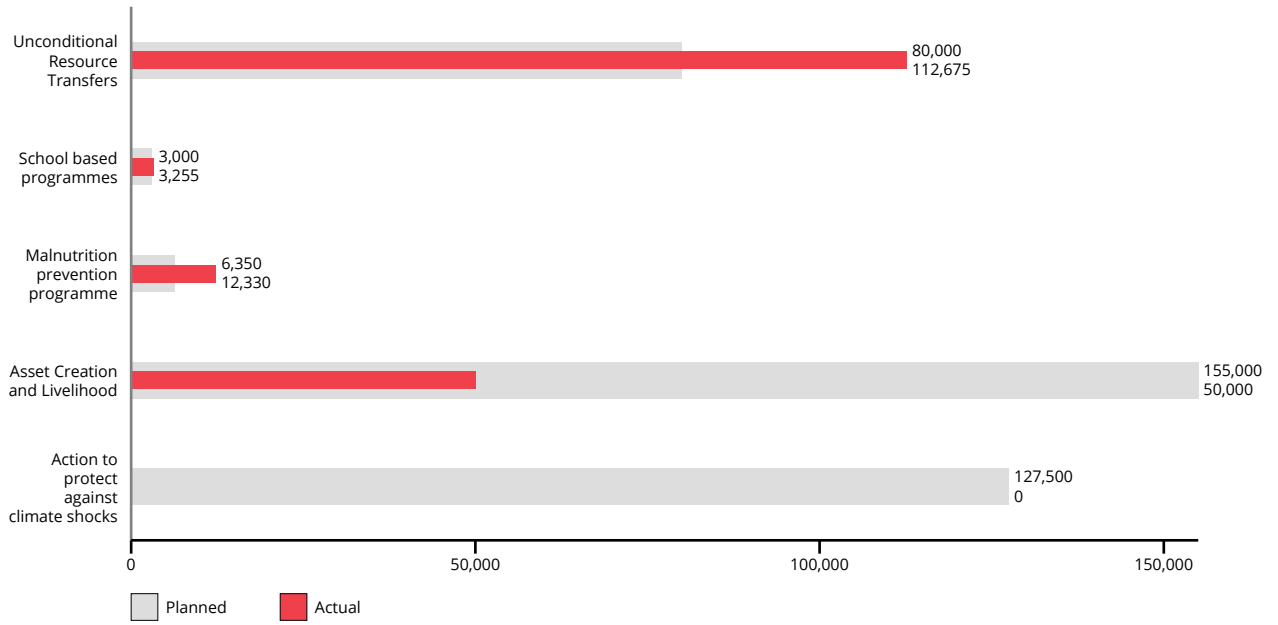
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



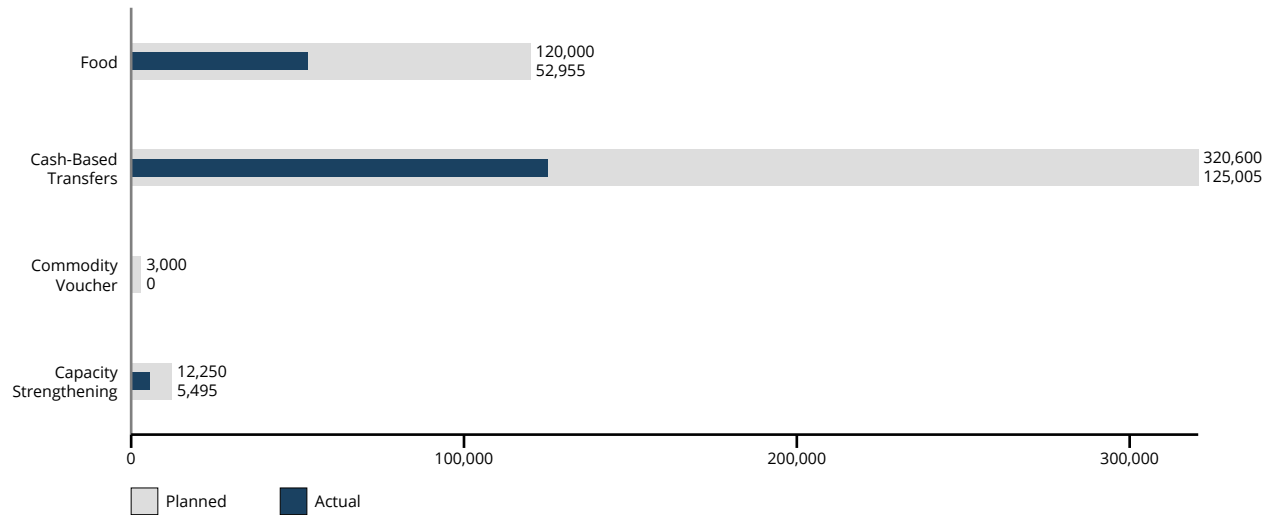
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



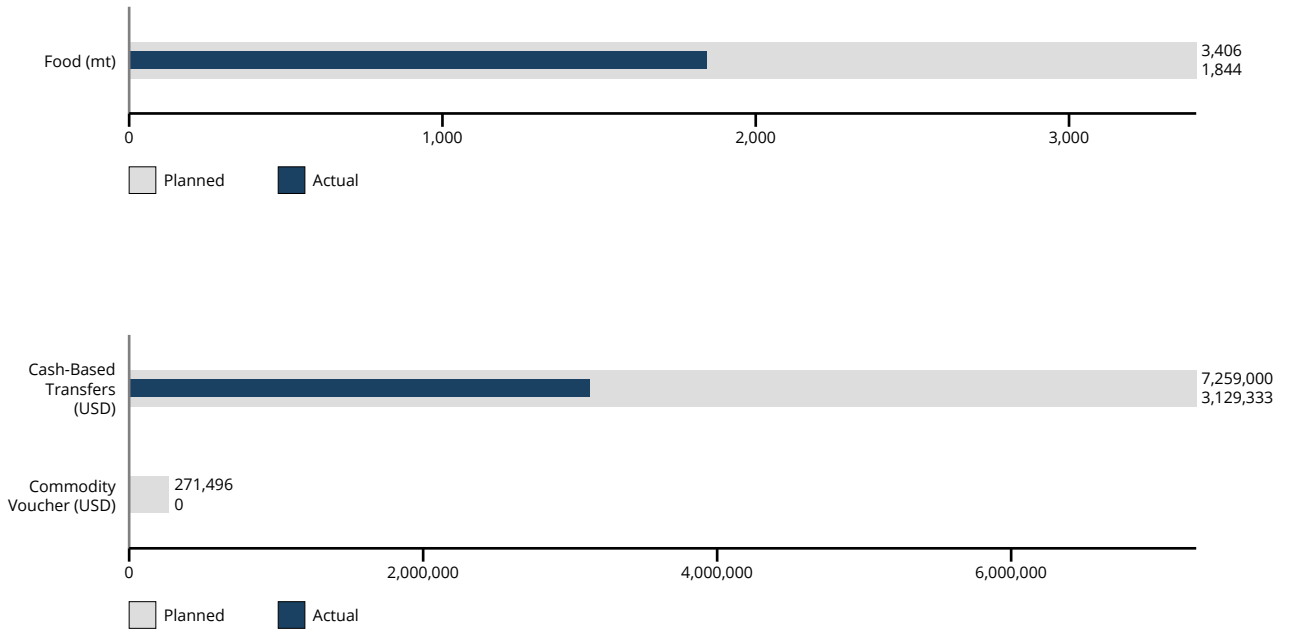
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



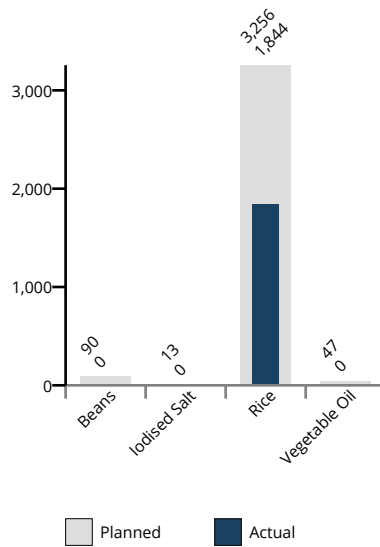
Beneficiaries by Modality



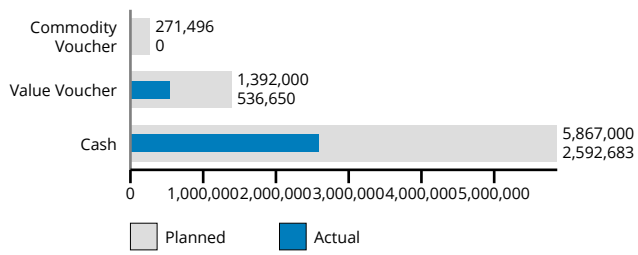
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

WFP in the Philippines: a trusted partner for food security



Context

Through sustained post-pandemic recovery efforts, the Philippines has regained momentum toward achieving upper-middle-income status. Despite the ongoing global financial, food, and energy crises, the Philippine economy expanded by 6 percent in the first three quarters of 2024—one of the fastest in East Asia and the Pacific.^[1] While there are significant challenges in achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), the country has made moderate progress in 8 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).^[2]

Poverty, hunger, and malnutrition remain prevalent among the most marginalized groups, particularly subsistence farmers and fisherfolk, Indigenous Peoples, women, children, persons with disabilities, rural and urban-poor families, and conflict-affected communities. These groups often resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as purchasing food on credit and borrowing from relatives to meet basic needs.^[3] Women and girls often eat last and get the least food, have less access to resources and basic services, and are exposed to gender-based violence.^[4] Men are traditionally perceived as the breadwinners of the family, hindering women's economic participation as they take on most of the domestic responsibilities.^[5] The compounded impacts of climate shocks, conflicts, and socioeconomic inequalities pose further challenges.

While the number of poor Filipinos decreased from 19.9 million in 2021 to 17.5 million in 2023, many families still struggled to put food on their tables.^[6] Three in every ten households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2023 due to a lack of access to affordable and adequate food.^[7] Malnutrition across life stages remains a public health concern, with 24 percent of children under 5 stunted, 22 percent of schoolchildren underweight, and 51 percent of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls overweight/obese.^[8]

To address these challenges, the Philippines' social protection system supports disadvantaged groups with sustainable livelihood, conditional cash transfers and food assistance amongst others. The Government is working to make social protection programmes more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive to account for the impact of natural hazards and people's nutritional needs. While progress has been made through initiatives like the *Walang Gutom 2027* and the fully established 4Ps, strengthened social protection system and programmes can greatly benefit more underserved areas and play a critical role in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.^[9]

In 2024, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) saw notable improvements across sectors, particularly in economy, social welfare, and education.^[10] This is underscored by a drop in the region's poverty rate, from 60 percent in 2018 to 32 percent in 2023.^[11] Within the Philippines, BARMM remains one of the regions with high poverty and malnutrition rates.^[12] Smallholder farmers and fisherfolk in BARMM have limited access to markets and grapple with extreme weather events and environmental degradation, which limits agricultural productivity. Sporadic armed conflicts and socioeconomic disparities further undermine peace and development gains.

Located along the Pacific Ring of Fire and the typhoon belt, the Philippines is prone to multiple high-intensity natural hazards, including typhoons, floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and droughts.^[13] Due to its geographical vulnerability, high population density, and low coping capacities, the Philippines had the highest disaster risk worldwide for three consecutive years.^[14] In 2024, various hazards, such as volcanic activities, dry spells brought by El Niño, and tropical cyclones, struck the country. In the last quarter of the year, an unprecedented six powerful typhoons impacted the Philippines in 25 days, bringing heavy floods, landslides, and storm surges that affected over 15 million people across 17 regions, particularly in the north of the country.^[15] The typhoons caused more than USD 266 million (PHP 15.6 billion) worth of agriculture, housing, and infrastructure damage, compounding vulnerabilities to food and nutrition insecurity among affected communities.^[16]

Operations

In March 2024, WFP launched its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 to continue supporting the Government in achieving food and nutrition security, aligned with national and regional development targets. Embodying the saving lives and changing lives agenda, the new CSP focuses on i) emergency preparedness and response, ii) integrated resilience against climatic and other shocks, iii) social protection system strengthening, and iv) service delivery, while addressing cross-cutting issues on women's empowerment, protection, and accountability to affected people, nutrition, and environmental sustainability. The CSP supports the Government in achieving the SDGs 2 and 17.

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP augmented government response operations to address immediate food, nutrition, and other essential needs during emergencies. During the typhoon season, WFP supported government-led responses through assessments, cash assistance, technical assistance, logistics, and telecommunications augmentation. WFP leveraged the 4Ps, a flagship government social assistance programme, to quickly provide cash assistance for typhoon-affected families, prioritizing groups prone to food and nutrition insecurity, particularly households with children under 5. WFP continued to provide technical support in enhancing existing national and sub-national disaster risk management systems and capacities to better prepare for such events.

Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP supported communities to better manage climate, conflict, and economic shocks by providing integrated resilience activities, strengthening food systems, and enhancing government social protection delivery to become increasingly nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive. WFP provided technical assistance and operational support in the implementation of *Walang Gutom 2027*, a nutrition-sensitive social protection programme, and the National School-Based Feeding program to integrate a home-grown school feeding approach. Applying a conflict-sensitive lens, WFP engaged smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, former combatants and their families, and other marginalized groups in BARMM in livelihoods projects and social and behaviour change activities. These initiatives aimed to strengthen the resilience of these groups while addressing issues they face, such as economic exclusion, limited access to markets and resources, forced displacement, and recruitment into armed groups. WFP

strengthened linkages of smallholder farmers to schools and other institutional markets, supported the integration of rice fortification initiatives in school meals, and advocated for the institutionalization of anticipatory action and early warning systems to reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities.

Under **strategic outcome 3**, WFP can provide on-demand services (e.g., procurement, warehousing, transport) to the Government and humanitarian community to improve development action. While there were no service requests from the Government in 2024, WFP provided mobility and carpooling services to partner UN agencies.

Risk management

WFP proactively employed risk management and mitigation strategies to achieve CSP objectives, while ensuring the safety of staff, partners, and the people it serves.

WFP exercised due diligence in contracting with vendors to mitigate procurement risks. All contracts with service providers, including commercial transporters, stipulate compliance with WFP's policies on anti-fraud/anti-corruption and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and were screened to ensure none are affiliated with terrorism organizations as per the UN Security Council Sanctions List.

To minimize risks to food safety and quality, WFP trained school meals stakeholders on proper food handling, preparation, and storage, as part of preparatory activities for the pilot implementation of home-grown school feeding in BARMM and Isabela Province. Internally, WFP updated the composition of its Food Incidence Management Committee. A memorandum was drafted and disseminated among staff which established protocols for managing food incidents and ensuring timely, appropriate, and coordinated responses.

To address protection risks, WFP promptly responded to i) feedback and ii) requests for information and assistance through its Community Feedback Mechanism. For the typhoon response, WFP leveraged DSWD's existing grievance redress mechanism for faster, better coordinated, and more streamlined feedback management. Personal information of community members collected during SCOPE registrations and monitoring surveys was handled and shared with partners in line with WFP's data privacy and protection guidelines.^[17] Furthermore, WFP i) evaluated protection risks during damage assessments and ii) coordinated with local authorities to determine the likelihood of occurrence and severity of these risks, which were considered in providing cash assistance. WFP also conducted post-distribution monitoring to identify the protection risks and needs of cash aid recipients.

Given the ever-present risks associated with natural hazards, WFP maintained an operational capacity to respond and regularly reviews and updates response planning in the event of a government request for support.

Lessons learned

WFP is increasingly recognized as a partner of choice for strategic engagement, policy support, and capacity strengthening in nutrition and human capital development, crisis response and recovery, and food systems strengthening. Building on its strong partnerships, WFP will continue to work together with the Government, civil society and humanitarian organizations, and the private sector to achieve the CSP outcomes.

To align with corporate frameworks and respond to recommendations from a decentralized evaluation of its previous CSP, WFP initiated an internal exercise to develop a Theory of Change (ToC) for country capacity strengthening (CCS) under the new CSP 2024-2028. The CCS ToC provided a clearer understanding of the pathway to impact and facilitates more effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation of how CCS efforts embedded across all strategic outcomes can achieve targeted impacts

Based on lessons learned from its typhoon response, WFP will boost its efforts to advocate for flexible donor funding. Contributions from its Immediate Response Account allowed WFP to swiftly assist the Government in reaching those most in need shortly after the first tropical cyclone occurred.^[18] In times of emergencies, flexible funding will allow WFP to prioritize strategically, optimize planning, and provide life-saving aid with speed.

Country office story

Hope after storms: WFP supports typhoon-stricken Philippines



© WFP/Earvin Perias

Typhoon-survivor Gonzaga family stands in front of their home, which was flooded during severe tropical storm Kristine.

In a span of 25 days from 24 October to 17 November 2024, six strong typhoons successively hit Luzon Island in the Philippines—an occurrence experienced never before since records began in 1951.^[1]

Severe tropical storm (STS) Kristine (international name: Trami) was the first to make landfall in the north. However, the southern region of Bicol suffered the most, with some areas receiving three months' worth of rain in 24 hours. Within days, super typhoon Leon (Kong-rey) and typhoon Marce (Yinxing) struck the Cagayan Valley region. Shortly after in mid-November, three more typhoons followed: Nika (Toraji), Ofel (Usagi), and Pepito (Man-Yi), which again headed towards the barely recovered Bicol and northern provinces.

The typhoons triggered destructive landslides and raging floodwaters that swallowed houses and roads, displacing over 5 million Filipinos and severing critical lifelines. Agriculture, housing, and infrastructure damage reached over USD 266 million (PHP 15.6 billion) across 17 of the country's 18 regions.

Rising to the occasion: WFP augments government response operations

The Government reacted swiftly, with frontline responders working round-the-clock to provide critical life-saving assistance to typhoon-affected families. Building on its longstanding partnerships with the Government, WFP worked closely with national and sub-national authorities to address urgent food security needs in typhoon-affected communities through rapid damage assessments, logistics and telecommunications support, and cash assistance.

Immediately after STS Kristine landed, WFP supported the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in delivering relief items to Bicol. Wading through flooded roads, WFP-deployed trucks transported Government family food packs (FFPs), with each pack containing enough supplies to sustain a family of five for three days. Between the impact of STS Kristine and the five additional storms, WFP supported

DSWD in reaching over 1.6 million people across Bicol, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, and Ilocos regions with FFPs. WFP also provided and assisted in installing mobile storage units to ensure secure storage for relief supplies in multiple locations.

With support from WFP, the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) deployed five Government emergency communications system-mobile vehicle for emergencies (GECS-MOVE) units. This innovation, co-designed by DICT and WFP, restored data connectivity for emergency responders and people staying in evacuation centres. While officials coordinated the response, families reconnected with loved ones, and students kept up with their schoolwork amid class suspensions, with 6,000 people across eight provinces accessing free internet services.

Complementing the in kind efforts of the government, WFP also leveraged the 4Ps: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, a government social protection programme, to ensure a timely and effective delivery of cash assistance in four of five priority provinces. In November, just two weeks of STS Kristine's landfall, WFP and the DSWD reached 72,180 people in Bicol with two months' worth of cash assistance (USD 57 or PHP 3,300 per month), prioritizing 4Ps families with children under 5. The rapid response was made possible by WFP's Immediate Response Account, a lifeline funding mechanism for sudden emergencies.

By year-end, over 100,000 people in Albay, Aurora, Cagayan, and Camarines Sur received unconditional cash transfers for their food, and other essential needs. In Catanduanes, WFP provided cash assistance to households pre-registered as part of the anticipatory action project supported by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, benefitting 3,400 people.

The response highlighted the importance of WFP's longstanding partnership with DSWD and OCD in strengthening disaster management systems, which allows for a flexibility to rapidly respond to shocks as needed. WFP's support through emergency logistics and telecommunications technical assistance allowed for WFP to support government efforts to immediately meet urgent needs with government in-kind assistance, while scaling up cash assistance to ensure the most vulnerable households can continue to meet critical needs and begin the road to recovery.

Hope for Recovery

Marissa Gonzaga, a mother from Camarines Sur, recounted the nightmare her family experienced due to STS Kristine. The rains started before dawn and by evening, floodwaters reached waist level. Marissa evacuated her children to a neighbour's house, while her husband stayed behind to salvage what he could.

"The flood was very strong, and most of our belongings were swept away," she says. "Our clothes. My children's school bags. The eggs we sell for our livelihood. We couldn't cook because our kitchen was destroyed."

The cash assistance from DSWD and WFP provided much-needed relief, enabling Marissa to secure food for her family and restart their small egg business. "Our family is OK; there's nothing more I could ask for," she said.

Through collaboration and innovation, WFP and the Government have forged a path to recovery, rekindling hope and resilience among families like Marissa's as they rebuild their lives and livelihoods after the storms.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.



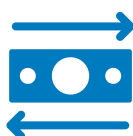
8.4 million people indirectly benefit from **disaster risk management** systems strengthened with the support of WFP



2.6 million people reached with government **family food packs** through WFP's transport support



876,000 people indirectly benefitted from WFP's support to the Government in the implementation of **Project LAWA at BINHI**



112,700 people (22,500 families with children under 5) provided with **cash assistance** in Albay, Aurora, Cagayan, Camarines Sur, and Catanduanes



6,000 people connected to the internet through WFP's emergency telecommunications support during the typhoon season



1,200 government and partner staff engaged in **capacity strengthening initiatives** in disaster risk management

WFP continued to support the Government in mitigating the adverse impacts of natural hazards on food and nutrition security. Under [activity 1](#), WFP augmented government-led responses by delivering technical assistance, emergency logistics and telecommunications services, and nutrition-sensitive cash assistance using the national social protection programme, 4Ps (*pantawid pamilyang pilipino program*). Under [activity 2](#), WFP enhanced the Government and partners' disaster risk management capabilities through technical assistance and systems strengthening.

Overview of activities and results

Augmenting Government emergency response

WFP complemented nationally-led response operations for eight emergencies (including volcanic eruptions and tropical cyclones) to address the immediate food needs of affected communities. The typhoon season saw six powerful tropical cyclones successively hitting the Luzon island within a month. Working with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), WFP delivered rapid support for the Government to reach:

- 2.6 million people (1.6 million during the typhoon responses and a further 1 million for various other events) with government family food packs and relief supplies transported by WFP-deployed trucks. WFP provided and assisted in installing mobile storage units in multiple locations to ensure secure storage for relief items.^[1]
- Over 22,500 families with children under 5 (112,700 people) in Albay, Aurora, Cagayan, Camarines Sur, and Catanduanes provinces with cash assistance through the 4Ps or to pre-registered Anticipatory Action beneficiary households.^[2] Families were informed on the selection criteria, transfer value, how to claim and use the cash for their health and well-being, and optimal food and nutrition practices (e.g., exclusive breastfeeding and visiting local health centers).^[3] Ongoing cash distributions in Catanduanes will be completed in early 2025.^[4] Cash operations were informed by findings from government-led assessments supported by WFP.
- 6,000 people with data connectivity through the WFP and DICT co-designed Government emergency communications system-mobile operations vehicle for emergencies (GECS-MOVE) and other telecommunications assets.

Post-distribution monitoring in Bicol indicated that the cash assistance contributed to a slight reduction in the number of households employing negative coping strategies to manage food shortages after the typhoons.[5] The improvement was most apparent in Camarines Sur (27 percent), severely affected by severe tropical storm Kristine (Trami). Notably, fewer households resorted to emergency and crisis livelihood coping strategies due to lack of money to purchase food.[6]

However, monitoring efforts showed no distinct improvements in food consumption scores (FCS) partly because many households already had acceptable FCS at the baseline, thanks to government food packs distributed shortly after the storm. Furthermore, some households used the cash assistance to address other essential needs like medical expenses, non-food items, and shelter repair. The availability of cash may have enabled households to diversify their diets and consume more protein- and iron-rich foods. This is particularly evident in households headed by women, who were more inclined to prioritize food needs.

Given the high number of shocks during the year and the corresponding increase in request for logistics support, WFP added sea freight options which also helped to reduce the carbon footprint to deliver relief items.[7]

Strengthening disaster risk management (DRM)

Under its multi-year preparedness and response excellence in the Philippines (PREP) programme, WFP supported the Government in i) strengthening existing capacities of national and sub-national agencies to coordinate and manage emergency responses and ii) enhancing DRM through asset and infrastructural augmentation.

In close collaboration with the Government, WFP jointly facilitated workshops to assess DRM capacity needs and gaps of DSWD and eight PREP priority provinces.^[8] Using the emergency preparedness capacity index tool, the workshops mapped out existing DRM capacities and provided recommendations for improvement which informed the development of tailored and targeted capacity strengthening activities under PREP.^[9]

WFP partnered with DSWD and OCD to enhance the existing training curricula and guidelines on humanitarian supply chain management (HSCM) to reflect evolving requirements, recent innovations, and policies in emergency preparedness and response. WFP co-conducted a workshop to develop the HSCM course trainer's manual, which aims to provide guidelines for delivering the HSCM course content uniformly across regions by 2025, with flexibility for local adjustments. Additionally, WFP co-facilitated training activities on logistics (e.g., warehouse management and mobile storage unit installation) and emergency telecommunications (e.g., mobile operations vehicles (MOVE) and drone operations).

To further these efforts, WFP supported the Government's digitalization initiatives and the development of innovative solutions to ensure efficient relief delivery. This entailed:

- Providing technical advice to DSWD on digitalizing its relief goods inventory and incident management systems and upgrading the disaster response operations and monitoring center (DROMIC) platform to be piloted in 2025;^[10]
- Running an open call for proposals to seek local innovative solutions from Filipino entities on ending hunger in disaster-prone areas where WFP implements PREP. WFP identified four innovators for co-creation and collaboration on their proposed innovations;^[11]
- Co-designing and building a mobile food kitchen with DSWD and supporting a simulation exercise on the standard operating procedures (SOP) for deploying the kitchen, in preparation for the 2025 rollout. With WFP's assistance, the DSWD procured a further 15 mobile food kitchen units;
- Presenting the logistics information exchange tool to key stakeholders during the national logistics cluster summit led by the OCD. This open-source data platform, developed by WFP, aims to provide swift and accessible logistics information to enhance emergency response and coordination among the national logistics cluster members;^[12]
- Handing over three additional MOVE sets to DICT, bringing the total of strategically prepositioned MOVE units across the country to nine. These units are ready for deployment to swiftly restore communications during emergencies;^[13]
- Training government responders in mobilizing the MOVE units while enhancing the quality and relevance of training programmes to address regional gaps. Consequently, 75 percent of participants reported an increase in preparedness and knowledge of emergency telecommunications; and
- Supporting the development of a national emergency communications plan, a multi-year, multi-sectoral framework initiated in 2024 to ensure reliable and coordinated communications during emergencies. Learnings derived from MOVE deployments served as critical inputs on the content and policy recommendations outlined in the draft plan.

Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP facilitated learning visits between the national and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) Governments, and the Governments of Indonesia (on mobile food kitchen solutions) and Malaysia (on supply chain innovations). Lessons learned informed policy design for institutionalizing the mobile food kitchen and refining warehouse management.

WFP fostered local innovations to address food insecurity in disaster-prone areas through the 2024 PREP Forum. The second disaster preparedness and humanitarian operations workshop, conducted jointly with OCD, provided a platform to share best practices in emergency preparedness and

response.

Community-based climate adaptation

In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and WFP, the DSWD initiated Project LAWA at BINHI (local adaptation to water access and breaking insufficiency through nutritious harvest for the impoverished) in 2023. WFP published the final report on lessons learned from the pilot launch which showcased the project's potential to boost communities' adaptive capacities, especially during El Niño or severe droughts, and generate livelihoods.

Building on the success of LAWA at BINHI, what started as a small farm reservoir pilot in 9 municipalities has now expanded to 310 municipalities through PHP 1.4 billion of government investments. The project scale-up reached over 876,000 people (137,000 families) in 2024 through water harvesting facilities, community-based gardening, and diversified integrated farming to ensure water sufficiency and food security.^[14]

Partnerships

Development and humanitarian partners contributions provided critical funding for WFP's support to the government-led typhoon response. WFP mobilized USD 6.8 million from government and private donors^[15] while multi-donor support for PREP programme have been critical to its success.

WFP collaborated with government partners at the national (DSWD, OCD, DICT, and DA) and sub-national (BARMM) levels to implement:

- Capacity strengthening initiatives on policy development, systems enhancement, warehouse management, design and improvement of training manuals and courses, and equipment and skills transfer; and
- New initiatives including climate-resilient disaster mitigation solutions such as the Project LAWA at BINHI. Through a signed memorandum of understanding, WFP formalized a five-year partnership with DSWD, DA, and the University of the Philippines to implement activities for scale-up.

To strengthen local disaster risk management capacities and ensure that national and sub-national efforts benefit vulnerable communities, WFP signed memoranda of agreements with the provincial governments of eight hazard-prone provinces under PREP.

Partnerships with the private sector, also contributed towards WFP efforts, including through the provision of vital emergency telecommunications equipment.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP will integrate lessons learned from the typhoon response to further support government efforts to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of social protection. WFP will refine its concepts of operation and SOPs to provide efficient support to the Government. To ensure response is resourced based on arising needs, WFP will continue to advocate for predictable, flexible funding particularly with donors inclined to provide funding after an emergency occurs.

For holistic capacity strengthening, WFP will continue to advocate for the national ownership among relevant stakeholders. Consistent collaboration with the Government to enhance internal capabilities created strong momentum to further institutionalize the capacity to develop critical skills and expertise. Providing consecutive sessions targeting relevant staff is critical to strategic upskilling of partners.

Integration of Gender and Age Into Programming

Strategic outcome 1 achieved a gender and age marker (GaM) score of 4, meaning gender and age indicators were fully integrated across all activities. Women's empowerment was mainstreamed across capacity strengthening efforts through sensitization activities during emergencies, which included robust integration of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Gender considerations were applied in programme targeting. For instance, women-headed households and households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children under 5, elderly, and persons with disabilities were prioritized for cash assistance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, through the Government's social protection programmes, or partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications support to crisis-affected communities	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Strengthen and augment Government and partners' emergency preparedness capacities along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.



50 million people in provinces prioritized under the Philippines **Plan of Action for Nutrition**, developed with the support of WFP



1.7 million people indirectly benefitted from **resilience strengthening activities** and WFP's support to the Government



60,300 people reached with **nutrition messages** through media



50,000 people directly benefitted from **resilience strengthening activities**



3,200 schoolchildren received **hot, nutritious meals daily** at school, indirectly benefitting 3 million people in supported provinces



880 government and partner staff participated in training or **technical assistance activities**

Aligned with the Government's roadmap for promoting social and human development, WFP contributed to strengthening the resilience of communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity and enabling them to manage better shocks and stressors that undermine sustainable food systems and human capital gains. This entailed providing technical assistance on systems and policy enhancement, programme design, and evidence generation delivered through two main activities. Under activity 3, WFP supported national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation towards enhancing food value chains and resilience. Under activity 4, WFP integrated shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive dimensions in strengthening the Government social protection system. Both activities entail a combination of WFP direct assistance embedded in government-led programmes wherever possible as well as technical assistance and capacity strengthening efforts to ensure greater impact and sustainability of WFP's efforts in the country.

Overview of activity and results

Resilience-building initiatives

To strengthen climate resilience at the household and community levels, WFP continued working in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) by complementing humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict and natural hazards, with development interventions contributing social cohesion. This entails implementing **food assistance for assets (FFA)** and **social and behaviour change (SBC)** interventions, and facilitating **smallholder agricultural market support** across 20 municipalities in Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao provinces.

In coordination with the regional and local governments, WFP reached 50,000 people through FFA activities, enabling smallholder farmers and fisherfolk, former combatants and their families, displaced populations, and Indigenous Peoples to foster climate-resilient livelihoods and re-integrate into the community. FFA activities included reforestation and cultivation of community gardens, to rehabilitate the environment and increase agricultural productivity.^[1]

In the three-month FFA implementation, participants received 50 kg of fortified rice each month. Before food distributions, WFP-trained community health workers provided nutrition messages to FFA participants through Nutrishow.^[2] WFP facilitated community dialogues or *Kwentuhan* and tailored communication campaigns to improve dietary behaviours among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and caregivers of young children.

Among FFA participants, a steady increase in acceptable food consumption scores was observed, indicating an improvement in the daily consumption of staples and vegetables. More households consumed protein- and vitamin

A-rich food daily. This can be attributed to i) their increased knowledge of the importance of dietary diversity from the SBC interventions and ii) benefiting from the availability of seasonal produce.

In addition, a greater number of households demonstrated high resilience capacity scores (14 percentage point increase), and notably fewer households with low levels of resilience.^[3] This suggests that WFP programmes supported communities to become more self-reliant while offering a source of livelihood even during emergencies. In Barangay Maimbaguiang, Lanao del Sur, FFA participants rehabilitated a 2 km road linking their coffee farms to the main road, which reduced the transportation cost and increased market access. To further strengthen their livelihood, the local government supported the community to connect their coffee farms to a nearby waterfall.

WFP also continued to link smallholder farmers and fisherfolk with institutional markets, by i) improving their access to agricultural extension services and ii) enhancing their knowledge and skills in agricultural practices. With local governments, WFP continued to provide training on negotiated procurement to ensure smallholder farmers and cooperatives participated in institutional food procurement opportunities.^{[4],[5]} This was particularly helpful in enabling **20 licensed cooperatives** in BARMM to supply their food commodities to public institutions through **Farm2Go**, WFP's digital application that connects smallholder farmers to markets to earn a better price. With the growing interest of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in Farm2Go, WFP continued to explore opportunities to introduce the application at the national level under the Government's enhanced partnership against hunger programme.^[6]

Early warning systems and anticipatory action

WFP continued to undertake preparatory measures for the **UN joint programme on anticipatory action** (AA), which aims to provide early warning information and cash assistance three days before a severe typhoon hits.^[7] While a series of strong typhoons impacted the country during the fourth quarter of 2024, the trigger activation threshold was not met and no anticipatory cash transfers were made.^[8]

As the Government's implementing partner for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, "**multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning system**", WFP continued to work with the national and sub-national governments.^[9] WFP conducted a baseline study, which demonstrated that local authorities and community leaders are the most trusted sources of early warning information. This information is typically shared through house-to-house megaphone announcements and barangay assemblies.

Developing effective systems requires an in-depth understanding of community needs and capacities, especially for vulnerable groups, and integration with local government units.^[10] To that end, WFP focused on advocacy and capacity strengthening at the following levels:

- National: WFP supported the development of the Declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster bill, which would allow government agencies to access funds before a state of calamity is declared, and the ongoing deliberations at the Congress and Senate.^[11] Highlighted as a key priority in the 2024 State of the Nation Address of the President, the bill will facilitate the adoption of AA into the national Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) framework; and
- Sub-national: WFP delivered training sessions on AA to disaster risk management practitioners and policymakers.

Strengthening social protection systems

WFP continued to support the Government in the implementation of **two national priority initiatives** addressing food insecurity and malnutrition: i) *Walang Gutom 2027*: Government Food e-Voucher programme and ii) the School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP) integrating the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) approach, which sources food locally from smallholder farmers.

WFP and DSWD completed the pilot implementation of the *Walang Gutom* programme, reaching around 2,500 food-poor households with vouchers and nutrition messages across five regional areas.^[12] WFP linked local retailers to the programme, of which 61 percent are owned by women, contributing to enhancing women's access to an institutional market and digital services, as well as financial management capacities. Building on the successful pilot implementation, WFP co-developed the *Walang Gutom* operations manual for the scale-up implementation of the Government to reach 750,000 households by 2027. This initiative highlighted WFP as a partner of choice in enhancing social protection systems to combat food insecurity and malnutrition at scale.

By utilizing its Changing Lives Transformation Fund^[15], WFP worked with the Government and stakeholders to integrate the HGFSF approach into the national SBFP through policy enhancement, pilot implementation of the model, and capacity strengthening. In July 2024, WFP launched the pilot implementation of the HGFSF approach in BARMM and the Province of Isabela (Luzon), in coordination with the Government. WFP reached over 3,200 learners across ten schools in BARMM with daily, nutritious meals prepared from locally sourced produce. By supporting increased demand for

local agricultural produce, HGSF fosters wider market access for smallholder farmers to create stable livelihood opportunities against climate shocks. The Government supported the construction and rehabilitation of school kitchens, while WFP assisted government representatives and education partners with enhancing the programme design and provided training sessions on menu planning and safe food storage and handling.

WFP conducted a value for money (VFM) study and policy analysis of Republic Act 11037, to discuss the scale-up efforts of SBFP with decision makers.^{[13],[14]} With the support of the global School Meals Coalition's (SMC) research consortium, WFP had the first phase of the VFM study validated by the Government. The study illustrates projections of the costs required for scaling up the SBFP using different levels of coverage and school days.^[16] Through these concerted efforts, the Government increased the allocation by **USD 88.6 million** for HGSF in 2024-2025.

Knowledge sharing towards improved programming

Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP facilitated a learning visit between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Government of the Philippines on institutionalizing AA and developing adaptive and shock-responsive social protection programmes.^[17] Representatives from the national and sub-national governments of the Philippines showcased the best practices and effective collaboration with other stakeholders in strengthening the country's DRRM framework.

Partnerships

In November 2024, WFP supported the first Southeast Asia SMC Summit, co-hosted by Cambodia and the Philippines. The summit convened representatives from Southeast Asian countries and partner organizations to further strengthen the collaboration and commitment in providing nutritious school meals in the region. WFP worked closely with the Department of Education (DepEd) to integrate the HGSF approach into the national SBFP. In Isabela, WFP supported the formulation of the Executive Order establishing a HGSF technical working group to lead the planning, implementation, and evaluation of HGSF activities in Cauayan City.^[18]

In BARMM, WFP aligned its initiatives with regional plans, priorities, and policies in coordination with 20 government ministries and agencies under the Bangsamoro food security task force. WFP signed a memorandum of agreement with the regional and local governments to institutionalize and allocate complementing resources for HGSF pilot implementation across nine schools. In pursuit of diversifying its partners, WFP actively engaged with academia including the Mindanao State University to maximize local knowledge in mainstreaming community-based participatory planning.

Lessons learned and next steps

To strengthen local ownership and sustainability of resilience building interventions, WFP will continue to advocate for multi-year, flexible funding to complement ongoing and future government-led food and nutrition security programmes.

In 2025, WFP will expand the pilot HGSF implementation to cover an additional 11,000 learners with locally sourced, daily, and nutritious meals in BARMM and Luzon. Through co-financing commitments from DepEd, Bangsamoro Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education, and local government units, WFP will continue to promote local ownership. Rigorous evidence generation will be prioritized to build a proof of concept of the HGSF model in the eventual scale-up of the SBFP.^[19]

Integration of gender and age into programming

Strategic outcome 2 had a gender and age marker score of 4, which indicates gender-responsive approaches were integrated into programming. WFP conducted a gender analysis through the leave no one behind study, ensuring meaningful participation of marginalized groups like Indigenous populations, and addressing the specific needs of diverse groups through context-informed interventions. WFP's gender transformative analysis informed the implementation of the walang gutom programme. In its livelihood support initiatives, WFP prioritized the inclusion of women and persons with disabilities, providing capacity-building opportunities that enhanced their adaptive capacities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated resilience-building activities for targeted communities and support government in managing climate- and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Strengthen government social protection systems, providing integrated food and nutrition assistance to poor and food insecure communities, where required	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.



USD 16,800 in efficiency gains generated from common mobility services



7 UN agencies supported through **passenger transport** and carpooling services



2 notable recognitions received—2023 UN mobility service excellence award and the **2024 UN Philippines award**

WFP supports the Government and partners in efficiently implementing humanitarian and development activities by offering critical services in procurement, supply chain and logistics, and social protection delivery, among others.^[1] Aligned with the Government's development priorities, this strategic outcome contributes to resilience strengthening under the outcome 1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the Philippines 2024-2028.^[2]

Overview of activity and results

While there were no requests for technical services made by the Government, WFP leveraged its fleet and mobility management expertise to optimize operational efficiency within the UN system. In partnership with seven other UN agencies, WFP provided passenger transport and carpooling services through UN mobility of the WFP-managed UN booking hub.^[3] The following UN organizations benefited from this service: the International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the UNs High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Habitat, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

Following a UN mobility mission led by WFP headquarters last December 2023, carpooling activity in the Philippines experienced significant growth in early 2024, peaking in the first quarter. A total of 286 carpooling trips were recorded in Manila in 2024, a 565 percent increase compared to 43 trips completed in 2023. WFP, UNDP, and UNICEF were the primary service providers, with UNDP and UNICEF accounting for over 90 percent of the trips. This presents an opportunity for WFP to further expand its role as a carpooling service provider or recipient.

WFP's mobility services were recognized through two notable accolades. WFP received the **2023 UN mobility service excellence award** in the region, highlighting its commitment to adopting and promoting new digital solutions, particularly the UN mobility instant feedback feature for enhanced customer experience and satisfaction. This award was based on the cumulative number of positive ratings (4 and 5 stars) for all WFP drivers in the country. Additionally, WFP won first runner-up in the efficiency category of the **2024 UN Philippines awards** for its entry on **activating carpooling in the Philippines**.

Providing common mobility services via the UN booking hub generated USD 16,800 (PHP 984,000) in efficiency gains and 0.47 FTE (full-time equivalent) in terms of time efficiencies for partner agencies. This achievement stems from process automation and increased ride sharing among UN personnel which reduced individual trips and vehicle usage, aligned with the UN's efficiency agenda.^[4]

Partnerships

By offering on-demand mobility and other technical services, WFP aims to improve collaboration with Government and humanitarian partners to address bottlenecks that impede the delivery of development commitments. Discussions are underway with five additional UN agencies to strengthen carpooling collaboration, and WFP is actively providing technical assistance in implementing digital solutions and utilizing the UN booking hub to support this initiative.^[5]

Lessons learned and next steps

Key stakeholders—including fleet managers, drivers, and service users—are committed to contributing to the UN efficiency agenda through inter-agency carpooling via the UN booking hub. Drivers have completed mandatory online training sessions on processing and scheduling passenger booking requests through the hub, which enabled them to better understand and operate the platform. Within WFP, seasoned fleet managers and drivers play a vital role in promoting the utilization of the UN booking hub. Collaboration between drivers and fleet managers of other UN agencies, with support from WFP, is essential to the successful adoption and operationalization of the platform. To further support the carpooling initiative, the UN mobility team from WFP headquarters expressed willingness to

conduct a follow-up mission in the country.

Gender and age integration under this strategic outcome is not applicable as it focuses on service delivery to partner agencies.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to government and partners for improved development action, including food security, nutrition, and supply chain	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Philippines has made notable advancements towards women's empowerment, earning recognition as a leader in Southeast Asia for closing gender gaps.^[1] However, the country's rank dropped from 16th in 2023 to 25th out of 146 economies in the 2024 global gender gap index.^[2] While gender parity in education has been achieved, inequalities in health, economic participation, and political empowerment persist. Gender-based violence and discriminatory norms limit men and women's access to resources and opportunities (e.g., land and livelihood), further hindering progress.^[3]

To address these challenges, the Government has increased investments for gender-responsive programmes and enacted legislations to empower women and promote their rights.^[4] Government priorities over the next five years include i) ensuring women have equal access to education, healthcare (including reproductive health services), and justice; ii) eliminating violence against women and girls; and iii) advancing women's economic empowerment and labour rights.

WFP's contribution to women's empowerment

Aligned with national priorities, WFP integrated women's empowerment across its operations and programmes by developing and implementing a comprehensive Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Action Plan. This entailed i) integrating GEDSI principles into programmes, including capacity strengthening initiatives, ii) setting concrete activities, indicators, and targets to enhance gender outcomes, iii) fostering collaboration with government and non-government partners to address barriers faced by marginalized groups, and iv) embedding GEDSI considerations into operational frameworks for equitable programming. Complementing this, WFP mainstreamed gender by raising staff and partners' awareness of gender-based violence and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through training sessions, ensuring gender-sensitive messaging in communications, and strengthening the capacities of employees and partners in implementing gender-responsive programmes.

These efforts culminated with the country office completing the Gender Equality Certification Programme in July 2024. The exercise identified ways forward to ensure continuity and strengthen the CO's gender-targeted efforts, including making gender commitments more visible in staff performance management tools and integrating gender considerations into recruitment processes.^[5]

WFP worked with the Government and other stakeholders to promote women's inclusion and participation in the agricultural value chain. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), women farmers were prioritized in food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. Under the home-grown school feeding programme pilot, WFP linked local farmer cooperatives, including women farmers and women-led cooperatives, with schools to supply food commodities for school meals.^[6] Furthermore, 61 percent of retailers participating in the WFP-supported pilot implementation of *Walang Gutom* (No Hunger) 2027 are women-owned, contributing to women's improved access to institutional markets, digital services, and financial management.^[7]

WFP ensured that its emergency response operations were gender-responsive and leaving no one behind. Following the back-to-back typhoons in the last quarter of 2024, WFP participated in government-led assessments to evaluate the typhoons' impacts on affected populations in Luzon, including women and children. Assessment findings identified children and pregnant and breastfeeding women as among those most vulnerable to food insecurity, hence WFP prioritized households with these groups for the cash assistance.

WFP engaged pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and their partners in social and behaviour change activities (e.g., community dialogues, interactive games, and radio dramas) to strengthen joint decision making on health, nutrition, and food security, and encourage sharing of caregiving and domestic responsibilities. Sensitization sessions were conducted during participant registrations and food/cash distributions. In BARMM, social and behavioral change activities i) helped foster stronger social networks, empowering women to engage more actively with their elders and other community members, and ii) promoted community-driven solutions to reduce reliance on external assistance.

Through its active involvement in inter-agency platforms, WFP contributed to advancing gender-responsive programming and strengthening collaborative efforts to address gender issues. Within the United Nations gender thematic group and gender in humanitarian action community of practice, WFP supported awareness raising activities on women's empowerment, such as for International Women's Day, and co-developed shared strategies for integrating gender across agencies. As co-lead of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) inter-agency network, WFP continued to enhance coordination among key stakeholders, contributed to the development of the Philippines PSEA Network's SEA Referral Procedures, and led the co-development of the PSEA inter-agency contingency plan.

Data on gender

Post-distribution monitoring results highlighted progress in gender-responsive programming. Under the FFA programme, both men and women actively participated in asset creation and shared decisions on the consumption of fortified rice distributed during FFA activities. Joint decision making was observed in more than half (65 percent) of the surveyed households, higher than the 52 percent of households recorded in 2023. The reason for the 25 percent increase may be attributed to the community-based participatory planning exercise held with community members, which reinforced the importance of joint decision making among households working on shared assets such as community vegetable gardens. More so, strong local government support was established in 2024, with project management committee members playing a key role in mobilizing community partners, bolstering community ownership and joint planning and decision making.

For the *Walang Gutom* programme, women comprised almost half (49 percent) of the participants and were more likely to make decisions on the use of food e-vouchers, particularly in selecting which food items to purchase. This may be attributed to traditional social norms that assign household-related responsibilities (particularly nutrition) to women.

WFP conducted studies on approaches to better understand and address harmful gender and social norms affecting food and nutrition security. A study for *Walang Gutom* found that gender stereotypes influence household food and nutrition decisions and recommended the development of a gender action plan emphasizing gender mainstreaming and targeted SBC messaging on women's empowerment. WFP also participated in a regional operational study on gender responsive approaches for WFP-supported school-based health and nutrition programmes in Asia and the Pacific. The study generated context-specific recommendations on how WFP can strengthen school-based programmes as a platform to address causes and consequences of gender disparities, with focus in BARMM.

Based on the results of these assessments and gender analysis, WFP is making steady improvements in its strategies and approaches to better integrate gender in programming.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Persistent socioeconomic difficulties heightened protection risks for marginalized groups in the Philippines.^[1] Poverty, malnutrition, economic shocks, and barriers to accessing essential services disproportionately affected low-income households, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and communities in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), sporadic conflicts and chronic underdevelopment deepened vulnerabilities. Natural hazards further compounded these challenges, notably with six consecutive typhoons between October and November 2024 causing widespread displacement and extensive damage to infrastructure, housing, and agricultural livelihoods.

Protection mainstreaming and inclusive programming

Aligned with the "do no harm" principle, WFP integrated protection and inclusion into its operations to safeguard individuals and communities. WFP developed protection checklists and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for managing distribution points to ensure site accessibility and participants' safety. WFP conducted orientation sessions on gender, protection, and accountability to affected people, including the community feedback mechanism for cooperating and monitoring partners.^[2] WFP's rapid damage and needs assessments for the typhoon response evaluated protection risks faced by the affected people, such as lack of privacy, overcrowding, and limited access to water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in evacuation centers. To mitigate these challenges, WFP and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) distributed cash assistance to empower families to meet their essential needs and actively provided guidance to affected communities on reporting protection concerns.

WFP applied a conflict sensitivity lens in its programmes in BARMM. Vulnerability and conflict analyses and community consultations were conducted to identify food assistance for assets projects aligned with local needs and priorities. Smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, IPs, decommissioned combatants and their families, and displaced groups, worked together on community assets, fostering social cohesion while promoting food security and resilient livelihoods.

In programme targeting, WFP and government partners considered marginalized groups and their intersectional vulnerabilities, including their access to social services in remote areas. Sensitizations on health, nutrition, protection, and gender encouraged equal participation, accountability, and positive behaviour change toward food and nutrition security.

For disability-inclusive programming, WFP conducted formative research on home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) focused on the needs of families, school children (especially those with disabilities), teachers, and communities.^[3] Findings will inform the social and behaviour change strategy for HGFSF, with inclusion as a key pillar. The country office also contributed to the inclusive participation of persons with disabilities in emergency preparedness and response (EPR) practice guide that explored pathways for implementing disability-inclusive EPR.^[4]

WFP published the findings of a leaving no one behind study which identified groups inadequately covered by government social protection programmes.^[5] The study i) highlighted gaps faced by certain groups in accessing social protection and ii) suggested targeted policies to improve social protection coverage and inclusivity, including through enhancing evidence generation to advocate for sufficient funds to integrate vulnerable groups in social protection programmes.

Community engagement and feedback mechanism

WFP ensured people-centred programming, in line with its community engagement for accountability to affected people action plan.^[6] Consultations with community members identified their preferred communication channels and challenges in accessing programme information, such as literacy and language barriers. From these discussions, WFP increased sensitization efforts and developed accessible materials by translating these into local languages, enabling participants to better understand their rights and entitlements.

WFP strengthened its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to enhance accountability, ensure timely case resolution, and capture feedback for programme improvement. Participants utilized the CFM help desks, feedback boxes, and helpline number to access information and safely raise concerns about WFP's programmes. In 2024, WFP registered

2,320 cases, of which 99 percent were successfully resolved.^{[7],[8]}

WFP assisted the DSWD in improving its existing feedback system for the *walang gutom* (no hunger) 2027 to enhance its responsiveness to participants' needs and concerns. This entailed support in i) developing comprehensive guidelines and SOPs, ii) strengthening DSWD staff capacities through orientation sessions and on-the-job coaching, and iii) finalizing the community response protocol on handling complaints and feedback. For the typhoon response, WFP leveraged DSWD's existing 4Ps grievance redress mechanism to establish a centralized referral system for faster and more streamlined feedback management.^[9]

Data protection

WFP managed beneficiary data in adherence with its data privacy and protection principles. WFP obtained participants' informed consent before collecting and processing their data during beneficiary registration and monitoring surveys. Beneficiary data were shared with partners through secure file transfer channels in compliance with field-level and data-sharing agreements. WFP continued to leverage SugarCRM, a centralized feedback management system, to reduce the risk of information loss, enhance accountability, and improve data security. To support typhoon survivors with cash assistance, WFP collaborated with DSWD to integrate 4Ps beneficiary data into its SCOPE platform and utilized DSWD's existing grievance mechanism.^[10] This partnership was formalized through a data-sharing agreement and the development of joint SOPs which established clear guidelines for case prioritization, referral pathways, and timelines. WFP regularly communicated with DSWD to ensure seamless collaboration and case referral, allowing for timely management of community feedback while adhering to data protection standards.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

WFP upheld its zero-tolerance policy for SEA, mandating all staff, cooperating partners, and service providers to report cases for proper support and investigation in accordance with established SOPs. Communities and stakeholders were informed on SEA reporting mechanisms through sensitization activities and information signs installed at activity sites.

As co-lead of the Inter-agency PSEA network, WFP supported the conduct of PSEA refresher training for key stakeholders, and a consultative meeting with national government agencies to review and enhance PSEA policies.^{[11],[12]} Internally, WFP staff participated in PSEA training sessions, and cooperating partners and service providers were oriented on the PSEA policy.

Data on protection/AAP

Post-distribution monitoring conducted with partners highlighted the effectiveness of WFP's protection measures. Most respondents reported feeling safe while participating in WFP activities. All respondents noted being treated with dignity, and majority found that project site conditions were appropriate.

A small number of respondents reported experiencing challenges accessing assistance such as long waiting times, overcrowding, and logistical difficulties related to transportation costs, geographical barriers, or adverse weather. WFP proactively addressed these concerns by enhancing distribution site management, prioritizing support for people with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Participants were generally well-informed about the assistance they would receive, distribution schedules, and feedback mechanisms. Their increased knowledge levels were attributed to sensitization activities by WFP and partners. However, gaps were perceived on participants' awareness of targeting criteria, programme timelines, and reporting mechanisms for misconduct especially in remote areas. To address the gaps, WFP will continue collaborating with partners to strengthen community engagement by conducting sensitization sessions, fostering partnerships with local stakeholders, and adopting tailored communication strategies that incorporate local languages and culturally relevant content.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The Philippines has the highest disaster risk worldwide for the third straight year due to its exposure, vulnerability, and susceptibility to a range of natural hazards combined with its low coping and adaptive capacities to other crises such as conflicts and pandemics.^[1] The country's vulnerability is triggered mostly by natural hazards exposing 60 percent of its land and 74 percent of its population to tropical cyclones and typhoons, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes, epidemics, and drought.^[2] In 2024, the country experienced a rare occurrence of six typhoons within 25 days. This is the first time four named typhoons have existed in November since records began in 1951.^[3] This past typhoon season affected the communities across Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao islands.

Recent and extreme flooding incidents across the country are linked to climate shocks and largely due to the above-average rate of sea-level rise, negatively affecting agricultural productivity.^[4] The impact of climate shocks adversely affected the agriculture sector, further pushing smallholder farmers and the poorest communities at risk of food insecurity.^[5] With the social and environmental challenges, WFP continued to support the Government in shaping a stable and sustainable food system in the country. WFP further engaged with other key stakeholders such as the academia and civil society organizations to support policy reform and social investments in food security and nutrition.

WFP conducted environmental and social risk screening of all its interventions, guided by its 'do-no-harm' commitment to the environment and communities. With its longstanding partnership with the Government, WFP continued to adopt a multi-sectoral approach by integrating environmental conservation and protection measures in its interventions.^[6]

To support farming communities in preparing for and mitigating the impacts of dry spells brought by the El Niño, WFP worked with the Government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Agriculture (DA) to scale up **Project LAWA** (local adaptation to water access) in 14 of the 17 regions in the country.^[7] This collaboration was formalized under a memorandum of understanding between DSWD, DA, and the University of the Philippines. Project LAWA activities focused on addressing food insecurity through school-based and community-based gardening and diversified integrated farming. These activities helped maintain small-scale food production, provide water for livestock, and support other household needs.

Under food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, community members supported reforestation activities in forestland, riverbanks, and mangrove forests, contributing to environmental rehabilitation and strengthening resilience to climate-induced shocks and stressors.

WFP utilized sea freight to **reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions** associated with the transport of humanitarian assistance. To support communities affected by flooding in Mindanao, WFP deployed 23 trucks and 14 cargo containers carrying family food packs and non-food items from DSWD. The CO2 emissions from delivering relief aid via sea freight are estimated at 16.25 mt, 2.3 mt lower than land transport via trucks (18.62 mt), according to WFP's preliminary calculations.^[8]

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In the Philippines, WFP boosted its efforts to promote environmental sustainability through proactive information dissemination and adoption of the environmental management system across its operations, following the launch of the EMS in the third quarter of 2023. At the country office, WFP provided relevant information about **green travel solutions** and the **United Nations Mobility service** by i) displaying information materials (such as banners and audio-visual presentation) in the office common areas, and ii) sending out monthly reminders to all staff courtesy of the Management Services team.

Through the Operations Management Team organized at the country office (CO) level, WFP implemented the EMS following key recommendations from the environmental management mission in 2023.^[9] On waste management, the CO continued to adopt the recycling method for asset disposal. This approach ensures that operations assets are reused or repurposed whenever possible, thereby minimizing waste. WFP implemented an asset disposal system across the Manila Country Office, Cotabato Sub-Office, and WFP warehouses in Mabalacat, Pampanga, and Polloc, Cotabato.

WFP developed its **Environmental Action Plan** which will be regularly revisited throughout the duration of the Country Strategic Plan. This plan outlines specific actions and targets to enhance environmental performance and sustainability in operations. The continuous review and validation of the Environmental Management Plan will ensure that the CO remains on track to meet its sustainability goals and contribute positively to the environmental conservation.

In 2025, WFP will utilize the donated electric vehicles in the carpooling initiative and short-distance travel made at the country office. With the support from WFP Headquarters, the introduction of electric vehicles is expected to significantly reduce the operations' carbon footprint, aligned with the global sustainability goals.

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 line with its country strategic plan (CSP) 2024-2028, WFP advanced its efforts to integrate nutrition into national programmes and address the intersections of climate resilience, conflict, food insecurity, and malnutrition.^[1] Particularly, WFP supported the Government in i) designing and integrating nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes into the social protection system; ii) strengthening the national and sub-national capacities to scale up evidence-based nutrition interventions; and iii) promoting healthy diets across all stages of the lifecycle.

In 2024, the Government disseminated the key findings from the 2023 national nutrition survey, which showed a decrease in stunting prevalence from 26.7 percent in 2021, to 23.6 percent in 2023.^[2] However, the prevalence of various types of malnutrition (wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, etc.) across the life stages is still considered a public health concern. Food insecurity remains a threat at 31 percent, more notably among low-income households, households with more than five members, and those living in rural areas.

WFP shared a significant milestone with the Government following the completion of the **walang gutom 2027** pilot implementation.^[3] Nearly 98 percent of the households (over 2,300 families) participated in the monthly nutrition education sessions (NES) delivered through social and behaviour change (SBC) activities, co-designed by WFP.^[4] In parallel, WFP trained nearly 60 barangay nutrition scholars who led the NES across five regional areas.^[5] The pilot programme impact evaluation reaffirmed that the SBC component is critical to improving the participants' dietary diversity and nutrition.^[6] This led to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the National Nutrition Council, and WFP co-designing the SBC strategy and action plan for the national programme scale-up, to further i) improve dietary diversity, ii) strengthen feeding and caring practices, and iii) enhance livelihood skills.

As a result of continued evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance, WFP secured the support of the Department of Education and the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE) to co-fund the pilot implementation of HGSP to develop a proof of concept for its integration in the existing SBFP. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP supported the MBHTE in developing the HGSP guidelines which led to the allocation of government resources for its implementation in the succeeding school year.^[7]

WFP also expanded its interventions in areas where food insecurity and malnutrition intersect with high rates of poverty and vulnerability to climate- and conflict-related risks.^[8] WFP launched the pilot implementation of the HGSP approach in ten schools in BARMM and the province of Isabela in Luzon. To strengthen the delivery of context-specific school meals programme, WFP provided training sessions and capacity strengthening support to government partners on school menu development using the school menu planner PLUS (WFP's easy-to-use online platform to design nutritious, cost-effective menus tailored to local ingredients) at the national and sub-national levels.^[9]

Under its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in BARMM, WFP provided **fortified rice** to FFA participants as they engaged in community resilience-building projects. WFP also continued to support the Government in developing the rice fortification strategic and operations plan to be integrated into the national food fortification strategic plan. Both strategies lay out activities under the food fortification programme highlighted in the Philippine plan of action for nutrition 2023-2028, in fulfilment of the Food Fortification Act of 2000 (Republic Act 8976). Moreover, WFP conducted additional training on food safety and quality for its local rice millers blending fortified rice to support WFP operations. These efforts will help increase the availability, accessibility, and quality of fortified rice in the country.

To safeguard nutrition during crises, WFP prioritized nutrition in emergency preparedness and response. During crises, nutritionally vulnerable populations including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under 5 were prioritized in the programme targeting. In response to the onslaught of six consecutive tropical cyclones which occurred in 25 days, from October to November, WFP swiftly provided **cash assistance** to the most affected households across the Bicol Region, Cagayan Valley, and Central Luzon. By utilizing the Government's social assistance programme called **4Ps**, WFP provided two months of cash assistance (PHP 3,350 or USD 57 per month) to cover their immediate food and essential needs. The cash transfer value is equivalent to one-third of the minimum expenditure basket, endorsed by the inter-agency cash working group. WFP also trained the DSWD field staff to inform people i) on how to use the cash assistance to ensure access and consumption of healthy and nutritious food and ii) feedback mechanism to raise any questions or concerns. This information was also translated into local languages to ensure accessibility.

WFP expanded its nutrition team by hiring a nutritionist to strategically integrate nutrition across WFP operations. WFP continued to participate and provide technical support to the national nutrition cluster, the national school feeding technical working group, and the scaling up nutrition movement to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

Overall, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive principles and practices across its programmes, meeting the target for the year. WFP will further cascade the theory of change for nutrition to ensure collaboration and continued integration of nutrition perspectives across its operations.

Partnerships

Protect, Grow, Diversify: Partnerships for Food Security

In 2024, WFP focused on sustaining long-standing partnerships and diversifying its network of partners. With the sustainable development goal (SDG) 17: *partnerships for the goals* as a key pillar of its strategic plan, WFP broadened its partnerships with governments, United Nations entities, international financial institutions (IFIs), non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector to achieve food and nutrition security.

As it transitioned into the new country strategic plan (CSP) 2024-2028, WFP has continuously been recognized as a partner of choice for strategic engagement, technical assistance and capacity strengthening in nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and response, and food systems. Leveraging these relationships, WFP received the timely support of both traditional and emerging partners to augment the Government-led emergency response to multiple typhoons in the last quarter of 2024. WFP forged partnerships to scale up investments in home-grown school feeding and sustainable agriculture through a multi-year engagement. WFP proactively engaged with the private sector, resulting in new partnerships to support strengthening social protection and disaster risk management systems of the government at various levels. This support built on a foundation of longstanding support from key humanitarian and development partners.

Host Government partners

Through a consultative approach, WFP developed its CSP together with the Philippine Government, local government units, development and humanitarian partners, and community stakeholders to ensure strategic alignment with the priorities set forth by the Philippine development plan 2023-2028 and AmBisyon Natin 2040. In addition to traditional partner government departments, WFP worked closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs throughout the CSP development process, which contributed to its eventual approval in February 2024.

Disaster Risk Management

WFP continued to build up its partnership with the Government through its multi-year strategy in strengthening disaster risk management capacities. At the national level, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Office of Civil Defense to collaborate on policy and systems enhancement as well as other operational arrangements. WFP also formalized its engagement at the sub-national and local government unit levels.^[1] To support the Government in implementing Project LAWA at BINHI, an initiative focused on nature-based solutions, livelihoods diversification, and nutrition integration in the face of El Nino induced drought, WFP signed a memorandum of agreement with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Telecommunications

WFP supported the Department of Information and Communications Technology to enhance its capacity to lead the national emergency telecommunications cluster. WFP co-facilitated training sessions on emergency telecommunications, complementing the upgraded versions of the mobile operations vehicle for emergencies units.

School meals

To support the Government in fulfilling its commitment to the global school meals coalition, WFP worked with the Department of Education in evidence generation, policy development, and capacity strengthening to enhance the national school-based feeding programme, including by integrating the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) approach into the national programme through an initial pilot. WFP also advocated for legislative changes, supported the Government's positioning on school meals within the region and globally, in coordination with the school meals coalition while simultaneously supporting further partnerships with coalition members. WFP formalized its partnership with the Government of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and the City Government of Cauayan, Isabela for the pilot implementation of HGFSF.^[2]

In the BARMM, WFP collaborated with 20 member ministries of the Bangsamoro food security task force to ensure strategic alignment of initiatives with the regional plans, priorities, and policies to address food security and nutrition needs.

International financial institutions

WFP regularly engaged with the Asian Development Bank, the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) Fund for International Development and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for the pilot implementation of the *walang gutom* (no hunger) 2027. WFP explored potential partnerships to support the Government in scaling up the programme to reach 750,000 food-poor households in 2027.

Private sector partners

To further diversify its network base, WFP proactively engaged with the private sector in raising funds jointly to support the most food-insecure populations in the Philippines.^[3] WFP also received the support of private sector partners in boosting the country's capacity in emergency telecommunications.^[4] In 2025, WFP will continue to cultivate new relationships and identify concrete areas of collaboration in advancing food security.

Focus on localization

WFP prioritized partnerships with government from national to local level, integrating WFP support within government owned programmes wherever possible, recognizing that in a middle income country, the breadth and reach of government interventions is significantly greater than WFP working with other partners. WFP harnessed its operational capacities to support government to effectively reach those most in need. Following a series of devastating typhoons, WFP equally embedded its support in local systems. WFP utilized existing flagship 4Ps social protection programme to deliver emergency assistance.

Under the *Walang Gutom 2027*, WFP supported DSWD as the lead of the programme while also engaging the Philippine Business for Social Progress in conducting the Digital Financial Readiness Assessment to inform the programme scale-up. By working with an NGO with significant knowledge of local context and language, rich and meaningful discussions during data gathering activities supported the assessment process.

To improve evidence generation, WFP engaged the International Center for Tropical Agriculture to complete the regional reports drawn from the Climate Change and Food Security Analysis which was first published in 2021.

WFP also worked in partnership with other NGOs, including in the typhoon response in areas supported by an AA pilot and in BARMM.^[5]

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Under the FSAC, WFP shares its technical expertise to ensure that appropriate and critical food security and agriculture-based livelihood assistance reach those who need it most, but also critically supports government-led food security coordination mechanisms including the Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty and the Bangsamoro food security task force.

As the lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters, WFP worked with fellow UN agencies and humanitarian partners in enhancing government emergency preparedness and response capacities.

WFP closely worked with the members of the Humanitarian Country Team to strategically deliver emergency assistance to the communities severely affected by the multiple typhoons, aligned with the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities.^[6]

Recognizing WFP's lead in these global cluster mechanisms and the fact that they are not formally activated clusters in the Philippines, WFP places increasing emphasis on supporting the national coordination mechanisms for greater sustainability. This is a critical part of WFP's strategy in the country given the strong national capacities within the disaster risk management system.

Donors

WFP thanks its donors and partners for their steadfast support in the remainder of the previous CSP and the subsequent CSP 2024-2028.^[7] To deliver sustainable support to food-insecure and disaster-prone communities, WFP will continue to advocate for consistent and flexible funding and strategic resource sharing towards the achievement of national food and nutrition security goals.

Financial Overview

At the beginning of 2024, WFP Philippines had USD 13.8 million of total available resources, 14 percent of which was fully consumed during the first two months of the year to implement the initial phase of the *walang gutom* (no hunger) 2027, some preparatory activities under the preparedness and response excellence in the Philippines programme, and emergency telecommunications initiatives. The remaining USD 11.9 million from the country strategic plan (CSP) 2018-2023 was migrated to ensure programme implementation under the subsequent CSP 2024-2028 (starting from 1 March 2024 to 31 December 2028).

Resourcing overview

In the first year of its new CSP, WFP mobilized 16 percent of the total funds required to implement its activities in the Philippines for the next five years, meaning that the CSP for 2024 was well funded for its annual implementation plan requirement. While significant contributions received were earmarked for specific sub-activities, WFP actively advocated for flexible funding from partners. It is also important to note that the period of implementation of an important portion of resources mobilized during the year were also to cover needs in subsequent years.

Of the total available resources, USD 14 million or 56 percent was available for disaster risk management, including logistics and telecommunications under the CSP. While the available resources allowed WFP to implement its key CSP activities in 2024, substantial funding level differences remained across three strategic outcomes:

Strategic outcome 1: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) mobilized 77 percent of its annual needs-based plan, primarily enabling WFP to implement preparedness and response activities, again noting that a portion of resources mobilized were intended to cover activities beyond 2024. To address immediate funding gaps at the beginning of the year, WFP leveraged its corporate strategic financing mechanisms to provide support for critical programmatic needs including DRM.^[1] By the year's end, shortly after the first of six consecutive typhoons occurred, WFP tapped into its immediate response account to support the affected people, while mobilizing additional resources.

Further, WFP implemented preparedness activities which focused on i) strengthening national and sub-national disaster risk management capacities; ii) enhancing emergency logistics and supply chain; iii) providing telecommunications augmentation; and iv) prepositioning funds for anticipatory action. The high level of resource mobilization for strategic outcome 1 is attributed to the steady increase in multi-year contributions to the preparedness and response excellence in the Philippines programme from Australia and the United States of America, as well as from prepositioned funds for anticipatory action from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. Traditional and private sector partners showed a growing interest in supporting WFP's telecommunications technical assistance, complementing the Government emergency communications system-mobile operations vehicle for emergencies (GECS-MOVE) project funded by the Department of Information and Communications Technology.^[2] WFP also received strong donor support from a variety of partners to respond to the impacts of multiple typhoons in the last quarter of the year.

Strategic outcome 2: integrated resilience received significant funding from government and private sector donors for integrated resilience and social protection strengthening. The funding of strategic outcome 2 includes WFP's corporate investment through the changing lives transformation fund (CLTF), which encouraged partners such as the Governments of France and Japan to renew their support and contribute to the multi-year project on home-grown school feeding. With support from international financial institutions, WFP continued to support the DSWD to implement *walang gutom* 2027, a national social protection priority initiative.

Strategic outcome 3: service delivery focuses on providing on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners. While there were no requests for technical services from the Government this year, WFP proactively advocated for resources from partners to fulfil future requests.









Most of the resources (78 percent) to the entire CSP were received from directed multilateral funding, while the remaining 22 percent were received from multilateral contributions and other sources, such as locally generated funds and strategic financing mechanism. Apart from internal project lending and immediate response account, WFP tapped into the emerging donors matching fund and thematic trust funds to augment key CSP activities.

In 2024, the CO was able to implement nearly all of its implementation plan. The level of expenditure was primarily attributed to augment the Government-led emergency response including cash-based transfers and transport support, telecommunications, and capacity strengthening activities for disaster preparedness. WFP completed the final phase of integrated resilience and social protection projects including *walang gutom* and smallholder agricultural market support. WFP started the preparatory activities for school meals programme such as procurement of food and non-food items and technical assistance to national and sub-national Governments, with full implementation beginning at the start of the 2024/25 scholastic year in July.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	12,901,195	5,364,694	17,461,376	6,198,727
SO01: By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.	12,901,195	5,364,694	17,461,376	6,198,727
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.	8,188,549	428,987	10,586,820	3,042,031
Activity 02: Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.	4,712,646	4,935,707	6,874,557	3,156,696
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	10,104,357	7,672,442	13,531,075	6,051,763
SO02: By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.	10,104,357	7,672,442	13,531,075	6,051,763
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.	6,254,826	4,647,147	7,410,923	3,146,679

Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.	 3,849,531	 3,025,295	 5,389,518	 2,905,084
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 730,634	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 54,206	 45,172	 0	 0
SO03: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.	 54,206	 45,172	 0	 0
Activity 05: Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains.	 54,206	 45,172	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,204,738	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 23,059,758	 13,082,308	 32,197,190	 12,250,490
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,847,508	 1,704,070	 2,540,097	 953,071
Total Direct Costs	 24,907,266	 14,786,378	 34,737,287	 13,203,560

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,615,167	 957,796	 1,465,511	 1,465,511
Grand Total	 26,522,432	 15,744,174	 36,202,798	 14,669,071

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Heavy floods, landslides, and storm surges triggered by the successive storms caused extensive damage in the Provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur, and Catanduanes in the Bicol Region, Aurora in central Luzon, and Cagayan in northeastern Luzon.

[2] WFP developed and published the Leave No One Behind study together with the Government, particularly the Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Economic and Development Authority, and key local government units.

Operational context

- [1] Philippines Economic Update: December 2024 Edition published by the World Bank.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/48b6fbec-6a92-413b-9d1b-7b446396458c/content>
- [2] Sustainable Development Report 2024 published by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/philippines>
- [3] Moderate to severe food insecurity was prevalent in families with more than five members, living in rural areas, and belonging to the lowest income group. Key Findings of the 2023 National Nutrition Survey presented by the Department of Science and Technology - Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI) at the 2024 National Nutrition Summit. [National Nutrition Council Region X | Facebook](#).
- [4] According to the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, 18 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years old have experienced physical or sexual violence. The most prevalent forms of gender-based violence suffered by women and girls are sexual harassment and exploitation, child marriage, human trafficking, and online child sexual abuse or exploitation. (Progress Report on the Philippines' Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from 2019 to 2024 published by UN Women.
https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/b30_report_philippines_en.pdf
- [5] Women, Childcare and Social Norms in the Philippines: Policy Brief published by the World Bank.
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/0998330003012240232/pdf/P1730020c322d10d30a7e500df58cd6f3bd.pdf>
- [6] 2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics published by the Philippine Statistics Authority. [https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/infographics/2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics_signed.pdf?width=950&height=700&iframe=true](https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/infographics/2023%20Full%20Year%20Poverty%20Statistics_signed.pdf?width=950&height=700&iframe=true)
- [7] Key Findings of the 2023 National Nutrition Survey presented by the DOST-FNRI at the 2024 National Nutrition Summit.
- [8] Ibid.
- [9] The Walang Gutom (No Hunger) Program was launched in 2023 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) with support from the Asian Development Bank and WFP. The programme aims to reduce food insecurity among low-income households through electronic food vouchers. Initially implemented in five pilot areas, the programme was expanded in 2024 to reach over 300,000 people in 22 provinces. "Walang Gutom Program to effectively address hunger rise – DSWD chief" published by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. <https://www.dswd.gov.ph/walang-gutom-program-to-effectively-address-hunger-rise-dswd-chief/>
- [10] "2024 Recap: BARMM's Key Wins and Achievements" published by the Bangsamoro Information Office.
<https://bangsamoro.gov.ph/news/latest-news/2024-recap-barmms-key-wins-and-achievements/>
- [11] 2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics published by the Philippine Statistics Authority. [https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/infographics/2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics_signed.pdf?width=950&height=700&iframe=true](https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/infographics/2023%20Full%20Year%20Poverty%20Statistics_signed.pdf?width=950&height=700&iframe=true)
- [12] Child stunting among Bangsamoro children under 5 registered at 36.6 percent in 2021, significantly higher than the nationwide rate of 26 percent. (WFP Philippines Country Overview Factsheet)
- [13] Annually, 20 tropical cyclones enter the country, with almost half of these making landfall. Tropical Cyclone Information published by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). <https://www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate/tropical-cyclone-information>
- [14] World Risk Report 2024 published by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. <https://weltrisikobericht.de/worldriskreport/#>
- [15] From late October to mid-November, the following typhoons traversed or passed near Luzon (northern Philippines): severe tropical storm Kristine (international name Trami), super typhoon Leon (Kong-rey), typhoons Marce (Yinxing) and Nika (Toraji), and super typhoons Ofel (Usagi) and Pepito (Man-Yi).
- [16] The estimated worth of damage is based on the latest situation reports published by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.
- [17] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.
- [18] The Immediate Response Account is WFP's corporate life-saving funding facility, which allows WFP to rapidly respond to emergencies.

Country office story

- [1] "NASA: Four storms concurrently near PH 'unusual'" published by GMA News Online.
<https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/scitech/weather/927181/nasa-four-storms-concurrently-near-ph-unusual/story/>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP assisted in installing three mobile storage units (MSUs) in the Bicol Region. Furthermore, two MSUs previously deployed to the provinces of Albay and Catanduanes under the PREP programme were installed by WFP-trained government personnel to support response operations. An MSU can store up to 22,500 FFPs for 112,500 people.

[2] WFP utilized its corporate emergency funding mechanism (the Immediate Response Account) to mobilize funds for its cash operations.

[3] The sensitization sessions were led by WFP-trained DSWD field staff. WFP and DSWD co-developed: (i) a sensitization guide for DSWD staff; (ii) a one-page handout summarizing the cash assistance for households; and (iii) orientation materials to strengthen the existing capacities of DSWD field staff on how to nudge the behaviours of families to use the cash for their overall health and well-being. These materials were translated to the local languages to ensure families have clear and full understanding of the cash support.

[4] WFP is providing cash assistance to families in Catanduanes pre-registered under the Anticipatory Actions Project supported by the United Nations Central Emergency Fund.

[5] Baseline and endline assessments were conducted in mid-November and mid-December, respectively.

[6] The number of households relying on crisis coping strategies (e.g., reducing expenses for healthcare and exchanging clothing items for food) declined by 40 percent from baseline, while those using emergency coping strategies (e.g. begging or scavenging and consuming seed stock intended for planting next season) decreased by 18 percent.

[7] In particular, the 14 cargo containers transported relief items from Manila (Pasay City) to South Cotabato (Koronadal City) to support the Government's response to flooding in Mindanao, with CO2 emissions estimated at 16.25 mt. This is 2.3 mt lower than land transport via trucks (18.62 mt), according to WFP's calculations. WFP used the Global Logistics Emissions Council as the methodology for logistics-related emissions calculations in its corporate dashboard on supply chain emissions.

[8] The targeted provinces are Albay, Cagayan, Catanduanes, Dinagat Islands, Isabela, Maguindanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, and Surigao Del Norte.

[9] Recommendations from EPCI findings include fostering strategic partnerships and accountability among stakeholders, improving resource management, and ensuring top-down alignment of priorities, among others. WFP developed reports on the findings in each province, with the report for Isabela to be finalized in 2025.

[10] WFP is on track to support the Department's pilot of the digitalized DROMIC platform by 2025 through technical assistance and capacity strengthening activities for end-users at the national and local levels.

[11] The innovators include Department of Science and Technology (DOST)'s Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA); the University of the Philippines Resilience Institute's Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (NOAH) Center; CLIMBS Life and General Insurance Cooperative; and Tarabang para sa Bicol, Inc.

[12] Upon agreement with the OCD, the Logistics Information Exchange tool is planned to be launched in 2025.

[13] The nine GECS-MOVE units are prepositioned in the following locations: Batangas, Butuan, Mabalacat, Davao del Sur, Iloilo, Quezon City, Tacloban, Tuguegarao, and Zamboanga. With this progress, WFP has transitioned over 80 percent of the GECS-MOVE project to the Government through DICT.

[14] WFP will continue to provide support in the scale-up of Project LAWA at BINHI and adapt the approach for the BARMM context.

[15] Donors that contributed to WFP's typhoon response operations are the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Global Affairs Canada; Republic of Korea; United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office; United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance; and Stop Hunger (and its founding partner Sodexo), a private sector partner.

Notes on data indicators:

Sub-activity: Food Assistance for Assets

[16] Output indicator A.1.7 - The planned value pertains to the total number of people (and their respective households) receiving assistance who are engaged in food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under an emergency context. Since no FFA modalities were used under emergency response during the reporting period, the actual value is 0 for this year.

Sub-activity: General Distribution

[17] Output indicator A.2.7 - The planned value pertains to the total amount of food provided to beneficiaries (and their respective households) who are engaged in FFA activities under an emergency context. Since no food transfer modality was used under emergency response during the reporting period, the actual value is 0 for this year. For the 2024 typhoon response, needs assessment showed that markets were functional and cash-based transfers were prioritized.

Sub-activity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

[18] Output indicators A.1.8 and A.3.5 - Targets pertain to the total number of people reached and the total value of anticipatory cash transfers made in the event of trigger activation, respectively. Since there was no trigger activation in 2024, the actual values reported are 0 for this year.

[19] Output indicator G.9 - The target accounts for the total number of people to be reached with anticipatory cash transfers in the event of trigger activation. Since there was no trigger activation in 2024, the actual value reported is 0 for this year.

[20] Output indicator B.1.1 - The target pertains to the total amount of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance. Since no fortified food modality was used under emergency response during the reporting period, the actual value is 0 for this year.

Sub-activity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

[21] Output indicator C.4.g.2 - WFP exceeded its target due to new training activities conducted in 2024 at the Government's request, which include the Contingency Planning Workshop for Schools Division Office of Cagayan, the Community-based Participatory Planning Training of Trainers for Project LAWA at BINHI, and the second Disaster Preparedness and Humanitarian Operations Workshop (DPHOW). This resulted in a higher number of government staff engaged in WFP's capacity strengthening activities.

[22] Output indicator C.5.g.6 - This indicator includes subnational training activities, some of which will commence in 2025 as government staff and partners prioritized the typhoon response since October. Additionally, WFP staff were referred to regional offices to prepare for the training activities. This indicator also includes the mobile food kitchen SOP simulation exercise, which was being finalized in 2024 for the training to be rolled out in 2025.

[23] Output indicator C.6.g.1 - This indicator includes the Humanitarian Supply Chain Management Course manual which will be finalized and adopted at the national level ahead of the 2025 rollout. The Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Indicator report for Isabela Province will be finalized in early 2025. The Country Office included the Gender Transformative Approach and the Cost-Benefit Study of the Project LAWA at BINHI under Strategic Outcome 2.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] FFA activities were identified based on the results of the community-based participatory planning and local priorities. FFA participants worked on community gardening, construction of climate adaptation assets, reforestation, rehabilitation and/or construction of farm-to-market roads.
- [2] Nutrishow is a 30-minute activity that provides information on dietary diversity and the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding.
- [3] The resilience capacity score measures household's perception of their resilience capacities to generic or country-specific shocks and stressors.
- [4] Smallholder farmers and fisherfolks supported by WFP provide fresh produce to government programmes including the school meals programme.
- [5] Negotiated Procurement under RA 9184 enables partnerships with community-based organizations, fostering localized solutions and empowerment in specific procurement cases.
- [6] Farm2Go is an online application that supports farmers to sell their produce directly to consumers, retailers, and institutions, thus reducing the need for middlemen and ensuring fair and competitive prices. 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. It promotes institutional procurement from farming cooperatives by government agencies to strengthen local food systems.
- [7] The unconditional cash transfers under the UNJP on AA amounts to USD 58 (PHP 3,250), covering one-third of the Minimum Expenditure Basket.
- [8] As part of the AA preparedness work, WFP conducted a simulation exercise with the Community and Family Services International, its local cooperating partner in Padre Burgos, Southern Leyte.
- [9] The GCF project aims to i) enhance the country's early warning systems (EWS), ii) support the institutionalization of anticipatory action (AA) within the national DRM framework, and iii) strengthen the inclusivity of EWS to reach last-mile communities and enhance their emergency preparedness and response capacities.
- [10] The baseline study assessed the vulnerability, risk perception, and resilience capacities of households in GCF project sites, particularly Legazpi City in Albay Province, New Bataan in Davao de Oro Province, Palo in Leyte Province, and Tuguegarao City in Cagayan Province.
- [11] The policy development support for AA highlights the joint efforts of the Policy, Financing, and Institutionalization Technical Sub-Working Group co-chaired by WFP and the Office of Civil Defense.
- [12] Each household received a food voucher valued at US\$55 (PHP 3,000) which was used to purchase nutritious food items from accredited retailers and smallholder farmers' cooperatives.
- [13] WFP secured the support of the Global School Meals Coalition's Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition to conduct the Value-for-Money study with the Harvard University. The study aims to i) explore the benefits of investing in school meals in the country and ii) guide decision makers in allocating fiscal resources and enhancing policies to expand the coverage of the school meals programme.
- [14] Republic Act 11037 also known as the Masustansyang Pagkain Para sa Batang Pilipino Act, which institutionalized the National Feeding Program in 2018.
- [15] 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 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-age children.
- [16] The results of the second phase of the study will be available in 2025.
- [17] As part of its commitment outlined in the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, WFP is actively engaging as a SSTC broker across three levels: driving change at the policy level, expanding the technical skills and capacities of national experts, and bringing local innovation and experimentation to scale.
- [18] Representatives from the city government, Isabela State University, Department of Education, civil society, private sector, and WFP form the TWG.
- [19] The next phase of the Value for Money study and the process evaluation for the school meals programme are planned to be conducted in 2025.

Notes on data indicators:

Sub-Activity: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

- [20] Output indicator A.1.2 - While WFP prioritizes targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in its interventions, the shift in operations allowed WFP to reach other nutritionally vulnerable people. Hence, the beneficiary group reflected under this indicator refers to 'all'.

Sub-activity: Food Assistance for Assets

[21] Output indicator A.1.6 - The shortfall in the number of people reached through FFA activities is partially attributed to the limited resources strictly allocated to food as the assistance modality.

[22] Output indicator A.3.1 - In 2024, WFP secured resources that allowed FFA participants to receive fortified rice as they worked on environment rehabilitation and livelihood activities. WFP will strengthen its resource mobilization efforts to reach more food-insecure households with conditional cash assistance.

[23] Output A.1.8 - In 2024, WFP focused on the preparatory work to implement programmes including the provision of last-mile climate services. Hence, no direct implementation was done this year.

[24] Output indicators D.1.1 - WFP implemented FFA activities which are identified as priority by the communities based on the result of the community-based participatory planning and other local plans. In addition, the local government provided additional resources (e.g., agriculture inputs and tools) which allowed participants to have higher yields.

Sub-Activity: Climate and weather risk information services

[25] Output indicator G.8.3 - No climate and weather risk information were shared via SMS since AA was not activated this year.

[26] Output indicator G.8.4 - While there was no AA activation this year, WFP utilized its AA Standard Operating Procedure in sensitizing communities in Catanduanes. The Province of Catanduanes is one of WFP's AA target areas which happened to be severely affected by the series of typhoons in late 2024.

Sub-Activity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support

[27] Output indicators C.4.g.2, C.4.g.3, C.5.g.6 - WFP conducted additional training sessions/workshops on National Procurement-Community Participation in response to the local government's request in BARMM to further enhance the capacity of subnational staff to participate in procurement for institutional programmes.

[28] Output indicator F.3.10 - The target accounts for the middlemen engaged in the agriculture value chain. In 2024, WFP managed to support traders and cooperatives through Farm2Go. WFP will further strengthen its advocacy to engage the middlemen through the online platform next year.

[29] Output indicator F.3.9 - The shortfall in the number of traders engaged through Farm2Go is partially attributed to staffing gaps brought on by high turnover at the beginning of 2024.

Sub-Activity: School-based Programmes

[30] Output indicator C.4.g.3, C.4.g.4, C.4.g.5 (school-based programmes) - The target was set to cover government staff that will be reached through training and other technical assistance activities. The actual number reached accounted for the government staff and other community partners such as parent-teacher association members, cooks, and farmers, hence, reflecting overachievement.

[31] Output indicator E.4.1 - Aligned with the phased implementation of integrating the HGSF approach into the national School-based Feeding Program, WFP focused on assessment activities for SBC. The implementation of SBC activities focused on disseminating nutrition messages to schoolchildren will be implemented in 2025.

[32] Output indicator N.6.1 - In 2024, WFP started the provision of school meals to target schools in BARMM. In Isabela Province, WFP conducted preparatory work for integrating the HGSF approach. Provision of school meals will start in the next school year. Hence, the shortfall for this indicator.

[33] Outcome indicator on the attendance rate - 2024 follow-up value will be available upon the closure of the school year in April 2025.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Outlined in WFP's country strategic plan 2024-2028, upon request, WFP may engage in the procurement of goods and services; facilitate transportation, warehousing, and storage to address supply chain bottlenecks; and support social protection delivery, including the distribution of cash-based transfers and beneficiary targeting and identity management services.

[2] Outcome 1 of the cooperation framework aims that "by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, have increased resilience to economic, climatic, disaster, and public health risk through improved, equitable, and gender-responsive access to and utilization of quality social services, social protection, healthy habitat, enhanced good governance and peace".

[3] Mobility services pertain to the use of WFP-provided light vehicles and drivers to transport personnel of WFP, UN agencies, and other humanitarian partners for official purposes. These are provided through the UN mobility service accessible via the UN booking hub, a centralized online platform that allows the humanitarian community to book accommodation, transport, carpooling, and other services online.

[4] The UN efficiency agenda is a roadmap to provide more cost-efficient support services by reducing the duplication of functions through consolidation of UN support at the country level.

[5] There are ongoing discussions to establish carpooling service agreements with the following UN agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), and UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO).

Note on data indicators:

[6] High Level Target 5.3 - The percentage of users satisfied with services provided through the UN Booking Hub platform is reported by HQ management services division through the high level target 5.3 indicator, only applicable to reporting in the annual performance report and not applicable for country offices.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Notable advancements were made in promoting women's access to education and training, upholding the human rights of women, enhancing institutional mechanisms for gender mainstreaming, improving women's health, and strengthening policy and legal frameworks to address violence against women. (Philippine Commission on Women: Progress Report on the Philippines' Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from 2019 to 2024)

[2] Launched by the World Economic Forum in 2006, the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) measures economies' progress towards gender parity across four dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. The Philippines slipped down by 9 notches from 16th place in 2023 to 25th place out of 146 economies in 2024. This slight decline is attributed to the country's lower scores on the economic participation and political empowerment subindices.

[3] Gender-based violence is a pervasive issue in the Philippines. Nearly one out of five women have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent partner, according to the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. In 2023, over 8,000 cases filed under the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act (Republic Act or RA No. 9262) were reported to the Philippine National Police.

[4] These legislations include the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Law (RA No. 9262), the amended Anti-Rape Law (RA No. 8353), the Magna Carta of Women (RA No. 9710), and the Safe Public Spaces Law (RA No. 11313).

[5] The Gender Equality Certification Programme is WFP's corporate gender mainstreaming programme anchored on the WFP Gender Policy. This mechanism supports COs in integrating gender equality across their work and activities.

[6] In 2024, a total of 256 women farmers were integrated into the school meals value chain in BARMM through home-grown school feeding.

[7] The Walang Gutom Program aims to ensure that nutritionally vulnerable groups—particularly pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under two years old—have increased access to affordable and nutritious food.

Notes on indicators:

The indicator "Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment" is not applicable for this reporting period, as the only relevant activity was the cash-based assistance for the 2024 typhoon response. Other activities, such as those utilizing in-kind modality, social protection sector support, or school meals programmes, do not fall under this indicator. The emergency cash assistance was limited to a one-off transfer aimed at addressing the immediate food security needs of households affected by the typhoon, without including economic empowerment objectives. To minimize the data collection burden on beneficiaries, monitoring surveys focused on a limited set of indicators to ensure protection and accountability standards were met, along with a few food security indicators.

For the indicator "Proportion of women and men in decision making entities who report meaningful participation", WFP will start collecting data starting in 2025 and for the rest of the CSP implementation.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Marginalized groups in the Philippines include Indigenous Peoples, communities in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and low-income households. These groups are more exposed to protection risks such as sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, forced displacement due to conflict and natural hazards, and recruitment into armed groups, among others.

[2] WFP conducted orientation sessions for partner staff (31 male and 42 female). These sessions covered gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations, including the community feedback mechanism.

[3] The United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy defines disability inclusion as “the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all their diversity, the promotion of their rights 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)

[4] The study, published in early 2024, was conducted in collaboration with the Nossal Institute and organizations of persons with disabilities.

[5] The LNOB study was conducted in partnership with the Government, particularly the Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Economic and Development Authority, and key local government units.

[6] WFP co-developed its Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Populations Action Plan with civil society organizations, community organizations and leaders, and sector representatives composed of women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and internally displaced persons.

[7] The decrease in CFM cases compared to last year (5,087 cases) is mainly attributed to FFA activities targeting the same households in BARMM. Hence, WFP received less inquiries from participants as they have already received information about the programme through sensitization sessions conducted by WFP and its partner.

[8] Most of the CFM cases received were positive feedback (73 percent), followed by requests for assistance (24 percent) and information (2 percent). More than half (51 percent) of the cases received were submitted by women, while the remaining were submitted by men (36 percent), and individuals who preferred not to indicate or specify their gender (13 percent).

[9] The 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme) is the Government’s national social protection programme that provides conditional cash transfers to eligible poor households.

[10] Before SCOPE registration, WFP informed beneficiaries on how their personal data will be used and which parties it would be shared with. SCOPE is WFP’s beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the entire WFP programme intervention cycle.

[11] The consultative meeting with government stakeholders was attended by 38 representatives (25 women and 13 men) from government agencies, development partners, non-government organizations, and donor partners. The meeting i) highlighted existing practices and challenges in addressing SEA and sexual misconduct involving state actors, ii) identified potential areas of collaboration to address SEA, and iii) provided recommendations to ensure effectiveness of local PSEA policies.

[12] In addition to providing PSEA refresher training for its staff, WFP supported the conduct of PSEA sensitization sessions and training for personnel of partner United Nations, civil society organizations, and non-government organizations, reaching 174 people (68 men, 106 women) in total.

Environmental sustainability

[1] World Risk Index 2024. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/worldriskreport-2024-focus-multiple-crises>

[2] Historical Hazards: Philippines. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/philippines/vulnerability>

[3] The Japan Meteorological Agency confirmed the rare occurrence in some correspondence to CNN News. <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/11/12/climate/philippines-storms-west-pacific-intl-hnk/index.html>

[4] Climate Risk Country Profile of the Philippines. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/722241/climate-risk-country-profile-philippines.pdf>

[5] More than half of the country's population live in rural areas, of that 36 percent are poor and heavily relies on agriculture as their primary and often only source of income. <http://www.ifad.org/en/w/countries/philippines#:~:text=More%20than%20half%20of%20the%20Philippines%E2%80%99%2013%20million,their%20primary%20and%20often%20only%20source%20of%20income.>

[6] WFP utilized its corporate environmental and social risk screening tool for field activities. The identified FFA activities such as community vegetable gardens, seedling propagation, irrigation canal rehabilitation, and tree planting and reforestation activities were generally considered low risk. Moreover, a project management committee (PMC) was formed in each FFA project site which supports in overseeing the implementation of activities to ensure the achievement of sustainability goals. The PMC is composed municipal planning officers and barangay representatives

[7] Project LAWA is a government-led cash-for-work activity designed as an early action and response intervention in farming communities. Project LAWA aims to increase food security and climate resilience of the communities, including the Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers and fisherfolks, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and the elderly. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-innovative-solutions-climate-change-adaptation-and-disaster-risk-reduction>

[8] The amount of CO2 emissions saved is equivalent to more than one round trip between Manila and Washington D.C. WFP is currently assessing the most appropriate CO2 emission calculation method based on industry standards.

[9] 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.

Nutrition integration

[1] WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 is guided by the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, the country's mid-term development blueprint. WFP supports the eight-point socioeconomic agenda of the Philippine Government, which prioritizes food security and nutrition, outlined under "Subchapter 3.1. Ensure Food Security and Proper Nutrition and AmBisyon Natin 2040" of the PDP.

[2] Stunting prevalence among children under 5 is 23.6 percent in 2023 from 26.7 percent in 2021 and wasting prevalence is 5.6 percent from 5.5 percent, respectively. While the end-year targets (stunting: 25.2 percent and wasting: 5.3 percent) were not met for the two indicators, the progress is considered on track based on the percentage decrease recorded for the year.

[3] Walang Gutom is a flagship national social protection programme, co-designed by WFP, which aims to address hunger and malnutrition by reaching 750,000 food-insecure households with electronic food vouchers and nutrition messages by 2027.

[4] The nutrition education sessions (NES) are designed to improve beneficiaries' knowledge of dietary diversity. The NES include five sessions: Session 1—Go, Grow, and Glow; Session 2—Deciding, Buying, and Storing; Session 3—Preparing and Cooking; Session 4—Eating and Feeding; and Session 5—Knowing and Recalling.

[5] The pilot Walang Gutom 2027 was implemented in five regions—Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Bicol Region, Cagayan Valley, National Capital Region, and Northeastern Mindanao (Caraga).

[6] The Asian Development Bank led the pilot programme impact evaluation of the Walang Gutom Programme.

[7] Philippines, Country Capacity Strengthening Activities 2018-2022: Thematic Evaluation. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/philippines-country-capacity-strengthening-activities-2018-2022-thematic-evaluation>

[8] The School Meal Planner PLUS first integrated digital solution for school menu creation. The platform has been developed jointly by the World Food Programme and Partnership for Child Development — Imperial College London (Adding their decade-long experience in Community-menu creation, with their tool Meal Planner, as a new modality in the joint platform) and AUDA — African Union; with the support of numerous partners such as the WFP Innovation Accelerator, Sodexo — Stop Hunger Foundation and NORAD. <https://innovation.wfp.org/blog/plus-one-school-meals-enhancing-wfps-school-feeding-programme-dominican-republic>. WFP provided capacity strengthening activities on SMP Plus to representatives of the Department of Education.

[9] For indicators where 2024 data was used as baselines, the follow-up values are presented as 'not applicable'.

Partnerships

[1] At the regional level, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with DSWD field offices in Cagayan Valley (Region 2), Central Luzon (Region 3), and Bicol (Region 5). At the local level, WFP signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the provinces of Surigao del Norte, Dinagat Islands, Cagayan

[2] In BARMM, WFP signed a memorandum of agreement with the regional government to formalize its support to the pilot implementation of the HGFSF. In Cauayan City, Isabela, WFP supported the formulation of the Executive Order establishing a HGFSF Technical Working Group.

[3] WFP forged a partnership with Globe, one of the leading telecommunications companies in the Philippines, to raise funds through ShareTheMeal and the Company's fundraising platforms to support the most food insecure households in the country.

[4] WFP partnered with SKY Perfect JSAT, the first Asian-based satellite operator to offer technical expertise of a holistic satellite solution to WFP. SKY Perfect JSAT donated telecommunications equipment, coupled with relevant training to WFP staff.

[5] WFP worked with the Catholic Relief Services and the Community and Family Services International to swiftly implement preparedness activities under the CERF-funded Anticipatory Action programme. The NGOs' breadth of experience working with communities, knowledge of local context and language contributed to delivering responsive assistance.

[6] On 12 November 2024, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs published the Tropical Cyclones and Floods Humanitarian Needs and Priorities. <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-tropical-cyclones-and-floods-humanitarian-needs-and-priorities-nov-2024-jan-2025>

[7] The Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America; the 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 (Globe, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Earth Group, dsm-firmenich, SKY Perfect JSAT, Stop Hunger and its founding partner Sodexo).

Financial Overview

[1] The strategic financing mechanisms includes advance financing for programmes provided through internal project lending (IPL) and the Immediate Response Account (IRA); the anticipatory procurement of food through the Global Commodity Management Facility; and corporate services financing which enables WFP to provide services economically and efficiently.

[2] In December 2018, WFP signed a partnership agreement with the Government, through DICT, to launch the GECS-MOVE project. Completed in May 2021, the first phase of the project was mainly funded by the Government, with additional financial support from the United States Agency for International Development and WFP.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	175,888	90,020	51%
	female	175,962	87,940	50%
	total	351,850	177,960	51%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,220	5,738	51%
	female	10,200	5,217	51%
	total	21,420	10,955	51%
24-59 months	male	11,559	5,935	51%
	female	10,880	5,583	51%
	total	22,439	11,518	51%
5-11 years	male	23,801	13,011	55%
	female	22,354	12,284	55%
	total	46,155	25,295	55%
12-17 years	male	21,908	10,994	50%
	female	20,878	10,469	50%
	total	42,786	21,463	50%
18-59 years	male	96,055	48,532	51%
	female	97,195	46,997	48%
	total	193,250	95,529	49%
60+ years	male	11,345	5,810	51%
	female	14,455	7,390	51%
	total	25,800	13,200	51%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	351,850	177,960	51%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	127,500	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	155,000	50,000	32%
Malnutrition prevention programme	6,350	12,330	194%
School based programmes	3,000	3,255	108%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	80,000	112,675	140%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	90	0	0%
Iodised Salt	13	0	0%
Rice	640	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	47	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,616	1,844	70%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	4,447,000	2,592,683	58%
Value Voucher	192,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	1,200,000	536,650	45%
Commodity Voucher	271,496	0	0%
Cash	1,420,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.					
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: (1.1) Communities affected by climate-related and other shocks benefit from nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance, asset restoration and other services, including supply chain and emergency telecommunications services, that meet their essential needs (tier 1).					
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	Food assistance for asset	Female	19,760	
			Male	20,240	
			Total	40,000	
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	39,520	55,669
			Male	40,480	57,006
			Total	80,000	112,675
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	61,750	
			Male	63,250	
			Total	125,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	790	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,447,000	2,592,682
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,375,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	192,000	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	60	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.

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: (1.1) Communities affected by climate-related and other shocks benefit from nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance, asset restoration and other services, including supply chain and emergency telecommunications services, that meet their essential needs (tier 1).

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	124,540	0

Activity 02: Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.

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 02: (2.1) Communities affected by climate-related and other shocks benefit from the enhanced capability of national and local government and partners to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including through shock-responsive social protection and management of acute malnutrition (tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	23	27
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	600	1,189
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	40	30
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	51	32
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	Service Delivery	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.68	<12.68	<12.68	14.15		WFP survey
	Male	12.42	<12.42	<12.42	9.23		WFP survey
	Overall	12.53	<12.53	<12.53	11.51		WFP survey

Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	88	≥88	≥88	84	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	80	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥89	≥89	82	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10	13	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	16	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	4	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	4	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≥28	≥28	41	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥29	≥29	25	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	32	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	≥69	≥69	58	WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68	≥68	72	WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	<4	<4	1	WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<3	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	86	≥86	≥86	92	WFP survey
	Male	91	≥91	≥91	85	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥89	≥89	89	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≥13	≥13	7	WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	13	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≥11	≥11	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=1	=1	1	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=1	=1	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92	≥92	≥92	91	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥94	≥94	85	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥93	≥93	87	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≥7	≥7	8	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥6	≥6	13	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46	<46	<46	26	WFP survey
	Male	47	<47	<47	30	WFP survey
	Overall	47	<47	<47	28	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<18	<18	19	WFP survey
	Male	17	<17	<17	10	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<17	<17	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27	≤27	≤27	35	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤29	≤29	35	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≤28	≤28	35	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	≥10	≥10	20	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥7	≥7	25	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥8	≥8	22	WFP survey

Activity 02: Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Philippines - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	1	≥3	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Groups vulnerable to shocks and stressors, including smallholder farmers and young people, benefit from climate-adaptive, conflict-sensitive, inclusive, gender-responsive and integrated activities that promote resilient infrastructure, livelihoods and social cohesion (tiers 1 and 2).

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	56,810	24,700
			Male	58,190	25,300
			Total	115,000	50,000
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,550	1,819.26
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,420,000	

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: (3.3) Communities vulnerable to climate shocks benefit from improved climate services and activities that enhance their capacity to manage and reduce climate-related risks to food security and nutrition and adapt to climate change (tiers 1 and 3).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	1,250	
			Male	1,250	
			Total	2,500	

Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 06: (4.1) Communities vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition benefit from an inclusive, adaptive, nutrition- and conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive social protection system, including nutrition and school-based programmes that consolidate peace and development (tiers 1 and 3).

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 acute malnutrition	Female		6,108
			Male		6,222
			Total		12,330
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	5,300	
			Male	1,050	
			Total	6,350	

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,452 1,548 3,000	1,608 1,647 3,255
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	66	24.26
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,471,496	536,650

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Groups vulnerable to shocks and stressors, including smallholder farmers and young people, benefit from climate-adaptive, conflict-sensitive, inclusive, gender-responsive and integrated activities that promote resilient infrastructure, livelihoods and social cohesion (tiers 1 and 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	100	212
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	155	147
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	10	70
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	120	186
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	20	70
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	220	216
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/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	10	11
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	20	30

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	10	17
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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,576	5,983
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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	67,000	60,300
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	13,595	13,655

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: (3.3) Communities vulnerable to climate shocks benefit from improved climate services and activities that enhance their capacity to manage and reduce climate-related risks to food security and nutrition and adapt to climate change (tiers 1 and 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	50	100
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	2	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	1
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	1
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 available

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	%	100	66.67
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	5,498	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	13,535	124,540

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: (3.2) Smallholder farmers vulnerable to food insecurity, shocks and stressors benefit from improved post-harvest management practices and infrastructure, and linkages to profitable food value chains (tiers 1 and 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	120	19
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	166
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	12	18
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	490	227
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	210	256
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	4
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	26

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	12
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	15	12

Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 06: (4.1) Communities vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition benefit from an inclusive, adaptive, nutrition- and conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive social protection system, including nutrition and school-based programmes that consolidate peace and development (tiers 1 and 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	160 380	250 298
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	65 15	78 52
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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	9	21
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	18	101
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	8 20	8 12
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	14
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	6 15	11 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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	7 1	11 4

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	91
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	63,000	17,989
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	85
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	6,000	3,247
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	12	10
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	180	346
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	173,369	22,735

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.38	<17.38	<17.38	7.2		WFP survey
	Male	15.65	<15.65	<15.65	5.2		WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<16.1	<16.1	5.81		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	25	≥25	≥25	24		WFP survey
	Male	21	≥21	≥21	24		WFP survey
	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	24		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥51	≥51	54		WFP survey
	Male	47	≥47	≥47	57		WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	56		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≤35	≤35	36		WFP survey
	Male	37	≤37	≤37	27		WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤36	≤36	30		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤14	≤14	9	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤17	≤17	16	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤16	≤16	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≥10	≥10	5	WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	8	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	≤78	≤78	83	WFP survey
	Male	85	≤85	≤85	81	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≤83	≤83	81	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	13	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6	≤6	12	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	≥43	≥43	54	WFP survey
	Male	49	≥49	≥49	65	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥47	≥47	61	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	≤55	≤55	46	WFP survey
	Male	51	≤51	≤51	35	WFP survey
	Overall	52	≤52	≤52	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	=2	=2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	81	≥81	≥81	72	WFP survey
	Male	73	≥73	≥73	77	WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≤19	≤19	28	WFP survey
	Male	27	≤27	≤27	23	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42	≤42	≤42	30	WFP survey
	Male	46	≤46	≤46	35	WFP survey
	Overall	45	≤45	≤45	33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26	≤26	≤26	25	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤20	≤20	13	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤23	≤23	35	WFP survey
	Male	31	≤31	≤31	45	WFP survey
	Overall	29	≤29	≤29	42	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥9	≥9	9	WFP survey
	Male	4	≥4	≥4	7	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	8	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥85	≥70	96	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥85	≥70	96	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥85	≥70	96	WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥85	≥70	96	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥85	≥70	95	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥85	≥70	95	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	11	≤4	≤11	4	WFP survey
	Male	10	≤5	≤10	5	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤4	≤10	4	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	29	≥24	≥29	24	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥22	≥36	22	WFP survey
	Overall	32	≥24	≥32	24	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	61	≥72	≥61	72	WFP survey
	Male	54	≥73	≥54	73	WFP survey
	Overall	58	≥72	≥58	72	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9.1	≤9.1	≤9.1	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	9.23	≤9.23	≤9.23	8.85	WFP survey
	Overall	9.15	≤9.15	≤9.15	9.07	WFP survey

Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥1,600,000	≥1,150,000	1,162,181		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥1,600,000	≥1,150,000	1,162,181		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥3,200,000	≥2,300,000	2,324,362		Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥1,875,000	≥500,000	647,500		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥1,875,000	≥500,000	647,500		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥3,750,000	≥1,000,000	1,295,000		Secondary data
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥32,000,000	≥32,000,000	32,275,444		WFP programme monitoring
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥12	≥12	12		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥12	≥12	12		WFP programme monitoring

Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥12	≥12	12	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥85	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥85	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥85	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥115,000,000	≥80,000,000	88,663,962	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains.					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 07: (5.1) The Government and partners benefit from on-demand technical and supply chain services aimed at improving food security and nutrition (tier 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Administration Services	Number	1	1
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	8	8
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Administration Services	Number	0.45	0.47
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Administration Services	Number	15,000	16,766

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not applicable		-
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not applicable		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10,549		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10,806		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	21,355		WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	69	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	66	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	69	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	99	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Yes		Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting		WFP programme monitoring
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	87,222	≥106,020	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87,223	≥106,019	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	174,445	≥212,039	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	59.9	≥80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	40.3	≥80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	59.39	≥80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	28.63	≥80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	28.1	≥80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	28.43	≥80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	68	≥80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	62	≥80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	64	≥80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
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	≥60	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
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	≥60	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Philippines - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
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	≥60	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not applicable	≥11	≥9	9		WFP programme monitoring
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	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Earvin Perias

Students of Datu sa Biwang Elementary School enjoy hot, nutritious meals under the pilot implementation of WFP's home-grown school feeding approach.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

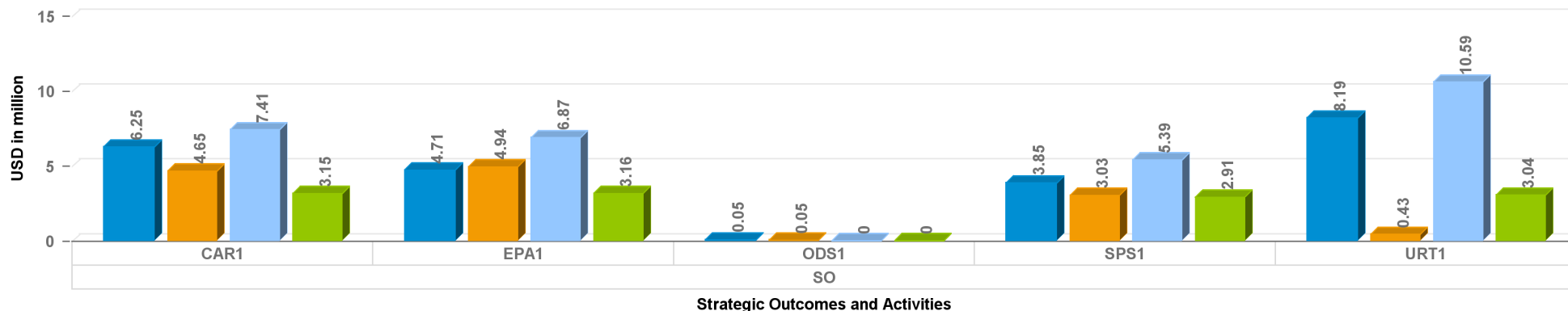
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	CAR1	Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.
SO	EPA1	Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.
SO	ODS1	Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains.
SO	SPS1	Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.
SO	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	730,634	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			10,104,357	7,672,442	730,634	6,051,763
2.1	By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.	Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.	4,712,646	4,935,707	6,874,557	3,156,696
		Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.	8,188,549	428,987	10,586,820	3,042,031
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,901,195	5,364,694	17,461,376	6,198,727

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.	Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.	6,254,826	4,647,147	7,410,923	3,146,679
		Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.	3,849,531	3,025,295	5,389,518	2,905,084
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			10,104,357	7,672,442	12,800,442	6,051,763
17.16	The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.	Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains.	54,206	45,172	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			54,206	45,172	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,204,738	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,204,738	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			23,059,758	13,082,308	32,197,190	12,250,490
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,847,508	1,704,071	2,540,097	953,071
Total Direct Costs			24,907,266	14,786,378	34,737,287	13,203,560
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,615,167	957,796	1,465,511	1,465,511
Grand Total			26,522,432	15,744,174	36,202,798	14,669,071


 Michael Hemming
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

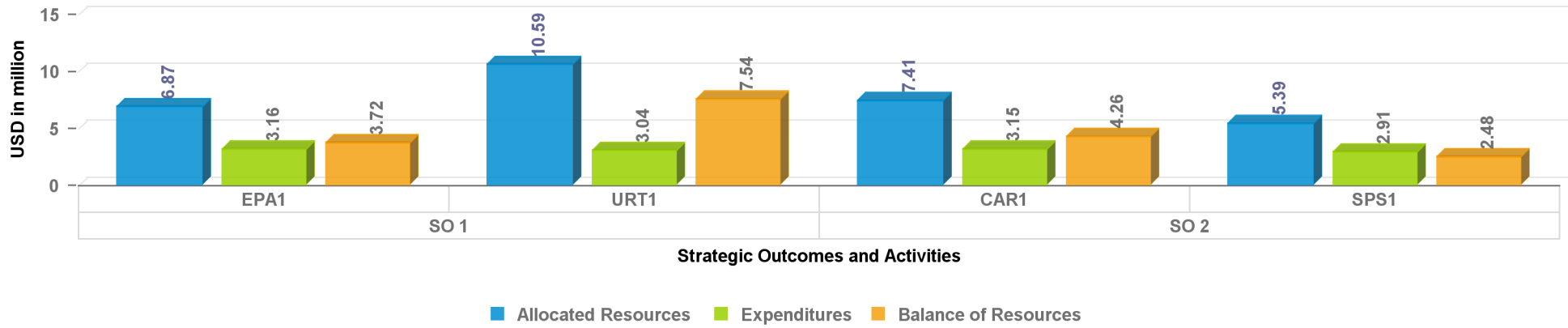
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.	
SO 2	By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.
SO 1	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.
SO 2	CAR1	Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.
SO 2	SPS1	Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.

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Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.	Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance and restore assets, directly or through the Government's social protection programmes or through partners, along with appropriate supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to crisis-affected communities.	8,188,549	6,050,201	4,536,619	10,586,820	3,042,031	7,544,789
		Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.	4,712,646	6,874,557	0	6,874,557	3,156,696	3,717,861
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,901,195	12,924,758	4,536,619	17,461,376	6,198,727	11,262,650

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably.	Provide integrated resilience building activities for targeted communities and support the Government in managing climate, economic and conflict-related risks and enhancing food value chains.	6,254,826	7,410,923	0	7,410,923	3,146,679	4,264,244
		Strengthen the government social protection system, including through the provision of integrated food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities using conflict-sensitive and inclusive approaches.	3,849,531	5,389,518	0	5,389,518	2,905,084	2,484,435
		Non Activity Specific	0	730,634	0	730,634	0	730,634
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			10,104,357	13,531,075	0	13,531,075	6,051,763	7,479,313

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.	Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains.	54,206	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			54,206	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,204,738	0	1,204,738	0	1,204,738
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,204,738	0	1,204,738	0	1,204,738
Total Direct Operational Cost			23,059,758	27,660,571	4,536,619	32,197,190	12,250,490	19,946,700
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,847,508	2,237,832	302,265	2,540,097	953,071	1,587,026
Total Direct Costs			24,907,266	29,898,403	4,838,884	34,737,287	13,203,560	21,533,727
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,615,167	1,465,511		1,465,511	1,465,511	0
Grand Total			26,522,432	31,363,914	4,838,884	36,202,798	14,669,071	21,533,727

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures