



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Philippines Country Brief October 2025

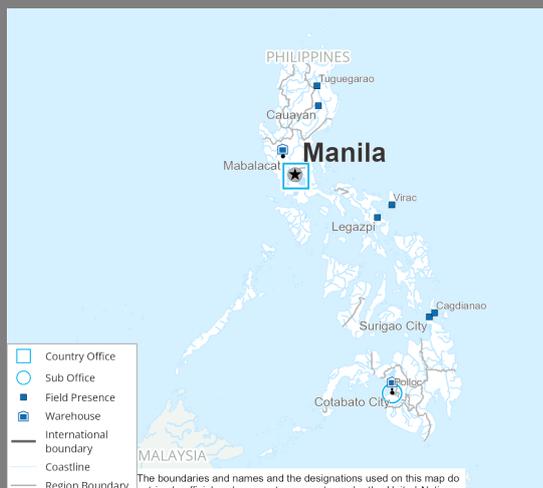


The Government and WFP rolled out the enhanced Humanitarian Supply Chain Management Course, training over 500 government responders to deliver life-saving emergency assistance more efficiently. © WFP/Bea Iglesia

Operational Context

As one of the fastest-growing economies in Southeast Asia, the Philippines has made significant progress in reducing poverty and improving food security, despite the impacts of unprecedented levels of climate shocks, lingering inflation, and sporadic conflict. In 2023, 17.5 million Filipinos were living below the poverty threshold. Malnutrition remains prevalent, with child stunting incidence at 24 percent. Natural hazards and human-induced conflicts contribute to food and nutrition insecurity. Since 2022, the Philippines had the highest disaster risk worldwide due to its exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards compounded with low coping capacities (2025 World Risk Report).

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 continues to support the Government in achieving food and nutrition security. It focuses on i) improving emergency preparedness and response, ii) strengthening resilience against climate change and other shocks, and iii) enhancing the delivery of social protection, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. WFP uses a conflict-sensitive approach particularly in the Bangsamoro Region.



Population: **115 million**
(Philippine Statistics Authority, 2025)

2023 Human Development Index
Ranking: **117th out of 193 countries**

Childhood stunting: **24 percent**
(National Nutrition Survey, 2023)

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Highlights

667,500 people benefitted from WFP's logistics and telecommunications support to the Government's response to multiple disasters

12,030 students provided with locally-sourced, nutritious, hot meals or iron-fortified rice rations, indirectly benefitting over 56,800 people in Luzon and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

670 government responders trained to strengthen disaster risk management capacities

Operational Updates



Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

- While still recovering from the consecutive earthquakes and typhoons, the Philippines endured super typhoon Fung-wong (local name Uwan) which impacted over 1.7 million people on 9 November. Ahead of its landfall, WFP, in coordination with the Government, made cash transfers of US\$68 (PHP 4,000) per family for 42,000 families (or more than 210,000 people) through 4Ps, a government social protection programme. The cash assistance supported families in five provinces in northern and central Luzon, to purchase essential needs and protect their livelihood assets before the typhoon hits, thereby, contributing to faster recovery.
- Between mid-September to early October, four typhoons and two major earthquakes impacted over 7 million people across the Philippines. The Government led the response, with local authorities trained by WFP under its multi-year PREP (Preparedness and Response Excellence in the Philippines) leading or contributing to the operations. With WFP's logistics support, the Government reached 664,500 people nationwide with life-saving assistance comprising 132,900 family food packs, 18 mt of non-food items, and seven mobile storage units installed with WFP's support.¹ In typhoon-hit Masbate Province, the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) deployed the WFP co-designed [Government Emergency Communications System – Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies](#) and installed connectivity assets with WFP's technical assistance, benefitting over 3,000 government responders. In coordination with the Government, WFP assessed earthquake damages in [Cebu](#) and [Eastern Mindanao](#) and identified the needs of impacted communities (food, water, shelter, and cash).
- Following the passage of the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act, WFP worked with the Government to operationalize anticipatory action (AA). This entailed i) supporting the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in finalizing guidelines for the law's implementation and ii) conducting orientations on the joint standard operating procedures on AA and rapid response with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Joined by 326 subnational government actors, the orientations strengthened readiness in providing anticipatory cash assistance for up to 615,000 people registered under the national social protection programme in five AA-covered regions before a strong typhoon hits, once triggers are met.²
- Under PREP, WFP supported government agencies in strengthening DRM capacities. Through the nationwide rollout of the enhanced Humanitarian Supply Chain Management Course led by DSWD and OCD, over 500

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Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
131.2 m	51.6 m	3.4 m

Strategic Result 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Strategic Outcome 1: By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- 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.
- 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.

Strategic Result 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Strategic Outcome 3: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regards to food security, nutrition, and supply chains.

Donors and Development Partners

Australia, Central Emergency Response Fund, European Union, France, Japan, Japan Association for WFP, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the Private Sector, Spain, and the United States of America

¹ Non-food items transported included hygiene, family, and kitchen kits, mosquito nets, and wrap cloths/*malong*. An MSU can provide secure storage for 350-500 mt of relief items (or 22,500 FFPs that can serve 112,500 people).

² Once trigger thresholds are met, the AA framework is activated on or before 72 hours prior to landfall of a typhoon with forecasted wind speed of 185km/h in a 10-minute period. AA-covered regions include Bicol, Cagayan Valley, Caraga, Central Luzon, and Eastern Visayas.

³ This includes the Tutok Kainan (National Nutrition Council), Supplementary Feeding Program (DSWD), and School-Based Feeding Program (DepEd).

⁴ SECURE (Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment and Resiliency) is a convergence programme that aims to strengthen the resilience of BARMM communities through climate adaptation, community-based disaster risk reduction, and poverty alleviation.

government responders were trained in emergency logistics since September. At the first United Nations Discovery Tour, WFP showcased its logistics support to the Government to high-level delegates including ambassadors during their visit to the Luzon Disaster Resource Center in Pasay City.

Social Protection

- WFP supports the BARMM Government and Department of Education (DepEd) in implementing the home-grown school feeding programme including through provision of iron-fortified rice (IFR) and kitchen equipment, technical support, and capacity strengthening for farmers, government partners, and school administrators. In BARMM, over 10,300 students in 28 schools are now receiving locally-sourced, nutritious, hot, school meals daily, while more than 1,600 students in Cauayan, Isabela (Luzon) received IFR rations as schools prepare to start the school meals programme. Engagements with the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education, local government units (LGUs), and farmer cooperatives in BARMM led to an estimated LGU budget commitment of US\$212,000 (PHP 12.4 million) for school meals in the next academic year.
- WFP and its research partner, IDinsight, presented the results of an evaluation to review and enhance government dietary supplementation programmes.³ Findings highlighted the need for better programme alignment with multi-sectoral development goals, stronger local government engagement, increased school meal provision, enhanced procurement and operational processes, adequate human and financial resources, and holistic support for a child's first 1,000 days.
- WFP engaged with DepEd and the Rockefeller Foundation to explore sustainable school meals systems, and met with Scaling Up Nutrition delegates from Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Laos during a learning visit. WFP showcased its support in scaling up the government school meals programme through these exchanges.

Integrated Resilience

- Together with the BARMM Government, WFP co-facilitated planning sessions to guide 300 community representatives in crafting inclusive, climate-sensitive agricultural work plans, validating procurement needs, and fostering sustained commitment as they prepare to kickstart activities under the SECURE Programme.⁴
- To support farmer organizations and promote sustainable food systems, WFP i) rolled out a capacity assessment tool to five farmer cooperatives to inform future capacity strengthening interventions in coordination with the BARMM Government and ii) convened a roundtable with multi-sectoral partners to explore how regenerative and nature-based agricultural practices can enhance institutional feeding systems.

Crosscutting Priorities

- In partnership with key government agencies, WFP trained 37 government personnel on integrating inclusive practices into the Green Climate Fund-supported project, through social and behaviour change. This aligns with national priorities to establish inclusive early warning systems linked to AA. Participants led a training in Palo, Leyte aimed at embedding inclusive practices into local capacity development plans.

Monitoring

- WFP is providing technical support to DSWD in developing a standardized post-distribution monitoring (PDM) tool for its social protection programmes. The tool will harmonize data collection and analysis to enhance evidence-based decision making and programme delivery.