



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Philippines

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP further integrated its support and technical expertise in government disaster management, social protection and food systems and programmes to more sustainably address food security challenges.
- This approach allowed WFP programming to indirectly benefit nearly 26 million people, reflecting the scope of these efforts beyond the 1.6 million people directly assisted with WFP transfers.
- Following the passage of Anticipatory Action (AA) legislation, the Government and WFP activated its first large-scale AA ahead of Super Typhoon Uwan (Fung-wong), reaching 210,000 people with cash before the storm hit.

From relief to resilience: Investing in a food-secure future

Committed to its vision of becoming an upper-middle-income country, the Philippines continued to advance toward Zero Hunger (Sustainable Development Goal 2). While steady progress has been made, climate-related shocks, natural hazards, inflation, and intermittent conflict continue to undermine food security, nutrition, and livelihoods - particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable.

In 2025, WFP reached a turning point in the Philippines by reorienting its engagement toward strengthening government capacities to lead, scale and sustain solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition. Moving beyond a focus on direct delivery, WFP firmly positioned itself as an enabler, convener, and co-innovator of government-led systems. With the Government of the Philippines, the Bangsamoro Government, and development partners, WFP supported nationally owned solutions that address immediate needs while institutionalizing policies, programmes, and mechanisms that protect communities at scale.

Anchored in its Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), which aligns with national and global priorities, WFP's support focused on:

1. Strengthening disaster risk management (DRM) systems and capacities at national and subnational levels;
2. Advancing shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection; and
3. Building resilient food systems.

WFP directly reached 1.6 million people through direct assistance integrated in national programmes, and indirectly supported nearly 26 million through strengthened government systems.

With the Philippines consistently ranked as the most disaster-prone country, WFP prioritized strengthening government capacities for proactive disaster risk management. Years of collaboration among the Government, WFP, and partners culminated in the passage of Republic Act 12287: Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act in September. This landmark legislation institutionalizes anticipatory action (AA), making the Philippines the first country to embed this approach in national governance, and marks a shift from reactive response to risk-informed decision-making. At the Government's request, WFP helped operationalize the new law by providing technical assistance in improving early warning systems and developing localized AA triggers and protocols. Combined with the AA law, these efforts ensure that over 20 million vulnerable people are better protected ahead of climate shocks.

These preparatory measures proved vital when typhoons Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-wong) struck in November. For the first time, the Government and WFP activated AA ahead of Super Typhoon Uwan, reaching over 210,000 people in five hard-hit provinces with cash assistance through its national social protection programme, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). Families secured food, protected their livelihood assets, and faced the storm with reduced anxiety. Before and after the typhoons, almost 302,000 people (60,399 4Ps families) received emergency cash to meet immediate food and other essential needs, demonstrating the effectiveness of government programmes to

deliver rapid, dignified assistance at scale.

At the Government's request, WFP augmented nationally-led responses to 11 emergencies by strengthening institutional capacities in emergency logistics, telecommunications services, cash assistance, and technical support. Additional rice integrated in government family food packs were also provided to address immediate humanitarian needs during crises. Through WFP's multi-year Preparedness and Response Excellence in the Philippines (PREP) initiative, over 5.4 million people in nine disaster-prone provinces indirectly benefitted from strengthened national and subnational emergency coordination, enhanced government capacities in humanitarian supply chain management, logistics, and telecommunications, and more efficient relief delivery powered by innovation and digital solutions.

WFP leveraged its comparative advantages in capacity strengthening, policy support, and technical assistance to help the Government turn policy commitments into concrete investments in nutrition and resilience. WFP's evidence and advocacy contributed to securing record budget increases for the national school meals programme in 2025 and 2026 - benefitting millions of learners and advancing universal feeding in line with government commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition. With WFP's capacity strengthening support and operational guidance, the Government scaled up home-grown school feeding (HGSF) in BARMM and Luzon to reach more than 12,200 learners in 29 schools with hot, locally sourced, nutritious meals daily. Through HGSF, 18 farmer cooperatives including eight women-led groups gained access to institutional markets, strengthening local economies. Recognizing the positive ripple effects, the Government is gearing up to expand HGSF in additional areas using its resources, with WFP providing technical assistance.

In BARMM, WFP's support helped unlock government resources for HGSF and resilience initiatives targeting 10 priority municipalities. The Bangsamoro Government and WFP co-designed the Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment, and Resiliency (SECURE) Programme to improve food security and climate resilience through asset creation and other identified productive activities that benefitted over 285,000 people in the community. WFP complements the support provided by key BARMM ministries to community partners with rice assistance and technical assistance.

WFP contributed to strengthening flagship social protection programmes such as 4Ps and Walang Gutom - No Hunger 2027, making them more responsive to shocks and more effective in improving nutrition outcomes for vulnerable families.

Committed to the principles of 'leave no one behind' and 'do no harm,' WFP mainstreamed women's empowerment, disability inclusion, environmental and social sustainability, protection and accountability measures, and nutrition considerations in programming. In BARMM, WFP and partners supported eight women-led farmer groups in shifting from subsistence farming to market-oriented production by enhancing their governance and business capacities. To improve the nutritional quality of emergency food assistance, WFP worked with key stakeholders to strengthen institutional capacities in integrating fortified rice in government family food packs.

Aligned with SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP expanded and deepened partnerships with governments, international financial institutions, UN agencies, academia, private sector, civil society organizations, and communities. These partnerships are laying the foundation for sustainable long-term development, moving the Philippines closer to a more resilient and food-secure future.

1,577,012

Total beneficiaries in 2025



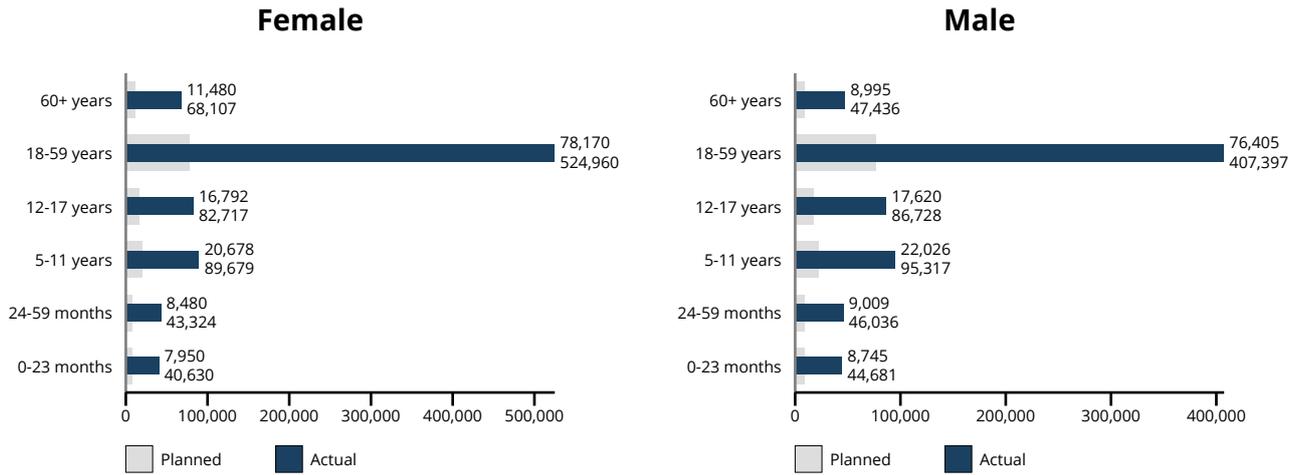
54% female



46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 141,931 (49% Female, 51% Male)

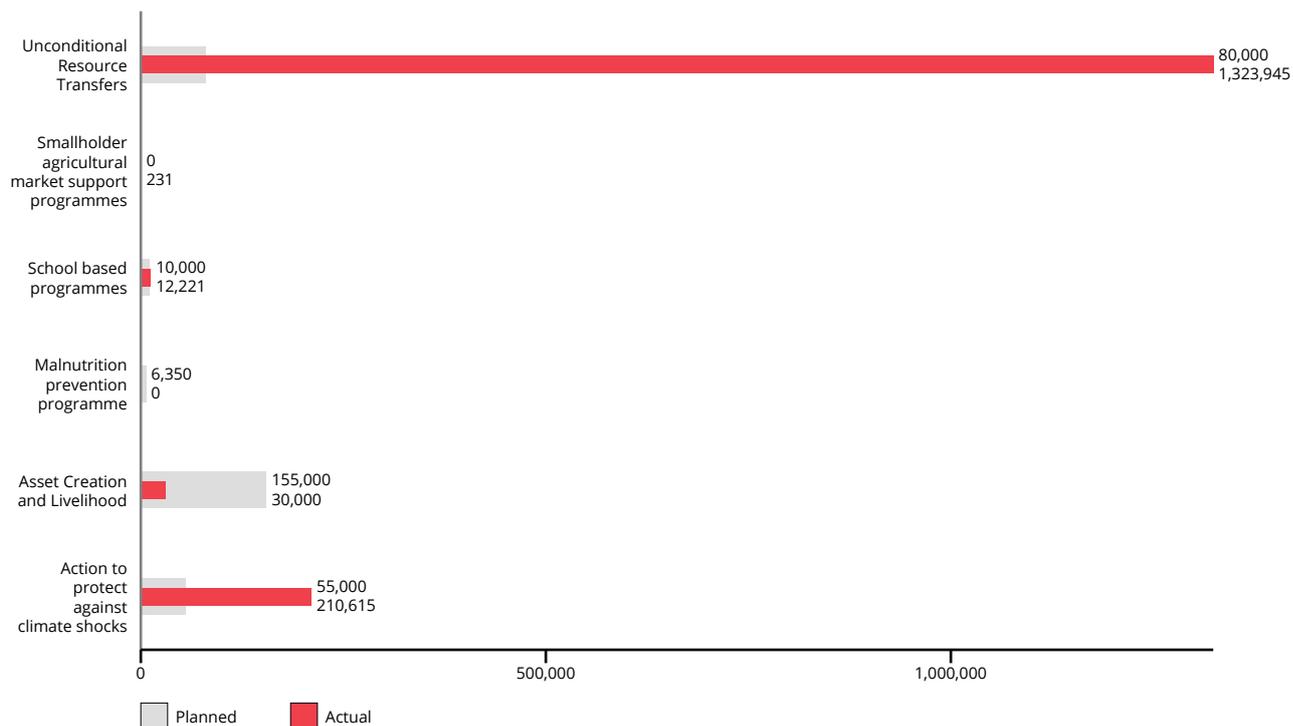
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



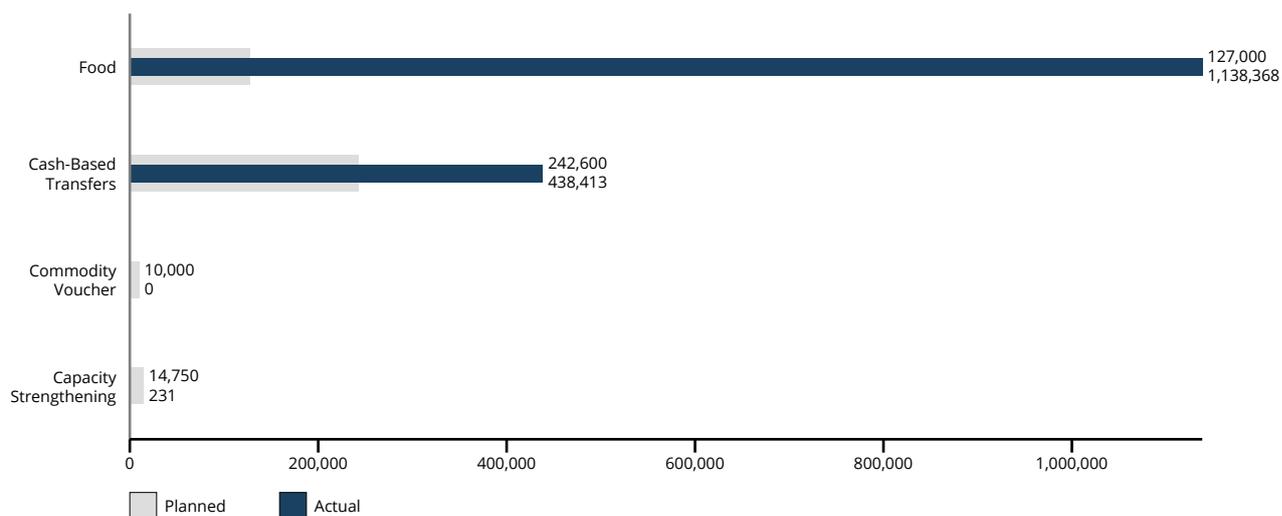
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



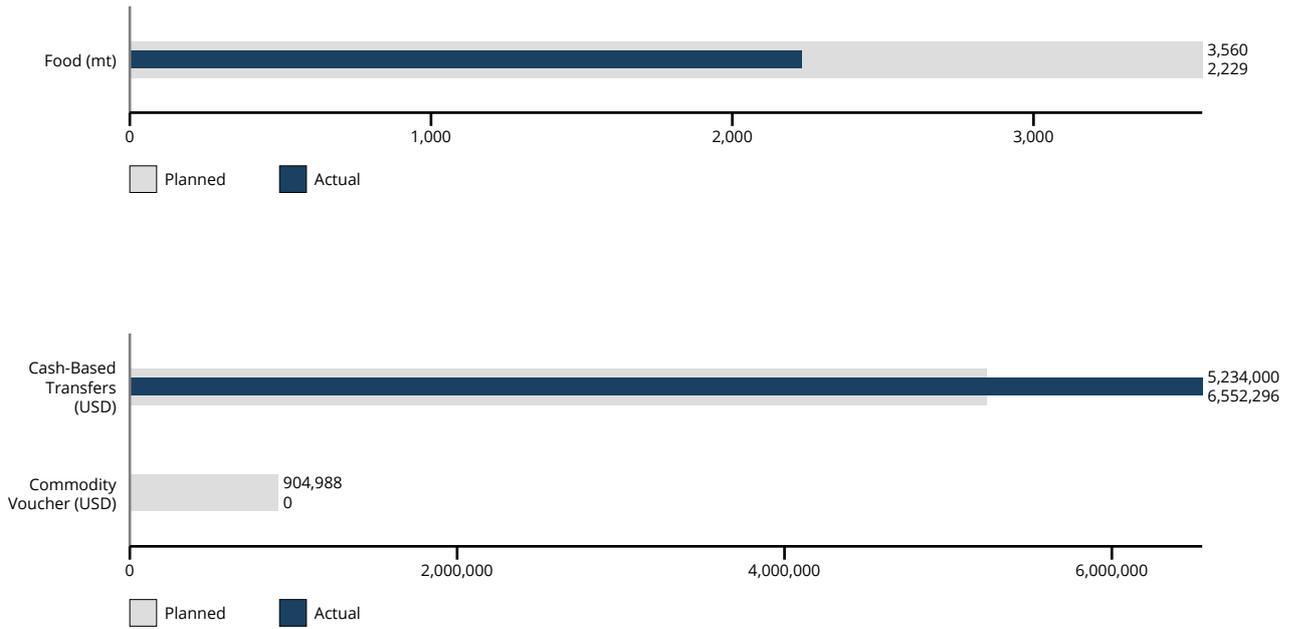
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



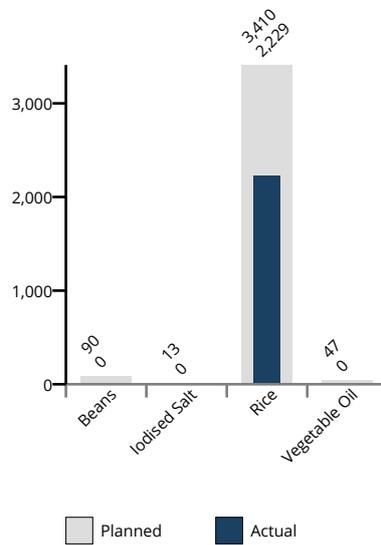
Beneficiaries by Modality



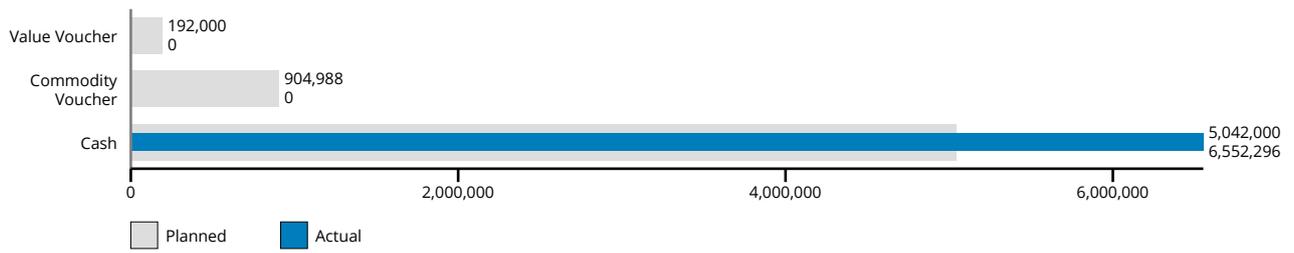
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Context

Home to nearly 115 million people, the Philippines remains among Asia's fastest-growing economies. Despite various global shocks over recent years, the country has achieved notable socioeconomic gains and is on track to become an upper-middle income economy. Extreme poverty fell from 24.3 percent in 2003 to 5.3 percent in 2023,^[1] while improvements in life expectancy, education, and living standards raised the country's Human Development Index score by 21 percent between 1990 and 2023.^[2]

The Philippines is recognized as one of the fastest countries in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with moderate improvements in 10 of 17 SDGs.^[3] Progress in SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), where WFP mainly contributes to, are driven by coordinated, government-led efforts to address food and nutrition insecurity while strengthening resilience. These priorities are reflected in investments toward shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection, through flagship initiatives such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Walang Gutom (No Hunger) 2027, and school meals.

Despite strong economic growth, progress has been uneven with stark disparities across regions, income groups, and vulnerable populations. In 2023, 17.5 million Filipinos lived in poverty, a slight decrease from nearly 20 million in 2021. Three out of ten households (31.4 percent) experience moderate to severe food insecurity.^[4] High inflation continues to limit adequate and nutritious food access, forcing families to reduce meal quality or skip meals.^[5] In February 2025, the Government of the Philippines declared a food security emergency on rice, a staple food for most Filipinos, to mitigate persistent price increases.

Malnutrition in the Philippines has declined over the past 30 years but at a more modest pace compared with countries with the same income level.^[6] To accelerate progress, the Government launched the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028, a five-year roadmap to tackle chronic malnutrition and improve dietary outcomes. The urgency of this plan is underscored by persistently high childhood stunting (23.6 percent) and wasting (5.6 percent), alongside rising obesity, anemia, and overweight among adults and pregnant women.^[7] Dietary diversity remains low, especially among low-income families.

Governance and peace reforms are driving progress in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), where poverty incidence among families dropped nearly 30 percentage points between 2018 and 2023—one of the fastest reductions nationwide.^[8] Yet, BARMM still ranks among regions with the highest poverty and malnutrition rates. Nearly half (48.2 percent) of households face moderate to severe food insecurity, and child stunting (34.3 percent), underweight (22.6 percent), and wasting (6.9 percent) remain high. Localized conflict and climate vulnerability further threaten gains, highlighting the need for sustained investments in human capital, food systems, and resilience.

In 2025, the Philippines became the first country to institutionalize AA, enabling government resources to be mobilized before disasters strike. Shifting from reactive response toward anticipatory, risk-informed action is critical as the country has ranked first in terms of disaster risk for four consecutive years.^[9] Over 30 million people were affected by the impacts of typhoons, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and localized displacements.^[10] Over 60 percent of Filipinos are at high risk of climate shocks, with poor families, rural farmers, women, children, and coastal communities most affected.^[11]

Gender equality has advanced through policies promoting women's rights and welfare. While women's economic participation has improved, gaps remain in education, health, and political leadership.^[12] Women often perform unpaid agricultural labor, and those in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected areas face heightened discrimination, gender-based violence, and poverty. Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers and fisherfolk, persons with disabilities, and households in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas remain at risk of exclusion due to discriminatory norms and limited access to basic services, markets, and livelihood opportunities.

Operations

WFP continued to support the Government in advancing national food and nutrition security goals, reinforcing its role as a strategic enabler, convener, and co-innovator of government-led solutions to hunger and malnutrition. Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 and alignment with national and regional priorities, WFP focused on strengthening disaster risk management (DRM), social protection, resilience strengthening, and service delivery, embedding innovation, digitalization, sustainability and inclusive approaches within government institutions.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP contributed to the institutional strengthening of national and subnational DRM systems, enhancing the Government's capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to shocks. Through technical partnerships and systems integration, WFP supported the embedding of AA into policy and practice, contributing to the passage of the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Law (Republic Act 12287).

During the first government-led AA activation in November and subsequent typhoon responses, WFP worked through existing national systems, including the government social protection programme (4Ps) to demonstrate that shock-responsive assistance can be rapidly provided at scale to vulnerable families. In the aftermath of typhoons and other shocks, WFP complemented government responses through assessments, cash assistance, additional fortified rice integrated in government food packs, technical support, logistics, and telecommunications augmentation.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strengthened community and institutional capacities to withstand climate, conflict, and economic shocks by supporting integrated resilience activities and food systems development anchored in government frameworks. WFP enabled policy and programme reform, providing evidence, advocacy, and technical support to begin the process to amend the National School Feeding Law and unlock government resources for school meals expansion including through home-grown school feeding (HGFS). Through capacity strengthening and technical assistance, WFP helped expand government-led HGFS models and strengthen institutional market linkages for smallholder farmers including women. WFP also assisted in the nationwide scale-up of the government food voucher programme and development of people-centered early warning systems and anticipatory action protocols. In BARMM, WFP worked with ministries and communities in 10 most vulnerable municipalities to establish assets that foster climate resilience, food security, and livelihoods.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP offered on-demand services such as procurement, warehousing, and transport that complemented and reinforced Government and humanitarian partners' supply chain systems. While direct technical service requests from Government were limited in 2025, WFP contributed to strengthening collective operational capacity within the UN system by facilitating shared logistics arrangements such as common mobility and carpooling arrangements.

Risk management

WFP proactively applied risk management and mitigation strategies to deliver on CSP objectives, while safeguarding staff, partners, and the communities it serves. Through partnerships with government entities, WFP is able to benefit from and complement national risk management mechanisms and assurances.

Given the constant threat of natural hazards, WFP maintained strong operational capacity and routinely reviews and updates response plans to ensure readiness in case the Government requires support. WFP's proven ability to rapidly mobilize transporters through flexible vendor contracts and preposition logistics and telecommunications equipment enabled timely delivery of government relief items even in unpredictable contexts. The operational readiness and flexibility of the 4Ps system, established through the long-standing partnership with local governments and communities, ensured the agility of cash operations before and after typhoons.

To mitigate procurement risks, WFP continued to exercise due diligence in vendor contracting. All service provider agreements, including those with commercial transporters, mandate compliance with WFP's policies on anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and protection from sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse. New suppliers were screened to ensure they are not affiliated with terrorist organizations.

To address protection risks, WFP took appropriate and timely action on all concerns coursed through its community feedback mechanism. WFP co-developed guide notes to strengthen the Government's 4Ps Grievance Redress System in support of the early action and rapid response to super typhoon Uwan, as well as to establish a formal feedback mechanism for the BARMM Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment, and Resiliency (SECURE) programme.^[13] These measures provided safe and dignified channels for beneficiaries to access information and voice out their concerns. Data sharing agreements with national and regional governments ensured ethical and secure handling of beneficiary data in accordance with WFP and government data privacy and protection principles. Monitoring findings indicate that WFP assistance was delivered safely and in a dignified manner.

Lessons learned

WFP's engagements in 2025 reinforced the importance of embedding DRM, resilience initiatives, and AA within government systems. After-action reviews underscored that leveraging social protection systems enables the delivery of rapid, dignified, and scalable assistance to vulnerable and disaster-impacted communities. The November 2025 AA activation demonstrated how pre-existing government systems, including 4Ps, can be mobilized to deliver cash transfers for pre-identified families days before a predicted hazard.

Logistics readiness proved equally critical. WFP's transport contracting and proactive "no regret" approach for prepositioning logistics equipment ensured swift deployment of government relief items and strengthened emergency readiness. Close coordination, regular training, and simulation exercises with government partners contributed to strengthened and more coherent national and local disaster risk management capacities, while rapid deployment of WFP technical staff provided vital support in emergencies.

Catalytic support, which focuses on policy integration, systems strengthening, and operational readiness, allows Government to deliver impact at scale well beyond WFP's direct operational footprint. HGSF activities likewise emphasized the importance of local government buy-in, capacity strengthening, and advocacy on farmer-inclusive procurement. Thus, sustained, multi-year partnerships and financing remain critical to institutionalizing these gains and maintaining readiness for future shocks.

Acting Before Disaster

Protecting food and futures before a super typhoon



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In Cagayan Province, Carol Bautista used the cash assistance to buy food, medicine, and a rope to secure their boat before super typhoon Uwan.

Three days before Category 5 Super Typhoon Uwan (Fung-wong) was forecast to slam into Luzon, thousands of vulnerable families received life-saving cash before the storm hit. For the first time ever, the Philippines activated Anticipatory Action (AA), made possible through government leadership and donor support.

"I have a heart condition which makes things difficult during emergencies. But now we can buy food and medicine to prepare," shared 66-year-old Regina Garcias, the first to withdraw her PHP 4,000 (US\$68) cash assistance in Tuguegarao City.

Anticipatory Action uses science, early warnings, and pre-arranged financing to act before a crisis strikes, reducing human suffering and protecting food security, livelihoods, and dignity. With donor funding and WFP's technical support, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) activated AA in five high-risk provinces: Aurora, Batanes, Cagayan, Nueva Ecija, and Nueva Vizcaya. Households enrolled in the national social protection programme (4Ps: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme) received cash two to three days ahead of landfall.

"This means we can bring food when we evacuate," said 35-year-old Marilyn Ritarita from Cagayan. "It's hard to get food in evacuation centers because you compete with hundreds of families."

As the world's most disaster-prone country, storms are becoming stronger and more frequent in the Philippines. Poor households often face impossible choices: evacuate or secure their livelihoods and buy food or essential medicines. Traditionally, families receive help after already losing their properties.

WFP is working with the Government to make social protection systems more shock-responsive and climate-resilient. With donor support, WFP helps strengthen policies, improve forecasting, build local capacities, generate evidence, and institutionalize AA nationwide.

"It's challenging to find food after a storm since markets are often closed," said Julie Alicuman, 37, a vegetable vendor from Gonzaga. "With early assistance, we can buy what we need while the market is still open."

In September 2025, the Philippines passed the world's first AA Law, a breakthrough legislation co-developed by the Office of Civil Defense with WFP and partners. The law empowers authorities to release resources before forecasted hazards, shifting the country from reactive to proactive disaster management.

Less than two months later, Super Typhoon Uwan struck.

"When we learned we would receive cash, I immediately made a list of things to buy: noodles, bread, vegetables, medicine, as well as a sturdy rope to secure our boat," said 28-year-old parent-leader Carol Bautista from Santa Ana. "The cash allowed us to evacuate safely and protect our livelihood."

Thanks to donor backing and government leadership, DSWD and WFP rapidly activated AA. Regional and local officials were briefed, communities informed, and cash transferred to 42,000 households, supporting over 210,000 people in the storm's direct path.

Catanduanes Province, hit hard by Uwan, also received support. A week after landfall, 30,500 people from 6,100 4Ps households received cash to help them begin rebuilding.

"During Uwan, we evacuated to higher ground. Our house was almost completely submerged," recounted 30-year-old Jinette Bernal from Catanduanes. "All our things were washed away."

Drawing on lessons from previous typhoon responses, WFP worked directly with national and local governments to leverage existing systems like the 4Ps, enabling fast, large-scale assistance before and immediately after the storm.

"When DSWD told us about the cash, I was so relieved," Jinette said. "I can buy food, school supplies, even seeds to restart our vegetable garden."

With the AA Law's implementing guidelines nearing final approval, the activation during Super Typhoon Uwan provided a powerful proof of concept. It demonstrated how, with donor support, acting ahead of an imminent disaster can prevent suffering, protect livelihoods, and build a more resilient Philippines.

Programme performance

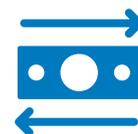
Strategic outcome 01: By 2028, communities exposed to shocks and stressors in the Philippines are better able to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs with inclusive and equitable emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels.



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



Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act passed, the first in the world to institutionalize anticipatory action, with WFP's technical support



1.5 million people reached with **cash and food assistance** through government social protection programmes before and after typhoons and other shocks



2.2 million people reached with government **family food packs** through national disaster management systems with WFP-augmented logistics services



Government social protection systems made more adaptive and shock-responsive through WFP's technical assistance in policy and programme development



Government DRM capacities strengthened, with over **1,470 staff** trained through courses integrated in government learning frameworks

With the Philippines consistently ranked as the most disaster-prone country globally, the Government prioritizes strengthening disaster risk management (DRM) systems and capacities. As part of its multiyear strategic engagement, WFP supported the Government in operationalizing DRM policies and plans, enhancing relief delivery, and translating emergency preparedness investments into timely, effective government-led responses. In 2025, successive typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic unrest, and other shocks disproportionately impacted vulnerable populations.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's support focused on two areas:

1. Augmenting government-led response through technical assistance, cash assistance integrated into the national social protection system, and emergency logistics and telecommunications services; and
2. Enhancing DRM capabilities of the Government and its partners.

Operational Highlights

In September, the Philippine Government passed the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Bill (Republic Act 12287)—the world's first legislation institutionalizing anticipatory action (AA). This law empowers the Government to act before disasters strike, marking a critical shift toward proactive disaster risk management and complementing response efforts. Its passage reflects WFP's decade-long collaboration with government and relevant stakeholders to embed AA into the national DRM system. Together with the Government, communities, and partners, WFP provided technical support to enhance people-centered early warning systems, develop localized triggers, and craft standard operating procedures for AA, leveraging the national social protection system to reach the most vulnerable households ahead of climate-related shocks.

Under the Green Climate Fund project, WFP supported subnational governments and communities to co-develop localized impact and response tables and AA protocols in four localities.^{[1],[2]} These tools translate forecasts into actionable guidance and are being institutionalized in local planning. WFP developed standardized training modules and supported local trainers in crafting early warning messages, triggers, and AA that are accessible and responsive to

the needs of women, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other at-risk groups. The AA law, combined with improved access to early warning, can benefit at least 4.1 million food-insecure households most affected during emergencies.^[3]

Building on this foundation, the Government and WFP activated AA for the first time ahead of super typhoon Uwan (Fung-wong).^[4] The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and WFP reached over 210,000 people from 42,000 households in five at-risk provinces in Luzon with cash assistance through the national social protection programme (4Ps: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme).^[5] Beneficiaries reported that receiving early assistance helped reduce stress and anxiety and allowed them to purchase essential needs and protect livelihood assets before the typhoon hit. Monitoring results showed high satisfaction, rapid access to the assistance, and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies—underscoring the effectiveness of early action when embedded within government systems.

Following back-to-back storms Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan, DSWD and WFP provided cash assistance to over 91,000 people from 18,200 pre-selected 4Ps households in five most impacted regions.^[6]

To further strengthen DRM capacities and building on response efforts over the past two years, WFP supported the Government through DSWD in making its social protection system more shock-responsive. WFP provided technical assistance in developing the Adaptive, Shock-Responsive Social Protection Policy Guidance and delivering related training sessions. These efforts help lay a strong foundation for government social protection systems that can better anticipate, absorb, and respond to future shocks.

WFP supports government DRM efforts to ensure the DSWD, Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Bangsamoro Government and local governments can reach as many people in need as possible with food and other relief items. WFP ensured national resources were able to assist more people by integrating additional rice in government family food packs (FFPs), reaching over 1.1 million people (219,230 families) affected by various emergencies.

The Government rapidly delivered assistance to disaster-affected communities across 11 emergencies^[7] with WFP's complementary support, including 446,000 government FFPs and non-food items transported by WFP, benefitting 2.2 million people.^[8] WFP augmented last mile delivery, by deploying logistics equipment such as mobile storage units, pallets and handling equipment to strengthen relief item management capabilities, including after the Cebu and Davao earthquakes.

Together with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), WFP activated telecommunications assets to provide critical connectivity for responders and typhoon-impacted communities. This reinforced national leadership and coordination while enabling faster, more efficient responses.

While WFP stands ready to augment government-led responses as needed, DRM work is anchored in the multi-year initiative to build preparedness and response excellence in the Philippines. Through the nationwide rollout of the enhanced Humanitarian Supply Chain Management course, WFP reached over 520 government staff who will train local responders across 107 localities in managing emergency response operations efficiently. Nearly 500 government staff nationwide were trained on Incident Command System, logistics, and emergency telecommunications, strengthening their ability to develop and execute DRM strategies and ensuring that policies and systems can be implemented in practice. These courses were integrated in the learning frameworks of DSWD and OCD as standard training for emergency responders.

To strengthen emergency coordination at the national and subnational levels, WFP and government counterparts trained 385 government staff on emergency operations center management, contingency planning, and public service continuity planning based on results of capacity gaps assessments conducted in 2024.^[9] These efforts enhance the Government's ability to maintain essential services and ensure seamless coordination across various actors during emergencies.

WFP supported the Government in developing innovative solutions for efficient relief delivery. The DSWD deployed WFP co-designed mobile food kitchen units for the first time to provide hot meals to people impacted by various emergencies. From the WFP-designed prototype, DSWD procured 15 additional units now prepositioned nationwide with the capacity to serve over 25,000 daily meals. In parallel, WFP provided technical assistance in developing the mobile kitchen manual of operations.^[10] Through fresh, hot meals prepared in evacuation sites, these kitchens contribute to the delivery of safe and dignified emergency assistance and reduce logistical constraints associated with cooked food distribution.^[11]

Logistics is central to humanitarian supply chain management, ensuring life-saving support reaches people when and where it's most needed. WFP worked with the Government to digitalize its inventory management system, strengthen warehouse management, and augment preparedness and response through logistics equipment at government response hubs and prepositioned in disaster-prone regions.^[12] To reach disaster-impacted communities in isolated and disadvantaged areas, WFP and government partners explored alternative modalities, including maritime transport, to deliver essential relief and logistics items during emergencies. These efforts reflect a shift from short-term logistics

support toward building a more resilient national humanitarian supply chain.

To strengthen emergency telecommunications, WFP supported DICT and select local government partners in enhancing their capacities, systems, and infrastructure to ensure robust connectivity and efficient response coordination. Through training conducted by DICT, WFP, and private sector partners, government practitioners enhanced their skills operating telecommunications equipment as demonstrated in various emergency operations. These efforts contributed to advancing prior breakthroughs—from co-designing the world’s first Government Emergency Communications System-Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (GECS-MOVE) to strengthening operational readiness to provide essential connectivity during emergencies.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships with government at national and subnational levels, coupled with joint priorities with development and humanitarian partners are a cornerstone of WFP’s work in disaster risk management. This is manifested through a combination of multiyear engagement and the ability to rapidly augment emergency response as needed. Resources entrusted to WFP by development partners have consistently unlocked additional government investments in DRM. WFP’s engagement in adaptive and shock-responsive social protection, including providing cash transfers to 4Ps beneficiaries over the past two years, has contributed to DSWD increased use of emergency cash transfers after shocks. Years of continuous investments in government disaster response hubs, FFP assembly and prepositioning, has contributed to year-on-year increased budget allocations for FFPs and production and distribution capability levels, while also strengthening accountability.

WFP and DSWD signed a national data sharing agreement granting WFP limited access to the 4Ps beneficiary information system. This was instrumental to efficiently deliver AA assistance ahead of Uwan and in providing rapid support after shocks, significantly improving the speed of cash assistance provided by WFP and the Government in recent years. By jointly activating the first formal Government-led AA response, these partnerships allow for continued AA expansion with government resources, ensuring systemic changes and sustainability beyond traditional humanitarian actors.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Partnerships and investments in DRM deliver the greatest impact when strategically integrated within government systems and grounded in local context. Government responders who benefitted from WFP’s capacity strengthening interventions and training were at the front line of planning, coordination, and DRM in various emergencies. This demonstrated sustainability in prioritizing human resource development as the country builds self-sufficiency. Technical support provided further strengthened DRM systems at the national and subnational levels, making them increasingly shock-responsive. The operationalization of AA anchored in national legislation and government social protection system highlighted that early action can be delivered efficiently at scale when roles, thresholds and triggers, and financing mechanisms are clearly defined.

As the country strengthens its DRM systems and capacities, WFP will support the Government in operationalizing the newly enacted AA law, strengthening national and sub-national capacities, and holistically weaving logistics, telecommunications and social protection systems into preparedness and response strategies. WFP will continue engaging local authorities, community organizations, and academia to ensure localized early warning systems and AA protocols reflect the specific hazards communities face, their vulnerabilities, and how local governments make decisions. This approach strengthened local ownership and charted pathways for institutionalization.

WFP will continue ushering innovation into DRM systems from deployable assets such as the mobile kitchen and GECS-MOVE, to warehouse inventory management system digitalization, to AA and other disaster risk financing solutions. Supporting standard operationalization and facilitating knowledge and skills transfer will ensure sustainability and continued enhancements of government support to disaster-impacted populations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Strengthen and augment Government and partners’ emergency preparedness capacities along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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.



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



Over 40,400 people directly benefitted from increased government investments for school meals and resilience building in the Bangsamoro region



Policy reform (RA 11037: **National School Feeding Law**) to allocate support for **universal school meals** and **home-grown school feeding**



4.4 million learners benefit from the 117 percent national government budget increase for school meals in 2026



18 farmer cooperatives, including women-led groups, accessed guaranteed market for school meals



Over **12,200 students** in 29 schools reached with daily, hot, nutritious, **locally sourced meals and rice rations** from the Government, with WFP's support

Communities face increasingly frequent and overlapping challenges caused by high inflation, climate hazards, land degradation, and sporadic conflict, particularly in fragile contexts such as the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). These challenges hit the poor and vulnerable hardest, undermining their nutrition and food security.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports the strengthening of government programmes and policies that address food insecurity, while helping build long-term resilience of hazard-prone communities, food systems, and households. WFP played a catalytic role in supporting government priorities through evidence-based advocacy, technical assistance, multi-stakeholder convening, and modelling operational modalities for government scale-up. This was done through two activities:

1. Enhancing national and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation toward resilient food systems and livelihoods; and
2. Fostering more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive government social protection systems.

By grounding its work in local realities, generating evidence, and influencing policy, WFP ensured that initiatives can be sustained and expanded by the Government and communities.

Operational Highlights

WFP continued to support the Philippine Government in advancing its commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition. Crucial to this work was advocating stronger programme and policy design for government feeding initiatives. In partnership with the Department of Economy, Planning, and Development, WFP conducted a process evaluation of three flagship government dietary supplementation programmes (DSP), including the school-based feeding programme (SBFP) covering Kindergarten to Grade 6.^[1] The evaluation reviewed best practices in achieving nutrition, health, and education outcomes, assessed operational performance, and identified challenges and opportunities for greater synergy across the programmes. Findings have helped guide policy and budget planning to ensure resources are directed toward cost-effective and high-impact feeding models.

Leveraging its Changing Lives Transformation Fund, WFP worked with the Government at the national, BARMM, and local levels, along with other partners, to expand the SBFP through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach.^[2] The SBFP improves children's health and nutrition, supports long-term academic performance, and—when implemented as HGSF—boosts local livelihoods by linking farmers to schools. As a convener, WFP brought together national, subnational, and community stakeholders to operationalize farmer-inclusive procurement and universal

school meals.^[3] This collaboration delivered significant gains: i) improved student learning and access to nutritious diets, ii) enhanced livelihood opportunities, and iii) increased SBFP coverage and funding.

Evidence from the DSP evaluation, as well as WFP's research initiatives and congress-level advocacy supported the Department of Education (DepEd) in securing increased budget allocations for SBFP: PHP 11.78 billion (USD 200.3 million) in school year (SY) 2025-2026 and PHP 25.6 billion (USD 435.3 million) in SY 2026-2027—the largest school meals budget to date with steady increases since 2020.^{[4],[5]} With the increased funding, the Government will implement a broader SBFP to benefit 4.4 million learners (covering all public kindergarten and Grade 1 learners, in addition to undernourished Grades 2 to 6 students) and extend feeding from 120 to 200 days—a significant step toward universal school meals. Shifting from targeted to universal feeding means more schoolchildren benefit from sustained meal delivery, contributing to better nutrition and education outcomes.

In BARMM, the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE) expanded the SBFP allocation to PHP 757 million (USD 12.8 million) to cover 131,500 learners in SY 2026-2027, a slight increase from the previous academic year.^[6] Complementing this, the HGSF allocation grew by 44 percent—from PHP 22 million (USD 373,120) in 2025 to PHP 31.6 million (USD 536,360) in 2026—to expand the provision of hot meals to 12,500 learners, including 2,500 schoolchildren in two additional provinces.

WFP supported the DepEd-led review of Republic Act 11037, engaged legislators, and participated in congressional hearings to advocate for universal feeding, hot meals, and farmer sourcing.^[7] WFP leveraged its influence to bring farmer representatives in legislative and policy dialogues, helping ensure community voices shaped decision making.

The Government continued to lead efforts to model HGSF to generate evidence for nationwide scale-up, with WFP co-designing operational modalities and providing institutional guidance.^[8] Complementing government funds for vegetables, fruit, protein and cooking oil, kitchen infrastructure, and personnel, WFP provided rice and kitchen equipment, and strengthened capacities in menu development and safe meal preparation. From nine schools in 2024, the HGSF programme expanded to 29 schools in 2025 to reach over 12,200 students across BARMM and Luzon. Learners benefited from daily, hot, locally sourced, nourishing meals and rice rations, leading to higher school attendance and more active class participation. With reduced pressure to spend on food expenses, families were able to redirect household income for other essential needs. This sparked greater interest from the Government, particularly in BARMM, to expand HGSF next school year using its own resources and with WFP focused on providing technical assistance.

By ensuring farmers' access to markets, HGSF benefited over 800 farmers in BARMM and Luzon, including those in remote, conflict-affected, and climate-vulnerable communities.^[9] WFP provided technical assistance to enhance stakeholder compliance with the requirements of Negotiated Procurement - Community Participation.^[10] This led to formalized marketing agreements with 18 farmer cooperatives (representing over 2,800 farmers) across three provinces, including eight women-led groups. For majority of these cooperatives, HGSF provided a critical entry point into institutional markets, enabling farmers to better support household needs and invest in climate-smart practices.^[11]

WFP assessed the capacities of farmer cooperatives to inform future support to help them boost production, adopt regenerative practices, and strengthen governance. With support from BARMM partners and WFP, eight women-led farmer associations strengthened their governance and business skills, enabling them to shift from subsistence farming to working as organized groups with enhanced capacities for market-oriented production.

WFP worked with the BARMM Regional Government to strengthen institutional capacity and evidence-based governance. WFP supported the mid-term review of the Bangsamoro Food Security and Nutrition Plan, which established a comprehensive framework to address the region's pressing challenges by integrating food security, nutrition, climate adaptation, and social protection. Informed by WFP's climate vulnerability assessments and community consultations, the BARMM Government was able to identify and prioritize 10 municipalities most vulnerable to food insecurity and climate risks, ensuring more efficient and impactful use of resources.^[12] In 2025, PHP 41 million (USD 694,354) in government funds were mobilized for school meals and resilience activities targeting these communities. This targeting and resource optimization reflect WFP's enabling role in embedding analytical tools and participatory processes within government planning.

This convergence approach was operationalized through the SECURE (Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment and Resiliency) Programme, a flagship initiative of the BARMM Government that promotes climate-resilient livelihoods through asset creation. Co-designed by key BARMM ministries and WFP, SECURE engages 5,000 people over seven months in productive activities including watershed rehabilitation, small farm reservoir construction, and regenerative agriculture, directly benefitting 30,000 people and indirectly over 285,000 people in the community.^[13] Community partners receive cash assistance, farm inputs, and technical guidance from key BARMM ministries, complemented by monthly provision of rice from WFP. Through ministries and local universities, WFP strengthened institutional capacity for gender-responsive programme design and enabled linkages to farmer cooperatives and institutional markets. WFP is working with BARMM partners to conduct an intersectional gender analysis to better understand gender dynamics

and identify opportunities for comprehensive agricultural development.

SECURE builds on WFP’s partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on Project LAWA at BINHI, a government-led cash-for-assets activity that ensures water access for climate-vulnerable communities. Successfully modelled in nine localities in 2023, it has now scaled nationwide to reach 1.1 million people in over 300 cities and municipalities, demonstrating the potential of adaptive social protection to drive climate resilience at scale. In 2025, WFP continued to provide technical support to the project by co-developing operational guidelines with DSWD and strengthening monitoring systems to ensure quality implementation.

To advance shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection, WFP established a coordination platform among UN agencies to reduce duplication, clarify comparative advantages, and accelerate convergence around government-led social protection priorities including on disaster risk management and resilience, linking to efforts under SO1 of the WFP CSP.^[14] Furthermore, WFP assisted the Government in scaling up *Walang Gutom* (No Hunger) 2027 by providing technical assistance and skills development support for DSWD staff on cash and voucher programming. Drawing on lessons from the successful pilot in 2024, WFP co-developed knowledge products that offered operational guidance, digital readiness insights, and strategic direction as DSWD scales up the programme to reach 3.8 million people (750,000 food-poor households) by 2027.^[15] The expansion reflects strengthened government capacity to implement a food voucher programme enabled by collaboration with and support from partners including WFP.^[16]

Partnerships

WFP leveraged strategic partnerships with national and subnational governments, academia, and UN organizations to successfully implement activities under this outcome. A key milestone was the signing of a memorandum of agreement with DepEd to provide technical assistance and policy guidance to strengthen the governance and regulatory frameworks of the national school meals programme, including modelling HGSF. This was complemented by the expanded partnership in implementing HGSF with the MBHTE in BARMM. WFP partnered with the Mindanao State University and the University of Southern Mindanao to lever local expertise in climate-smart agriculture and gender analysis. WFP also advanced its partnership with key government agencies to strengthen impact-based forecasting and early warning capacities.^[17]

WFP deepened collaboration with government and UN partners to advance social protection. Efforts focused on leveraging WFP’s technical expertise in evidence generation and capacity strengthening to support government priorities in this area.^[18]

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Despite progress in policy, advocacy, and programming, several challenges continued to affect the expanded implementation of the SBFP. Procurement issues, payment delays to cooperatives, and misaligned timelines across agencies have resulted in delayed meal delivery and food losses. These underscore the need to implement adaptive strategies with realistic targets, shift to government-led multisectoral approaches, and ensure farmers’ inclusion through predictable funding mechanisms to stabilize purchases and prevent negative impacts.

Moving forward, DepEd and MBHTE with support from WFP will streamline farmer-inclusive procurement models to ensure timely payments, institutionalize multi-level coordination platforms, and support government expansion of hot meals through investments in infrastructure, personnel, and development of standard operating procedures. The Government is now exploring diverse kitchen models and scaling hot meals, with planned HGSF expansions in BARMM and Davao City in 2026.^[19] WFP will continue to engage with legislative bodies and government agencies to advocate amending RA 11037 and establishing formal policies to institutionalize HGSF.

Building on strong partnerships with government and key stakeholders, WFP will help bring together resources and technical expertise through a unified mechanism that strengthens and harmonizes social protection efforts.

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 6,000 in efficiency gains generated from **common mobility services**



7 UN agencies supported through passenger transport and carpooling services, benefitting **8,000 people**



WFP's service quality recognized through the 2024 UN Mobility Drivers Award

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP works with the Government and partners to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of humanitarian and development initiatives by providing essential services in areas such as procurement, supply chain management, logistics, and social protection. In line with government priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Development Framework, this outcome supports efforts to strengthen resilience.

While the Government did not request technical services in 2025, WFP continued to leverage its expertise in fleet and mobility management to enhance operational efficiency and humanitarian service delivery across the UN system. Through UN Mobility of the WFP-managed UN Booking Hub, WFP provided passenger mobility services (including carpooling) in collaboration with seven UN agencies.^[1]

The Philippines demonstrated progress in UN Mobility, with WFP leading the adoption of the UN Booking Hub digital platform for trip management. All trip bookings were routed through the hub, with designated focal points in the WFP Country Office (CO) ensuring continuity. From January to November 2025, the hub recorded 264 inter-agency carpooling trips, a slight increase compared to 254 trips recorded during the same period in 2024. This reflects the platform's growing role in promoting shared transport solutions and reducing operational redundancies. All trip bookings were routed through the hub, with designated focal points in the Country Office (CO) ensuring continuity.

UNDP remained the main service provider while WFP provided ad-hoc support, presenting an opportunity for further expansion. Carpooling services provided through the UN booking hub generated nearly USD 6,000 in efficiency gains and 0.63 FTE (full-time equivalent) in time efficiencies for partner agencies, benefitting approximately 8,000 passengers and contributing to reduced carbon emissions.^[2]

Staff used the UN Mobility mobile app to provide trip ratings and feedback to support service improvements. In May 2025, WFP Philippines' service quality was recognized at the regional level when one of its drivers received the Top-Rated Driver for Asia and the Pacific in the 2024 UN Mobility Drivers Award. This accolade reflects WFP's commitment to excellence and customer-focused delivery.^[3]

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Collaboration between UN agencies, with support from WFP, is crucial in implementing and managing the platform. While the establishment of a CO coordination group facilitates seamless communication among drivers and fleet managers, a more strategic logistical planning can help optimize shared rides. To enhance carpooling efforts, partners are requesting a review of the cost recovery system to ensure costs are managed fairly and efficiently.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue investing in training for drivers, fleet managers, and passengers to improve safety, service quality, and knowledge in using the UN booking hub. Other priorities include i) bringing more UN agencies on board through existing global partnerships, ii) encouraging greater staff uptake of carpooling, iii) enhancing reporting using digital tools, and iv) highlighting key achievements in terms of time efficiencies and cost savings. Greater cooperation through the UNCT's Operational Management Team and the UN Mobility Team will further boost efficiency and sustainability in carpooling efforts across the UN in the Philippines.

Complementing this, as the UN in the Philippines plans to roll out a common back office (CBO) for greater efficiencies, WFP intends to offer its expertise in several areas to the broader UN system.

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 strides toward gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), through policies and laws that address gender-based violence and promote women's rights. Key legislations, such as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act, the Magna Carta of Women, and the Safe Public Spaces Law, form a strong legal framework that protects women from abuse and discrimination while advancing their socioeconomic welfare. In 2025, the country reaffirmed its leadership in gender equality, ranking third in the East Asia and the Pacific region and 20th worldwide in the latest Global Gender Gap Index.^[1]

Amid advancements in women's economic participation, gaps persist including in education, health, and political participation.^[2] Discriminatory norms and gender-based violence^[3] contribute to unequal access to rights, opportunities, and outcomes for both men and women in the Philippines. Women working in agriculture often perform unpaid labor as farming tasks are perceived to be part of household duties.^[4] In Mindanao, smallholder farmers in remote, climate-vulnerable, and conflict-affected areas—especially women—face heightened risks of discrimination, hunger, and poverty.

To sustain progress and address gender gaps, the Government continues to integrate GEWE in governance and development. Current priorities include ensuring equal access to education and healthcare, eliminating violence against women and girls, and advancing women's economic empowerment and labor rights.

Complementing government efforts, WFP applied a gender lens across its operations. Through strategic partnerships, capacity development, and inclusive programming, WFP embedded gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) into government programmes and policies shaping food systems, nutrition, social protection, and disaster preparedness. These efforts catalysed transformative change in gender relations that goes beyond individual projects, strengthening resilience and parity across communities.

In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP worked with the Regional Government to strengthen women's role in food security and economic development. The strategic integration of home-grown school feeding (HGSF), asset creation under the Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment and Resiliency (SECURE) initiative, and gender empowerment activities enhanced market access for smallholder women farmers, fisherfolk, and Indigenous women. These efforts are aligned with WFP's integrated resilience approach in the region.

Collaboration between the Bangsamoro Women's Commission (BWC), key BARMM ministries, and WFP enabled organizational development for eight women-led farmer groups, helping women farmers gain confidence in shaping shared objectives and governance systems.^[5] This shifted them from working individually to operating as organized cooperatives or associations. Through enterprise development sessions, women farmers identified and planned profitable ventures including supplying school meals, encouraging a transition from subsistence production to more market-oriented farming and small business development.^[6] WFP conducted capacity assessments to understand the needs of women farmer groups and ensure that interventions reflected their experiences and local context.

WFP engaged with the BWC and University of Southern Mindanao to conduct an intersectional gender analysis (IGA) to understand intersectional vulnerabilities in BARMM, as well as the concept of self-resilience and barriers women face. Through a desk review, WFP identified knowledge gaps on rural and Indigenous women's opportunities and challenges in meaningfully participating in agricultural and livelihood opportunities. This led to the identification and refinement of research questions for the IGA before data collection.^[7] Insights from the study will guide the tailoring of government policies and programmes to address the overlapping challenges faced by women, including those related to ethnicity, disability, and geographic barriers.

The BARMM Government's SECURE programme promotes GEDSI and social cohesion by engaging rural women, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and decommissioned combatants in community planning and asset creation. WFP developed gender-responsive messaging to sensitize 5,000 community partners on SECURE activities. Under the HGSF programme, WFP advocated with BARMM municipal governments to mobilize funding (PHP2.9 million or USD 48,970)

to employ 90 kitchen staff, 77 percent of whom were women. This initiative generated stable and inclusive employment opportunities while promoting government co-ownership and accountability.

Through social and behaviour change (SBC) forums, WFP underscored the importance of nutritious meals and challenging social norms that hinder access to healthy diets.^[8] SBC forums on HGSP provided a platform for women to co-design inclusive nutrition messages and strategies to integrate GEDSI in school meals delivery. The activities also recognized women's role in promoting nutrition at home and in their communities.

To ensure inclusive access to life-saving information, WFP strengthened government capacities in effectively integrating GEDSI in early warning systems (EWS). Trainers capacitated by WFP at the national level cascaded their learnings across four localities, resulting in those local governments drafting gender-responsive capacity development plans. Participants analysed how gender norms compound exclusion during disasters, such as women's limited participation in disaster response and planning, and caregiving responsibilities delaying evacuation.^[9]

In early action and response operations during the typhoon season, the Government and WFP ensured that the most vulnerable and food-insecure people received timely assistance by leveraging the national social protection programme or 4Ps: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme. The Department of Social Welfare and Development and WFP co-developed sensitization materials in local languages to ensure clear, accurate, and accessible information reach targeted communities. Monitoring findings on the anticipatory cash assistance showed women, who are typically the 4Ps recipients, were largely involved in making decisions regarding the cash. Women mostly managed the money (85 percent) and took the lead in deciding how to use it to secure their families and homes before the typhoon.

WFP actively engaged in inter-agency platforms promoting GEDSI and protection from sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse (PSHEA).^[10] As co-chair of the Philippines Inter-Agency PSEA Network, WFP supported the network in convening national and subnational government agencies to develop two key draft documents to embed PSHEA in policy: i) the PSHEA Government Strategy Plan (2026-2028) and the ii) proposed PSHEA Bill. This entailed a series of consultations, workshops, and policy reviews with key stakeholders to gather critical feedback and sector specific recommendations that informed revisions to the draft documents.^[11] WFP consolidated and circulated feedback on the draft PSHEA bill for review and validation of the participants to ensure a transparent and participatory process. WFP also supported the network in reviewing achievements, updating its Terms of Reference, identifying opportunities to mainstream PSHEA within existing coordination structures, and developing its 2026-2027 Action Plan.

Within its Country Office, WFP conducted gender briefing for new staff and re-convened the Gender Results Network (GRN) Committee to monitor implementation of its GEDSI Action Plan.

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

Despite consistent economic growth over recent years, poverty, malnutrition, and inflation continued to disproportionately impact low-income households and communities in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. These socioeconomic issues, exacerbated by back-to-back extreme weather events and natural hazards, further heightened protection risks for marginalized groups in the Philippines. While the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) charted a steady path toward building resilience, sporadic conflicts continue to persist, threatening the gains from years of peace and development efforts.

Mainstreaming Protection and Inclusion in Programming

Protection and inclusion principles cut across WFP's operations and engagements with the Government to safeguard individuals and communities. To strengthen sustainability and maximize impact, WFP focused its efforts in doing no harm and integrating protection principles within institutional systems and programmes. In 2025, WFP supported the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in developing key messages tailored to its development and social protection programmes and conducting sensitization sessions to ensure clear, accurate, and accessible information reach the intended communities.^[1]

Leveraging the Government's social protection programme, 4Ps: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme, the DSWD and WFP worked closely to provide timely cash assistance for pre-selected 4Ps households in areas prioritized for urgent intervention, both in anticipation of imminent shocks and during emergency response operations. This collaborative approach strengthened government-led mechanisms by utilizing the existing 4Ps infrastructure to deliver timely assistance to vulnerable and disaster-affected households, thereby mitigating the impact of shocks and safeguarding lives and livelihoods.

WFP integrated gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) principles to ensure participation of women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and the elderly in strengthening localized early warning systems and improving their access to life-saving disaster risk information.^[2] In target provinces under its early warning programme, WFP mapped the structural, social, and individual barriers hindering at-risk groups from accessing early warning information in a timely manner. Among the barriers identified were exclusion of persons with disability from disaster risk management planning and overlooking Indigenous knowledge in hazard forecasting. By identifying barriers, communities and local governments developed a deeper understanding of challenging harmful norms to better exercise their rights to safety and dignity during emergencies.

Strengthening Data Protection

In the context of WFP's systems strengthening work in the Philippines data protection is grounded in government systems[RC1]. WFP managed operational data and information, largely collected by the government through national programmes, in adherence to its data privacy and protection principles as well as those of the government. Instrumental in the delivery of early action and response to super typhoon Fung-Wong (local name Uwan), WFP and the Department of Social Welfare and Development signed a national data sharing agreement and co-developed standard operating procedures (SOP) in managing beneficiary data for humanitarian interventions. The beneficiary data from the 4Ps was transmitted to WFP's beneficiary management platform, SCOPE, in full compliance with the Philippine Data Privacy Act of 2012.

Complementing this effort, WFP expanded the individual rights request protocol in the SCOPE SOP. This provided a clear guidance on situations where beneficiaries can request to access, modify, or delete their personal data at any point during programme implementation. These requests are systematically processed through WFP's community feedback mechanism channels.

In BARMM, WFP signed a data sharing agreement with the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) to access beneficiary data essential for identification and targeting of poor and climate-vulnerable households requiring support during emergencies. The data is also used to facilitate implementation of resilience programmes such as augmentation to BARMM's SECURE Convergence Programme.^[3]

In the typhoon anticipatory action and rapid response interventions, WFP encrypted documents containing personal beneficiary data and feedback related to the receipt of cash assistance as part of its case resolution process. This strategy is aligned with WFP's data privacy standards, safeguarding dignity and confidentiality throughout the process.

These efforts demonstrated the shared commitment of WFP and the Government at the national and regional levels in delivering timely and dignified access to assistance through responsible and ethical use of data.

Building Synergies on Community Feedback Mechanism

WFP contributed to strengthening feedback mechanisms to uphold accountability, ensure timely case resolution, and document feedback for programme enhancement. This was done in a two-pronged approach: i) providing technical support in enhancing the Government's Grievance Redress System and ii) maintaining WFP community feedback mechanism anchored to its policies.

Building on lessons from the 2024 typhoon response, WFP leveraged DSWD's existing 4Ps grievance redress mechanism and co-developed guide notes to strengthen the centralized referral system for the early action and rapid response to typhoon Fung-Wong, particularly across Bicol, Cagayan Valley, and Central Luzon. For resilience-building interventions, WFP implemented a robust escalation system that facilitated prompt documentation and resolution of issues related to programme implementation reported by partners and government counterparts. This system enhances operational efficiency and accountability by ensuring timely corrective actions, transparent tracking, and trend analysis to inform programmatic improvements.

WFP developed a guide note for MSSD to manage feedback related to the SECURE programme. The guide note outlines the objectives and benefits of establishing a formal feedback and complaint mechanism to ensure clear communication, timely referrals, and responsive action throughout programme implementation. It supports the vision of the SECURE Programme being led by the BARMM Government, while highlighting WFP's technical assistance to integrate a grievance redress system. By co-developing this mechanism, WFP and partners strengthened accountability and trust among affected communities.

In 2025, WFP received nearly 600 cases through its community feedback mechanism while the DSWD's GRS received a total of 1,839 feedback. All of the cases were successfully resolved.

These efforts not only strengthened the feedback cycle, but also inclusivity by ensuring that beneficiaries can access information and raise concerns through various channels. WFP's technical support enabled government partners to institutionalize grievance systems, reinforcing accountability to affected people and promoting participation in decision making and programming.

Upholding Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH)

WFP maintained its zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH), mandating all staff, cooperating partners, and service providers to report cases for appropriate support and investigation under established SOPs.

In 2025, as co-lead of the Inter-Agency PSEA Network and active member of the Mindanao PSEA Network, WFP supported in conducting learning sessions and training on PSEA for key stakeholders and assisted national agencies in embedding PSEAH policies into their codes of conduct and consultation processes. Internally, WFP ensured mandatory PSEAH training compliance for staff, oriented partners and service providers during onboarding, and maintained robust review of processes to uphold standards. WFP reinforced awareness of SEAH reporting mechanisms through community sensitization and information campaigns. These efforts contributed to improving institutional processes, integrating safeguarding standards, and enhancing measures to prevent harm to affected populations.

Data on Protection/AAP

WFP ensured that assistance was delivered safely, respectfully, and in line with protection principles, emphasizing information provision, participation, feedback mechanisms, and inclusion of persons with disabilities. Post-distribution monitoring highlighted WFP's commitment in delivering safe and dignified assistance to its beneficiaries. Most respondents reported feeling safe and treated with respect while participating in WFP activities and joint engagements with the Government.^[4]

There was high awareness of details regarding the assistance: type of assistance, top-up amount, and how and where to withdraw cash.^[5] However, gaps were perceived on beneficiaries' awareness of the targeting criteria.^[6] To address these gaps, WFP will continue to work with government partners in strengthening the delivery of sensitization sessions, putting strong emphasis on beneficiary selection criteria for emergency response operations.

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 ranks among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, facing recurrent weather events intensified by climate change, such as typhoons, rain-induced floods, droughts, and sea level rise.^[1] In the fourth quarter of 2025, two powerful back-to-back typhoons displaced millions of people and caused billions of dollars in agriculture and infrastructure damage, following the impacts of two major earthquakes.^[2] In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), climate and environmental risks intersect with high malnutrition levels and conflict-driven displacements, hitting poor communities—particularly smallholder farmers—the hardest. Addressing these overlapping crises requires integrated approaches that meet urgent humanitarian needs while strengthening long-term resilience toward food and nutrition security.

To this end, WFP continued to support the Government in shaping a stable, climate-resilient, and sustainable food system. WFP applied environmental and social risk screening across all interventions, including activities under the ongoing government-led Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment, and Resiliency (SECURE) Convergence Programme in BARMM. Under this initiative, community partners build identified assets that mitigate disaster and climate risks while strengthening local livelihoods. WFP, in collaboration with partners, screened the implementation agreement for SECURE using its corporate screening tool and integrated insights into local disaster risk reduction and management plans.^[3] Co-facilitating this exercise with key partners has encouraged the BARMM Government to adopt similar screening practices in programming.

These safeguards include gender-sensitive participatory planning to ensure meaningful participation of women and marginalized people, conflict sensitivity, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, and environmental sustainability, aligned with WFP's "do-no-harm" principle.

Beyond risk mitigation, the SECURE Programme delivers environmental co-benefits aligned with humanitarian priorities. Reforestation and watershed management contribute to enhanced biodiversity and carbon sequestration. Community-based infrastructure such as small farm reservoirs, greenhouses, and floating and vertical gardens improves water access and supports diversified farming systems, helping reduce vulnerabilities to climate shocks. Initiatives applying agroforestry practices such as intercropping vegetables with perennial fruit trees and planting vetiver grass help stabilize soil in upland areas prone to landslides and erosion. These interventions actively strengthen food systems and adaptive capacity in fragile contexts, benefiting 30,000 people (5,000 households), including smallholder farmers and Indigenous Peoples.

In the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme in BARMM, WFP and its partners have taken strategic steps to replace firewood in cooking and introduce cleaner solutions, such as liquefied petroleum gas-powered rice cookers and steamers. This significantly improved cooking efficiency while minimizing health and environmental impacts. The programme further promotes climate-smart agriculture by reducing dependency on synthetic agricultural inputs.

Under its Preparedness and Response Excellence in the Philippines initiative, WFP and its development partner TABI (Tarabang para sa Bicol, Inc.) engaged residents of Barangay Jonop in Malinao, Albay Province, a flood-prone community, to build a 160-meter seawall using vetiver grass. Completed in November 2025, the project helps minimize shoreline erosion and protects the local community from flooding and storm surges, benefiting over 180 people. This initiative demonstrated best practices in using nature-based solutions as cost-efficient alternatives to concrete structures and ensuring local participation for sustainability.

In July 2025, WFP launched the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator Programme through a workshop that convened government agencies to align strategies toward leveraging innovation to mitigate the impacts of climate shocks on disaster-prone communities. Following this activity, a Call for Proposals selected ventures by three local innovators.^[4] These aim to help smallholder farmers cope with climate shocks by enhancing their institutional market linkages, expanding financial inclusion, and promoting adoption of climate-smart agriculture. WFP is supporting these innovators in refining proposed solutions to prepare for next steps, including work planning and pilot implementation

in climate-vulnerable communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP continued to reinforce its commitment to environmental stewardship. Through the cross-functional collaboration of the support services team at the Country Office (CO) level, WFP implemented an Environmental Management System since 2023 with efforts focused mainly on proper waste disposal, energy efficiency, and integration of sustainable practices in operations. An Environmental Action Plan remains in place, undergoing continuous review and validation throughout the Country Strategic Plan period. The plan outlines specific actions and measurable targets to enhance WFP's environmental performance and ensure accountability.

Through a global partnership with Hyundai Motor, the CO introduced an electric vehicle for carpooling and short-distance travel within Metro Manila, with an additional charging infrastructure installed to facilitate its usage. The vehicle is equipped with cutting-edge and eco-friendly functionalities to enhance its performance in challenging environments. Along with an existing hybrid vehicle, it supports lower emissions and fuel consumptions, offering a climate-resilient and sustainable mobility solution.

WFP ensured safe disposal of electronic and hazardous waste by i) using the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) electronic waste disposal facilities where non-functional items are dismantled to recover reusable metals and ii) donating functional devices to institutional partners such as community-based organizations and local government units.^[5] Recycling was the primary method for asset disposal, ensuring materials were repurposed to minimize waste, aligned with circular economy principles.

Energy efficiency remained a key priority. This entailed improving air conditioning systems (i.e. converting air conditioning units to inverter type) and replacing fluorescent tubes with safer, energy-saving alternatives to reduce electrical consumption and enhance workplace sustainability. Complementing these efforts, the CO promoted awareness on green travel solutions and UN Mobility services. This facilitated 264 interagency carpooling arrangements among WFP staff and UN partners and helping reduce carbon emissions by an estimated 5,300 kg through increased ridesharing and supporting sustainable humanitarian operations.^[6]

The CO continued to advance green procurement practices, namely: i) enabling paperless transactions through the use of electronic procurement and invoicing platforms and ii) enforcing a ban on single-use plastics in workshops and events. These actions aimed to minimize waste generation from WFP activities and promote responsible consumption.

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 strengthened partnerships and expanded efforts to strengthen nutrition integration within national programmes, particularly in addressing the intersections of climate change, food insecurity, and malnutrition.^[1] Working closely with the Government, WFP supported i) the enhancement and integration of nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes within the social protection system; ii) the strengthening of national and sub-national capacities to implement evidence-based nutrition interventions; and iii) the promotion of healthy diets across all stages of the lifecycle. WFP provided its support to the Government through its participation in various collaboration platforms.^[2]

According to the latest National Nutrition Survey, stunting prevalence decreased by an average of 3 percentage points between 2019 and 2024.^[3] While this indicates steady progress, other forms of malnutrition—such as wasting and micronutrient deficiencies—remain a significant public health concern across all life stages. In 2025, two out of ten families reported experiencing involuntary hunger at least once a day.^[4]

To support the implementation of the Food Fortification Act of 2000 (Republic Act 8976), WFP worked with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), and the National Food Authority (NFA) to explore opportunities in integrating iron-fortified rice in family food packs during emergencies. The inter-agency collaboration surfaced key challenges in rice fortification among DSWD and NFA, and highlighted FNRI's technical capacity to support these efforts. As a result, FNRI provided technical guidance to NFA on adopting its fortification technology, while WFP complemented this with support on quality assurance and rice blending strategies. The initiative, which aims to benefit approximately 1.5 million people (300,000 families), will be piloted in 2026 in selected areas in the Bicol Region to assess feasibility and generate evidence for scaling, contributing to national nutrition and social protection priorities.

As part of the expansion of home-grown school feeding approach within the country's school-based feeding program, WFP delivered training sessions and capacity strengthening support to the Department of Education, Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education, and selected local government units on school menu development using the School Menu Planner PLUS (SMP). This online tool enables the efficient development of nutritious menus aligned with recommended energy and nutrient requirements for schoolchildren. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), WFP trained government staff on food safety, food handling and proper meal preparation for school meals.^[5] These trained partners cascaded the training to the kitchen staff, food handlers, and volunteers implementing home-grown school feeding across 28 schools, benefitting about 10,600 learners.

Together with the National Nutrition Council, WFP supported testing of the roadmap tool for balanced energy and protein (BEP) supplementation^[6] within the Government's Tutok Kainan program (dietary supplementation programme for nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women and children aged 6-23 months).^[7] For 2025, the programme intended to reach 2,134 pregnant women and 2,242 children.^[8] The assessment found that pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls prefer to receive supplementation through hot meals over ready-to-eat food, while barangay-based workers prefer to prepare and deliver ready-to-eat commodities as it requires fewer human resource. It also highlighted the limited variety of BEP products currently distributed under government programmes, such as fortified bread and biscuits.

These insights will inform future supplementation strategies and programme enhancements to deepen the integration of maternal nutrition into relevant social protection initiatives.

The DSWD continued to lead efforts in scaling up Walang Gutom 2027 (or the Government's flagship Food e-Voucher Programme), which aims to reach 750,000 families by 2027.^[9] WFP continued supporting DSWD in developing the modules for the nutrition education sessions (NES) aimed at improving dietary diversity and nutrition. Beneficiaries participate in monthly NES delivered through social and behaviour change activities (e.g., interactive games and dialogues promoting healthy diets and lifestyle choices).

To safeguard nutrition during emergencies, WFP provided technical support to DSWD to better integrate nutrition principles into preparedness and response. WFP contributed to the development of the mobile food kitchen manual of operations, with emphasis on safe and nutritious menu development and healthy cooking methods. In 2026, WFP will

co-organize a series of orientation sessions for government partners on nutrition and food safety in the operation of mobile food kitchens.

During response operations to Super Typhoon Fung-wong, WFP supported the Government in reaching severely affected communities through cash assistance under two key interventions: i) anticipatory action, to safeguard lives and livelihoods ahead of impact, and ii) early response, to address immediate food and essential needs. By leveraging the DSWD's 4Ps (*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*) social protection programme, the Government and WFP ensured that the most vulnerable—those at heightened risk of hunger and malnutrition—were reached quickly and effectively (over 210,000 people or 42,000 4Ps households). Sensitization sessions included informing beneficiaries on how to use cash assistance to access and consume healthy and nutritious food. Monitoring findings suggest that most respondents were satisfied with the cash assistance and how it was delivered, noting that it reduced stress and empowered them to make decisions to prepare for the typhoon.

Through these collaborative efforts, WFP deepened the integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches across its programmes and contributed significantly to advancing national nutrition initiatives, successfully meeting the nutrition integration target for the year.

Partnerships

WFP diversified its partnerships across national and subnational levels to advance the Philippines' food and nutrition security agenda. WFP worked as an enabler and convenor, supporting government leadership through collaboration with line ministries, local governments, UN agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector. These partnerships reinforced nationally-led efforts in disaster risk management (DRM), integrated resilience, and social protection systems.

The Government remains committed to ensuring socio-economic progress translates into tangible gains for all Filipinos.^[1] Drawing on its expertise and partnerships, WFP supported the Government in piloting, scaling, and institutionalizing solutions to hunger. WFP is increasingly recognized as a partner of choice for capacity strengthening, technical assistance, innovation, and systems development.

Demonstrating its complementarity to Government response at scale, WFP mobilized support from traditional partners and internal thematic trust funds to augment national responses to multiple earthquakes and typhoons in 2025. These contributions strengthened government efforts to reach crisis-affected populations rapidly. WFP forged new collaborations to expand its multi-year DRM agenda, deepening preparedness investments and expanding to include disaster risk financing. Renewed partnerships supported national efforts in social protection, home-grown school feeding (HGSF), and climate-resilient livelihoods. WFP further diversified its partnership base by engaging local private sector in support of food security and nutrition priorities.

WFP works closely with the Philippine Government, development and humanitarian partners, and local community to ensure strategic alignment with the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 and AmBisyon Natin 2040. WFP plays a supportive and facilitative role, strengthening Government systems and enabling coordinated action for greater impact.

Disaster Risk Management

WFP supported the Government in strengthening the national DRM system, particularly in advancing anticipatory action (AA). The passage of the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster marked a major shift in the Government's disaster management approach by integrating AA into the national DRM framework. As co-lead of a Sub-Group of the National AA Technical Working Group, WFP supported the development, passage, and operationalization of the AA Bill. These efforts highlight WFP's commitment to supporting policy reforms for more proactive DRM in the Philippines.

WFP signed a national data sharing agreement with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), providing access to the social protection beneficiary information system. This partnership strengthened DSWD and WFP joint efforts to ensure government social protection programmes are adaptive and shock-responsive for timely assistance before and after climate shocks, including during Super Typhoon Uwan. This collaboration aims to reduce vulnerability, minimize losses, support faster recovery, and build long-term community resilience—ensuring at-risk populations receive the right support at the right time.

WFP supported the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration in enhancing impact-based forecasting and early warning systems in selected localities, strengthening the link between climate information, decision-making, and early action.

To further institutionalize DRM capacities, WFP partnered with DSWD and the Office of Civil Defense in the nationwide rollout of the Humanitarian Supply Chain Management Course, which will become a standard training for emergency responders.^[2] This initiative enhances the efficiency of emergency response operations and ensures critical assistance reaches affected communities quickly and effectively.

Integrated Resilience and Social Protection

As a technical partner of the national school feeding programme, WFP supported policy and programme development, including contributing to the legislative review of Republic Act 11037. This effort supports the country's vision of universal hot meals and stronger engagement of local smallholder farmers. During Senate Committee hearings, WFP facilitated the participation of farmer cooperatives from BARMM and Isabela Province, ensuring community perspectives were represented in policy discussions.

To advance the Philippines' commitments under the Global School Meals Coalition, WFP formalized its partnership with the Department of Education, complementing the partnership with the BARMM Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education. These efforts focus on contributing to better nutrition and learning outcomes for children, through evidence generation, policy development, and capacity strengthening on HGSF integration.

In the BARMM, WFP collaborated with 20 ministries under the Bangsamoro Food Security Task Force to ensure alignment with regional priorities. WFP co-designed the SECURE Programme, a flagship government initiative

promoting climate-resilient livelihoods through asset creation using a convergence approach. By coordinating inputs from multiple ministries, the programme delivers integrated resilience support to food-insecure and climate-vulnerable communities.

To bolster Government efforts, WFP further engaged with international financial institution, the private sector, and academia. Through the Philippine Government, WFP continued its engagement with the Asian Development Bank to support the national scale-up of Walang Gutom 2027, the Government's food e-voucher programme targeting 750,000 food-poor households by 2027. WFP supported DSWD in identifying synergies, particularly on social and behaviour change interventions for improved nutrition.

Through the academia, WFP leveraged local expertise in climate-smart agriculture and gender-responsive food security programming, formalized through partnerships with Mindanao State University and University of Southern Mindanao. Local private sector engagement complemented government efforts in supporting populations most vulnerable to food insecurity.

Focus on localization

In the Philippines, WFP promotes localization by shifting power, capacities and market opportunities to local actors. WFP works through strong government-led systems, partnering closely with national and local agencies, civil society, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), smallholder farmers and community groups to ensure programmes are locally led and sustainable. WFP also contributes to strengthened government programme monitoring such as in DSWD's Project LAWA at BINHI, and grievance redress system of the 4Ps: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program used in emergency responses, to ensure community voices contribute to programme design and improvements.

As the Philippines intensified efforts to strengthen DRM capacities, WFP supported both national and local institutions in reaching last-mile communities. Under the leadership of PAGASA, WFP worked with local governments and communities in select sites in Albay, Cagayan, Davao de Oro, and Leyte provinces to localize early warning systems and inform the development of locally driven investment plans.

WFP strengthens local food systems and value chains by linking farmer cooperatives and MSMEs to institutional markets such as school feeding and social protection programmes in coordination with the national government as well as local government units. This enhances rural livelihoods, stimulates local economies, and builds resilient food supply chains.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Under a UN Joint Programme, WFP, FAO, and UN Women—together with key government agencies—co-designed a multi-year initiative to scale local financing solutions for food systems and green economic transition. The programme leverages government-led convergence platforms to strengthen local ownership and sustainability.

To support the Government in strengthening its social protection system, WFP worked with UN agencies under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Output Group on Social Protection, enhancing alignment, resource complementarity, and collective impact.

WFP also worked closely with the Humanitarian Country Team to complement Government-led responses to multiple typhoons in 2025. These efforts reinforce WFP's consistent support to national coordination mechanisms for sustainable and well-coordinated life-saving assistance.

Donors

WFP thanks its donors and partners for their continued support to the priorities outlined in the Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028, which aims to strengthen government leadership in achieving national food security and nutrition goals. Notably, the first in-kind contribution from the Republic of Korea, support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, and multi-lateral contributions from the Governments of Germany, Ireland, and Switzerland further enabled WFP to augment government DRM efforts. WFP will continue to convene partners, unlock catalytic resources, and promote strategic collaboration in support of food-insecure and disaster-prone communities.^[3]

Financial Overview

At the beginning of 2025, WFP Philippines had USD 21.5 million of total available resources. Of this amount, 12 percent was fully utilized during the first quarter of the year to complete the 2024 typhoon season response.

In the second year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP mobilized 30 percent of the total funds required to implement its activities in the Philippines for the next five years. This means that the CSP for 2025 was well-funded for its annual implementation plan requirements. A significant portion of resources mobilized during the year was earmarked for specific sub-activities and needs in subsequent years. WFP advocated for flexible funding, including with its private sector partners.

The total available resources across the three strategic outcomes largely mirrored the distribution of requirements outlined in the country portfolio needs, enabling WFP to implement its key CSP activities in 2025.

Strategic outcome 1: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) accounted for USD 19.9 million or 56 percent of the total available resources, which supported the implementation of DRM activities including logistics and telecommunications. WFP mobilized 160 percent of its annual Country Portfolio Needs, including resources intended for activities beyond 2025, reflecting the multi-year nature of partnerships. In the last quarter of the year, two strong earthquakes and consecutive typhoons occurred, which prompted WFP to tap into its immediate response account and leverage its corporate strategic financing mechanisms to rapidly deliver assistance to the affected communities. These efforts were undertaken while WFP mobilized additional resources.

Further, WFP implemented preparedness activities that focused on i) strengthening national and subnational DRM systems and capacities; ii) prepositioning of logistics equipment and other non-food items essential for emergencies; and iii) laying the foundation for climate disaster risk financing, among others. The high level of resource mobilization for strategic outcome 1 is attributed to the steady increase in contributions and growing interest from partners to support broader DRM efforts as well as the expansion of WFP's support to government in these areas. WFP also received strong support from a variety of partners to respond to the multiple emergencies in the last quarter of the year.

Strategic outcome 2: Integrated resilience and social protection received notable funding from government and private sector donors. The funding of strategic outcome 2 includes WFP's corporate investment through the Changing Lives Transformation Fund, which encouraged traditional development partners and the private sector to renew their support and contribute to the multi-year, integrated resilience initiatives. These resources allowed WFP to implement models in delivering school meals and the SECURE (Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment, and Resilience) programme, provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening support to partners, and conduct programme monitoring and evaluation efforts. This year, WFP received the first-year allocation from the UN Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund for the multi-year UN Joint Programme, which aims to catalyze new financing pathways for food systems transformation. The resources mobilized under this pillar include multi-year contributions that will support capacity strengthening initiatives in 2026.

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 in 2025, WFP continued advocating for resources to fulfil anticipated future requests.

Most of the resources (95 percent) for the entire CSP were received from directed multilateral funding^[1], while the remaining 5 percent were from multilateral contributions.^[2] Apart from internal project lending and the Immediate Response Account, WFP utilized the Emerging Donors Matching Fund, as well as Thematic Trust Funds to augment key CSP activities such as anticipatory action and climate resilience initiatives.

In 2025, the Country Office was able to significantly implement the initiatives outlined in its implementation plan. The level of expenditure was primarily attributed to the augmentation of the Government-led emergency response including cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening activities linked to DRM and resilience building, and food procurement and distribution for integrated resilience and social protection programmes.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	12,334,180	8,417,363	19,935,632	12,876,218
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.	12,334,180	8,417,363	19,935,632	12,876,218
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.	7,299,434	4,522,674	11,631,035	9,330,683
Activity 02: Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.	5,034,746	3,894,689	8,304,598	3,545,535
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	12,928,446	6,576,334	13,692,039	4,430,679
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.	12,928,446	6,576,334	13,692,039	4,430,679
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.	8,019,433	3,548,900	10,107,133	2,584,733

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.	4,909,014	3,027,435	3,584,906	1,845,946
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	363,261	45,172	0	0
SO03: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request.	363,261	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.	363,261	45,172	0	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,912,628	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	25,625,888	15,038,870	35,540,300	17,306,897
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,450,242	1,060,266	2,597,156	1,060,323
Total Direct Costs	28,076,129	16,099,136	38,137,455	18,367,220
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,799,079	1,043,301	1,073,138	1,073,138

Grand Total	 29,875,208	 17,142,437	 39,210,593	 19,440,358
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Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 2026. The Middle Class and Vulnerability to Income Poverty: Implications for Social Protection in the Philippines. Retrieved from <https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2601.pdf>

[2] The Human Development Index assesses countries' long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The Philippine HDI score has increased from 0.593 in 1990 to 0.720 in 2023. Retrieved from <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/PHL>

[3] Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Iablonovski, G. (2025). Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century. Sustainable Development Report 2025. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25546/111909>

[4] 2023 Expanded National Nutrition Survey Results published by the Department of Science and Technology – Food and Nutrition Research Institute. Retrieved from <https://fnri.dost.gov.ph/index.php/programs-and-projects/news-and-announcement/880-dost-fnri-presents-the-latest-ph-nutrition-situation>

[5] UNICEF. 2025. Raising the Bar: Understanding and Solving Chronic Malnutrition in the Philippines. <https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/9876/file/Raising%20the%20Bar%20-%20Understanding%20and%20Solving%20Chronic%20Malnutrition%20in%20the%20Philippines.pdf.pdf>

[6] Ibid.

[7] 2023 Expanded National Nutrition Survey Results published by the Department of Science and Technology – Food and Nutrition Research Institute. Retrieved from <https://fnri.dost.gov.ph/index.php/programs-and-projects/news-and-announcement/880-dost-fnri-presents-the-latest-ph-nutrition-situation>

[8] In 2018, the poverty incidence in BARMM is 52.6 percent while 23.5 percent in 2023. Retrieved from <https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/poverty/node/1684064929>

[9] 2022-2025 World Risk Report published by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. Retrieved from <https://weltrisikobericht.de/worldriskreport/>

[10] Philippines 2025 Year in Review: Significant Disaster Trends and Events published by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. In November, two strong typhoons displaced millions and caused USD 105 million (PHP 6.1 billion) in agriculture and infrastructure damage, compounding the impacts of two earlier major earthquakes.

[11] The World Bank. 2025. Philippines Poverty and Equity Brief. Retrieved from <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099257004222532085/pdf/IDU-9f55581b-270d-4d05-8476-6e15baee76c7.pdf>

[12] Philippine Commission on Women. 2025. PH Reclaims Spot in Global Top 20, Remains Asia's Leader in Gender Equality. Retrieved from <https://pcw.gov.ph/ph-reclaims-spot-in-global-top-20-remains-asias-leader-in-gender-equality/>

[13] SECURE (Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment, and Resiliency) is the BARMM Government's flagship initiative on asset creation, co-designed with WFP.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning Systems (MHIBFEWS) Project aims to i) enhance the country's early warning systems (EWS), ii) support the institutionalization of anticipatory action within the national disaster risk management (DRM) framework, and iii) strengthen the inclusivity of EWS to reach last-mile communities and enhance their DRM capacities. PAGASA (Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration), the national weather agency, leads the implementation of the GCF project, with WFP as an implementing partner.

[2] The four GCF project sites are Tuguegarao, Cagayan; Palo, Leyte; Legazpi, Albay; and New Bataan, Davao de Oro, covering approximately 234,000 people. In Batanes, WFP documented indigenous early warning practices and helped develop localized anticipatory action protocols, building on existing community initiatives.

[3] Based on the 2025 Community-Based Monitoring System, there are 4.1 million food-poor households nationwide.

[4] The forecasted trajectory and intensity of super typhoon Fung-wong met the trigger to activate AA protocols. This means that at least three days before a typhoon makes landfall with forecasted wind speeds of 185km/h or higher hits in a 10-minute period, pre-selected 4Ps can receive cash assistance to undertake pre-emptive measures before a strong typhoon.

[5] As part of the AA, select 4Ps households in the provinces of Aurora, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Ecija received USD 68 per family or PHP 4,000 to buy food, medicine, and shelter materials, among other items, ahead of the super typhoon landfall.

[6] Complementing support from the Government and other humanitarian partners, WFP and DSWD agreed to prioritize the hardest hit localities in the Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya (Region II: Cagayan Valley), Aurora and Nueva Ecija (Region III: Central Luzon), Catanduanes and Camarines Sur (Region V: Bicol), and Cebu (Region VII: Central Visayas). Pre-selected 4Ps households received USD 90 per family or PHP 5,300.

[7] In 2025, WFP supported the Government in responding to 11 emergencies including the Mt. Kanlaon eruption, Mt. Bulusan eruption, 6.9 magnitude-earthquake in Cebu, 7.4 and 6.8 magnitude-earthquakes in Davao, series of typhoons (Crising, Nando, Opong, Tino, and Uwan), flooding triggered by shearline in various parts of the country, and conflict-related displacement in BARMM.

[9] In 2024, WFP conducted a series of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index Workshop in PREP priority areas. The workshop assessed the current emergency preparedness and response capacity and gaps, as basis for WFP's capacity strengthening provision.

[10] The development of the mobile food kitchen manual of operations is anchored to DSWD's Memorandum Circular 23, series of 2025: Guidelines for the safe, hygienic, and nutritious preparation and distribution of meals in mobile kitchens.

[11] With the 16 mobile food kitchens, DSWD can serve 22,500 hot meals per day with three servings (breakfast, lunch, and dinner) for people affected by emergencies.

[12] DSWD manages the Luzon Disaster Response Center (LDRC) and the Visayas Disaster Response Center (VDRC) while the Mindanao Disaster Response Center is being developed, ensuring key hubs in each island grouping of the country. WFP priorities local investments in DRM capacity strengthening in the most disaster-prone areas of the country, primarily along the eastern seaboard and in BARMM.

Notes on data indicators:

[13] SO1, Activity 1, Output indicator A.1.7 – The target value pertains to the number of people to be reached through food assistance for asset activities linked to early recovery efforts following an emergency, complementing Government-led rehabilitation efforts. In 2025, this augmentation from WFP in this area was not required as the needs fall within the Government's capacity to respond.

[14] SO1, Activity 1, Output indicator A.3.5 – The target value pertains to the amount of cash to be transferred to people under the micro-insurance to help protect against climate shocks. This year, WFP worked on the preparatory activities on disaster risk finance, hence there is no actual values reported for this year.

[15] SO1, Activity 1, Output indicator A.4.1 – The target value pertains to the total value of vouchers transferred as part of emergency response. In 2025, WFP utilized cash in the implementation of anticipatory action and early response based on the assessment results. Hence, the actual value reported is 0 for this year.

[16] SO1, Activity 1, Output indicator A.2.7 – In 2025, WFP received a rice contribution from the Government of Korea to support emergency-affected populations in the Philippines. This accounted for reaching the beyond the target for this indicator.

[17] SO1, Activity 1, Output indicator B.1.1 – The target value pertains to the quantity of fortified food to be distributed as part of emergency response efforts. This year, WFP mobilized the rice donated rice for people affected by various emergencies. Hence, the actual value reported is 0 for this year.

[18] SO1, Activity 2, Output indicator C.4.g.3 – Due to the presented evidence demonstrating the benefits of weather protect insurance, more farmer cooperative members were encouraged in participating to relevant training.

[19] SO1, Activity 2, Output indicator C.5.g.3 – In the last quarter of 2025, the faced a series of earthquakes and strong typhoons. To prioritize the response operations and support the Government in assisting the impacted communities, WFP postponed some of the planned DRM interventions.

[20] SO1, Activity 2, Output indicator C.6.g.1 – With the capacity strengthening support provided by WFP, government partners engaged at the national and subnational levels were able to develop multiple tools including maps and plans that will inform the development of their respective local climate change adaptation plans. Hence, the actual value exceeded the target for the year.

[21] SO1, Activity 2, Output indicator C.16.g.3 – The overachievement in the target under this indicator is due to the increased interest from local government units to participate in the humanitarian supply chain management training.

[22] SO1, Activity 2, Output indicator C.16.g.7 – The target value pertains to the number of government institutions to be engaged in the disaster risk management efforts such as the roll out of the humanitarian supply chain management and technical consultations for the mobile food kitchen manual of operations. Following the successful roll out in the initial target areas, WFP engaged additional municipal and provincial governments.

[23] SO1, Activity 2, Output indicator H.1.1 – The target value pertains to the development of the Government's Warehouse Inventory Management System. This year, WFP worked alongside DSWD for the preparatory activities and developing the terms of reference for the service provider that will be engaged. The system development will commence in 2026.

[24] SO1, Activity 2, Outcome Indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, and 1.1.5 for sub-activities General Distribution and Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions: For one-off distributions or short-term emergencies (up to 3 months), no outcome data collection/reporting is required as there will not be any further rounds of PDMs to be conducted. Hence, no baseline, target and end of CSP data is reported.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Apart from the SBFP, the DSP also evaluated the ii) supplementary feeding programme for preschoolers, and iii) Tutok Kainan programme for children under two and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

[2] The Changing Lives Transformation Fund is WFP's 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 community resilience, while iv) addressing immediate hunger and nutritional needs of school-age children.

[3] WFP convened the Department of Education (DepEd), in the case of BARMM: the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE) along with key ministries, farmer cooperatives, and local governments.

[4] WFP completed the first phase of a value for money (VFM) study in 2025 which analyzed the costs of SBFP implementation and scenarios for its expansion. The findings informed DepEd's lobbying with Congress to secure the fiscal allocation for the SBFP. The second phase is expected to be conducted in 2026.

[5] The national SBFP budget for SY 2026-2027 represents over 300 percent increase since 2020, with a considerable 117 percent jump from the previous SY.

[6] In BARMM, the MBHTE is implementing the SBFP through the provision of take-home rations, including iron-fortified rice, up to twice per year. The SBFP budget for SY 2025-2026 amounted to PHP 756 million to cover over 110,000 learners.

[7] Republic Act 11037 (Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act) is the Philippine law that institutionalizes the School-Based Feeding Programme of the Government.

[8] WFP supported HGFSF implementation in two locations: i) in Luzon led by the Department of Education and local government units (LGUs) and ii) in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) under the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE) and LGUs.

[9] The number of farmers benefitting from HGFSF is based on the estimation that each cooperative has, on average, 30 percent of its members actively supplying school meals.

[10] Institutionalized through the National Government Procurement Act (Republic Act 12009), the NP-CP modality allows public entities to directly procure commodities from farmer cooperatives and other community-based organizations, supporting local economies.

[11] Sixteen farmer cooperatives in BARMM were linked for the first time to institutional markets through HGFSF.

[12] The ten municipalities include six municipalities in Maguindanao del Sur (Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Piang, Datu Abdullah Sangki, Mamasapano, Sultan sa Barongis, and South Upi) and four municipalities in Maguindanao del Norte (Datu Blah Sinsuat, Matanog, Sultan Mastura, and Upi).

[13] The BARMM Government, through the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), co-designed and launched the SECURE (Sustainable Environment, Community Upliftment and Resiliency) programme in November 2025. Activities under the programme were identified based on local needs and priorities through consultations with communities. Through SECURE, WFP provides 25 kgs of iron-fortified rice per month for six months to community partners.

[14] WFP leads the Sub-working Group of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Output Group on Social Protection.

[15] WFP developed the following critical knowledge products: 1) Operations Manual for Scale-Up; 2) Beneficiary Digital Assessment Report; 3) Social and Behaviour Change Strategy and Action Plan; 4) Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) Capacity Building; 5) RBME Framework; 6) Market Functionality Index Analysis; 7) Digital Landscape Study; and 8) Walang Gutom Explainer Video.

[16] In 2023, the Government and partners (including the Asian Development Bank and WFP) co-designed and launched a pilot of the Walang Gutom wherein target beneficiaries receive nutrition-sensitive food assistance through digital food vouchers, along with social and behavior change intervention.

[17] These include the Department of Science and Technology - PAGASA, Office of Civil Defense, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and local government units.

[18] Government priorities in social protection include the i) full implementation of the Social Protection Floor, ii) development of adaptive and shock-responsive systems; and iii) rationalization, modernization, and integration of programmes. The Social Protection Floor refers to a nationally defined set of basic social security guarantees (essential health care and social services) aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty among vulnerable groups.

[19] At the national level, WFP is supporting DepEd in developing its guidelines for the establishment of central kitchen as a modality for implementing the school meals programme.

Notes on Data Indicators:

Sub Activity: Food assistance for asset

[20] 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.

[21] Output Indicator A.2.6: Since the SECURE programme was launched in November 2025, rice distribution to community partners is ongoing.

[22] Output Indicator A.3.1: In 2025, WFP secured resources that allowed SECURE participants to receive fortified rice as they worked on environment rehabilitation and livelihood activities, complementing the MSSD's cash-for-work programme. WFP will strengthen its resource mobilization efforts to reach more food-insecure households with conditional cash assistance.

[23] Output Indicator F.1: No planned values were set because WFP's support to smallholder farmers focused on capacity strengthening for representatives of farmer cooperatives, rather than direct engagement with individual farmers. The partner responsible for implementing the capacity strengthening activities will be onboarded in 2026.

[24] Output Indicator A.1.3: The HGSF scale up in additional BARMM schools accounts for the overachievement under the school feeding (on-site) sub activity. For the school feeding (take-home rations) sub activity, there were no planned values as WFP provided rice rations to prevent food losses following unprecedented delays in government procurement and to compensate for missed feeding days due to class suspensions and other disruptions.

[25] Output Indicator A.2.3: The shortfall in this indicator is partly attributed to class suspensions due to typhoons and disruptions in school feeding implementation.

[26] Other Output Indicators D.1.1.g.13; D.1.1.g.4; and D.1.1.g.7: Since the SECURE programme was launched in November 2025, construction/rehabilitation/maintenance of assets is ongoing.

Sub Activity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

[27] Other Output Indicator C.4.g.2 (FBAs): Following the enactment of the Anticipatory Action (AA) Law, WFP facilitated various capacity strengthening activities to enhance government stakeholders' understanding of the new law and support its operationalization. Hence, there is an overachievement in this indicator.

[28] Other Output Indicator C.4.g.3 (FBAs): The actual value exceeded the planned value because the MHIBFEWS Project was implemented in 2025, earlier than the target timeline (2026).

[29] Other Output Indicator G.13.1: Funds for GCF were not timely available but were used. Considering that WFP has available resources to implement activities in support of GCF-MHIBFEWS, activities were timely implemented based on the work plan and set targets.

[30] Output Indicator G.8.4: The actual value exceeded the planned value due to the AA activation in November ahead of super typhoon Uwan. Over 210,000 people received cash assistance as well as direct access to early warning information.

Sub-activity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

[31] Output Indicator F.2.1 and F.2.2 (Smallholder Agricultural Market Support): More women farmers were interested to participate in the training activities.

[32] Output Indicator F.23.g.1: (Smallholder Agricultural Market Support): Out of the 24 cooperatives, 19 cooperatives in BARMM and Cauayan were targeted to be supported in 2025 with training activities in marketing and business skills. Out of the 19 cooperatives, WFP reached eight cooperatives through capacity strengthening activities under the AECID project.

Sub activity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

[33] Output Indicator C.21.5 and C.21.6: The activity targeted under these indicators (pilot testing of horizontal or vertical expansion and risk layering through climate and disaster risk financing and insurance) is ongoing.

[34] Output Indicator C.21.10; C.21.7; C.21.8; C.21.9: The Walang Gutom SBC activity planned under this indicator has not yet started pending the finalization of the partnership with DSWD, hence this target will be carried over to 2026.

[35] SO2, Activity 3.1, 3.2, 4, Outcome Indicator 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.5, 4.3.68, 4.3.6, 4.3.84, 4.3.22, 4.3.23, 4.3.63, 4.3.93, 4.3.47 under sub-activities Food assistance for asset (FFA), Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SAMS), and School Feeding (on-site): Only the baseline data is available as activities started in November 2025.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] These include the International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN-Habitat, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF (UN Children's Fund), and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

[2] Carpooling services contributed to reducing carbon emissions by an estimated 5,300 kg, equivalent to more than one round-trip flight between Manila and Washington D.C.

[3] The UN Mobility Drivers Award is given to the driver with the highest cumulative number of positive ratings (4 and 5 stars) received during the year in the region.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The 2025 Global Gender Gap Index of the World Economic Forum measures countries' progress toward gender parity across four pillars: economic opportunities, education, health and political leadership. In 2025, the Philippines achieved an overall gender parity score of 78.1 percent, climbing five notches from 25th in 2024 to 20th in 2025. Published on https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf

[2] The Philippines performed strongly in women's economic participation, closing 79 percent of the gender gap in this area, with improvements in wage equality and estimated income. Gender equality in education slightly dipped as more boys than girls enrolled in primary school. The sex ratio at birth fell with only 926 girls born for every 1,000 boys—lower than the expected range and signaling a growing imbalance in health and survival at birth. Women's share of ministerial positions dropped to 21.1 percent from over 30 percent in 2023.

[3] According to the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, 17.5 percent of Filipino women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical, sexual, and emotional violence from their partners.

[4] Philippine Commission on Women. Published on <https://pcw.gov.ph/agriculture-fisheries-and-forestry/>

[5] WFP collaborated with the Bangsamoro Women's Commission (BWC), Cooperative and Social Enterprise Authority (CSEA), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), and Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) to strengthen the capacities of women-led farmer groups. WFP used a phased approach covering four areas: organizational development, enterprise development, financial development, and leadership development. This holistic approach addresses technical, financial, and social barriers at the same time. It provides women not only with agricultural or business skills but also the confidence, financial literacy, and leadership ability needed to make economic decisions. The financial and leadership development modules will be developed and rolled out in 2026 by WFP and its cooperating partner, AGREA Foundation.

[6] The enterprise development sessions strengthened women farmers' capacities to earn income by growing and selling crops based on market demands in their local communities.

[7] Data collection for the IGA is ongoing in coordination with BARMM partners.

[8] WFP conducted two SBC forums on HGSI in BARMM and Isabela Province, participated by 120 stakeholders from the national and local governments, schools, farmer cooperatives, and communities. WFP also hosted a forum with 35 representatives from key partner agencies of the Walang Gutom (No Hunger) food voucher programme to finalize the SBC strategy and action plan and map out steps in effectively delivering SBC interventions as the programme scales up.

[9] From October to November 2025, WFP trained 165 personnel (52 percent women) from national government agencies and local government units in Palo, Leyte; Legazpi, Albay; New Bataan, Davao de Oro; and Tuguegarao City. Participants included persons with disabilities, youth, farmers, civil society groups, and academics.

[10] These include the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) – Community of Practice (CoP) and Accountability to Affected People and Inclusion Working Group. Findings of gender alerts published by the GiHA CoP informed the development of community sensitization materials on the Government and WFP's anticipatory action and rapid response operations.

[11] Consultation workshops with civil society, humanitarian actors, education institutions, service providers/frontliners, the private sector, and development partners ensured that diverse sectoral perspectives are represented in the draft documents.

Notes on data indicators:

[12] Cross-cutting indicators under sub-activities Food assistance for asset (FFA), Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SAMS): No target and follow up data was recorded since the activities started in November 2025.

[13] Cross-cutting indicators under sub-activity Prevention of acute malnutrition: WFP is not involved in the direct implementation of Walang Gutom scale-up in 2025.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] WFP co-developed key messages for the 2025 typhoon anticipatory action and rapid response in Aurora, Cagayan, Catanduanes, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, and Nueva Vizcaya. These messages provided guidance in responding to related queries of community members.

[2] Through training, WFP introduced the nine-step GEDSI integration process in developing action plans for early warning across four local government units: Palo, Leyte; Tuguegarao, Cagayan; New Bataan, Davao de Oro; and Legazpi, Albay under the Multi-hazard Impact-based Forecasting and Early Warning System project.

[3] The BARMM Government through the Bangsamoro Food Security Task Force implements the SECURE Convergence Programme (Sustainable Environment Community Upliftment and Resiliency) which layers various interventions towards strengthening food security. WFP aligns its resilience strengthening efforts with the Bangsamoro Food Security and Nutrition Plan and convergence programmes such as SECURE.

[4] PDM results showed that majority of beneficiaries did not experience any security concerns (99 percent) or access challenges (91 percent), and were respectfully treated by DSWD and WFP staff (98 percent).

[5] According to PDM, beneficiaries were generally aware of the type of assistance (87 percent), top-up amount (86 percent), and how and where to withdraw cash (84 percent) in WFP activities.

[6] PDM results showed that 38 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware of the targeting criteria for the emergency assistance.

Notes on data indicators:

[7] Cross-cutting indicators under sub-activities General Distribution and Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions: For one-off distributions or short-term emergencies (up to 3 months), no outcome data collection/reporting is required as there will not be any further rounds of PDMs to be conducted. Hence, no baseline and end-CSP target is reported.

[8] Cross-cutting indicators under sub-activity Prevention of acute malnutrition: WFP is not involved in the direct implementation of Walang Gutom scale-up in 2025.

[9] Cross-cutting indicators under sub-activities Food Assistance for Asset (FFA), no target and follow up data was recorded as the activities started in November 2025.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Global Climate Risk Report 2026 published by Germanwatch on <https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/2025-11/CRI%2026%20full%20report.pdf>

[2] Based on situation reports published by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council as of 3 January 2026, agriculture and infrastructure damage from typhoon Tino and super typhoon Uwan have reached PHP 6.1 billion (USD 105 million).

[3] WFP's corporate environmental and social risk screening tool classified all identified project activities under SECURE (e.g., water system rehabilitation, small farm reservoir construction, mangrove restoration, and climate-smart agriculture) as low risk.

[4] The three innovators are IBISA, CLIMBS, and Mayani. IBISA develops parametric insurance products with tailored thresholds and triggers based on climate data. CLIMBS deploys these parametric insurance solutions in the Philippines in partnership with Plant a Seed, enabling risk protection for smallholder farmers. Mayani is implementing a technical assistance facility that links smallholder farmers to markets, increases financial inclusion, and promotes the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

[5] The disposed assets were 674 electronic devices valued at over PHP 71 million (USD 1.2 million).

[6] The amount of carbon emissions avoided is equivalent to more than one round-trip flight between Manila and Washington D.C.

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] WFP is part of the National Nutrition Cluster, the National School Feeding Technical Working Group, and the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement.

[3] According to the National Nutrition Survey published by the DOST-FNRI, stunting prevalence among children under five steadily decreased from 29.6 percent in 2019 (3.3 million children), 26.7 percent in 2021 (2.9 million children), and 23.6 percent in 2023 (2.6 million children). Figures in million are estimates assuming that 10 percent of the total population are children under 5 years old.

[4] The national survey was conducted by the Social Weather Stations, a private, non-profit institute. In 2025, hunger incidence is 20.2 percent.

[5] The training covered topics on proper food handling, storage practices, hygiene and sanitation standards, and healthy cooking methods.

[6] WFP co-developed the BEP tool with Children's Investment Fund Foundation, aligned with the BEP guidance from the World Health Organization.

[7] Balanced energy and protein supplementation improves fetal growth and may reduce the risk of stillbirth, low-birth-weight infants and infants born small-for-gestational age, especially among undernourished pregnant women. Published by the World Health Organization: <https://www.who.int/tools/elena/interventions/energy-protein-pregnancy>

[8] Since 2020, the Tutok Kainan programme has reached over 84,390 pregnant women and 45,029 children aged 6-23 months old. The programme's coverage has scaled down over the years of implementation due to reduced budget allocation from the National Nutrition Council and the expectation for local government units to provide counterpart funding.

[9] In 2024, WFP supported the Government in designing and implementing a pilot of the Walang Gutom 2027 wherein target beneficiaries receive nutrition-sensitive food assistance through digital food vouchers, along with social and behavior change intervention.

Partnerships

[1] DEPDev: Gov't to prioritize food security, improving job quality | Philippine News Agency

[2] The National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council (NDRRMC) will formalize its adoption through a council resolution which will be released in 2026.

[3] The Governments of Australia, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund, Individual Donors, Private Donors (Globe, JT's Manukan Grille, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, SKY Perfect JSAT, Stop Hunger and its founding partner Sodexo).

Financial Overview

[1] Directed multilateral contributions are resources channeled to a specific region, country, or activity.

[2] Multilateral contributions are flexible resources that can be utilized as WFP sees fit and within reason.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	142,800	727,595	510%
	female	143,550	849,417	592%
	total	286,350	1,577,012	551%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	8,745	44,681	511%
	female	7,950	40,630	511%
	total	16,695	85,311	511%
24-59 months	male	9,009	46,036	511%
	female	8,480	43,324	511%
	total	17,489	89,360	511%
5-11 years	male	22,026	95,317	433%
	female	20,678	89,679	434%
	total	42,704	184,996	433%
12-17 years	male	17,620	86,728	492%
	female	16,792	82,717	493%
	total	34,412	169,445	492%
18-59 years	male	76,405	407,397	533%
	female	78,170	524,960	672%
	total	154,575	932,357	603%
60+ years	male	8,995	47,436	527%
	female	11,480	68,107	593%
	total	20,475	115,543	564%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	286,350	1,577,012	551%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	55,000	210,615	382%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	155,000	30,000	19%
Malnutrition prevention programme	6,350	0	0%
School based programmes	10,000	12,221	122%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	231	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	80,000	1,323,945	1654%

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	1,938	303%
Vegetable Oil	47	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,770	291	11%

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	3,622,000	6,552,296	181%
Value Voucher	192,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	904,988	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	654,041
			Male	40,480	669,904
			Total	80,000	1,323,945
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	24,700	174,354
			Male	25,300	36,261
			Total	50,000	210,615
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	790	1,937.67
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,622,000	6,552,296
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	550,000	2,862,589
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	192,000	

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	366,045	210,615
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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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	46	122
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2,163	1,766

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	250	342
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	35	32
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	65	233
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	Not applicable					
	Male	Not applicable					
	Overall	Not applicable			5.31		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall	Not applicable					
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female				9		WFP survey
	Male				9		WFP survey
	Overall				9		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female				33		WFP survey
	Male				33		WFP survey
	Overall				33		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female				14		WFP survey
	Male				14		WFP survey
	Overall				14		WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female				45	WFP survey
	Male				45	WFP survey
	Overall				45	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥86		75	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥86		75	WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥86		75	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤12		18	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤12		18	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤12		18	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2		8	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2		8	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2		8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≥28		16	WFP survey
	Male	28	≥28		16	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥28		16	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥68		71	WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68		71	WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥68		71	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤4		13	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4		13	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4		13	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	≥82		69	WFP survey
	Male	82	≥82		69	WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥82		69	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	≥17		29	WFP survey
	Male	17	≥17		29	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥17		29	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1		3	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1		3	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1		3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥87		75	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥87		75	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥87		75	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥12		23	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥12		23	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12		23	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1		2	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1		2	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1		2	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	10.05	≤10.05		11.29	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤13		12	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤13		12	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤13		12	WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32	≤32	45	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤32	45	WFP survey
	Overall	32	≤32	45	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42	≤42	36	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤42	36	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤42	36	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12	≥12	8	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥12	8	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12	8	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Catanduanes - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution					
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	Not applicable		6.86	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable		7.58	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		6.59	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall	Not applicable			
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female			5	WFP survey
	Male			5	WFP survey
	Overall			5	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female			33	WFP survey
	Male			33	WFP survey
	Overall			33	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female			43	WFP survey
	Male			43	WFP survey
	Overall			43	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female			19	WFP survey
	Male			19	WFP survey
	Overall			19	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Central Luzon (Region III) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions					
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	Not applicable			
	Male	Not applicable			
	Overall	Not applicable		7.85	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall	Not applicable			
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female			10	WFP survey
	Male			10	WFP survey
	Overall			10	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female			30	WFP survey
	Male			30	WFP survey
	Overall			30	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female			37	WFP survey
	Male			37	WFP survey
	Overall			37	WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female				23	WFP survey
	Male				23	WFP survey
	Overall				23	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Central Luzon (Region III) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95	≥95		86	WFP survey
	Male	95	≥95		86	WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥95		86	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4		11	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4		11	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4		11	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≤1		3	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1		3	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1		3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥21		17	WFP survey
	Male	21	≥21		17	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥21		17	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≥72		78	WFP survey
	Male	72	≥72		78	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥72		78	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≤6		5	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6		5	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤6		5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	93	≥93		82	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥93		82	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥93		82	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥6		17	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥6		17	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥6		17	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1		1	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1		1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1		1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	98	≥98		81	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥98		81	WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥98		81	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥2		19	WFP survey
	Male	2	≥2		19	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥2		19	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0		0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0		0	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	12.04	≤12.04		9.14	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	≤14		14	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤14		14	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14		14	WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51	≤51	35	WFP survey
	Male	51	≤51	35	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≤51	35	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28	≤28	31	WFP survey
	Male	28	≤28	31	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≤28	31	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	≥7	20	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥7	20	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥7	20	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Philippines - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥3,750,000	≥3,000,000	3,431,549		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥3,750,000	≥3,000,000	3,529,593		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥7,500,000	≥6,000,000	6,961,142		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Albay - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Batanes - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Cagayan Valley (Region II) - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Catanduanes - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Dinagat Islands - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government Partners - **Location:** Isabela - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Maguindanao - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90			Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: 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
1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90			Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.70: 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	≥2,000,000	≥1,000,000	1,581,471.5		Secondary data
1.1.74: 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	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.75: 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	2		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.79: 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	≥3	≥1	3		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Surigao del Norte - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥90			Not collected	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	14,820
			Male	58,190	15,180
			Total	115,000	30,000
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,550	125
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	2,500	
			Male	2,500	
			Total	5,000	

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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		231
			Total		231

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
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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 Male Total	5,300 1,050 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	4,840 5,160 10,000	5,971 6,250 12,221
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 (take-home rations)	Female Male Total		2,380 2,623 5,003
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	220	166.15
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	904,988	

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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	20	20

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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	10	10
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	12	12
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	36	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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	4	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	4	2
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	5,000	5,000

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	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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	16	12
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	696	997
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	253	461

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	8
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	13	15
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	6	8
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Not timely available but used
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	66.67
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	125,000	210,615

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	52	59
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	343	134

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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	26	92
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	0
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	36	21
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	11	11
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	1,452	1,396
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	1,188	1,494
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	79	42
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	10
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	24	18
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	1
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	5	5

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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	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	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not 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	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	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not 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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	90	40
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	449	321
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	86	30
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	31	10
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	31	42
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	19

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	4	17
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	0
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	12,655	10,974
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	14,120	10,939
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)	%	70	49.05
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	167.84	177.34
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)	Number	15	12
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	12,500	12,221
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	29	29
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,000	2,863
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\$	276,842.37	206,005

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
4.3.79: 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	≥20	≥20	20		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74					WFP survey
	Male	72					WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥72				WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23					WFP survey
	Male	26					WFP survey
	Overall	26	≤26				WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3					WFP survey
	Male	2					WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	23					WFP survey
	Male	27					WFP survey
	Overall	26	>26				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74					WFP survey
	Male	70					WFP survey
	Overall	71	<71				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3					WFP survey
	Male	3					WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65					WFP survey
	Male	58					WFP survey
	Overall	59	≥59				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35					WFP survey
	Male	42					WFP survey
	Overall	41	≤41				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0					WFP survey
	Male	0					WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	81					WFP survey
	Male	78					WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥78				WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19				WFP survey
	Male	22				WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤22			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0				WFP survey
	Male	0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	4.63			Not collected	WFP survey
	Male	4.24			Not collected	WFP survey
	Overall	4.31	≤4.31		Not collected	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not applicable				
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥160,000	≥160,000	188,228	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall		≥160,000	≥160,000	188,228	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not applicable				
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall		≥150	≥150	169.25	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall		≥150	≥150	169.25	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14				WFP survey
	Male	14				WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14			WFP survey

4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37				WFP survey
	Male	43				WFP survey
	Overall	42	<42			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23				WFP survey
	Male	24				WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26				WFP survey
	Male	19				WFP survey
	Overall	20	>20			WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	12.71			Not collected	WFP survey
	Male	14.64			Not collected	WFP survey
	Overall	14.46	=14.46		Not collected	WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	49			Not collected	WFP survey
	Male	38			Not collected	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥40		Not collected	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	0				WFP survey
	Male	0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	16				WFP survey
	Male	21				WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤20			WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	81				WFP survey
	Male	79				WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80			WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
4.3.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥155,000	≥133,099	145,822	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥155,000	≥136,901	149,989	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥310,000	≥270,000	295,811	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59			54	WFP survey
	Male	63			57	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥62		56	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37			36	WFP survey
	Male	33			27	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤33		30	WFP survey

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5			9	WFP survey
	Male	4			16	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤5		14	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4			5	WFP survey
	Male	14			8	WFP survey
	Overall	13	>13		7	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	92			83	WFP survey
	Male	81			81	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≤83		81	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4			13	WFP survey
	Male	4			12	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤4		12	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51			54	WFP survey
	Male	50			65	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥50		61	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49			46	WFP survey
	Male	49			35	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≤49		39	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0			0	WFP survey
	Male	1			0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1		0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75			72	WFP survey
	Male	74			77	WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥75		76	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25			28	WFP survey
	Male	25			23	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≤25		24	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0			0	WFP survey
	Male	0			0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0		0	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	0	<56			WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	0	≥13			WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	0	≥31			WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	19	≥19			WFP survey

4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	81	≥81				WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	4.27			Not collected	7.2	WFP survey
	Male	3.47			Not collected	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.58	≤3.58		Not collected	5.81	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10				25	WFP survey
	Male	11				13	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤11			17	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33				30	WFP survey
	Male	44				35	WFP survey
	Overall	43	<43			33	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33				35	WFP survey
	Male	27				45	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≤28			42	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24				9	WFP survey
	Male	18				7	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥19			8	WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9.37			Not collected	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	9.99			Not collected	8.85	WFP survey
	Overall	9.92	=9.92		Not collected	9.07	WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	29			Not collected	24	WFP survey
	Male	15			Not collected	24	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥17		Not collected	24	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Isabela / CAUAYAN CITY - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	≥96				WFP survey
	Male	96	≥96				WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥96				WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4				WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4				WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4				WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0				WFP survey
	Male	0	=0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≥28				WFP survey
	Male	28	≥28				WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥28				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≤72				WFP survey
	Male	72	≤72				WFP survey
	Overall	72	≤72				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0				WFP survey
	Male	0	=0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	93	≥93				WFP survey
	Male	93	≥93				WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥93				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤7				WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7				WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89	≥89				WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89				WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥89				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.7	≤10.7				WFP survey
	Male	10.7	≤10.7				WFP survey
	Overall	10.7	≤10.7				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0.3				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0.3				WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≤0.3				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	=0				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	32	≤32				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	68	≥68				WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2	≤2			Not collected	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2			Not collected	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2			Not collected	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥15,000	≥15,000	17,777		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall		≥15,000	≥15,000	17,777	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not applicable				
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall		≥10	≥10	8.09	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall		=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall		≥10	≥10	8.09	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤5			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	≤20			WFP survey
	Male	20	≤20			WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤20			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42	≤42			WFP survey
	Male	42	≤42			WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤42			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥33			WFP survey
	Male	33	≥33			WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥33			WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	16.83			Not collected	WFP survey
	Male	16.83			Not collected	WFP survey
	Overall	16.83	=16.83		Not collected	WFP survey

4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	73			Not collected	WFP survey
	Male	73			Not collected	WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥73		Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
4.3.37: 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	≥2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥50	≥30	30	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥30	30	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	30	WFP survey
4.3.70: 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	Not collected	≥300,000	≥250,000	252,600	Secondary data
4.3.74: 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	≥2	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥80	≥70	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	60	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.85: Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)						
4.3.37: 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	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.74: 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	≥3	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥80	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	≥1	≥1	1		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.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
4.3.22: Attendance rate	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	95.28	≥95.8		Not collected		Secondary data
4.3.23: Graduation rate	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	97.91	≥97.91		Not collected		Secondary data
4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Overall	97	≥97				Secondary data
4.3.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	91					WFP survey
	Male	89					WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥90		Not collected		WFP survey
4.3.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Overall	34	≤34		Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Children - Location: Isabela / CAUYAYAN CITY - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87	≥87	≥87		WFP survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥87		WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≥13	≤13		WFP survey
	Male	13	≥13	≤13		WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥13	≤13		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
4.3.23: Graduation rate	Female				Not collected	
	Male				Not collected	
	Overall	99.04	≥99.04		Not collected	Secondary data
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	≥37	≥37		WFP survey
	Male	37	≥37	≥37		WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥37	≥37		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	≥63	≥63		WFP survey
	Male	63	≥63	≥63		WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥63	≥63		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	94	≥94	≥94		WFP survey
	Male	94	≥94	≥94		WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥94	≥94		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥6	≥6		WFP survey
	Male	6	≥6	≥6		WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥6	≥6		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	84	≥84	≥84		WFP survey
	Male	84	≥84	≥84		WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥84	≥84		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥16	≥16		WFP survey
	Male	16	≥16	≥16		WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥16	≥16		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade	Overall				Not collected	

4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Overall	93.04	≥93.04				Secondary data
4.3.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	68	≥68	≥68			WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68	≥68			WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	Not collected		WFP survey
4.3.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Overall	50	≤50		Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.79: 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	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Partners - Location: Philippines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
4.3.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	4		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.82: 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	≥200,000,000	213,130,000	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	0.63
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	5,971

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	66	≥66				WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥66	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	40	≥0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0				WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥40	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	83					WFP survey
	Male	74					WFP survey
	Overall	79	≥79	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	70,115	10,549	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	71,816	10,806	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	141,931	21,355	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Aurora - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	99.21		WFP survey
	Male			=100	95.45		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	99		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	99.72	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	99.75	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	97.66	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	97.79	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	97.66	WFP survey
	Male			=100	0	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	92.27	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	96.49	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	96.69	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cagayan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	99.16	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	97.56	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	99	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	95.26	WFP survey
	Male			=100	92.68	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	95	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Catanduanes - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	98.93	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	99.02	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	94.64	WFP survey
	Male			=100	96.3	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	94.79	WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Central Luzon (Region III) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	93.91		WFP survey
	Male			=100	87.5		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	93.5		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	91.64		WFP survey
	Male			=100	87.8		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	=100	91.25		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	99.72		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥90	99.75		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	>96				WFP survey
	Male	97	>96				WFP survey
	Overall	96	>96	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥90	=99			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	=99			WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	=99	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: 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	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	99	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: 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	Not applicable	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	≥91,583	849,417	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87,223	≥106,019	≥91,584	727,595	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	174,445	≥212,039	≥183,167	1,577,012	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Aurora - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	67.46		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	50		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	66.5		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cagayan Valley (Region II) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	21.64		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	20		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	21.55		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cagayan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	40.95		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	26.83		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	39.5		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Catanduanes - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	100		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Central Luzon (Region III) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	33.04		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	25		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	32.52		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	11.7		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	9.76		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥80	11.5		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	48	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	45	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥80	≥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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	≥70	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Philippines - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9	≥11	≥9	9.83	9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bicol (Region V) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100		≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	≥70	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥70	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Philippines - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Target Group: Children - Location: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	80	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100	≥70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	=100	≥70	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Dale Rivera

Children at Campo Cuatro Elementary School in Maguindanao del Sur enjoy a hot, nutritious meal through the home-grown school feeding programme.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

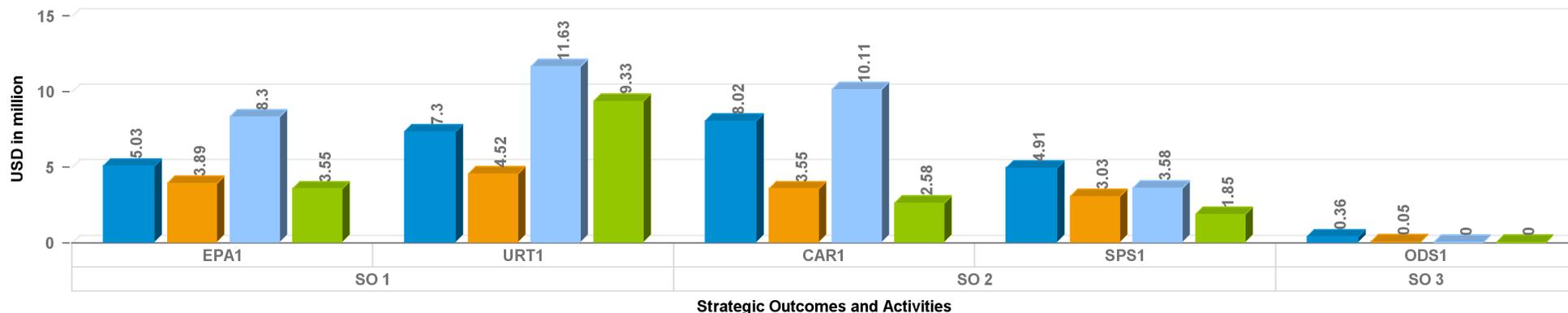
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	5,034,746	3,894,689	8,304,598	3,545,535
		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.	7,299,434	4,522,674	11,631,035	9,330,683
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,334,180	8,417,363	19,935,632	12,876,218

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	8,019,433	3,548,900	10,107,133	2,584,733
		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.	4,909,014	3,027,435	3,584,906	1,845,946
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			12,928,446	6,576,334	13,692,039	4,430,679
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.	363,261	45,172	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			363,261	45,172	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,912,628	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,912,628	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			25,625,888	15,038,870	35,540,300	17,306,897
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,450,242	1,060,266	2,597,156	1,060,323
Total Direct Costs			28,076,129	16,099,136	38,137,455	18,367,220
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,799,079	1,043,301	1,073,138	1,073,138
Grand Total			29,875,208	17,142,437	39,210,593	19,440,358


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

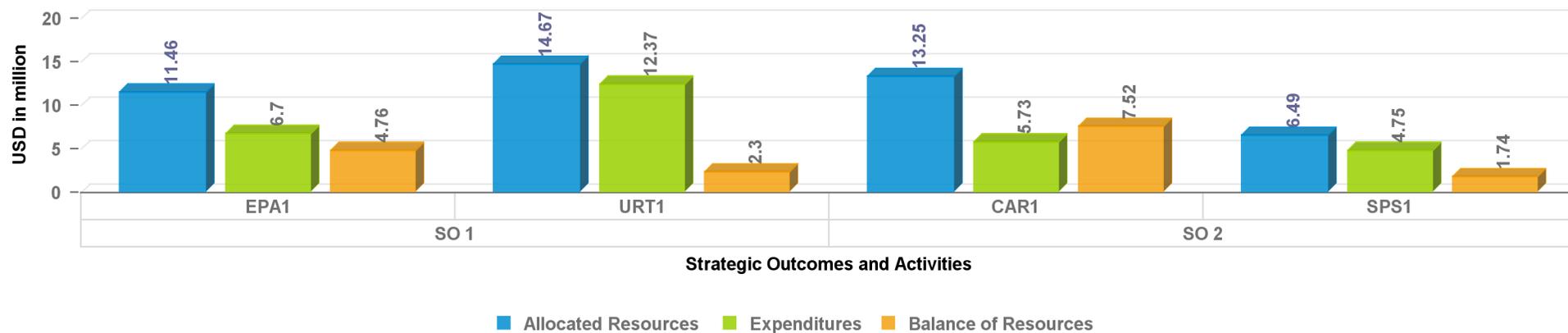
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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.

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	15,487,983	14,673,066	0	14,673,066	12,372,714	2,300,351
		Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications.	9,747,392	11,461,294	0	11,461,294	6,702,231	4,759,063
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			25,235,375	26,134,359	0	26,134,359	19,074,945	7,059,415

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Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	14,274,258	13,253,812	0	13,253,812	5,731,412	7,522,400
		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.	8,758,545	6,489,990	0	6,489,990	4,751,030	1,738,960
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			23,032,804	19,743,802	0	19,743,802	10,482,442	9,261,360
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.	417,467	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			417,467	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,912,628	0	1,912,628	0	1,912,628
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,912,628	0	1,912,628	0	1,912,628

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Philippines Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	48,685,646	47,790,789	0	47,790,789	29,557,387	18,233,402
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	4,297,749	3,550,226	0	3,550,226	2,013,393	1,536,833
		Total Direct Costs	52,983,395	51,341,015	0	51,341,015	31,570,780	19,770,236
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	3,414,245	2,538,649		2,538,649	2,538,649	0
		Grand Total	56,397,641	53,879,664	0	53,879,664	34,109,429	19,770,236

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming, CFRC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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