

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

PHILIPPINES

Enhancing the Resilience of Communities and Government Systems in Regions Affected by Conflict and Disaster

Project Number	200743
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	408,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	408,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	132,316

Project Approval Date	10 Feb 2015
Planned Start Date	01 Apr 2015
Actual Start Date	01 Apr 2015
Project End Date	31 Mar 2018
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	16,142,525
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	5,813,325
Direct Support Costs	16,156,933
Food and Related Costs	30,642,430
Indirect Support Costs	4,812,865
Total Approved Budget	73,568,078

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	22,920
Planned Commodities in 2015	6,502
Actual Commodities in 2015	1,246

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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Comprising over 7,100 islands, the Philippines is a low middle-income, food-deficit country with an estimated population of 100 million. Despite being one of the fastest growing economies in Southeast Asia in recent years, poverty declines were modest, leaving marginalised groups such as women, children, and elderly vulnerable to hunger and poverty. The country ranks 115th out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index, and with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.420, it is 89th out of 155 countries. Government data for 2015 showed that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 5.8 percent, down from 6.1 percent last year, as a result of a difficult fiscal environment, the onset of El Nino, and contraction in the agriculture sector. Poverty incidence worsened, increasing to 25.8 percent in the first half of 2015, from 24.6 percent over the same period in 2014.

According to the 2015 Global Hunger Index, which ranks the country 53rd out of 104 countries, the food and nutrition situation in the Philippines is 'serious' despite steady improvements since the 1990s. Prevalence of undernutrition remains an issue of public concern. Based on the 2013 National Nutrition Survey, only 15.4 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity, while at least 24.8 percent of pregnant women are nutritionally at risk. Wasting and stunting among children in WFP's operational areas in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) remained a problem at 8.5 percent and 39 percent respectively in 2013, which are above national average and above the acceptable range as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The accumulated burden of human-induced and natural disasters in recent years - the Philippines ranks 4th out of 188 countries in the 2016 Global Climate Risk Index - has affected the country's economic agenda and impeded the pace of progress towards the achievement of the United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Philippines is on track to meet some of the targets, but with medium-low probability of achieving Goals 1, 5 and 6. While some progress has been made in reducing extreme poverty, it is not fast enough to achieve the targeted rate of reduction. Similarly, the prevalence of malnutrition has significantly reduced but remains far from the 2015 target. All of the targets for improving maternal health have a low probability of being met.

The long sought after peace dividend in Mindanao remained mired, especially after the deadly clash between government forces and Moro secessionist groups at the start of the year. This set back shook confidence in the peace process, thereby resulting in continuous delays in the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, which envisages the creation of an autonomous Bangsamoro political entity replacing ARMM. Despite the sanguine outlook expressed by the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the peace process remains fragile and vulnerable, often triggering conflict within the region.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

WFP activities in 2015 continued to focus on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable population groups affected by conflict and natural disasters through a range of market-sensitive food assistance options such as general food distribution, cash-based transfers, food assistance-for-assets, school meals, and supplementary feeding programmes. WFP also worked with the government and relevant agencies to enhance institutional capacities in disaster preparedness and response, as well as improve response structures and policy frameworks on food security and nutrition. Moreover, WFP supported the efforts of the government during emergency response by providing food assistance and augmenting their logistics capacity to rapidly deliver relief assistance to affected communities.

This year, WFP concluded its Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP), which provided unconditional cash transfers to the people affected by Typhoon Hagupit in Eastern Samar and food assistance to people affected by tropical storm Jangmi in Bohol.

Following the end of the three-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and in other parts of the country affected by disasters, a new PRRO commenced, focusing on the same areas in Mindanao, this PRRO included components on capacity augmentation and policy development, as agreed with the government, especially for food and nutrition policies. This operation also marked the programmatic shift from prevention of acute malnutrition to prevention of chronic malnutrition in order to address the alarmingly high stunting prevalence in Mindanao.

The PRRO also continued to support the establishment of contingency stocks for emergencies, which allowed WFP to provide urgent food assistance in response to Typhoon Koppu. In addition, logistics support was provided to the government for the transport of relief items to areas affected by flooding in Maguindanao, tropical storm Linfa, and Typhoons Koppu and Melor.

In parallel to the PRRO, WFP implemented a Special Operation, which aimed to address the challenges identified during the Typhoon Haiyan response in order to enhance the disaster response capabilities of the government, particularly in areas of logistics and supply chain management. In 2015, the first ever mechanised repacking system was established at the National Resource Operations Center, enabling the government to produce over 50,000 family food packs per day, which are enough to feed 250,000 people for three days. During the response to Typhoon Koppu and Melor, the government used the enhanced repacking facility to produce family food packs for the affected populations.

In 2015, WFP projects in the Philippines in 2015 were in line with the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 and the Philippine UN Development Action Framework, and supported the attainment of WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, the MDGs 1- 5 and 7, as well as the Zero Hunger Challenge.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	28,955	26,752	55,707
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	99,218	99,105	198,323
Number of adults	44,233	46,010	90,243
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	172,406	171,867	344,273
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	1,578,777	1,622,614	3,201,391
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	2,411,208	2,377,838	4,789,046

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	2,853	104	118	66	2	3,143
Single Country IR-EMOP				2		2
Total food distributed in 2015	2,853	104	118	68	2	3,145
Total food distributed in 2014	38,476	211	269	714	17	39,687
Total food distributed in 2013	39,831	191	411	522	154	41,109

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

In April, WFP launched its new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), building upon the previous PRRO, which aimed to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations through a range of market-sensitive food assistance interventions. The previous PRRO featured capacity augmentation and policy development components to optimise the disaster response structures and policy frameworks of the Government of the Philippines in support of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016). As the Philippines consistently ranks high among the most disaster-prone countries in the world, a strategic and proactive approach to building resilience is crucial to mitigate the negative impacts of hazards and enable the swift return to socio-economic vitality following disasters.

The main goals of the operation were to:

- meet the food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls, and boys affected by conflict and natural disasters in Mindanao;
- enhance government and community disaster preparedness, and response systems at the national and some sub-national levels to ensure timely responses to natural disasters;
- advise government departments on the development of gender-responsive food security and nutrition policies; and
- provide life-saving food assistance in response to disasters.

This PRRO complemented the Special Operation 200706, which aimed to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of the government. It also supported the ongoing programme of the Government in Central Mindanao to promote peacebuilding, reconstruction, and development in conflict-affected areas. This operation contributed to WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4, and to the Zero Hunger Challenge.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Under this PRRO, WFP supported food security, nutrition, and resilience-building efforts in Central Mindanao, focusing on the provinces of Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, and Maguindanao, which had high levels of vulnerable households affected by conflict, disasters and poverty. In support of the ongoing peace process in the region, municipalities within the normalisation area were specifically targeted. The process of normalisation is part of the ongoing peace process in Mindanao, that facilitates communities affected by the decades-long armed conflict in Mindanao to return to a peaceful life and pursue sustainable livelihoods free from fear of violence and crime.

Additionally, WFP provided food assistance to areas affected by Typhoon Koppu in Aurora province as part of the emergency contingency for response. Logistics support was also provided to the government for the transport of relief and non-food items to affected areas in response to the following emergencies: flooding in Maguindanao, tropical storm Linfa, and Typhoons Koppu and Melor. It is worth noting that this PRRO was only 26 percent funded by December 2015, which resulted in reaching only one-third of planned beneficiaries for the year.

Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) schemes were implemented in 12 municipalities in Central Mindanao, including priority areas of the Department of Agriculture (DA), to help improve access to food for the most vulnerable and food-insecure households while also contributing to environmental and livelihood benefits that increase resilience. The poorest households met some of their immediate needs through the provision on in-kind food assistance (rice), while cash-based assistance empowered communities to revitalise local markets in line with the normalisation process.

A market assessment undertaken in 2014 provided the guidance on the feasibility of and operational conditions for cash interventions in the region. Following community needs assessments and a review of project proposals submitted by communities, asset-creation activities, which aimed to enhance community access to local markets and social services, were identified. This lengthy process, as well as the time taken by the Local Government Units (LGUs) to confirm resources available, resulted in the delayed start of asset-creation activities or in the postponement of some. The LGUs provided complementary inputs, particularly to the agriculture-related projects, such as hand tools, fertilisers, and seeds, as well as technical assistance with support from the DA.

Participants were selected based on criteria agreed among WFP, government line agencies and LGUs, as well as through consultations with community leaders, taking into consideration the capacities and vulnerabilities of women and men. Priority was given to households with income below the food threshold as well as people registered in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), the social safety net programme of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The 4Ps system comprises the most vulnerable and poorest of the poor in the communities. As most of the identified community needs involved strenuous work such as construction of roads and dikes, the participation rate of men was higher than that of women. Each participant worked for about 15 days a month and received approximately USD64 in cash assistance through an electronic payment system using pre-paid cards. Limited funding prompted WFP to adjust operational targets during the year, resulting in lower numbers of FFA participants, tonnage and amount of cash distributed than planned.

WFP supported several training sessions in three municipalities through the food assistance-for-training (FFT) schemes, which were not completed in the previous PRRO, thus, were carried out under this operation. The training sessions, which included literacy and livelihood support, allowed the participants to devote time to learning marketable skills that can help improve their employability or help them begin new income-generating activities.

The school feeding programme was implemented in 261 primary schools across 17 municipalities, which were selected based on the results of school assessments and in consultation with the regional and provincial Department of Education (DepEd). These schools were located in remote communities in the region affected by conflict or disaster, and the school meals provided both educational and nutritional benefits to school-aged children. The meals consisted of rice and beans cooked with vitamin A-fortified oil, and were enriched with vegetables grown by the communities, through the DepEd's Gulayan sa Paaralan Program (GPP), a vegetable gardening programme promoting vegetable production and consumption among school children.

WFP shifted its nutrition programme from prevention of acute malnutrition (wasting) to prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting) under this PRRO. The stunting prevention programme targeted pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children aged 6-23 months. The programme was piloted in two municipalities to assess feasibility and gaps in preparation for the scale-up in 2016. Initially, WFP planned to provide Nutributter for children aged 6-23 months and Plumpy'Doz for PLW, both specialised nutritious foods being lipid-based nutrient supplements. However, due to scarcity of funding during the year, it was not viable to purchase the required commodities in sufficient quantity. Instead, a small percentage of children received Plumpy'Doz and a low number of pregnant and lactating women were provided with Plumpy'Sup. More appropriate specialised nutritious foods will be provided in 2016.

WFP also implemented a one-off distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs) in 26 municipalities in Mindanao to fill the two-month gap in the MNP supplementation programme of the Department of Health (DoH). This contributed to the government's efforts to addressing micronutrient deficiency among children aged 6-23 months. This programme supports the government's efforts to reduce stunting through deworming, good water sanitation and hygiene, good caring practices, maternal health and access to adequate and nutritious food.

Contingency stocks were also activated to augment the efforts of the government in responding to Typhoon Koppu in November. Rice and fortified high-energy biscuits were provided through the DSWD's distribution system to address emergency food requirements and prevent micronutrient deficiencies of the people affected by the typhoon in Aurora.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	68,757	107,665	176,422	8,102	10,832	18,934	11.8%	10.1%	10.7%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	73,459	71,124	144,583	37,092	38,054	75,146	50.5%	53.5%	52.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	44,639	42,356	86,995	20,005	18,231	38,236	44.8%	43.0%	44.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	186,855	221,145	408,000	65,199	67,117	132,316	34.9%	30.3%	32.4%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	31,034	28,966	60,000	1,779	1,970	3,749	5.7%	6.8%	6.2%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity)	0	0	0	15,830	14,058	29,888	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Training	0	0	0	163	122	285	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Assets	6,020	5,913	11,933	3,292	2,326	5,618	54.7%	39.3%	47.1%
Pregnant and lactating women given food under complementary feeding (prevention of stunting)		40,000	40,000		2,765	2,765		6.9%	6.9%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	88,279	86,721	175,000	2,235	2,098	4,333	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Children receiving school meals	33,349	31,651	65,000	31,219	32,528	63,747	93.6%	102.8%	98.1%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	25,223	24,777	50,000	11,953	11,501	23,454	47.4%	46.4%	46.9%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	172	113	65.9%
High Energy Biscuits	300	20	6.7%
Micronutrition Powder		2	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	832	37	4.5%
Rice	5,112	1,018	19.9%
Vegetable Oil	86	55	63.8%
Total for 2015	6,502	1,246	19.2%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,333,333	493,921	37.0%
Total for 2015	1,333,333	493,921.04	37.0%

'Story Worth Telling'

Mr. Nguda, a 52-year old farmer from Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao province, and his family were not spared by the armed conflict that flared up in the province several years ago. During the worst fighting, their house was burned down, and farming, his main source of livelihood, was affected.

In 2015, WFP, together with partner organization, Oxfam, expanded the cash-based transfer programme through asset-creation schemes by rolling out the use of prepaid electronic cards for select participants in the conflict-torn region. Nguda was selected to participate in the scheme and he worked on setting up a community-managed vegetable garden.

"I helped establish a one-hectare vegetable garden in our community," said Nguda. "The work was difficult at first because the land has not been productive for a long time, but with this project, we were able to utilise the land."

Through his prepaid card, Nguda received PHP 3,000 (USD 64) for 15 days of work. He used the cash to buy food for his wife and 12 children, as well as fertiliser for his farm. He was also able to allot some money for his children's education.

"Even though it's my first time to join this project, this has definitely helped us as we will benefit from the garden, in addition to receiving money from WFP", he said. The vegetable gardens created by Nguda and other participants aimed to improve food security for the community by providing them with additional and healthy food sources. Participants who were able to build their own gardens as a result of the project can also earn additional income by selling the vegetables they have grown.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP strengthened its commitment towards gender equality by revitalising its gender mainstreaming strategy across its operation. A gender analysis, which was conducted in line with the commencement of this PRRO to understand the socio-economic context pertaining to gender relations as well as the relevance of gender roles and power dynamics in Central Mindanao. Results from the study will further feed into the gender mainstreaming strategy under this PRRO.

The targeting and project selection approach for the asset-creation activities factored in the capacities and vulnerabilities of women and men. As the nature of the identified activities, which were based on needs assessments, were more rigorous, such as constructions of roads and dikes, the number of male participants was higher. Women, however, participated in less arduous activities such as vegetable gardening. Household and parenting roles had to be agreed between family members if either father, mother or any eligible member participated in the activities. An orientation session was carried out to ensure that the participation of women or men would not create problems in the community.

WFP started mainstreaming gender into its disaster preparedness and response (DPR) programme by encouraging activities that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. One of WFP's partners, the City Government of Cotabato in Maguindanao, contributed to this initiative through the creation of an "all-ladies" emergency response team (ALERT) who were trained on basic first aid, and water search and rescue in preparation for disasters.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results indicated a high proportion of both men and women making joint decisions over the utilisation of food or cash within the household, positively signifying equality in decision-making and control over resources. As cultural norms in the Philippines indicate that women are typically associated with the caregiver role and thus instigate decisions over the use of household resources more than men, it is envisaged that by the end of the operation in 2018, women should have demonstrated a high level of responsibility when it comes to decision-making over the use of assistance, and that both men and women should have exercised joint decision-making control in the household. Targets for 2016 will be adjusted accordingly based on the baseline values.

Results also showed that women occupied leadership roles in project management committees for both the FFA and school meals programmes. This could be attributed to WFP's continuous sensitisation among the beneficiary population. There was also a higher proportion of women being trained on the distribution of food or cash, indicating their wider participation in WFP's assistance. WFP and its partners will continue efforts to sensitise communities on women's empowerment and gender equality, as well as conduct focus group discussions as part of future monitoring activities to understand how women exercise their leadership positions to influence decision-making.

WFP Philippines endeavoured to institutionalise gender mainstreaming, from recruitment process to implementation of programme activities to policy development with the government. WFP National Ambassador Against Hunger, KC Concepcion, also contributed to women's empowerment through her mission to promote the need for effective solutions to hunger and to address humanitarian needs in Mindanao. The WFP regional bureau conducted a gender mission to review current gender mainstreaming strategies and help WFP refine and incorporate these strategies into its ongoing operation. An orientation on gender mainstreaming was also initiated for staff from various functional areas, and which culminated in the creation of a Gender Results Network and a Gender Action Plan, to be implemented under the current PRRO.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	15	71.85		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	60	19.26		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	25	8.89		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	50	61.44		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2015, School feeding programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	50	68		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	60	60.45		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2015, School feeding programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	60	66.58		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP employed a protection lens in its programming to ensure that the activities respect the dignity, rights, and safety of the assisted populations. As inter-clan fighting and violent attacks typically dominate the security landscape of Central Mindanao, it was crucial to analyse and understand the local context, risks, and existing protection issues, so as not to aggravate the already vulnerable situation of the people or undermine peacebuilding efforts in the region.

WFP considered protection concerns such as distance, cultural barriers, and insecurity when selecting activity sites. Security risk assessments were undertaken to ensure that the selected sites would reduce distance, queuing time, and crowd control issues. WFP and LGU partners selected the most central and strategic distribution sites, and more importantly, areas where drinking water, latrines, shade, and shelter were available. Areas where there were threats of inter-clan fighting were avoided whenever possible. LGUs also helped facilitate the delivery of nutritional products from the rural health units, which were WFP's distribution points, down to the barangay (village) health stations so that parents and caregivers from remote areas within the barangays could easily collect their entitlements.

In order to ensure the provision of information, WFP staff and partners conducted orientations for beneficiaries, sensitising them on the projects, entitlements, eligibility criteria, processes for targeting, how to collect their entitlements, and where and how to raise complaints. As some of the beneficiaries could not read or write, WFP focused on stronger verbal messaging through orientations. For cash-based FFA participants, user guides on the prepaid card were disseminated. WFP also improved its complaint and feedback mechanism, which allowed beneficiaries to lodge complaints or feedback through hotlines, email, text messaging, or during field visits.

Certain asset-creation activities sought to improve protection for the target populations in the longer term. Projects such as construction of farm-to-market and access roads promoted safe and economical access to other basic services. Additionally, reforestation and construction of flood control dikes contributed to climate change adaptation strategies for community protection.

WFP exceeded the protection targets and met the accountability targets in the FFA programmes, with the majority of beneficiaries reporting that they were adequately informed about the programme and knew where to go if they had a complaint or feedback on their entitlement. However, the stunting prevention programme, which was the most negatively impacted by the funding shortfalls, had less impressive results. While a very high proportion of men and women did not experience safety concerns getting to and from the programme sites, no more than 20 percent in either case understood who was included in the stunting prevention programme, what people receive or where they could complain.

Consequently, WFP will focus on stronger messaging during future orientations for parents and caregivers, in addition to disseminating flyers, to increase awareness of the programme and how they can lodge complaints or provide feedback. Neither women nor men reported any major safety problems going to and from activity sites. Additionally, school feeding activity monitoring results showed that all school sites were safe from danger or conflicts, and students felt safe going to and from their schools.

WFP continued to build a culture of protection and accountability across the organization by conducting a workshop for staff from different functional areas to raise awareness of the protection principles for more effective mainstreaming into the activities. A protection action plan is currently being developed.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	80	80.52		
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	80	17.77		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	90	98.7		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	80	80.08		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	80	20.83		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	90	100		

Outputs

In support of normalisation as part of the ongoing peace process in Central Mindanao, WFP ensured that the selected asset-creation activities can provide advantages to the poor and vulnerable communities in terms of food security and nutrition while bolstering their resilience to the negative effects of conflict and natural hazards. Participants in asset-creation activities restored or built community assets, including the production of staple crops such as rice and corn, and cash crops such as bananas and coffee. The construction of farm-to-market roads by some communities improved community members' access to markets. The cash assistance also helped beneficiaries diversify their diets as they reported purchasing food items they could not normally afford, such as fish, meat and vegetables, and other non-food items such as water containers. Furthermore, by participating in reforestation and the construction of drainage canals and flood control dikes, community members, often reliant on agriculture, contributed to enhancing their own defence against the impact of floods and climate change. Some project participants also constructed water systems (tap stands), thereby improving their access to safe water for cooking. In addition to limited funding, the lengthy process of community needs assessments and review of project proposals, as well as the time taken by local communities to confirm the resources available, resulted in the delays and postponements of some activities, further resulting in lower cash distribution and fewer beneficiaries reached than planned.

FFT aimed to equip both women and men with marketable and profitable skills, such as computer literacy, which could help improve their future employment prospects. Some of the female participants were trained in baking and cooking, dressmaking, and candle- and soap-making, while male participants were trained in tile-setting, masonry and electrical installation.

School meals were provided five days a week in 261 primary schools, with the feeding days adjusted to pave way for the observance of Ramadan as some of the teachers and parents, as well as older students, were fasting. The programme provided a strong incentive for parents in remote communities to send their children to school and keep them there. WFP provided rice, beans, and vegetable oil, while the communities or schools provided vegetables for a healthier food basket, and provided oversight on day-to-day management of the activities. Parents and teachers worked together to prepare the food in schools and distributed them to the pupils on site.

The stunting prevention programme in the two pilot municipalities supported PLW and children aged 6-23 months to meet their nutritional needs during the first 1,000 days of life. WFP trained the health professionals to tackle chronic malnutrition, and municipal nutrition committees were activated, allowing for a localised multi-sectoral approach. WFP and the assisted communities fostered the commitment to address chronic malnutrition through the approval of an Executive Order on the Establishment of a Municipal Nutrition Committee and an Executive Order for the Installation of Barangay Nutrition Scholars. As a case in point, in the municipality of Upi, one of the two pilot areas, 17 barangay nutrition scholars (local volunteers) were recruited and trained by the National Nutrition Council (NNC) of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM-NNC), who in turn, provided community-based nutrition sensitisation and education on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. In particular, the IYCF module has 23 messages about promotion of good nutrition and prevention of malnutrition. The IYCF-trained health centre staff educated and counselled caregivers of children aged 6-23 months and PLW about the minimum acceptable diet for children and proper diet for PLW. The caregivers were taught to observe proper pre- and post-natal care to avoid small and pre-term babies, thus preventing stunting. All of these measures contributed to successful nutrition messaging and counselling to targeted caregivers in the two supported municipalities, who were mostly mothers and recipients of DSWD's 4Ps. In addition, DSWD's Family Development Sessions also included topics on health and nutrition to highlight the importance of good nutrition among 4Ps beneficiaries.

Following a request from the government, WFP activated its contingency stocks to support the emergency food needs of the people affected by Typhoon Koppu in October. Rice and fortified high-energy biscuits were provided to complement DSWD's family food packs, which were produced using the WFP-supported mechanised repacking system at the National Resource Operations Center. Additionally, WFP provided logistics support to DSWD for the transport of relief and non-food items to areas affected by flooding in Maguindanao, tropical storm Linfa, and Typhoons Koppu and Melor.

WFP entered into the fourth phase of its DPR programme, supporting LGUs, academic institutions, civil society, and non-government organizations (NGOs) in strengthening disaster preparedness and risk reduction mechanisms. A series of orientations and consultations were conducted for 46 partners covering 49 projects. Trainings on disaster and climate risk management were conducted for government counterparts at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels, which resulted in relevant outputs such as creation of quick response teams.

WFP continued to strengthen its work in policy and advocacy, and provision of technical support to government agencies. In coordination with the government, a report on the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in Eastern Samar was produced. A national training on Geographic Information System (GIS) for Risk and Food Security Analysis was also conducted for government partners. Additionally, in preparation for the stunting prevention programme to build capacity on implementing the programme, government counterparts were trained, in coordination with ARMM-NNC.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 2: FFA				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	50,000	23,454	46.9%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,333,333	493,921	37.0%
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	3,956	3,956	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	5	5	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	2,521,000	2,521,000	100.0%
Number of water springs developed	water spring	7	7	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	31,913	31,913	100.0%
SO 2: FFT				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	25	25	100.0%
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	Individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	Individual	360	210	58.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	99	99.0%
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	99	99.0%
Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	%	100	99	99.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	99	99.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	99	99.0%
SO 2: School Feeding				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	67	67.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	261	261	100.0%
SO 3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Response				
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	1,158	1,111	95.9%
SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	1	1	100.0%
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in Eastern Samar				
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	35	35	100.0%
1st National Training Workshop on GIS for Risk and Food Security Analysis				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	12	12	100.0%
Technical assistance provided in national safety nets for nutrition				
Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	400	400	100.0%
Nutrition-related trainings such as Orientation on Stunting Prevention Programme, Training of Municipal Day Care Workers of Child Growth and Nutrition, and Abridged Training on Infant and Young Child Feeding				
Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	105	105	100.0%
Training on Nutrition in Emergencies				

Outcomes

Results obtained across activities during the year were all better than baseline values, with most even exceeding the targets. The baseline assessment, which was conducted in January, revealed that 84 percent of the surveyed households in Central Mindanao were food-insecure and comprised mostly of households with 4Ps beneficiaries or with elderly members. Poverty was one of the underlying causes that affected their food consumption patterns. It was, therefore, crucial to address poverty and households' access to more financial resources towards improving food consumption.

WFP carried out PDM surveys between October and December to assess the food security of the assisted beneficiaries. Food security indicators were calculated for cash-based FFA beneficiaries only as the schedule of food distributions (April and August) was different from cash distributions (September-December); thus, food consumption and diet diversity patterns among the assisted households may vary, taking seasonality into account. Seventy-eight percent of the surveyed households were 4Ps beneficiaries.

Overall, the proportions of FFA-assisted households with poor and borderline food consumption score significantly decreased, the dietary diversity scores marginally increased, and the mean coping strategy index considerably reduced. These positive results could be attributed to the cash assistance, which enabled the households to buy food items such as cereals, bread, fish, meat, eggs, dairy and pulses. Market monitoring during the period showed that prices of commodities generally remained stable, indicating that households' purchasing power was not affected. PDM results also showed that 54 percent of the households utilised the cash assistance on food expenditure; 70 percent said the FFA programme had helped with their household expenditure on food; and 69 percent believed it had improved their access to food in the market. The baseline value for community asset score was collected during the PDM survey period, and progress will be reported next year. WFP also initiated an annual case study to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of WFP food and cash assistance on food consumption and dietary diversity patterns of the assisted households in the municipality of Buldon in Maguindanao. Results will be reported after the second follow-up in 2016.

Training sessions on computer literacy equipped participants with technical skills to help jumpstart or advance their careers while addressing the digital divide. Female participants who were trained in baking and cooking, dressmaking, and candle- and soap-making, can benefit by using their new skills to diversify their sources of livelihood. On the other hand, male participants who were trained in electrical installation and masonry can apply their skills to find a new job or as an additional source of income.

Enrolment and retention rates in WFP's school feeding programme areas will be provided by DepEd by the end of scholastic year in March 2016. Preparatory work for the calculation of the School Feeding National Capacity Index (SF-NCI) using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) for School Feeding approach has started. A SABER-School Feeding workshop is scheduled to take place in 2016, during which the SF-NCI baseline will be calculated.

According to the baseline assessment, the 84 percent of households who were food-insecure also had 47 percent of stunted children and 43 percent of children who had minimum acceptable diet (MAD). PDM surveys revealed that almost all of the respondents and primary caregivers were mothers and almost half of them were 4Ps beneficiaries.

Overall, there was a substantial increase in MAD among the supported children aged 6-23 months, which could be partially attributed to WFP's stunting prevention programme, which achieved full coverage in the two pilot municipalities based on a desk review analysis. More importantly, the complete coverage in the supported municipalities and the marked improvement in MAD, which already exceeded the project end-target, were due to the stronger commitment of ARMM-NNC to address chronic malnutrition through community-based nutrition sensitisation of different line agencies, intensive counselling, and education on IYCF in the region. As MAD primarily measures both the minimum diet diversity and minimum meal frequency indicators, WFP will also look into the stunting prevalence to assess progress in the region. To this end, WFP will endeavour to improve MAD among children, in conjunction with stronger sensitisation on the importance of maternal health and nutrition, proper infant and young child feeding practices, as well as clean water and sanitation facilities.

In October, WFP organized its third annual National Forum on DPR, and as part of this event, WFP and partners jointly conducted an assessment to measure the response capacity of the government on disaster response management using the National Capacity Index on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR-NCI). Based on this year's assessment, the government's overall capacity has improved, compared with the previous year. Multi-sectoral involvement and coordination was noted to have contributed to the improved capacity. WFP will continue to work with the government at both national and local levels to improve the capacity through the DPR programme and the FoRECAST (Food Resiliency in Emergency and Climate Change Adaptation Systems Tracking) project, which began in 2015.

WFP also adopted the Department of Interior Local Government's Operational Listo checklist to assess the disaster preparedness capacities in the DPR programme areas. Baseline values were collected during the year.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Community asset score assessment, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	80			62.5
CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	15	15		12.98
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	5.7	5.7		5.7
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	5.5	5.5		6.01
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
	6			
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
	6			
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
	6			
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
	6			
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	26.2	29.6		24
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	25.2	30.8		24.23
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	5.6	11.2		8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	4.7	9.4		2.82
Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet				
Base value: Jan-2015, Baseline assessment, Central Mindanao, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme, Central Mindanao (2 municipalities), Programme monitoring.	70	42.6		79.57
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme, Central Mindanao (2 municipalities), Desk review, Secondary data.	70	0		100
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Mar-2013, Central Mindanao, SY 2012-2013, Department of Education, Secondary data.	90	75.1		
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Mar-2013, Central Mindanao, SY 2012-2013, Department of Education, Secondary data.	90	75.1		
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
NCI: National Capacity Index				
Base value: Aug-2014, 2014 National Forum on DPR, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 2015 National Forum on DPR, Secondary data.	2.6	2.6		3.12
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
	2.6			
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks				
Base value: Dec-2015, DPR checklist (DILG's Operation Listo), DPR areas, Programme monitoring.	60	25.81		

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP's main operations in the Philippines are in line with the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016), which promotes social protection schemes to reduce poverty, increase purchasing power, support livelihoods and accelerate human capital development. WFP coordinates with all relevant government organs to ensure greater coherence, efficiency, and steering capacity. In June, WFP, together with government representatives and NGO partners, visited the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger to learn about Brazilian policies and programmes on Zero Hunger and smallholder farming, as well as guide WFP in positioning itself with the government on the issue of food and nutrition security.

WFP's livelihood intervention in Central Mindanao supports the social protection schemes and safety net programmes of the government. Food-based asset creation projects complement DA's farming programme for food sufficiency in the region, while cash-based asset creation programmes leverage DSWD's 4Ps platform. For emergency response across the country, A Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and DSWD on the joint implementation of an emergency cash transfer programme for people affected by natural or man-made disasters in areas covered by the government's 4Ps platform is expected to be finalised in 2016.

In support of the peace process in Mindanao, WFP continues to play an important role in strengthening food and nutrition analysis and responses in the region, in conjunction with the Bangsamoro administration, to ensure that the needs of different population groups are recognised and addressed. The ARMM government formulated a programme called "Poverty Alleviation - the ARMM Model", which mainly focuses on food security and livelihood. Food security is also one of the major considerations in the Humanitarian Development Action Plan. This signifies WFP's increasing role and presence in the region.

At present, WFP complements DepEd's School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP), which aims to address undernutrition and short-term hunger among public school children. While DepEd's SBFP targets severely wasted and wasted school-aged children only, WFP's school meals are implemented using a blanket approach regardless of the nutritional status of children. As the government is set to substantially increase the geographic and targeting coverage of its programme, WFP has started discussions with the World Bank and DepEd for the application of the SABER-School Feeding tool to assess the country's school feeding policies and systems with a view to improve policies and develop roadmaps for policy development. In line with this, WFP is planning to conduct a workshop on SABER-School Feeding in 2016.

In collaboration with ARMM-NNC, WFP's stunting prevention programme has influenced the approval of two Executive Orders, one for the establishment of municipal nutrition committees and the other for the installation of barangay nutrition scholars. The UN agencies will also be developing a common results framework on how to address stunting. WFP has been engaging with the government, the UN Network for SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition), and SUN civil society network for the implementation of programmes recommended by the SUN movement.

The DPR programme started its Phase 4 in 2015, supporting 46 LGUs, academic institutions and NGOs in strengthening disaster preparedness and risk reduction mechanisms. WFP organized its third annual National Forum on DPR in October 2015, which brought together over 200 representatives from sister United Nations (UN) agencies, national and local government agencies, private sectors, NGOs, and the academic community to share different frameworks and initiatives on food and nutrition security and disaster risk reduction, as well as establish trigger points for strengthening national and local action plans. WFP also started its FoRECAST project, which is aimed at building community resilience to climatic shocks in DPR areas. Under this project, WFP has started engaging technical agencies such as the Climate Change Commission and the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) on using scientific data in DPR. The first National Forum on Forecast-Based Emergency Preparedness was held in November, which gathered stakeholders to share scientific data, policies, and models for climate change adaptation, disaster resilience, and food security and nutrition.

On policy development, WFP provided technical assistance to some bills submitted in Congress which are aimed at addressing food and nutrition insecurity, notably the "The Right to Adequate Food Bill", the "National Food Security Bill of 2015", and "The first 1,000 days". WFP, in partnership with the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), also undertook a study to understand the relationships between poverty and inequity with food consumption and nutritional status that will inform evidence-based policy and programme development at local levels. WFP has also started a dialogue with DoH regarding research and policy formulation to address stunting and to develop guidelines on complementary feeding, ready-to-use supplementary food and food fortification, with emphasis on rice fortification and the development of locally produced specialised nutritious products.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The generosity and flexibility of donors allowed the operation to largely benefit from carry-over stocks from the previous PRRO 200296 and resources transferred from the Emergency Operation 200631.

WFP also received continuing support to the DPR programme, allowing WFP to strengthen institutional partners through capacity-building on disaster preparedness and response, and climate change adaptation. This PRRO also received multi-year funding to launch the FoRECAST project, contributing to the same objectives and covering the same areas as the DPR programme.

WFP activated its contingency stocks during the year to provide support to the government in responding to Typhoon Koppu. Continued support to the establishment of strategic prepositioned stocks enabled WFP to respond immediately to emergencies.

Since most of the contributions were earmarked for FFA and capacity development activities, resources were inadequate to reach all of the planned beneficiaries, especially under the stunting prevention programme.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		978	978
Iceland		41	41
Kuwait		5	5
Norway		540	540
Private Donors		559	520
USA			39
Total:		2,123	2,123

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Two primary factors considered in food procurement were cost efficiency and effectiveness. Taking into account both commodity and transport costs, WFP made regional and international purchases in 2015 as they were more cost-efficient and effective. Additionally, the required specialised nutritious foods were not available in-country and could only be purchased internationally.

Rice was purchased from Vietnam, while the specialised nutritious food were purchased from France.

Despite monetary savings from regional and international procurement, a few challenges were encountered which were beyond WFP's control including the delays on shipping delivery schedule and port congestions. However, as much as possible, WFP made sure that the longer lead time did not adversely affect the implementation of the activities.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	43	
Rice	0	2,080	0	
Sum:	0	2,080	43	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP utilised its in-country contingency food stocks of high-energy biscuits and rice which are strategically prepositioned in all WFP warehouses located in Manila, Cebu and Cotabato in order to immediately respond to emergencies at any given time and place. Thus, during the Typhoon Koppu response, food was promptly and cost-effectively delivered to affected areas.

In previous projects, 100 percent of international shipments were discharged at Polloc Port. However, due to limited shipping companies that utilise Polloc Port, around 20 percent are now being discharged at Manila Port; which has increased transshipment costs. Transfer to the final delivery points was largely carried out by privately contracted trucks and supplemented by LGU trucks when necessary. WFP's network of transporters enabled successful and timely delivery of WFP commodities to the destinations through constant orientation, coordination, and communication with them. Evaluations of transporters are also being carried out to assess and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their performance.

Post-Delivery Losses

Overall, post-delivery losses in 2015 were minimal as WFP took precautionary measures. The losses that were recorded during the year were mostly sustained during the shipment of containerised cargo (prior to delivery), while the remaining losses were caused by overlong storage of commodities from previous operations. As prevention and mitigation measures, WFP enhanced coordination and planning of the supply chain, reinforced quality assurance on food commodities, identified food at risk of overlong storage, and optimised distribution plans to use food commodities nearing expiry. Additionally, WFP anticipated the potential impact of bad weather on transport and storage, and thus ensured that the transport vehicles were in good condition and that the food commodities were fully protected to avoid leakage or damage in case of rain.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

Through this PRRO, WFP aims to strengthen policy development and advocacy for food security and nutrition at the legislative level. To this end, WFP partnered with the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development Foundation (PLCPD) to help with the advocacy among legislators in Congress. Among the initiatives conducted in 2015 to promote food security and nutrition in Congress include the following: a policy forum; a press conference and issuance of media releases; a primer on food security and nutrition; provision of technical assistance; person-to-person advocacy on food and nutrition proposed bills; orientation on policy advocacy training on food and nutrition security for legislative and congressional staff; and orientation on the Sustainable Development Goals and agenda-building workshop. PLCPD is currently conducting an evaluative study and evidence-based legislative advocacy on laws and issuances, structures, programmes and funding for food and nutrition.

The private sector played an important role in the promotion of food security and nutrition during the year. Together with DSWD, WFP partnered with social media network Rappler in the #HungerProject, which is a social media platform for meaningful discussions and informed actions on eliminating hunger. WFP also collaborated with Rappler and Laylo Technologies on a survey project to determine where hunger exists in the country and the causes and impact of hunger on poor provinces and cities. Data collection was conducted and preliminary results were released. Discussions are ongoing for the dissemination of results to the public to raise awareness about hunger.

Inter-agency coordination at the national level was achieved through the UN Country Team (UNCT), the UN Humanitarian Country Team, the UN Development Action Framework, and various UN working groups, where WFP co-leads with FAO in the Food Security Cluster.

WFP coordinated with the following government agencies at the national level to ensure alignment of objectives and create greater synergies: with DSWD for emergency response and cash-based transfers, especially through the Government's Response Cluster System during emergencies; with DA on asset-creation activities; with DepEd on school feeding; with the NNC, PAGASA, and the Philippine Statistics Authority on vulnerability analysis and mapping; and with DoH-Family Office, DoH-NNC, and FNRI on nutrition.

In the Phase 4 of the DPR programme, collaboration with 10 NGOs and six academic institutions with diverse expertise and experience, enabled the programme to build the technical and physical capacities of five provincial, three cities and 22 municipal governments in programme areas. In particular, WFP's partnership with academic institutions helped in addressing DPR-related issues through the use of innovation, science, and technology. The municipal governments are mandated to be the first responders during emergencies, and the partnership with WFP helped build resilience at the local government level. WFP's partnership with NGOs enabled grassroots interventions aimed at building the capacity of communities to prepare for and respond to natural and climate-related risks. Additionally, through the newly-launched FoRECAST project, WFP forged partnerships with the Climate Change Commission and PAGASA to capitalise on scientific data to strengthen community resilience.

In Central Mindanao, WFP coordinated with the ARMM government particularly on strategies for community development intervention in the region. LGUs were also at the forefront of planning and implementation of programme activities. Inter-agency coordination in the region was done through the Mindanao Humanitarian Team.

WFP worked with the Bangsamoro Development Authority on the completion of food-based FFA projects and with Oxfam in launching the first electronic card system for cash-based transfers under the FFA schemes. Moreover, WFP collaborated with DA and 16 municipal governments, who provided technical inputs and tools, as well as oversaw progress in the asset-creation activities.

Support from ARMM-NNC, the Integrated Provincial Health Office and the Rural Health Unit to the stunting prevention programme was pivotal as it enabled the recruitment of barangay nutrition scholars who received trainings and conducted nutrition sensitisation and education to PLW and caregivers of the children enrolled in the programme. The municipal governments also facilitated micronutrient supplementation in their areas. The LGUs took a leading role in ensuring the commodities reached the intended beneficiaries within their covered barangays.

WFP's school feeding programme was implemented in coordination with the regional and provincial DepEd and with the support of 17 municipal governments in the areas of intervention. In some areas where WFP was implementing its school feeding programme, UNICEF (through ACF International) was in charge of WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) implementation and construction in the schools.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	10	2		1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2015, USD, DPR Programme, DPR areas, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	839,000	0		251,700
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2015, USD, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	800,000	0		640,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, DPR Programme, DPR areas, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	50	0		46
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	20	0		16
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, School feeding programme, Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: WFP survey.	17	0		17
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, Stunting prevention programme (including MNP supplementation), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	17	0		28
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, DPR Programme, DPR areas, Programme monitoring.	100	100		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, FFA (cash), Central Mindanao, Programme monitoring.	100	100		

Lessons Learned

Following the evaluation of the previous PRRO, some of the lessons learned were incorporated into this operation to streamline the process and improve the implementation of activities.

Previous operations highlighted the importance of contingency stocks in case of an emergency, thus the establishment of in-country contingency food stocks under this PRRO allowed WFP to respond swiftly and flexibly to emergencies such as the Typhoon Koppu emergency. The agreement between WFP and the National Food Authority (NFA) was crucial as it enabled WFP to withdraw its contingency stocks from virtually any NFA depot in the country. Additionally, WFP and DSWD developed a Memorandum of Agreement which would be readily activated to enable cash response during emergencies. Thus, there was significantly greater response capacity within WFP as a result of the previous responses.

WFP has streamlined its targeting and project review approach so that the activities are more targeted to the most vulnerable communities affected by armed conflict. Asset-creation programmes are now more context-specific, rely on the provision of non-food inputs by the community, and are in line with municipality investment plans. Proposals for WFP's FFA programme were vetted based on community needs assessment at the municipal level. In order to determine the barangays and activities to be supported, WFP carried out community needs assessments in each of the targeted barangays. These assessments helped understand hazards, seasonality, and other obstacles and enablers for improving food security and nutrition. During the project approval process, the proposals were evaluated on their impact on the communities or individual household food security based on the findings of the needs assessment.

WFP moved from addressing acute malnutrition to chronic malnutrition, which included a blanket supplementary feeding programme that targeted PLW and children aged 6-23 months. The implementation set-up includes the activation of municipal nutrition committees, which fostered multi-sectoral collaboration, training of local health professionals and barangay nutrition scholars, and provision of anthropometric measurement equipment and registration materials. Treatment of acute malnutrition will be implemented only during emergencies and when there is a justifiable need in consultation with the government.

This operation focused on trainings and capacity development of local health unit staff and their government counterparts to ensure complete understanding of nutritional support needs and practices. WFP, as part of the National Nutrition Cluster, provided assistance in conducting the roll-out training of the Nutrition in Emergency Management for both acute and chronic malnutrition prevention. At the local level, along with regional and provincial health and nutrition offices, training sessions were conducted on stunting prevention, correct nutrition assessment and monitoring, and proper maternal and child care through Infant and Young Child Feeding.

The DPR programme has adopted the Department of the Interior and Local Government's (DILG) Operation List on Disaster Preparedness checklist which gave strong attention to and provisions for preparedness actions by LGUs. Partner LGUs approved projects, focused mostly on capacities that would strengthen municipal and community resilience. The academe and NGO partners' projects are geared towards strengthening community risk mitigation activities. Partnership with other science-based institutions such as the Department of Science and Technology and the Climate Change Commission are also being strengthened through the use of scientific and empirical data in community hazard and risk assessments and plans. The DPR programme will also use seasonal livelihood programming to aid local governments and farming communities in addressing shocks, the assessment of local disaster policies for better and more conducive policy environment for community, and local disaster risk reduction and the FoRECAST project, which will look into the state of early warning systems in the communities and recommend local actions.

As part of the lessons learned from the Typhoon Koppu response, WFP will look into redeveloping a manual on emergency simulation and conduct more simulation drills for government counterparts to improve response during humanitarian emergencies.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		Rice			0
Australia	AUL-C-00198-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		38	38
Australia	AUL-C-00198-01	Rice		940	940
Belgium		Beans			0
Belgium		Vegetable Oil			0
Iceland		Rice			41
Iceland	ICE-C-00027-01	Rice		41	0
Kuwait	KUW-C-00007-02	Ready To Use Supplementary		5	5
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary			0
Norway		Rice			540
Norway	NOR-C-00226-02	Rice		540	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02414-01	Rice		240	240
Private Donors	WPD-C-02428-01	Rice		120	120
Private Donors	WPD-C-02473-01	Rice		40	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03056-01	Rice		120	120
Private Donors	WPD-C-03281-01	Rice		39	0
United Kingdom		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
Unspecified		Beans			0
USA		Rice			39
USA		Vegetable Oil			0
Total:				2,123	2,123