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## Draft Philippines country strategic plan (2024–2028)

Duration	1 January 2024–31 December 2028
Total cost to WFP	USD 134,279,359
Gender and age marker*	4

\* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

### Executive summary

For two decades, the Philippines has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty and improving food security and nutrition. That progress has been uneven, however, with significant disparities. Economic slowdown associated with the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic has led to a contraction in the economy and worsened food security and nutrition, placing hard-won gains at risk.

Globally, the Philippines is ranked as the country at greatest risk of disaster and exposure to multiple high-intensity hazards, including typhoons, floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, droughts and sea level rises. It is also among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, which is projected to cause intensified extreme weather events. Protracted, multifaceted conflict in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and climate shocks have led to internal displacement and loss of livelihoods, thus aggravating food insecurity and malnutrition.

The establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and the Government's commitment to food security and human development are positive steps with the potential to deliver on food security and nutrition goals through sustained peace.

This country strategic plan is guided by the Philippines development plan for 2023–2028, the Bangsamoro development plan for 2023–2028 and the United Nations sustainable development

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#### Focal points:

Mr J. Aylieff  
Regional Director  
Asia and The Pacific  
email: [john.aylieff@wfp.org](mailto:john.aylieff@wfp.org)

Ms B. Barton  
Country Director  
email: [brenda.barton@wfp.org](mailto:brenda.barton@wfp.org)

cooperation framework for 2024–2028. It articulates an integrated approach that addresses the intersections of climate change, conflict, food insecurity and malnutrition.

This country strategic plan will contribute towards efficient and comprehensive emergency preparedness and response capacity and improved resilience at the individual, household, community and institutional levels. Investments in human capital development through the promotion of nutrition-sensitive and inclusive social protection interventions, such as the home-grown school feeding programme, will protect and promote the food and nutrition security of vulnerable people and communities, social cohesion, economic growth and gender equality.

The country strategic plan will be guided by three interrelated outcomes:

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

### **Draft decision\***

The Board approves the Philippines country strategic plan (2024–2028) (WFP/EB.2/2023/X-X/X) at a total cost to WFP of USD 134,279,359.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## 1. Country analysis

### 1.1 Country context

1. The Philippines, an archipelago of more than 7,000 islands, is a lower-middle-income country with a “medium” ranking on the human development index.<sup>1</sup> It aspires to the achievement of upper-middle-income country status by 2025. Sustained efforts over two decades nearly halved the incidence of poverty from 33.7 percent in 2000 to 16.7 percent in 2018, but in 2021 the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic pushed the poverty rate up to 18.1 percent. The lingering impacts of the pandemic, followed by the global food, fuel and fertilizer crisis and exacerbated by frequent climate shocks, are further exposing the fragility of the country’s socioeconomic development and food systems.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates from the Philippine statistics authority’s 2021 poverty statistics indicate that fishers and farmers are the poorest segments of the population.<sup>3</sup>
2. Socioeconomic progress over the decades has been unequal, with wealth largely concentrated among a few families, primarily in urban areas. More than half of the population live in urban areas,<sup>4</sup> but poverty is a largely rural phenomenon.<sup>5</sup> Unequal access to resources and opportunities has heightened the risk of exclusion for women, indigenous and geographically isolated communities, persons with disabilities and other population groups that are vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2021, the Philippines ranked 101 of 191 countries on the gender inequality index based on reproductive health, empowerment and labour market statistics.<sup>6</sup> Limited access to education and employment opportunities for women and high rates of gender-based violence have resulted in unequal outcomes for men and women. While the Philippines has made significant efforts to promote gender equality through policies and legislation, the effective implementation of those policies poses a challenge, particularly with regard to addressing the needs and rights of individuals with diverse gender identities.
3. The Philippines ranks first of 193 countries on the World Risk Index.<sup>7</sup> Its geographic location, high exposure to hazards and inadequate capacity to adapt to disaster risks leave an estimated 60 percent of the land area and 74 percent of the population exposed to multiple hazards of increasingly high intensity.
4. Following a long history of complex and violent internal conflict, the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in 2019 and the planned transition to an elected government (delayed until 2025) represents the greatest potential for delivering lasting peace and ending the conflict in the south of the country.<sup>8</sup>

### 1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5. The Philippines has established institutional mechanisms to monitor, coordinate and mainstream progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the implementation of national and subnational development plans. A 2022 United Nations study reported that of the 38 SDG targets for which sufficient data exists, progress towards

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<sup>1</sup> The Philippines ranks 116 of 191 countries on the index. United Nations Development Programme. 2022. [Human Development Index](#).

<sup>2</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. 2020. [Philippine Labor and Employment Indicators – October 2020 Labor Force Survey](#).

<sup>3</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. 2022. [Official Poverty Statistics of the Philippines: Preliminary 2021 Full Year](#).

<sup>4</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. 2022. [Urban Population of the Philippines \(2020 Census of Population and Housing\)](#).

<sup>5</sup> Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 2021. [Eradicating Poverty in the Philippines by 2030: An Elusive Goal?](#)

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Development Programme. 2021. [Gender Inequality Index](#).

<sup>7</sup> Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and Ruhr University Bochum – Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict. 2022. [WorldRiskReport 2022](#).

<sup>8</sup> Government of the Philippines. 2018. [Republic Act No. 11054](#).

8 is on track, results on 13 have regressed (including the targets for food security and access to education) and accelerated progress is required for 17 (including those for malnutrition, universal health coverage, effective learning outcomes and early childhood development).<sup>9</sup>

### 1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

#### **Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets**

6. *Access to food.* The Philippines ranks 69 of 121 countries on the 2022 Global Hunger Index, with a “moderate” level of hunger.<sup>10</sup> Although food availability has been increasing, the affordability of food depends on incomes, prices, markets, storage facilities and supply chains. In 2021, an estimated 33 percent of households were considered food-insecure and the poorest regions have the highest food insecurity levels.<sup>11</sup> Almost 70 percent of the population cannot afford a healthy diet;<sup>12</sup> this is a key driver of malnutrition alongside poor dietary diversity, suboptimal feeding practices and food safety concerns. WFP’s mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping surveys analysing the impact of the global food, fuel and fertilizer crisis on household food security indicated a disproportionate negative impact on the food security and livelihoods of smallholder farmers, fishers and households with low levels of education.<sup>13</sup>
7. *End malnutrition.* Progress towards global nutrition targets is either off track or stagnating. Despite progress in addressing childhood wasting and anaemia in women and girls of reproductive age, results for stunting, adult overweight and obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases are off track.<sup>14</sup>
8. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Despite contributing 9.4 percent of gross domestic product,<sup>15</sup> the agriculture sector has experienced limited structural and technological transformation over time. Frequent natural hazards, poor soil and water management practices, limited access to technology, and underlying landownership issues exacerbate smallholder farmers’ vulnerabilities, especially for women. While the Constitution of the Philippines recognizes the fundamental equality of women and men, lack of awareness, gendered sociocultural norms and weak administrative practices often curtail women’s access to land and landownership.<sup>16</sup>
9. *Sustainable food systems.* Food systems are characterized by high price volatility and high post-harvest losses. The Government recognizes the challenges, including those affecting the ability to generate a decent income, particularly for primary producers. Natural hazards

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<sup>9</sup> According to the United Nations Joint Programme on the Integrated National Financing Framework, the eight targets to which progress is on track relate to SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 14 (life below water). Joint Programme on Integrated National Financing Framework. 2022. [2022 Development Finance Assessment shows PH Financing Landscape in the time of COVID-19 and the nearing deadline for SDGs.](#)

<sup>10</sup> Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe. 2022. [Global Hunger Index Scores by 2022 GHI Rank.](#)

<sup>11</sup> Department of Science and Technology Food and Nutrition Research Institute. 2022. [2021 Expanded National Nutrition Survey: Overview and Methodology.](#)

<sup>12</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others. 2023. [Asia and the Pacific – Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2022. Urban food security and nutrition.](#)

<sup>13</sup> Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund. 2023. [Understanding the Impacts of the Global Crisis on Filipino Households: Mobile Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping Summary Report.](#)

<sup>14</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations, United Nations Children’s Fund and WFP. 2022. [ASEAN Food and Nutrition Security Report 2021: Volume 1.](#)

<sup>15</sup> Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 9.4 percent of the gross domestic product in the fourth quarter of 2022. Philippine Statistics Authority. 2023. [Gross National Income & Gross Domestic Product.](#)

<sup>16</sup> World Bank Group. 2017. [Philippines Gender Landscape – Gender and Land Rights Database: Philippines Country Profile.](#)

compounded by the impact of COVID-19 and the global food and energy crisis have further exposed the fragility of food systems.

### **Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets**

10. *Capacity strengthening.* A strong post-pandemic economic recovery, responsible fiscal management and sustainable debt levels have contributed to economic stability, making the country attractive for foreign direct investment. However, significant capacity gaps remain at local government levels.
11. *Policy coherence.* The Philippines has taken decisive steps to integrate SDG targets into national plans. However, there is need to direct concerted attention to policy coherence, the digitization agenda and the provision of adequate budget allocations for inclusive and equitable development in pursuit of SDG targets at subnational levels.
12. *Enhancing global partnerships.* The country is well positioned to strengthen cooperation with non-traditional donors and stakeholders and promote South-South and triangular cooperation, including through the global School Meals Coalition.

### **1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges**

13. Impressive economic growth has not translated into human development outcomes. An estimated 20 million people remain below the national poverty line and many population groups are at risk of being excluded<sup>17</sup> from social assistance and economic participation.<sup>18</sup>
14. Although nutrition indicators for children under 5 years of age have improved, the rate of change is stagnating and the country faces a triple burden of malnutrition. The prevalence of stunting decreased from 30 percent in 2019 to 26.7 percent in 2021. Acute malnutrition in children (at 5.5 percent) is of medium concern, while 14 percent of school-age children are overweight. Regional inequality exists, with stunting prevalence as high as 45 percent in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.<sup>19</sup> The prevalence of anaemia (11 percent in 2019) is considered a low public health risk, but there has been no improvement over the last decade. Overweight and obesity have increased, particularly among children aged 6–19 and adults.<sup>20</sup>
15. Agriculture continues to face structural problems, worsened by frequent disasters, a lack of adaptive capacities and a sustained rise in fuel and fertilizer prices. Unsustainable farming practices, the rapid degradation of topsoil, poor post-harvest management capacities, limited access to finance, poor logistics and infrastructure and the challenges of implementing risk transfer mechanisms make the sector particularly vulnerable.<sup>21</sup> Food security remains precarious, especially given the estimates of a 9 to 21 percent decline in agricultural productivity by 2050 due to climate change.<sup>22</sup>
16. Climate variability and hazards will continue to have a substantial impact on agriculture, livestock and fishery supply chains in urban and rural settings.<sup>23</sup> As a result of climate change

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<sup>17</sup> Those groups include women, children, young people, people of diverse sexual orientation, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, people living with HIV, displaced persons and conflict-affected communities. United Nations country team. *Draft United National Country Team Philippines Policy Note on Leaving No One Behind* (internal).

<sup>18</sup> United Nations in the Philippines. 2023. *Common Country Analysis for the 2024–2028 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework*.

<sup>19</sup> Nkosinathi V.N. Mbuya and others. 2021. *Undernutrition in the Philippines: Scale, Scope, and Opportunities for Nutrition Policy and Programming*.

<sup>20</sup> Department of Science and Technology Food and Nutrition Research Institute. 2022. *2021 Expanded National Nutrition Survey: Overview and Methodology*.

<sup>21</sup> Global Food Security Index. 2022. *Philippines country report*.

<sup>22</sup> Asian Development Bank and World Bank Group. 2021. *Climate Risk Country Profile: Philippines*.

<sup>23</sup> WFP. 2021. *Philippine Climate Change and Food Security Analysis*.

the number of people at risk of hunger is projected to increase by 8 percent by 2030 and by 12.8 percent by 2050.<sup>24</sup>

17. Women, girls and boys are particularly affected by gender inequality, including the risk of gender-based violence against women and girls. Women's representation in the formal labour force is low. An estimated 6.6 million women work in the informal sector.<sup>25</sup> Official statistics reflect women's low workforce participation (46.9 percent as of January 2021) and highlight the gender wage gap.<sup>26</sup>
18. About 1.4 million households have a member with a disability.<sup>27</sup> Social stigma, a lack of adequate infrastructure, barriers to people's access to health and nutrition services, and limited or absent social safety nets intersect to prevent persons with disabilities from living with dignity and social and economic independence.
19. The Philippines has struggled to translate universal school enrolment into human development outcomes. The country's score on the human capital index declined from 0.55 in 2018 to 0.52 in 2020 owing to the impact of COVID-19.<sup>28</sup> The losses are likely to be more acute for children from poor rural or urban backgrounds, indigenous people and persons with disabilities. The national school feeding programme is not yet a universal safety net, reaching only 12 percent of eligible children and only those who are wasted or severely wasted.
20. The social protection system, particularly the large-scale conditional cash transfer programme, the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* programme, faces several systemic challenges including in targeting, harnessing nutrition-sensitive approaches and supporting assisted households in shifting to more sustainable livelihoods. A modified conditional cash transfer programme targets vulnerable households that are not targeted by the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* programme. The two programmes offer a vital space for addressing the root causes of gender inequality, disability and social exclusion through a range of complementary interventions that enhance resilience.
21. Susceptibility to conflict, climate change, disasters, economic shocks and food and nutrition insecurity warrants the integration of humanitarian, development and peace perspectives into programme planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The threat of conflict undermines security and stability, disproportionately affecting women,<sup>29</sup> children, young people, indigenous communities and the poorest people and households, with consequent risks of abuse, economic insecurity, forced marriage, human trafficking and radicalization.
22. The Government introduced a devolved financial management system in 2019, implementing the Mandanas-Garcia ruling. This has opened opportunities to strengthen decentralization and improve social service delivery in the Philippines.

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<sup>24</sup> World Bank Group. 2022. *Philippines: Country Climate and Development Report*.

<sup>25</sup> Global Network of Women Peacebuilders. *Impact On Women And Gender Equality: Impact On Women's Economic Activity And Livelihood, Including In The Informal Sector*.

<sup>26</sup> International Labour Organization. 2022. *Labor Force Survey 2021*.

<sup>27</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. 2013. *Persons with Disability in the Philippines (Results from the 2010 Census)*.

<sup>28</sup> World Bank. 2021. *The Human Capital Index 2020 Update: Human Capital in the Time of COVID-19*.

<sup>29</sup> Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. 2017. *National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security: 2017-2022*.

## 2. Strategic implications for WFP

### 2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

23. In implementing this new country strategic plan (CSP), WFP will integrate the recommendations from a decentralized evaluation of work on capacity strengthening<sup>30</sup> and the evaluation of the CSP for 2018–2023,<sup>31</sup> in alignment with the priorities outlined in the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2024–2028 and the Philippines development plan for 2023–2028. WFP will streamline and consolidate its strategic position by enhancing programme integration for inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, with an emphasis on redressing capacity imbalances at various levels of government so as to bridge gaps in policy formulation and implementation.
24. Under the CSP for 2018–2023, WFP made incremental progress in enabling government institutions to implement the country's zero hunger agenda, with investments focused on shaping national policies and improving institutional effectiveness.<sup>32</sup> WFP is increasingly recognized as a partner of choice for strategic engagement, policy support and capacity strengthening in nutrition and human capital development, crisis response and recovery, and food systems strengthening. WFP will leverage these relationships, working with key stakeholders to achieve the CSP outcomes.
25. WFP has also made substantive efforts to strengthen the resilience of households, communities and institutions through the provision of food assistance for assets and market support for smallholders in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, support for government institutions in inclusive, shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection, including the national school feeding programme, and anticipatory action. The foundations of these important programmes will be expanded and enhanced.
26. The intersections between climate change, conflict, gender- and age-related dimensions, sexual orientation, disability, socioeconomic inclusion, health, food security and nutrition highlight the need for coordinated and comprehensive action in the areas of emergency preparedness, food systems and social protection. Building on five years of work, WFP and other stakeholders will continue to make concerted efforts to facilitate the Government's adoption of an institutional mechanism based on a "convergence model" in which a range of subnational government entities coordinate community-level food security and nutrition actions.
27. Given the stagnant levels of malnutrition within the population, and the Philippines' status as a priority country for the United Nations Global Action Plan on Child Wasting, WFP will support relevant nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes of action covering all stages of the life cycle and their incorporation into social protection, food and education systems, with an emphasis on malnutrition prevention. WFP will strengthen the capacity of national and subnational governments, the private sector and communities to create an enabling environment for the scale-up of evidence-based nutrition interventions through advocacy and evidence generation. To safeguard nutrition during crises, nutrition in emergency preparedness and response will be prioritized, along with the scaling up of rice fortification in the country and the adoption of appropriate social and behaviour change approaches designed to promote healthy diets, especially for children and women.
28. To address complex challenges, particularly in areas affected by armed conflict, natural disasters, chronic food insecurity and poverty, WFP will follow the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach described in the UNSDCF and will

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<sup>30</sup> WFP. 2022. *Thematic Evaluation of WFP Philippines Country Capacity Strengthening Activities July 2018–June 2022*.

<sup>31</sup> WFP. 2022. *Evaluation of Philippines Country Strategic Plan 2018–2013: Terms of reference*.

<sup>32</sup> WFP. 2022. *Thematic Evaluation of WFP Philippines Country Capacity Strengthening Activities July 2018–June 2022*.

advocate the linking together of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts in support of sustainable development.

29. In line with evaluation recommendations, WFP will explore the expansion and scale-up of interventions in geographic areas other than the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and in areas where food insecurity and malnutrition intersect with high rates of poverty and vulnerability to climate and conflict-related risks.

## **2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks**

30. The CSP development process commenced in 2022. It was informed by the United Nations common country analysis and the UNSDCF for 2024–2028, enabling strong alignment based on shared priorities.
31. The CSP is anchored in the development priorities articulated in the Philippines development plan and *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, which include the achievement of a robust economy, the building of an inclusive and resilient society, poverty reduction and inclusive growth. The Government aims to learn and rebuild from recent losses while investing in health, education, food security and nutrition, social protection and the mainstreaming of shock resilience throughout institutions and communities. The CSP also contributes to the priorities of the Bangsamoro development plan and the Bangsamoro food security and nutrition plan for 2023–2028.
32. The CSP is well aligned with, and will contribute to, several intended outcomes of the UNSDCF for 2024–2028, under four outcomes, which will be achieved through joint interventions and complementarities:
- Outcome 1: By 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, enjoy greater social and economic equality and are empowered and protected to fulfil their full human potential and have increased resilience to multidimensional risks.
  - Outcome 2: By 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from a more inclusive, innovative, competitive, resilient, green and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities.
  - Outcome 3: By 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, equitably benefit from safer, gender-responsive and just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, disaster risk reduction and management, and sustainable management of environment, natural resources and biodiversity.
  - Outcome 4: By 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more responsive, transparent and accountable institutions, strengthened rule of law and human rights, peace, gender equality and freedom from violence, discrimination and displacement.

## **2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders**

33. Stakeholder consultations with national government, local government units, development partners, international financial institutions, donors and other United Nations entities were conducted during the CSP design process in order to identify gaps, validate evaluation findings and corroborate the theory of change underpinning the CSP. Community consultations with women, persons with disabilities, representatives of indigenous groups, farmers' groups, former combatants and young people were supplemented by discussions with research institutions, the private sector, civil society representatives and national and international non-governmental organizations. During these consultations, the proposed strategic direction and design of the CSP were validated and obtained broad stakeholder support.

### 3. WFP strategic portfolio

#### 3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

34. The CSP embodies an agenda of both saving lives and changing lives, addressing and responding to key national humanitarian and development challenges. It is underpinned by systems strengthening initiatives that range from emergency response to social protection and food systems work. The CSP is based on three CSP outcomes that contribute to the following two mutually reinforcing pillars (or focus areas): crisis response under CSP outcome 1 and resilience building under CSP outcomes 2 and 3. Drawing on the evaluation of the CSP for 2018–2023, the priorities of the Philippines development plan and the UNSDCF, contextual analysis and stakeholder consultations, the CSP outcomes are predicated on the following theory of change:
- *If* WFP and its partners:
    - invest in the augmentation of national and local-level capacities to prepare for, anticipate and withstand shocks and meet the essential food security and nutrition needs of the people and communities most vulnerable to shocks and stressors through emergency assistance and the strengthening of national and local-level emergency preparedness and response efforts;
    - contribute to a more efficient, effective, shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that can enhance human capital development and economic growth; and
    - help to build the resilience of individuals, households, communities and institutions to climate change, food and nutrition insecurity and conflict through food systems strengthening based on the promotion of appropriate food production, post-harvest management, sustainable market linkages, access to climate information and capacity building in climate-related risk management;
  - *then* food insecurity and malnutrition in the Philippines will decrease over the course of the CSP, and government capacity will be strengthened in ways that improve self-reliance, reduce the need for humanitarian assistance and accelerate progress towards SDGs 2 and 17.
35. CSP outcomes 1 and 2 will build resilience and enhance emergency preparedness and response at the community and institutional levels. WFP will systematize the application of the country capacity strengthening framework and the related policy update of 2022 under all CSP outcomes.<sup>33</sup> Protection, gender equality, women’s empowerment, disability inclusion, community engagement for accountability to affected populations, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, environmental and social sustainability and conflict sensitivity are mainstreamed throughout the CSP, with inclusive and equitable actions founded on the “leave no one behind” principle. WFP will increase its use of innovative, technological and digital solutions guided by a digital business needs road map.
36. Under CSP outcome 3, WFP will enhance partnerships by providing on-demand food security analysis, supply chain and telecommunications and digital services for the Government and partners.
37. WFP will use its global expertise to integrate nutrition components into government social protection programmes, including through social and behaviour change communication and the distribution of transfers that permit the purchase of a nutritionally adequate diet and maximize nutrition outcomes.

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<sup>33</sup> WFP. 2022. *Country capacity strengthening (CCS) policy update*.

38. WFP will systematically pursue the generation and use of evidence to inform national legislation, programmes and policy decisions.

### **3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities**

#### ***Country strategic plan outcome 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***

39. This CSP outcome supports investment in the strengthening of national and subnational capacities to prepare for, anticipate and respond to disasters. At the same time, WFP will maintain the capacity to complement government-led emergency responses when required.

#### ***WFP strategic outcome***

40. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

#### ***Focus area***

41. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

#### ***Alignment with national priorities***

42. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with the national policy and institutional priorities that are highlighted in the Philippines development plan. It is also guided by the Philippines disaster and risk reduction act of 2010<sup>34</sup> and the national disaster risk reduction and management plan for 2020–2030 and will contribute to the implementation of national and subnational climate change action plans and disaster risk reduction management plans.

43. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with UNSDCF outcome 3, “by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, equitably benefit from safer, gender-responsive and just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, disaster risk reduction and management, and sustainable management of environment, natural resources and biodiversity”.

#### ***Expected outputs***

44. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:

- Output 1.1: Crisis-affected communities benefit from nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance, asset restoration and other services, including supply chain and emergency telecommunications services, that meet their essential needs.
- Output 2.1: Crisis-affected communities 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.

45. Both outputs build on WFP’s successful partnerships and crisis response solutions to scale up preparedness and response capacity, including in selected shock-prone areas. To deliver output 1.1 WFP will provide direct crisis response to augment nationally led responses where needed. Complementing this, output 2.1 is based on WFP as the partner of choice in providing the Government with technical assistance to enhance in-country capacity to prepare for, anticipate and respond to emergencies.

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<sup>34</sup> Government of the Philippines. 2010. *Republic Act No. 10121*.

**Key activities**

*Activity 1: 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*

46. Complementing national efforts, WFP will provide emergency assistance through unconditional resource transfers that meet food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after crises, based on conflict-related risks and assessments of market functioning, led by the cash working group. To reduce the impact of frequent and severe climate emergencies that disproportionately affect women, children, older people, persons with disabilities and indigenous and other marginalized people, WFP will use anticipatory action based on assessments and using suitable transfer modalities. The promotion and protection of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices will be prioritized.
47. Targeted communities will also receive assistance that supports the restoration of community assets and help to meet immediate needs equitably and inclusively, while recognizing the pre-existing barriers to access for certain population groups.
48. Logistics services will support national efforts through "last-mile" deliveries of food and non-food items. WFP will provide emergency telecommunications services for the timely assessment of and response to critical needs.

*Activity 2: Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications*

49. WFP will support national and subnational government-led response clusters to ensure robust emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and crisis response, including through the provision of digital services – underpinned by privacy impact assessments – for more efficient beneficiary and transfer management, especially for high-risk population groups. WFP will enhance community consultations with a view to ensuring that programmes are gender-responsive and inclusive, including for women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and other marginalized groups.
50. WFP's technical assistance will support the readiness of government-managed disaster resource centres by improving the pre-positioning, warehousing, storage and transportation of relief supplies.
51. WFP will sustain the "mobile operations vehicles for emergency" partnership in disaster-prone areas to ensure preparedness for time-critical information sharing and enhanced efficiency of government emergency responders. WFP will utilize its expertise in the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles (or drones) to augment emergency preparedness and response capacities.

**Partnerships**

52. These activities will be implemented within the country's disaster preparedness and response architecture, with WFP supporting a coordinated and comprehensive set of crisis response capacities at the national and local levels.

**Assumptions**

53. The achievement of this outcome is based on the following assumptions:
  - The number and scale of disasters overwhelms institutional capacity.
  - The Government maintains its commitment to making progress towards peace and stability and increasing local and national capacities for preparedness and crisis response.

**Transition/handover strategy**

54. WFP's strategy for capacity strengthening envisages enhanced government capacity and stewardship by 2028, with WFP providing relevant technical support.

**Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably**

55. Under CSP outcome 2, WFP will adopt a long-term perspective in its work to improve resilience at the individual, household, community and institutional levels by facilitating better access to health, education and nutrition services, social protection schemes and strengthened food systems that enhance food security and nutrition.

**WFP strategic outcome**

56. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

**Focus area**

57. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is resilience building, which will be achieved through human capital development, investments in social protection and strengthened food systems, with the aim of increasing resilience and social cohesion in vulnerable communities.

**Alignment with national priorities**

58. CSP outcome 2 is anchored in the Philippines development plan and the Philippines plan of action for nutrition for 2023–2028 and aligned with the Government's road map for promoting social and human development, reducing vulnerabilities and protecting purchasing power. Support will include school feeding and other nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes, the integration of rice fortification initiatives into government programmes, social and behaviour change communication, the creation and maintenance of small-scale community infrastructure and market access for smallholders, and the provision of "last-mile" climate services.
59. CSP outcome 2 is primarily aligned with UNSDCF outcome 1, "by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, enjoy greater social and economic equality and are empowered and protected to fulfil their full human potential and have increased resilience to multidimensional risks", and contributes to outcome 2, "by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from a more inclusive, innovative, competitive, resilient, green and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities" and outcome 3, "by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, equitably benefit from safer, gender-responsive and just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, disaster risk reduction and management, and sustainable management of environment, natural resources and biodiversity".

**Expected outputs**

60. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 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.
  - Output 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.

- Output 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.
  - Output 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.
61. To achieve output 3.1, WFP, in collaboration with smallholder farmers – especially women and young farmers – will establish multi-sectoral, integrated programmes that enhance the resilience of individuals, households, communities and institutions to shocks and stresses. To improve production capacity, these layered and sequenced interventions will include climate-smart agriculture and other nature-based solutions that will also enhance social cohesion. WFP will pilot scalable models designed to build government capacity and ownership and facilitate the eventual handover of activities. Community participation and evidence generation will be key components of these pilot projects.
  62. Under output 3.2, WFP will assist the smallholder farmers targeted under output 3.1 and their cooperatives in obtaining access to and utilizing services and infrastructure that enhance their post-harvest capacities and strengthen market linkages, including through the scale-up of the Government's home-grown school feeding programme and other nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.
  63. Under output 3.3, WFP will assist vulnerable communities, including the groups targeted under outputs 3.1 and 3.2, through activities that improve their access to data on risks, "last-mile" climate services and climate and disaster risk financing. Beneficiaries will also benefit from strengthened local and national climate adaptation plans.
  64. Under output 4.1, WFP will advance its strategic role in social protection by refining and implementing programmes that enhance conflict-, gender- and nutrition-responsiveness and socioeconomic inclusion at the national and subnational levels. The strengthening of the national school feeding programme through home-grown school feeding, and the promotion of other nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes will be a major focus. WFP will support relevant legislative processes, including the decentralization of procurement for home-grown school feeding, the phased universalization of school feeding and a system that uses declarations of imminent disaster as the trigger for anticipatory action. WFP will also act as a catalyst between the Government and international financial institutions by advocating the financing of priority interventions that contribute to human capital development and improved food security and nutrition outcomes.

### **Key activities**

*Activity 3: 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*

65. In collaboration with communities, WFP will identify and adopt mechanisms for building resilience to shocks and stressors and strengthening food systems based on community-based participatory planning. Food assistance for assets activities will include the building of small-scale agricultural infrastructure and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Smallholders' collective bargaining capacity will be strengthened through work with producer cooperatives and links to home-grown school feeding and other nutrition-sensitive interventions, supported by scalable digital tools for sustainable market linkages and analytics. The roles of women along the value chain will be strengthened, and complementary targeted nutrition-sensitive interventions such as social and behaviour change communication will promote positive changes in food- and nutrition-related behaviours and challenge discriminatory gender norms and biases.

66. WFP will support the Government in establishing a multi-hazard early warning system and developing and disseminating tailored, “last-mile” climate information services that support smallholders and inform emergency preparedness and adaptive, shock-responsive social protection.
67. WFP will continue to work in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao to facilitate the implementation of regional development priorities and foster sustainable food security through technical assistance and advocacy, capacity strengthening, coordination and partnerships linked to the implementation of the Bangsamoro food security and nutrition plan and food security road map.
68. WFP will also continue to participate in joint United Nations initiatives aimed at building the resilience of communities affected by conflict and climate change in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and other locations through community-identified initiatives that improve livelihoods and food security, promote social cohesion and bring measurable and evidenced change by following humanitarian–development–peace nexus approaches. In doing so, WFP will commit to ensuring that the voices of women, young people and other marginalized groups are at the forefront of peace and resilience building efforts.

*Activity 4: 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*

69. Building on its field presence and analytical capabilities, WFP will strengthen the social protection system by enhancing the targeting and adequacy of transfers and the quality of the system. It will strengthen national and subnational capacity to integrate food security and nutrition dimensions into a conflict-sensitive, inclusive and adaptive social protection system. WFP will offer its expertise in programme design and implementation and evidence generation, particularly for school feeding and other nutrition-sensitive programmes, including through support for social and behaviour change and rice fortification.
70. WFP will support the Government in delivering on its commitments to the global School Meals Coalition and implementing Republic Act No. 11037<sup>35</sup> on accelerating the transformative effects of school feeding on child learning and nutrition outcomes and local food systems. WFP will develop an advocacy and technical assistance strategy to support the Government in strengthening and expanding the coverage of the national school feeding programme and promoting home-grown school feeding. WFP will work with the national and local governments to address gaps in institutional capacity, implementation and coordination at the national and local levels. It will provide the Government with technical support and evidence that will inform decision making and policy reviews on the universalization of the school feeding programme, including evidence of value for money and the potential multisectoral benefits of school feeding, costing scenarios, a sustainable financing strategy and advocacy on the ring-fencing of national budgets for school feeding. WFP will work with the Government in utilizing support from the sustainable financing initiative of the School Meals Coalition and the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition to guide these interventions.
71. In collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders, WFP will generate evidence to inform policies that promote the integration of specific food security and nutrition interventions into human capital development efforts based on social protection.

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<sup>35</sup> Government of the Philippines. 2018. *Republic Act No. 11037*.

**Partnerships**

72. WFP will partner with other United Nations entities including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); international financial institutions; and the private sector in the areas of social protection, food security and nutrition and conflict transformation. This work is in line with the partnership strategy of the UNSDCF, which will facilitate inter-agency initiatives. WFP will collaborate on strengthening the national school feeding programme with government entities, such as the Bureau of Learners Support Services–School Health Division of the Department of Education, the departments responsible for social welfare and development, finance and agriculture, and other school feeding champions.
73. WFP will promote South–South technical cooperation initiatives with member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and other countries. WFP will support the Government in its engagement in the School Meals Coalition's peer-to-peer initiative within the region and in sharing and learning from good practices on school feeding.

**Assumptions**

74. Achievement of this outcome is based on the following assumptions:
- Increased resource outlay by the Government for social protection, particularly for school feeding;
  - continued national policy commitments to food security and nutrition; and
  - a transfer of resources to local governments for the capacity strengthening needed.

**Transition/handover strategy**

75. WFP will support institutional capacity strengthening and ownership in multiple ways, from implementation support and demonstration models to the leveraging of existing partnerships for integrated and sustainable outcomes, based on co-designed demonstration pilots, evidence generation and policy-level uptake.

**Country strategic plan outcome 3: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request**

76. This outcome addresses critical bottlenecks that hamper the Government's timely delivery on long-term development commitments, such as those arising from the delayed procurement of goods and services.

**WFP strategic outcome**

77. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

**Focus area**

78. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

**Alignment with national priorities**

79. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with the Philippines development plan priority on the rationalization of and efficiency in government procurement and the implementation of the Government's procurement reform act.
80. This outcome is aligned with UNSDCF outcome 4, "by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more responsive, transparent and accountable institutions, strengthened rule of law and human rights, peace, gender equality and freedom from violence, discrimination and displacement".

**Expected output**

81. The following output will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 5.1: The Government and partners benefit from on-demand technical and supply chain services aimed at improving food security and nutrition.

**Key activities**

*Activity 5: Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains*

82. On request, WFP will provide services to the Government and partners, leveraging its comparative advantages and corporate competencies. WFP may engage in the procurement of goods and services; facilitate transportation, warehousing and storage to address supply chain bottlenecks; and offer social protection delivery and beneficiary management services.

**Partnerships**

83. By providing services on request, WFP will enhance its collaboration with requesting institutions such as the Government and other partners.

**Assumptions**

84. It is assumed that the Government and partners will continue to request WFP's services throughout the CSP period.

**Transition/handover strategy**

85. Services provided under this CSP outcome will be delivered at the request of partners. No transition to national ownership is expected.

**4. Implementation arrangements****4.1 Beneficiary analysis**

86. WFP will provide in-kind food assistance or cash-based transfers (CBTs) to beneficiaries under activities 1, 3 and 4 (annex II) as part of its emergency response and interventions for households vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, using social protection targeting mechanisms wherever possible. CBTs will be complemented by social and behaviour change communication on healthy and nutritious dietary practices.
87. Activity 1 will target up to 725,000 beneficiaries for general food assistance, food assistance for assets in emergencies and anticipatory action.
88. Much of the CSP portfolio is aimed at creating durable solutions that foster food and nutrition security by strengthening the inclusivity and equity of government systems. Hence, there will be a substantial number of indirect beneficiaries. As a result of government capacity strengthening, nearly 4.9 million people will benefit from enhanced emergency preparedness capacity under activity 2.
89. WFP will work closely with the Government on improving beneficiary targeting for the existing social protection system.
90. The number of direct beneficiaries WFP reaches under CSP outcome 2 is projected to remain stable throughout the CSP implementation period because the focus of that outcome is on adaptation and resilience building. Beneficiary numbers under CSP outcome 1 are expected to vary depending on the actual occurrence of shocks (annex II figures are projections based on occurrence over the last decade).
91. Under activity 3, in addition to the 245,000 beneficiaries who will benefit directly from food assistance for assets programmes, market access support and last mile climate services,

90,000 people will benefit from the community infrastructure created or rehabilitated, while WFP will support 2.1 million smallholders and their household members by linking them to home-grown school feeding and other social protection programmes as sustainable markets.

92. Under activity 4, upstream support for the Government's various social protection programmes is expected to benefit up to 27 million indirect beneficiaries, while WFP will target 13,000 schoolchildren for pilot testing of the home-grown school feeding programme before the scheme is rolled out nationally by the Government.
93. WFP will engage with communities in order to ensure that targeting is inclusive, needs-based and context-specific, emphasizing transparency and accountability and following WFP's global targeting and prioritization guidelines.
94. For emergency response activities (CSP outcome 1), WFP will apply a "blanket approach" to facilitate the rapid provision of assistance to affected people and communities in the targeted areas. WFP will also implement a "most eligible" targeting approach based on assessment results and community, government and partner consultations. Under this approach, the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of potential beneficiaries will be analysed so as to clearly highlight the intersectionality of vulnerability linked to sex, age, disability and other factors. Sensitization sessions at the community level will be used to explain the targeting criteria, beneficiary selection process and beneficiaries' entitlements, thereby ensuring that all community members have equal access to information. Mechanisms for protection and accountability to affected populations will ensure the safe targeting of marginalized groups including women, girls and persons with disabilities.

#### **4.2 Transfers**

95. The CSP makes provision for various transfer modalities including CBTs, in-kind food, capacity strengthening and service delivery, ensuring WFP has the flexibility to select the most appropriate modality depending on the circumstances.
96. Standard operating procedures will guide the distribution, accounting and monitoring of transfers. Transfer values will be based on the objective of each activity, periodically reviewed against the cost of a minimum expenditure basket and the findings of food gap analysis (as established by the inter-agency national cash working group), and aligned with government transfers. WFP will strengthen its CBT implementation infrastructure, including by augmenting the use of financial service providers.
97. In-kind food transfers will be based on daily requirements and dietary preferences that meet households' nutritional needs during crises and prevent malnutrition. In-kind transfers will be replaced by CBTs where assessments have determined that CBTs are the most effective, appropriate and feasible modality and adequate infrastructure is available.
98. Capacity strengthening at the institutional level will involve a range of interventions such as training, policy review and formulation, the sharing of operational guidelines, technical assistance, including digital solutions, joint monitoring and evidence generation.

#### **4.3 Country office capacity and profile**

99. In 2023, the country office undertook a strategic workforce planning exercise to align the skills of its staff with the capacities needed to implement the CSP. Results include the augmentation of senior-level staff, especially national staff, to ensure the availability of context-specific technical and managerial expertise for CSP activities. WFP will enhance its

field presence to facilitate engagement with the Government and partners at subnational levels.

#### **4.4 Partnerships**

100. WFP's overarching agreement with the Department of Foreign Affairs provides the legal and operational basis for carrying out operations. In alignment with other United Nations entities, WFP has a strategic partnership with the national economic development authority and a memorandum of agreement with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the main government counterpart for emergency preparedness and response and social protection programmes. WFP will strengthen its partnerships with other relevant departments and local government units so as to support programme implementation and enhanced coordination. In Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, WFP will continue to work with various ministries through its food security task force.
101. WFP will enhance its collaborative efforts with humanitarian and development partners, national and international non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, academic institutions and regional and global platforms. Engagement with other United Nations entities, particularly FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, IOM, the International Labour Organization and UNDP, will include joint programming and policy advocacy, with coherent programming and the use of joint tools and analysis to promote the inclusion and protection of affected populations. WFP will maintain its stewardship of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network and will promote South-South and triangular cooperation for locally relevant, feasible solutions.
102. In collaboration with organizations that support the rights of women, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, WFP will advance efforts to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups, in line with the "leave no one behind" approach of the UNSDCF.

## **5. Performance management and evaluation**

### **5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements**

103. WFP will adopt a people-centred, gender-, age- and protection-sensitive monitoring and evaluation strategy to guide regular data collection exercises, and will conduct monitoring in accordance with the corporate monitoring results framework. Standard primary data collection, analysis and reporting through baseline, mid-term and final assessments will be complemented with qualitative surveys, research and analysis for enhanced evidence generation.
104. Periodic analyses will identify the socioeconomic, gender-related and cultural factors that inhibit access to the social protection system and services, with the results used to inform programme design and inclusion strategies.
105. WFP will target women, young people and the most marginalized people and communities and will cooperate with individuals, communities and local civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities and women's rights organizations, to facilitate engagement with marginalized groups and develop a comprehensive strategy for ensuring equitable and inclusive access to the social protection system.
106. WFP will use its pilot tool for people-centred risk indicator measurement and engagement (PRIME) to inform conflict-sensitive programming and contributions to social cohesion; the PRIME framework will be used to generate indicators to gather operational evidence for tracking and incentivizing positive contributions to peace.
107. WFP's country capacity strengthening framework will guide the design, implementation and measurement of capacity strengthening interventions under the CSP, with an emphasis on the gradual handover and transition of activities to national counterparts.

108. In large-scale emergencies that exceed the available in-house monitoring capacity, third-party monitoring will be commissioned. Face-to-face consultations will be the primary means of gathering information for monitoring and assessment.
109. In line with the 2021–2026 WFP strategy on community engagement for accountability to affected populations additional efforts will be made to enhance the functionality of existing community feedback mechanisms while fostering broader and more inclusive community engagement approaches.
110. A mid-term review in 2026, a decentralized evaluation in 2026 and a final CSP evaluation in 2027 will be undertaken, in line with WFP corporate guidelines.
111. WFP will organize special reviews and qualitative data collection exercises, including a “leave no one behind” study, to inform the formulation and implementation of national programmes and policies. WFP will pilot the monitoring of new initiatives, particularly those that interact with peacebuilding and social cohesion and food security and nutrition initiatives.

## **5.2 Risk management**

112. The country office risk register outlines specific risks and mitigation measures. For the CSP, the following risks and mitigation methods are identified.

### ***Strategic risks***

113. Three potential strategic risks could destabilize the economy and aggravate food and nutrition insecurity: the sustained impact of the food, fuel and fertilizer crisis; the impact of El Niño; and the impact of a major earthquake, especially in the National Capital Region. WFP will undertake regular monitoring of key indicators and advocate coordinated action and preparedness as required, supported by contingency plans including for responding to community displacement arising from violence or natural disasters. In 2025, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao will have its first general election since the peace agreement was signed and that may affect WFP’s operations in the area.

### ***Operational risks***

114. The Philippines is a highly disaster-prone country, such that any large-scale emergency response in the country may stretch WFP’s operational capacity, resulting in delays in the implementation of its “changing lives” interventions. This risk will be mitigated through periodic updates of the country office business continuity plan and risk register and the creation of an emergency roster for rapid response. The country office will also bridge human resource gaps using the corporate standby partnership facility. A community-driven consultative, protection risk analysis will address gender inequality and protection risks and inform mitigation measures. A community engagement action plan and a protection from sexual exploitation and abuse plan will guide appropriate actions.

### ***Fiduciary risks***

115. CBT guidelines are updated with enhanced assurance measures, improved post-distribution monitoring and other mechanisms. Such updates will be accompanied by continuous investments in staff capacities to ensure due diligence and minimize fraud.

### ***Financial risks***

116. The macroeconomic outlook in the Philippines is largely stable. The monitoring of economic indicators will assess global inflation and markets and any impact on budgetary allocations for social and health sectors.

## **5.3 Social and environmental safeguards**

117. In accordance with WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework, and stakeholder consultations, activities will be screened for potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures will be taken. Social safeguarding approaches will be incorporated throughout the project cycle. Environmental and social safeguards will be incorporated, particularly into food assistance for assets interventions. Mitigation measures will include the establishment of an environmental management system covering areas such as sustainable energy use, waste and water management and sustainable procurement.

## 6. Resources for results

### 6.1 Country portfolio budget

118. CSP outcome 1 accounts for 51 percent of the total budget, while the remaining budget will be used to support home-grown school feeding and other shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes; address climate-related risks; strengthen food security; build market linkages; enhance climate change adaptation; and support social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts while retaining WFP's capacity to respond to service requests from the Government and development partners on a full-cost recovery basis.

119. Activities dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment account for 23 percent of the capacity strengthening budget and 6 percent of the overall budget.

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)							
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1	9 506 954	8 517 205	8 544 276	8 175 693	8 304 369	<b>43 048 497</b>
	2	5 775 860	5 874 698	4 810 859	4 846 226	4 299 107	<b>25 606 749</b>
2	3	9 070 689	9 357 322	8 026 078	7 756 216	5 464 240	<b>39 674 545</b>
	4	5 195 623	5 727 989	5 634 474	3 649 751	3 266 219	<b>23 474 057</b>
3	5	59 595	397 995	400 850	606 401	1 010 670	<b>2 475 511</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>29 608 722</b>	<b>29 875 208</b>	<b>27 416 537</b>	<b>25 034 287</b>	<b>22 344 606</b>	<b>134 279 359</b>

### 6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

120. WFP will develop a partnership strategy that includes fundraising from traditional donors and the private sector and opportunities for fundraising from the Government and international financial institutions. The UNSDCF provides the main platform for joint resource mobilization with other United Nations entities and other stakeholders.

**ANNEX I****LOGICAL FRAMEWORK PHILIPPINES COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2028)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to food**

**Country strategic plan outcome 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**

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

**Assumptions**

The number and scale of disasters in the Philippines can overwhelm institutional machinery. Continued government commitment, progress on peace and stability will be critical to strengthening local and national capacity to prepare for and respond to crises.

**Outcome indicators**

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

## Activities and outputs

### **1. 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 (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)**

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard 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)

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category D: Assets created, Standard 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)

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard 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)

1.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard 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)

## **2. Strengthen and augment the Government's and partners' emergency preparedness capacity along with appropriate supply chains and emergency telecommunications (EPA-1.1: Emergency preparedness and early action)**

2.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

2.1 Crisis-affected communities 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 category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard 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)

### **SDG target 4: Sustainable food system**

**Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2028, communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the Philippines are more resilient and can better manage risks affecting human capital gains and food systems, inclusively and equitably**

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

### **Assumptions**

The resource outlay for social protection and the commitments to school feeding increases considerably. Continued national policy commitments to food security and nutrition. The decentralization is accompanied by transfer of resources as per the agreed rules and the availability of capacity at the local level.

### **Outcome indicators**

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Climate services score

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Retention rate, by grade

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

## Activities and outputs

### **3. 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 (CAR-1.9: Actions to protect against climate shocks)**

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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

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 category D: Assets created, Standard 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)

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 category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard 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)

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 category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard 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)

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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

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 category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

#### **4. 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 (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)**

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 category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

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 category B: Nutritious food

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

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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

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 category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

## **SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**

### **SDG target 16: Global partnership**

**Country strategic plan outcome 3: The Government and partners in the Philippines access WFP services that augment their interventions, upon request**

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: resilience building

### **Assumptions**

It is assumed that Government and partners will continue to request services throughout this CSP.

### **Outcome indicators**

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

**Activities and outputs****5. Provide government and other partners with on-demand services aimed at improving development action, including with regard to food security, nutrition and supply chains (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)**

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 category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

## **SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**

### **CC.1. Protection**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

- CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
- CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
- CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
- CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
- CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

### **CC.2. Accountability**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

- CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
- CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
- CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
- 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)

### **CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

- CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
- CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women
- CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

**CC.4. Environmental sustainability****Cross-cutting indicators**

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

**CC.5. Nutrition integration****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

## **SDG 2: Zero hunger**

### **CC.1. Protection**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

- CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
- CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
- CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
- CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
- CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

### **CC.2. Accountability**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

- CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
- CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
- CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
- 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)

### **CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

- CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
- CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women
- CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

**CC.4. Environmental sustainability****Cross-cutting indicators**

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

**CC.5. Nutrition integration****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component



<b>BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (2024-2028)</b>									
<b>Country strategic plan outcome</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiary group</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Total</b>
2	3.1	3 Food assistance for assets	Girls	21 160	21 160	14 720	14 720	9 200	<b>45 080</b>
			Boys	22 540	22 540	15 680	15 680	9 800	<b>48 020</b>
			Women	35 650	35 650	24 800	24 800	15 500	<b>75 950</b>
			Men	35 650	35 650	24 800	24 800	15 500	<b>75 950</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>115 000</b>	<b>115 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>245 000</b>
	3.3	3 Climate-adapted assets and agricultural practices	Women	1 250	2 500	3 750	5 000	5 000	<b>17 500</b>
			Men	1 250	2 500	3 750	5 000	5 000	<b>17 500</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>7 500</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>35 000</b>
	4.1	4 Prevention of acute malnutrition	Girls	300	300	300	300	300	<b>1 500</b>
			Boys	300	300	300	300	300	<b>1 500</b>
			Women	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	<b>25 000</b>
			Men	750	750	750	750	750	<b>3 750</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6 350</b>	<b>31 750</b>				
		4 School feeding	Girls	1 452	4 840	4 840	-	-	<b>6 292</b>
			Boys	1 548	5 160	5 160	-	-	<b>6 708</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 000</b>		<b>10 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	-	-	<b>13 000</b>		
<b>Total (without overlap)</b>				<b>351 850</b>	<b>286 350</b>	<b>253 850</b>	<b>196 350</b>	<b>166 350</b>	<b>1 049 750</b>

## ANNEX III

FOOD RATIONS ( <i>g/person/day</i> ) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUES ( <i>USD/person/day</i> ) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	Country strategic plan outcome 1					Country strategic plan outcome 2					
	Activity 1					Activity 3		Activity 4			
Beneficiary type	All	All	All			All		Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls		Children	
Modality	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food
Cereals and grains	-	-	-	333.33	-	-	333.33	-	-	-	100.00
Pulses and vegetables	-	-	-	46.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oils and fats	-	-	-	24.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total kcal/day	-	-	-	1,512	-	-	900	-	-	-	-
% kcal from protein	-	-	-	13.1	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-
% kcal from fat	-	-	-	26.5	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Cash-based transfers ( <i>USD/person/day</i> )	0.40	0.37	0.40	-	0.33	0.40	-	0.13	1.67	0.41	-
Number of feeding days per year	120	30	60	60	60	90	90	30	240	220	220

**ANNEX IV**

<b>TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>		
<b>Food type/cash-based transfers</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
Cereals	10 726	9 438 869
Pulses	448	900 490
Oil and fats	236	479 171
Mixed and blended foods	0	0
Other	64	39 043
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>11 474</b>	<b>10 857 573</b>
Cash-based transfers		30 428 471
<b>Total (food and cash-based transfer value)</b>	<b>11 474</b>	<b>41 286 044</b>

**ANNEX V**

<b>INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)</b>				
	<b>SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1</b>	<b>SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3</b>	<b>SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>CSP outcome 1</b>	<b>CSP outcome 2</b>	<b>CSP outcome 3</b>	
<b>Focus area</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	
Transfers	49 159 132	42 764 570	2 097 145	<b>94 020 847</b>
Implementation	9 303 017	11 058 705	131 524	<b>20 493 246</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	6 002 871	5 471 186	246 842	<b>11 720 900</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64 465 020</b>	<b>59 294 461</b>	<b>2 475 511</b>	<b>126 234 992</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	4 190 226	3 854 140	-	<b>8 044 366</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 655 246</b>	<b>63 148 601</b>	<b>2 475 511</b>	<b>134 279 359</b>

## Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PRIME	people-centred risk indicator measurement and engagement
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework