

The World Food Programme dedicates this publication to those who have lost their lives to Super Typhoon Haiyan as well as the ever-resilient Filipino people who continue to rise in the face of adversity.





FOREWORD

On the 8th of November 2013, Super Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) hit the Visayas region of the Philippines. Considered as one of the strongest typhoons to ever make landfall, Haiyan created powerful storm surges which destroyed everything in their path.

I was part of the United Nations team that arrived in Tacloban City the morning after the storm. What I saw was unlike anything I could have ever imagined: 41 million coconut trees had been snapped in half and flood waters surged over 30 feet deep for several miles in all directions. It seemed as through a tsunami had swept through the area, yet it was storm surges which brought about this devastation.

Communication towers were demolished and roads were left covered in debris, trapping people and making it nearly impossible to deliver aid. The airport in Tacloban City had been levelled, leaving only military aircraft with the ability to land. The capacity of early responders in the area was completely wiped out, with first responders themselves heavily affected by the super typhoon. All in all, Haiyan claimed over 6,000 lives, demolished critical infrastructure, and destroyed the livelihoods of over 14 million people in the Visayas region of the country—leaving behind a truly unimaginable aftermath.

Recalling everything that has happened in the past year, I cannot emphasize enough how crucial the first few days are after a natural disaster such as this one. I am reminded that the World Food Programme (WFP) is doing so much more than providing food; we are there to save lives, and we do it through the delivery of crucial emergency assistance such as food relief, logistics capacity, and communications support.

It is thus with great pleasure that we present to you "A Year after the Storm: The WFP Haiyan Report" which highlights WFP's nine-month emergency operation covering the period November 2013 to August 2014. We hope you will find this report both informative and interesting, and that it will give you a greater understanding of the work undertaken by WFP in partnership with its public and private sector donors, the Philippine Government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development and other line agencies, various local government units, international organizations, and non-government partners.

More importantly, we hope that you will gain an appreciation for the support given to about 3 million Filipinos, who were provided with immediate food assistance and access to early recovery activities which helped families restore food and nutrition security in their communities.

This report is truly a collaborative achievement, and we express here our appreciation for all those who have contributed to making it possible for WFP to carry out its mission.

Praveen Agrawal

Representative and Country Director World Food Programme - Philippines Copyright © November 2014 World Food Programme All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written consent of the World Food Programme - Philippines.

Publisher

World Food Programme - Philippines

Infographic Designer

Faizza Tanggol

Photographers

Amor Almagro, Jehan Ditucalan, Patricia Facultad, Marco Frattini, Mariko Hall, Masanobu Horie, Anthony Chase Lim, Mei Nebreja-Santos, Cornelia Paetz, Dale Rivera, Gerardo Romay, Antonio Salort-Pons, Piyavit Thongsa-Ard, Charlene Tordesillas-Mercado, Veejay Villafranca





TABLE OF CONTENTS	
iii	Foreword
1	Acronyms
3	WFP Haiyan Response Infographic
5	Background
7	Highlights of Accomplishments
9	General Food Distribution
11	Unconditional Cash Assistance
13	Nutrition
15	Early Recovery Assistance through Cash-for-
	Assets
17	Outcome Indicators
19	Gender and Protection
20	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
20	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of
	Relief and Transitions Nutrition Survey
21	Cluster Coordination
23	Food Security and Agriculture
24	Logistics
25	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
26	Emergency Telecommunications
27	Success Factors
29	Partnerships with Government Structures
30	Coordination with Operational Donors
31	Non-Government Organization Partnerships
32	Civil-Military Coordination
33	Contingency Stocks
33	Market Assessments
35	Operational Maps
49	Donors and Partners
51	List of Donors
53	List of Implementing Partners
54	List of Cooperating Partners
54	List of Local Government Units

ACRONYMS

4Ps Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

BSFP Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme

CAS Community Asset Score

CBM Cubic Meters CFA Cash-for-Assets

DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Development

EMOP Emergency Operation

ETC Emergency Telecommunications

FCS Food Consumption Score

FSAC Food Security and Agriculture Cluster

GFD General Food Distribution

HDDS Household Dietary Diversity Score

HEBs High Energy Biscuits
LGU Local Government Unit

MIRA Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment

MND Micronutrient Deficiency MNP Micronutrient Powder

MT Metric Tons

NFA National Food Authority
NNC National Nutrition Council
NGO Non-Government Organization
PDM Post-distribution Monitoring
PNW Pregnant and Nursing Women
RUSF Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
SLP Seasonal Livelihood Programming

TSFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme

UN United Nations

UNHAS United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WFP World Food Programme





Category 5 Typhoon

Made landfall 6 times in the Philippines





14.1 M

people displaced

28,689

6,300

1,061

missing

12,139 barangays

provinces

municipalities

regions



US\$452 million damage to infrastructure



US\$471 million damage to agriculture



1,959 transmission facilities damaged

HAIYAN

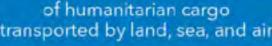
contributions received

Operations in 10 provinces in the Philippines





Legend: 1 Aklan 2 Antique 3 Biliran 4 Bohol 5 Capiz 6 Cebu 7 Eastern Samar 8 Iloilo-





used WFP emergency telecommunications



36,000 metric tons

of food distributed



2.95 million total people reached

Sources: UN OCHA Philippines: Strategic Response Plan for Typhoon Haiyan, NDRRMC Update as of 17 April 2014 and NDRRMC SitRep No. 108 as of 03 April 2014



BACKGROUND

When Super Typhoon Haiyan, locally known as Yolanda, swept across the Visayas region of the Philippines on 8 November 2013, it became the strongest typhoon in recorded history to make landfall.

By the time the super typhoon had left the Philippine Area of Responsibility, approximately 14.1 million people were affected, 4 million of which were forced to flee their homes, over 6,000 individuals had lost their lives, and 5.6 million survivors were at risk of food insecurity.

In response to the unparalleled devastation and large-scale humanitarian crisis, the Philippine Government issued a formal request to address the priority needs of the worst-stricken areas.

Already on alert prior to Haiyan's landfall, the World Food Programme (WFP) had taken the necessary steps to ensure that its assistance could reach affected populations in the Visayas region quickly. This included activating an agreement with the National Food Authority (NFA) to draw upon rice stocks in NFA warehouses to respond to emergencies anywhere in the country.

In the immediate aftermath of the storm, WFP led the joint Government-United Nations (UN) multi-cluster initial rapid assessment (MIRA), which highlighted the urgent need for food, logistics, and emergency telecommunications (ETC) assistance. That very same day, the national government accepted the UN and the Philippine Humanitarian Country Team's offer of assistance. Food Security and Agriculture, Logistics, and ETC clusters, in which WFP has a leading role, were among the 12 clusters activated. The UN Flash Appeal was launched thereafter on 12 November.

On 15 November, WFP set in motion an emergency operation (EMOP) which targeted about 2.5 million people located in the hardest hit areas, particularly the coastal communities and inland areas of Leyte, Panay, and Samar. The goal of the EMOP, WFP's most intensive operation in the Philippines to date, was to save lives, protect livelihoods, and enhance the food and nutrition security of people whose homes and livelihoods have been completely or partially destroyed. Specifically, the objectives of the EMOP were to:

- Meet the urgent food assistance needs of the most affected vulnerable people;
- Prevent an increase in acute malnutrition, especially among children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and nursing women (PNWs); and,
- Protect livelihoods, contribute to self-reliance, and help affected populations to recover more quickly, mindful of their varying needs and priorities according to age and gender.

Initially slated as a six-month operation

from November 2013 to May 2014, the EMOP was extended until August 2014 due to the evolving food and nutrition security situation. This extension paved the way for the introduction of a capacity-strengthening component focused on disaster preparedness and response planning in anticipation of the 2014 typhoon and tropical storm season.

The watershed nature of the super typhoon was manifested in the starkest demonstration of the impact of the disaster, and the scale and complexity of the relief and recovery operation that has been required. The impact was also strongly felt upon the economy of the affected regions and the lives of its people. This report summarises the main relief and early recovery efforts of WFP and its partners that were made across all of these areas, as well as the best practices and success factors from this EMOP.

5 |



HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION

WFP, recognising the importance of food security in emergencies, immediately distributed emergency food rations in November 2013. WFP initially worked closely with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and local government units (LGUs) by providing rice and nutrition commodities to supplement the DSWD's 'family pack' which also included canned sardines and instant noodles.

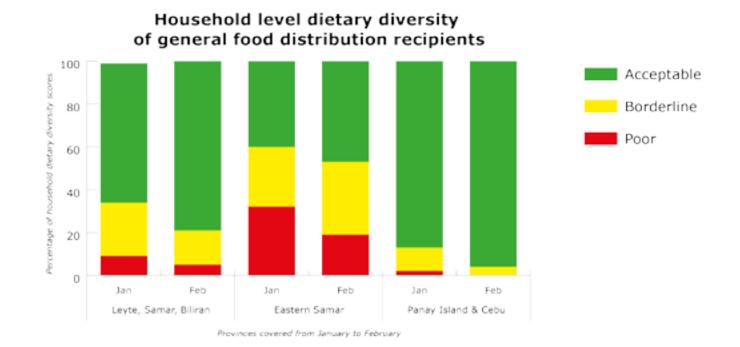
WFP then expanded its coverage and reach through partnerships with both government and non-government organizations (NGOs), WFP provided over 35,000 metric tons (mt) of rice to 2.95 million affected individuals in 138 municipalities throughout the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Biliran, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, and Samar. In April 2014, general food distribution (GFD) activities transitioned into a more targeted approach to focus on the areas where gaps in humanitarian assistance were identified following MIRA I in November and MIRA II in December. Priority was also given to vulnerable groups that included the elderly, PNWs, and persons with disabilities who are unable to work to support the needs of their families.



Monitoring Findings

In order to determine the immediate impact of the emergency food assistance on the affected households, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out. The data collected from GFD recipient households in March 2014 showed the following:

- Household dietary diversity scores (HDDS) improved between January and February across all regions.
- HDDS improvements were most pronounced in Leyte, where high dietary diversity increased to 79%.
- Sizeable improvements in HDDS were apparent even in less affected areas with a relatively higher HDDS in January.



HDDS is measured as the number of food groups consumed by a household over a 7-day recall period. Thresholds are poor (below 4.5), borderline (4.5-6), and acceptable (above 6).







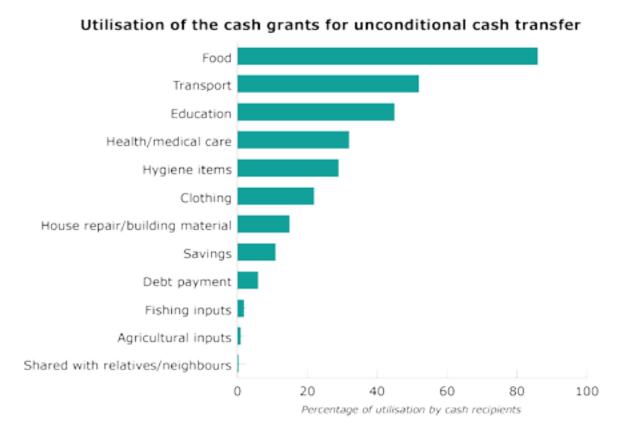
UNCONDITIONAL CASH ASSISTANCE

Noting the lack of human subsistence and the collapse of the main drivers of the local economy such as agriculture, fishing, and tourism, WFP initiated an unconditional cash transfer programme in December when signs of market recovery became visible and financial delivery mechanisms were made available in some of the affected areas in Aklan, Capiz, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, and Leyte. The cash assistance aimed to satisfy the additional food and non-food requirements of affected families as well as stimulate the local economy. WFP leveraged its cash assistance through integration with the DSWD's Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). Over a three month period from December 2013 to February 2014, WFP provided a top-up emergency cash assistance of PHP1,300 per 4Ps household to accompany the government grant. WFP also worked with NGOs to reach those who are not 4Ps members, but have also been severely affected by the super typhoon. In total, nearly 530,000 people living across 61 municipalities in the Visayas region were supported with WFP cash assistance for a three month period.

Monitoring Findings

The 4Ps system allowed WFP to capitalise on established financial transfer mechanisms, distribution processes, and vulnerability targeting of low-income households, often headed by females or comprised of PNWs and children. Communities were phased into the cash transfer programme only after rolling spot checks confirmed that cash injections could be readily absorbed by the local markets. PDM indicated that WFP appropriately timed the phase-in of cash across locations. In total, 93% of cash recipients reported access to functional markets, while over 96% of the recipients indicated that there was a sufficient availability of their preferred food in these markets.

When asked how they utilised their cash grants, 86% of the households indicated that food was their top priority, followed by transportation (52%) and education (45%). Other household expenditures were health/medical care (32%), hygiene items (29%), and clothing (22%).



NUTRITION

Large-scale natural disasters can have a profoundly negative impact on the health and nutritional status of children under the age of 5 years old as well as pregnant and nursing women.

To address the special needs of these groups, WFP devoted its attention to vulnerable mothers and children who were at risk of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies (MND), especially those who were taking refuge in evacuation centres. WFP, in partnership with the Department of Health, the National Nutrition Council (NNC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), NGOs, and LGUs, fielded nutrition interventions that were carried out in two phases and reached over 141,000 recipients.

Phase 1 involved a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) using ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to prevent acute malnutrition of PNWs and lipid-based nutrient supplements to children aged 6-23 months, as well as the provision of micronutrient powder (MNP) to prevent MND among children with the age of 6-59 months old.

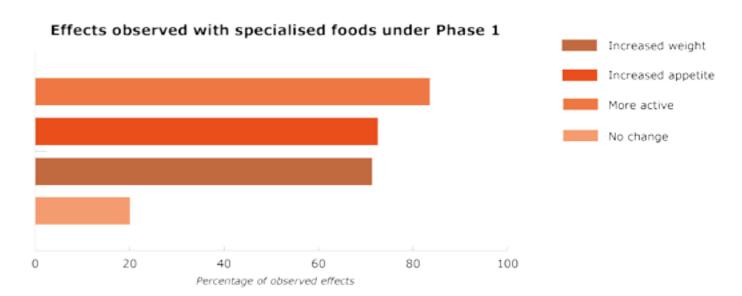
Phase 2 included a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) using RUSF to treat moderate acute malnutrition of children and acute malnutrition of PNWs, and the provision of MNP to prevent MND among children aged 6-59 months old.

"WFP helped my daughter when she was frail and weak. She was given a peanut-based food (Plumpy' Sup) which helped increase her weight. If it were not for the assistance, my daughter would have not recovered. We are truly thankful for the support."

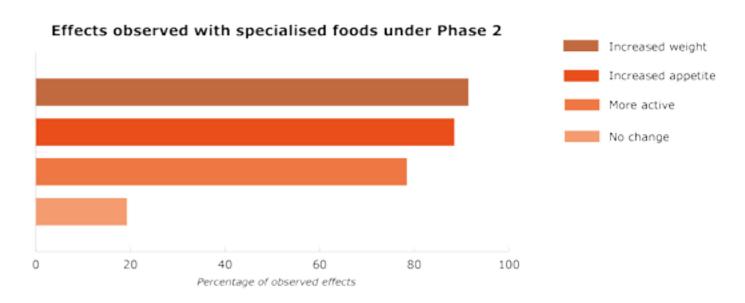


Monitoring Findings

When households under Phase 1 were asked whether they had observed any significant effects from the consumption of the specialised nutritious foods, majority reported an increase in their children's daily activity (84%), increase in appetite (73%), and increase in weight (71%).



In terms of the effects observed following the consumption of the specialised foods under Phase 2, majority of the households reported further improvements. About 92% of the households reported an increase in weight, 89% an increase in appetite, and 79% an increase in their childen's daily activity.







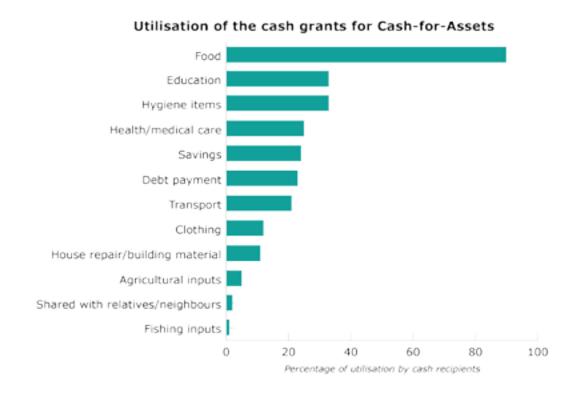
EARLY RECOVERY ASSISTANCE THROUGH CASH-FOR-ASSETS

Super Typhoon Haiyan severely impacted local industries such as agriculture, fishing, and tourism while already poor households were seriously undermined and deprived of the means to meet their needs. Building on the unconditional cash assistance, WFP rolled out a conditional cash transfer programme in the provinces of Aklan and Eastern Samar with the aim of generating self-sustaining, community-owned assets for the post-Haiyan early recovery period. The activities were intended to rebuild livelihoods, create new assets, and rehabilitate damaged environments.

Nearly 36,000 participants engaged in various Cash-for-Assets (CFA) activities such as debris clearing, road rehabilitation, river bank protection, nursery establishment, forest rehabilitation, communal gardens, and mangrove planting. The participants were paid PHP245 (US\$5.6) a day for a total of 20 days of labour in Eastern Samar and 30 days in Aklan. In total, about 180,000 people were supported through the asset-creation activities.

Monitoring Findings

Based on the survey, food was still the top priority of 90% of the households, while 33% of the households used the cash they received for education-related expenses. On the other hand, 25% utilised the cash for health and medical concerns. Other uses of the cash were for savings, debt payment, and transportation.

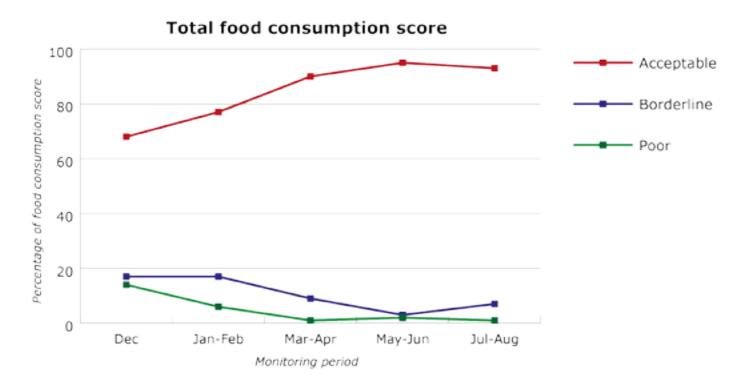


OUTCOME INDICATORS

Food Security

One important outcome indicator for food security programmes is the household food consumption score (FCS), which is part of WFP's corporate indicators for measuring results. Household FCS is a composite score based on seven days' recall of food consumption and dietary diversity (below 28 is poor food consumption, 28-42 is borderline food consumption, and above 42 is categorised as acceptable food consumption). Based on the consolidated PDM results of all the activities implemented in the course of the EMOP, the food consumption of the surveyed households in the typhoon-affected regions improved to 93% in July to August 2014, from the baseline figure of 68% in December 2013.

Amongst all the affected provinces that received WFP assistance, both in the form of food and cash, Antique and Capiz represented the highest FCS at the end of the operation, with 98% of households having acceptable FCS. Meanwhile, Aklan and Antique obtained the highest increase in acceptable FCS from the start until the end of the operation.



Livelihood

To capture community assets that mitigate vulnerability to disasters, the community asset score (CAS) is used. CAS measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and the households living within it, to be more resilient, or less negatively impacted by shocks. 76% of the households who took part in the programme reported an increase in their number of assets. The total number of assets increased by 20%, from the initially reported 1,193 to 1,427 assets after the activities.









GENDER AND PROTECTION

WFP made certain that gender and protection issues were taken into account throughout the entire process — from the design up to the implementation of the programmes. People with vulnerabilities in particular were given due consideration. Ready-to-eat food was distributed at the onset of the emergency with the difficulties of cooking in mind. WFP conducted trainings for its staff and NGO partners on the ground on WFP policies on gender and protection concerns in order to ensure proper mainstreaming regarding sensitisation, targeting, and implementation of strategies. Furthermore, WFP's partners, DSWD and NGOs, put in place complaint and feedback mechanisms via hotlines, emails, and in-person during visits, which were shared with WFP to help ensure correct targeting, appropriate conduct, tracking of efficient utilisation of resources, and to address grievances of the recipients, in order to identify and redress issues and resolve shortcomings. Under the CFA activities, women were given the opportunity to participate, not only in the activities, but most importantly, in designing and planning the programme.

WFP's Headquarters in Rome, Italy deployed a Protection Officer to provide strategic and operational advice on ensuring sustainable and enhanced engagement in addressing protection issues in WFP's programming.

Men and women work hand in hand in planting and rehabilitating mangroves for environmental protection and restoration of livelihood.

19

SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING

In support of the Philippine Government's efforts to strengthen national capacity to endure recurrent disasters, WFP, together with its implementing partners, spearheaded the use of seasonal livelihood programming (SLP). The SLP links national level integrated context analyses that identify priority areas of intervention and appropriate programme strategies with communities and partners to deliver complementary programmes through community-based participatory planning. The SLP workshops organised by WFP in Cotabato City and Tacloban City were attended by representatives from regional government agencies, LGUs, and development agencies, as well as university researchers.

STANDARDIZED MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF RELIEF AND TRANSITIONS NUTRITION SURVEY

WFP, together with the Nutrition Assessment and Monitoring Technical Working Group, which includes ACF International, NNC, UNICEF, World Health Organization, and other NGOs, as well as national and provincial authorities conducted a nutrition survey based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions methodology in the most severely typhoon-affected areas.

The main objectives of this survey were to:

- Determine the nutritional status of children 6-59 months of age and women 15-49 years old in typhoon-affected areas;
- Assess coverage of vitamin A supplementation, deworming, measles vaccination, and feeding programmes;
- Determine the prevalence of child illness (diarrhea and acute respiratory infection);
 and,
- Provide information on breastfeeding practices.

The results showed a very high child stunting (chronic malnutrition) rate of 31% (critical level), and an acceptable acute malnutrition rate of 4% which could still be aggravated by the poor overall condition. Poor families had four times the predisposition of having acutely malnourished children, resulting in their prioritization in the Government's regular conditional cash transfer program. Adolescent females (15-19 years old) had a higher risk for acute malnutrition by four times when compared with their older counterpart.

In terms of health, 4 out of 10 children have acute respiratory infection while the universal coverage of vitamin A and deworming for children has yet to be achieved. 2 out of 10 children were not given vitamin A supplement while about 5 out of 10 were not given deworming medication. Measles vaccination was high at 91%. On one hand, 3 out of 10 pregnant women are not taking iron-folic acid supplements. Breastfeeding practices are suboptimal at 14%, 0-23-month old infants were never breastfed while 41% of infants below 6 months of age were given infant formula. Overall, the survey recommends for nutrition programmes addressing maternal and child health, and nutrition to focus more on the prevention aspect in concurrent with the therapeutic programmes.



CLUSTER COORDINATION

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

WFP co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) together with the Food and Agriculture Organization. FSAC's concerted efforts to address the priority needs of the affected populations reached approximately 3.65 million people with immediate food assistance, with nearly 760,000 people targeted with unconditional cash assistance.









LOGISTICS

Blocked roads, collapsed trees, damaged infrastructure, and flooding all increased the level of difficulty to deliver life-saving relief goods and services along with supplies and equipment to typhoon-affected communities. In response, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster was activated to provide logistical support and augmentation to the humanitarian community.

The Logistics Cluster operated out of six strategic locations: Manila, Cebu, Tacloban, Guiuan, Roxas, and Ormoc. Over 60,000 cubic meters (cbm) of cargo were transported by road, sea, and air. Warehouse space was also provided to 51 humanitarian organisations to store more than 14,000 cbm of relief goods. Moreover, the Logistics Cluster offered logistics operational training sessions to transfer knowledge and build partners' capacity.

UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE

Following the crisis, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) served the entire humanitarian community when commercial air transport services were unavailable following the crisis. UNHAS completed over 220 flights, transported nearly 3,150 passengers, facilitated 15 medical evacuations, and moved more than 11mt of humanitarian cargo to 20 different locations in the service of 82 humanitarian partners.









EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Normal communication channels are usually disrupted or rendered useless in the wake of disasters, and Super Typhoon Haiyan was no exception. With WFP as the lead agency, the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Cluster had been instrumental in providing critical connectivity to stakeholders and the humanitarian community. At the height of the EMOP, the ETC Cluster established operational communications centres which provided security communications and data/internet services in 33 locations across 11 towns and cities. Over 6,500 humanitarian workers benefitted from the ETC Cluster's wireless networks, the highest recorded number.



SUCCESS FACTORS

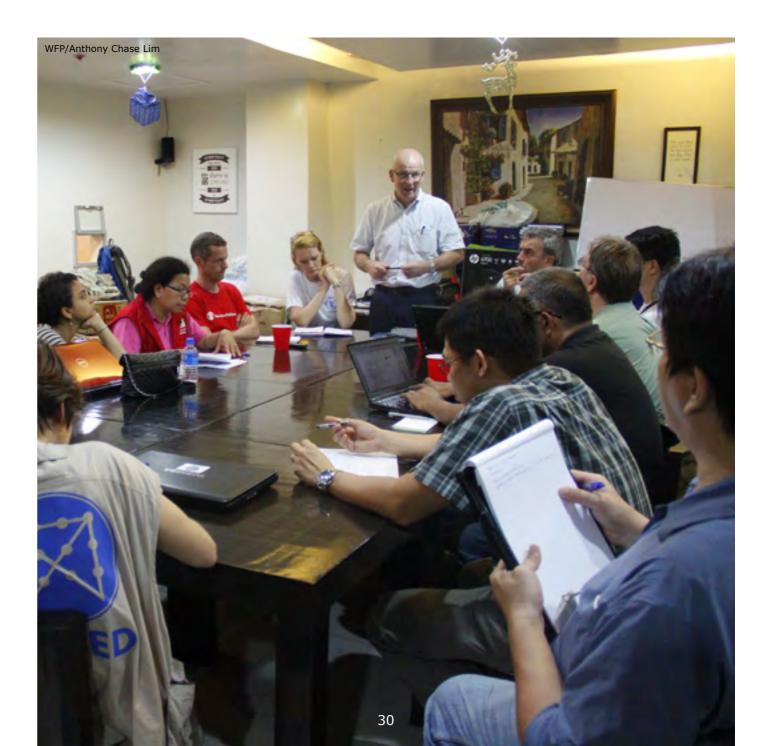


PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES

One of the best practices that was amplified over the course of the EMOP was the level of coordination between WFP and its partners, including government agencies at all levels. This provided the platforms which WFP capitalised on in channelling through its resources. One useful platform was the DSWD's 4Ps which provided a great deal of assistance in targeting the most vulnerable populations.

COORDINATION WITH OPERATIONAL DONORS

The size of the operation resulted in an overwhelming outpour of support from international governments and private donors, allowing WFP to marshal the much-needed resources into its relief operations. The prolific response was also made possible through the collegial spirit between WFP and its donors who were unified in their commitment to getting results and have a transformative impact on humanitarian action.



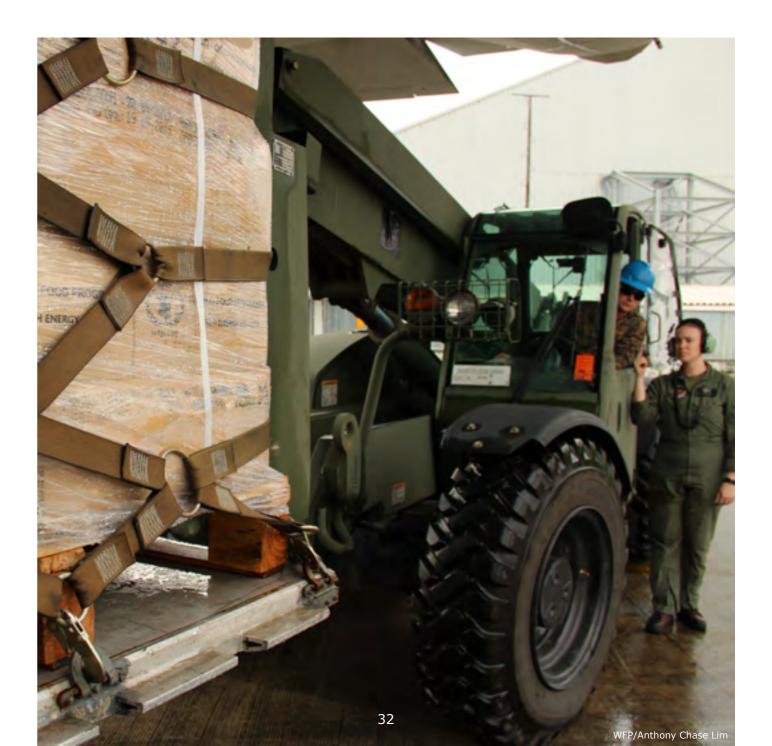


NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION PARTNERSHIPS

WFP was able to reach 2.95 million people, strategically implementing different programmes in partnership with different entities including international NGOs and the National Federation of NGOs. WFP leveraged on the existing presence, visibility, and systems of different partners for the implementation mechanisms, making it possible to successfully execute activities with greater objectivity and wider coverage. These partnerships have also underscored the importance of having pre-arranged agreements with potential partners in order to immediately activate operations in case of emergencies.

CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION

Another key success factor during the immediate aftermath of the super typhoon was the coordination between the humanitarian community and the military. When Haiyan left commercial airlines and facilities unable to cater to the needs of the large-scale humanitarian response, militaries from across the globe responded by providing the means for immediate and efficient transportation of both humanitarians and vital food and non-food relief items. Through civil-military coordination, WFP was able to immediately transport rice, HEBs, mobile storage units, among other items, as well as humanitarian aid workers to even the most hard-hit areas.





CONTINGENCY STOCKS

Another best practice that the emergency operation highlighted is the importance of prepositioning food commodities for emergency purposes. Based on the lessons learned from previous disasters, WFP established an in-country contingency food stock with the NFA in order to respond flexibly to any emergency in the country at any given time. In the case of the Haiyan EMOP, the flexibility to draw rice from the NFA and other food commodities from WFP warehouses across the country allowed WFP to deliver time-critical, life-saving support to the affected communities.

MARKET ASSESSMENTS

Market assessments were key to programming and were vital in identifying available resources, as well as analysing the supply-demand situation in an area, which in turn had an influence on the planning and designing of activities that were relevant, impactful, and sustainable. For example, by knowing the access and functionality of markets, activities that specifically address the corresponding needs would be implemented. At the same time, a programme which takes into account the market situation would more likely be able to supplement the coping mechanisms of the affected individuals in terms of food commodities available in the market, and activities that would further revitalise and bolster the local economy.



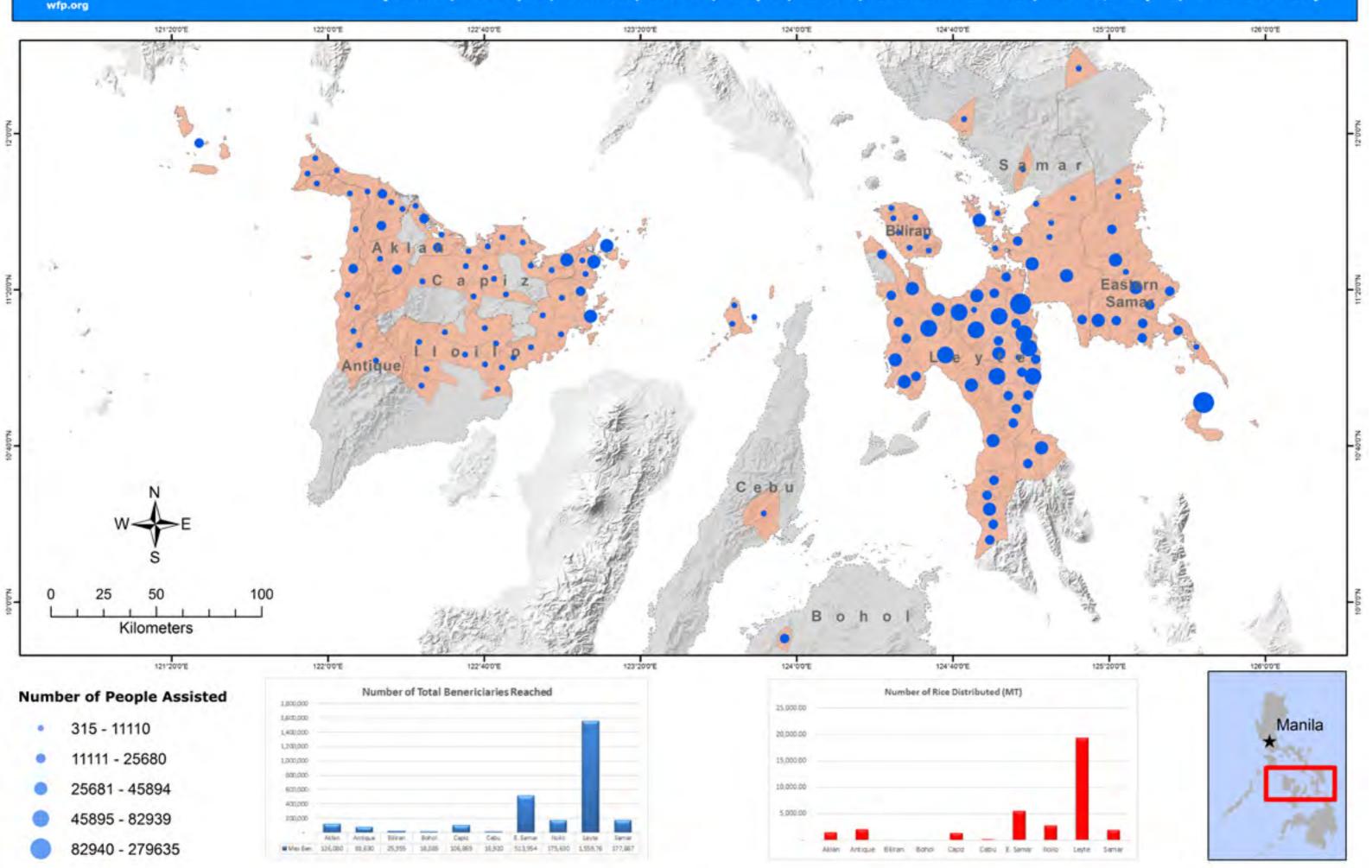






OPERATIONAL MAPS

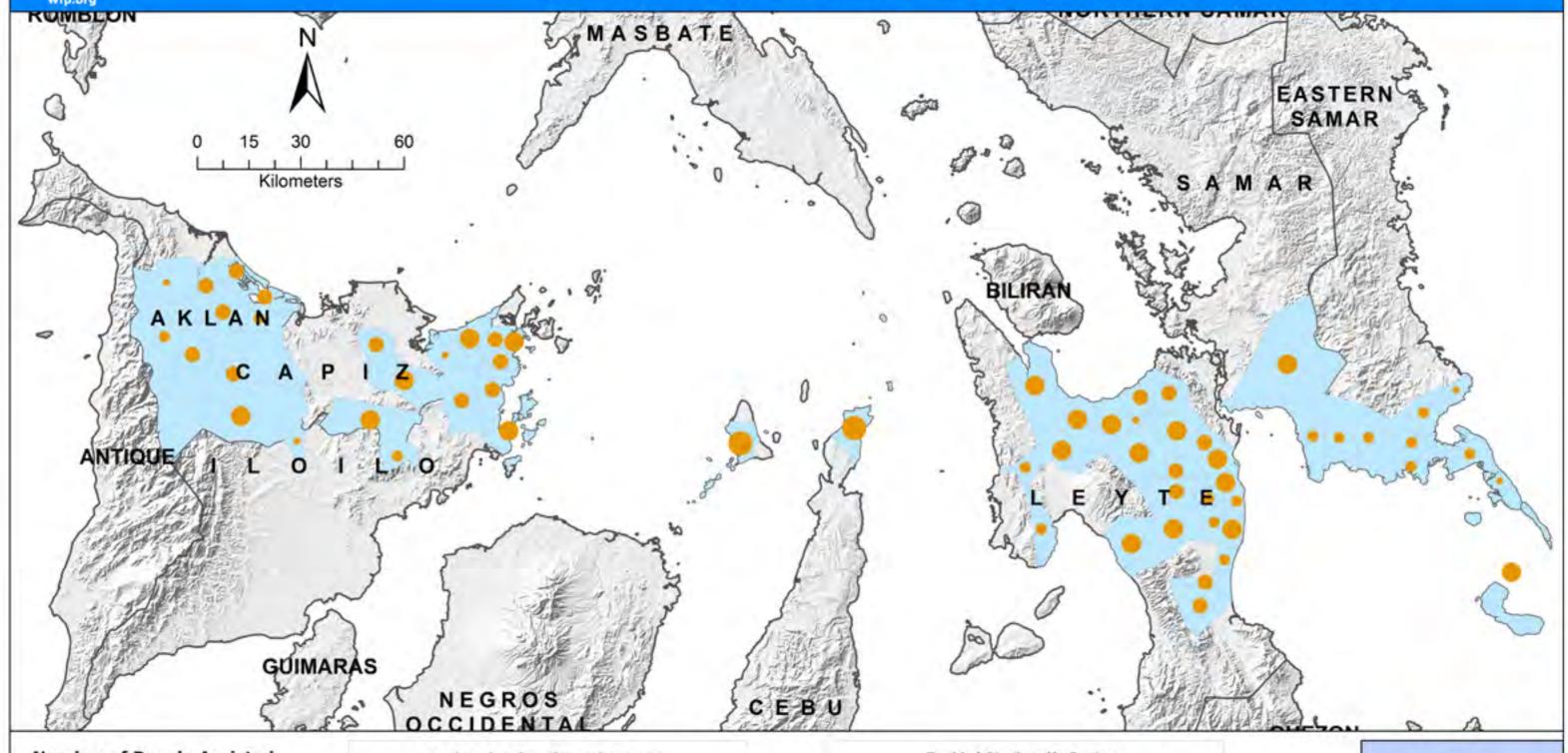
General Food Distribution
(Aklan, Antique, Biliran, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, and Samar)





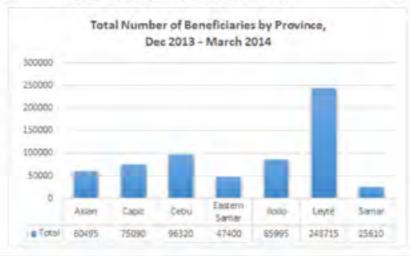
Unconditional Cash Assistance

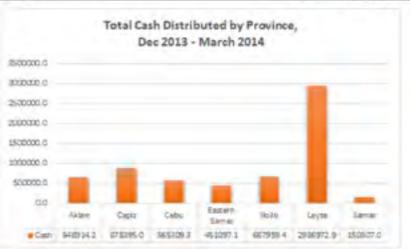
(Aklan, Capiz, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, and Samar)



Number of People Assisted

- 305 3400
- 9 3401 6580
- 6581 11740
- 9 11741 29090
- 9091 50715



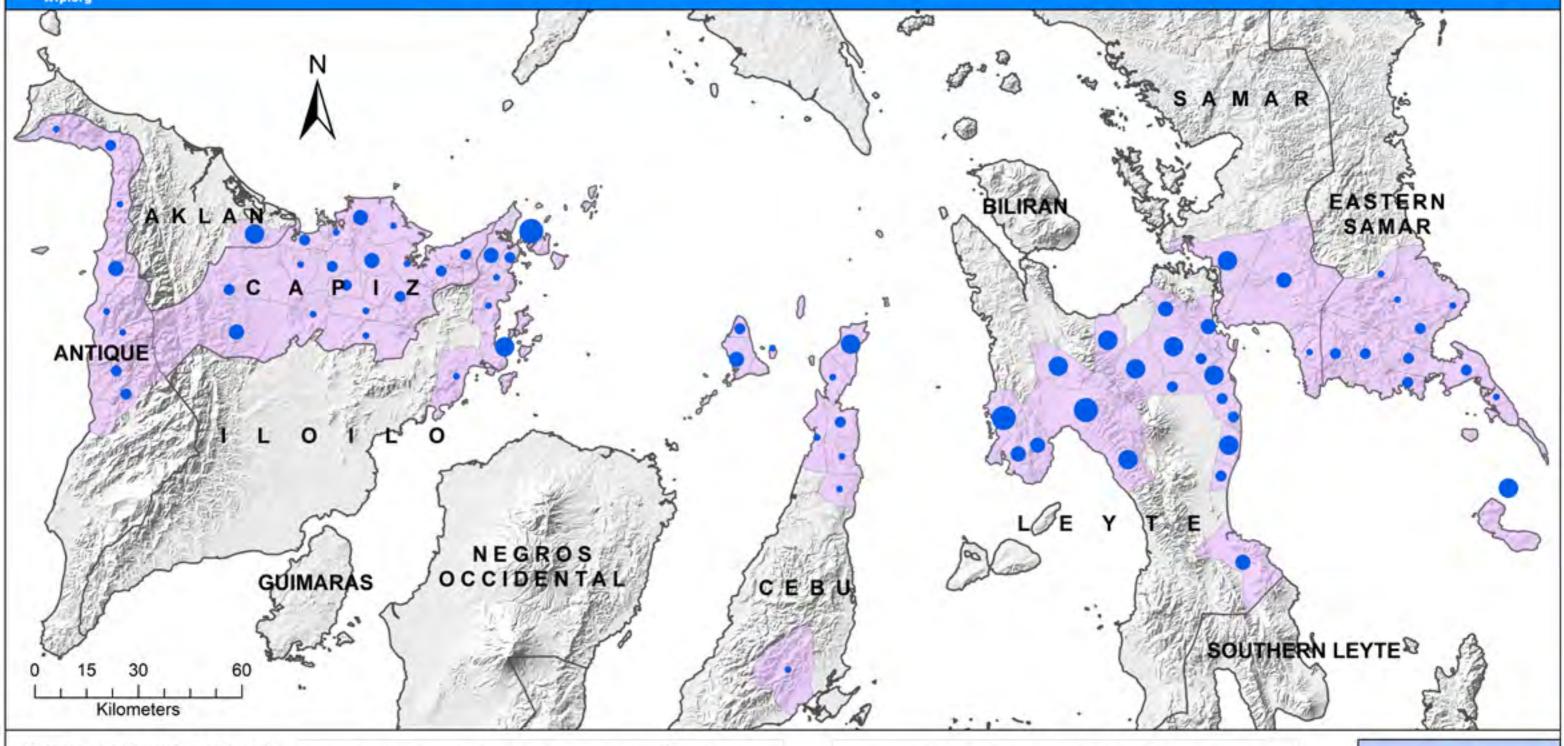






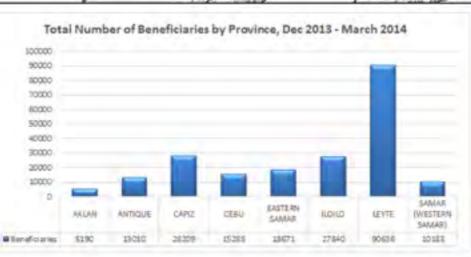
Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme

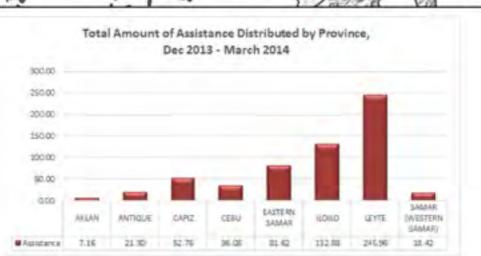
(Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, and Samar)



Number of People Assisted

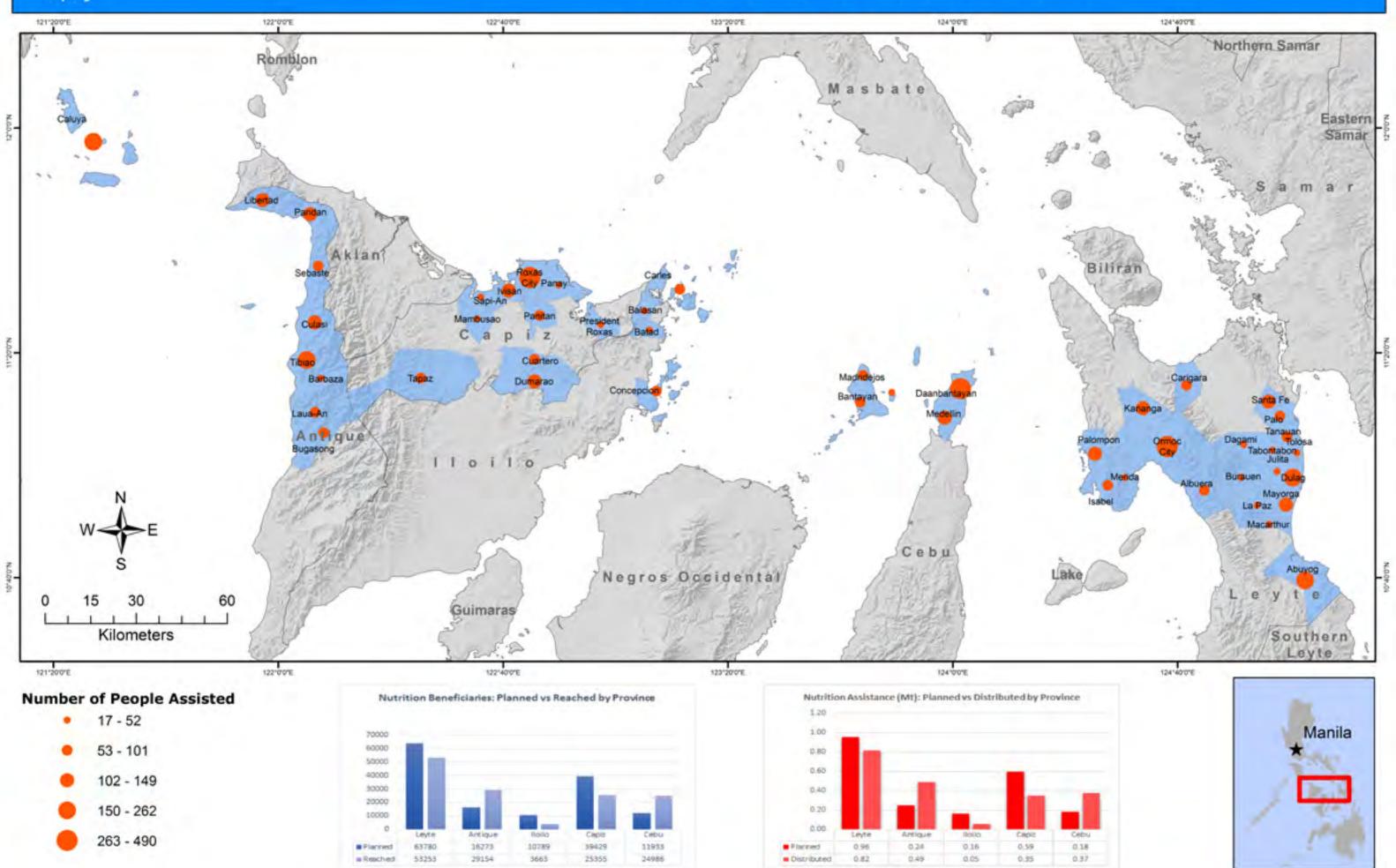
- 176 1240
- 1241 2325
- 2326 4290
- 4291 8063
- 8064 14935



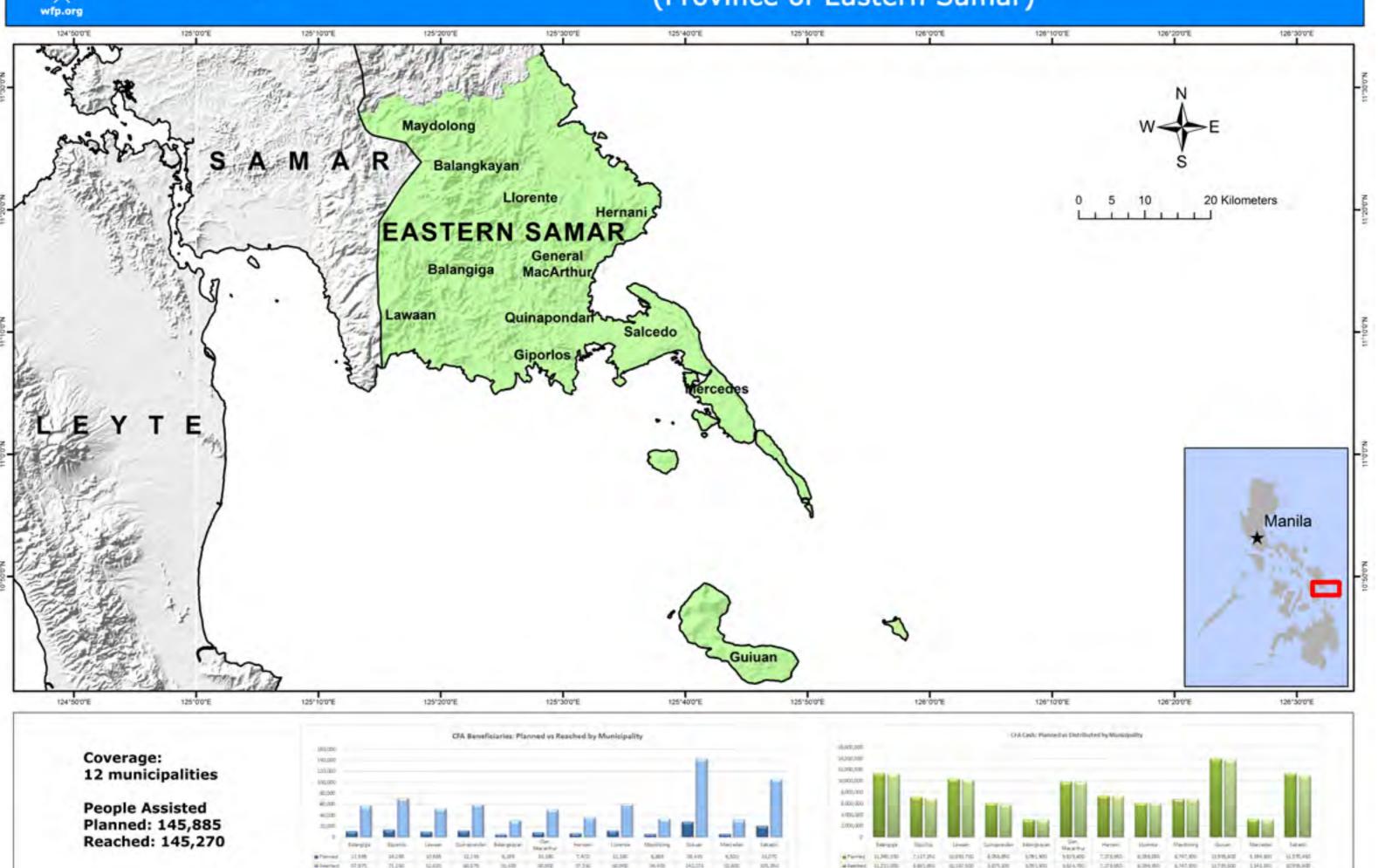




Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (Antique, Capiz, Cebu, and Leyte)



Cash-for-Assets (Province of Eastern Samar)

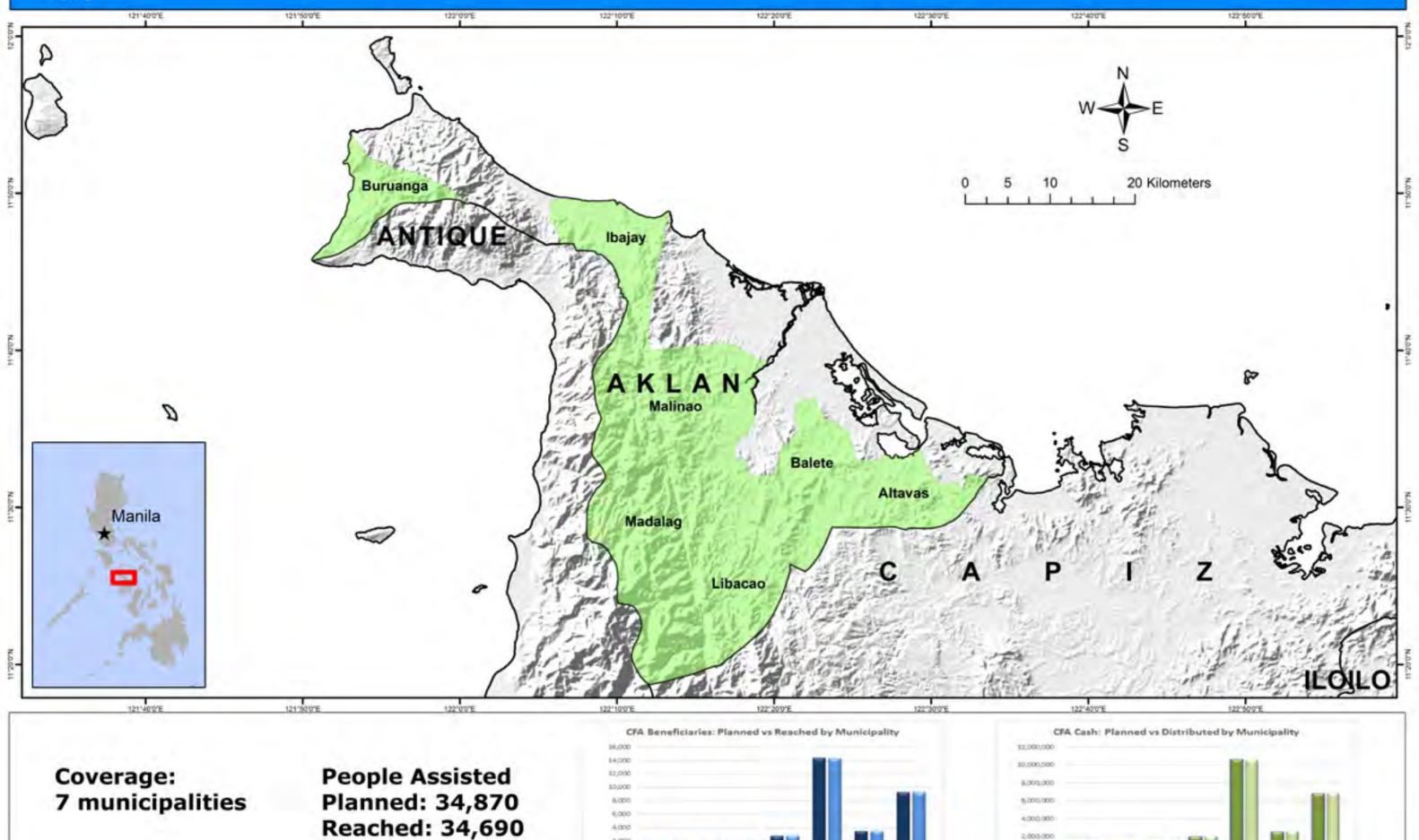


Cash-for-Assets

(Province of Aklan)

948,050 1,422,225 1,046,975 10,667,500 2,095,225 6,064,900

H Distributed 1,400,175 MR,625 1,418,560 2,048,975 10,569,500 2,594,580 8,048,525





DONORS AND PARTNERS

LIST OF DONORS



Australia



Austria



Azerbaijan



Canada



Denmark



Estonia







Germany



Greece



Ireland













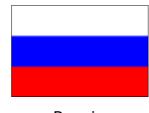
Luxembourg













Spain

New Zealand



Republic of Korea

Russia

Sweden













LIST OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS





































LIST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS













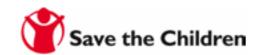






















WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME - PHILIPPINES

Website: www.wfp.org/countries/philippines
Facebook: www.facebook.com/wfp.philippines
Twitter: www.twitter.com/wfp_philippines
Email: wfp.philippines@wfp.org