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FAO programming framework in the Philippines **2018–2024**



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Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	vi
FAO programming framework in the Philippines	1
Background	1
Country context	2
Country priorities	4
FAO's contribution and expected results	5
Country Outcome 1. Improved nutrition for all	7
Country Outcome 2. Expanded economic opportunities in agriculture, fishery and forestry, ensured ecological integrity, and clean and healthy environment	9
Country Outcome 3. Reduced vulnerabilities among individuals and families and just and lasting peace achieved	13
Implementation, monitoring, and reporting arrangements	15
Bibliography	17
Annexes	19
Annex 1. CPF results and resource requirements for 2018 to 2024	19
Annex 2. UN System linkage	25
Annex 3. TCP indicative pipeline	26

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFF	agriculture, fishery and forestry	MIPA	Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	NAFMIP	National Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization and Industrialization Plan
ASF	African swine fever	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	NGA	national government agencies
CC	climate change	PDP	Philippine Development Plan
CCA	climate change adaptation	PPAN	Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	R&D	research and development
CPF	Country Programming Framework	RA	Republic Act
CSFFS	climate-smart farmer field school	RCA	revealed comparative advantage
CSO	civil society organization	RMPS	Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy
DA	Department of Agriculture	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
DRR	disaster risk reduction	SPAFAD	Strategic Programme for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agribusiness Development
DRRM	disaster risk reduction and management	SRSP	shock-responsive social protection
ENR	environment and natural resources	TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UN	United Nations
FLAG-PH	FAO Legislative Advisory Group in the Philippines	USD	United States Dollar
FSN	food security and nutrition	UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund	WB	World Bank
GEF	Global Environment Facility		
GVA	gross value added		
HVC	high-value crops		
IATFZH	Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger		
IP	Indigenous Peoples		
LGU	local government unit		
M&E	monitoring and evaluation		
MAFAR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform		



The Banaue Rice Terraces in Benguet Province, northern Philippines, an indigenous and sustainable production system that has stood the test of time.

©FAO Philippines/ Shina Rihanna Lyra Carino

FAO programming framework in the Philippines

Background

This updated Country Programming Framework 2018–2024 (CPF) remains anchored on five priority areas enunciated in the Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022, which was updated in 2021 to consider the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is guided by the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031, which seeks to directly contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). FAO pursues interlinked and systems-oriented approaches to interventions as strategic means to transform the agrifood systems towards the four betters that leave no one behind: better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life.

This updated CPF is further guided by the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines 2020–2023, the roadmap for prioritizing, aligning, and positioning the UN in the Philippines. This update took cognizance of recent developments around Philippine policies, strategies, and plans related to the agriculture, fishery and forestry (AFF) sector such as the OneDA approach to agricultural development of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the National Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization and Industrialization Plan (NAFMIP). At the subnational level, it affirms the FAO Strategic Programme for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agribusiness Development in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (SPAFAD-BARMM) and promotes UN coordination and joint programming in BARMM in operationalizing the triple nexus of humanitarian, peace and development approach. In line with all these guiding platforms and references, as well as with the Philippines' Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework, gender is stressed and mainstreamed in this CPF. Finally, this CPF has considered the rapidly changing context and key events

shaping the country's prospects, particularly the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian Federation–Ukraine conflict.

The updating of the CPF involved extensive consultations with relevant national and regional agencies of the Philippine Government, led by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the DA; relevant ministries of the BARRM Transition Authority; UN agencies in the Philippines; bilateral and multilateral development partners; civil society organizations (CSOs), and private sector entities. It was also informed by the results of two FAO-commissioned reviews: assessment of the implementation of the CPF to date, and a gender analysis of the CPF.

This enhanced CPF will continue to guide FAO's partnership and support to the Government of the Philippines and bring together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise in the next three years from 2022 to 2024.

Country context

The first three years of implementation of the CPF were faced by unprecedented events and extreme challenges that substantially changed the context within which it was developed, thus the strong need for its updating. On the other hand, the CPF context in the next three years is highly uncertain as it continues to be shaped by prevailing major challenges, the more telling of which are the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequences of the Russian Federation–Ukraine conflict.

As of 25 April 2022, the Philippines had recorded a total of 3.68 million COVID-19 cases (Department of Health, 2022). From a record high of 39 004 cases on 15 January 2022, the daily new cases have been hovering below 500. While these are encouraging numbers, the pandemic is far from being over as new coronavirus variants (Reuters, 2022) continue to emerge and some countries with extensive vaccination programmes experience new waves of outbreaks.

Loss of jobs, disruptions in food supply chains, and minimized mobility amidst limited government assistance during the height of the pandemic resulted in escalated hunger among the poor. Typhoons during the period further exacerbated the hunger situation as many people were displaced and lost their homes. It is, thus, likely that malnutrition has worsened, and stunting incidence has again risen beyond the 30.3 percent of children less than five years old (0–59 months) recorded in 2018 (Department of Science and Technology, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, 2020).

The Philippine government has gradually eased pandemic restrictions to allow its economy to recover from the battering of more than two years of lockdowns and business capacity limitations. It adopted a whole-of-government approach for implementing a 10-point agenda to accelerate and sustain economic recovery (Office of the President, 2022).

Unfortunately, while barely into recovery, the economy is again faced with the distressful impacts of skyrocketing oil and raw material prices triggered by the Russian Federation–Ukraine conflict. The full extent of the war's impact has yet to unfold but the effects on AFF and on food security and nutrition (FSN) are already being felt. The rise in oil prices alone has substantially increased the prices of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs, as well as the costs of food manufacturing, transportation, and other services. All these have resulted in higher prices of food and basic needs that could lower

the quality and quantity of food intake of the poor and increase the use of natural resources, among others. FSN are now facing unwarranted risks.

Underlying these global issues are national challenges that also impinge on AFF and FSN. Among these are climatic and other natural disaster events (super typhoons, drought, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes) that usually wreak havoc on food systems and expose especially the poor to hunger and malnutrition, controversial policy issues such as rice tariffication, environmental degradation, and a host of governance issues that have stagnated the AFF sector and adversely impacted food systems. These issues include massive conversion of agricultural lands, backlogs in land distribution under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme, and slow processing of certificate of ancestral domain title. A glaring issue is the low budget allocation for agriculture, which is just about 1.7 percent of the national budget, significantly lower than in its comparable Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) neighbours.

Still, the next three years are not all bleak. As a medium-income country, the Philippines has better technical and financial capacity to recover from the impacts of the pandemic and oil crisis. It has a significant pool of experts and researchers that may be tapped to help address development issues.

The pandemic, which forced the restructuring and innovations in food chains, hastened the shift to food systems thinking and holistic food systems transformation. Also, despite the onslaught of the COVID-19, the government maintains its course towards addressing gender inequalities such as in improving access to productive resources and providing spaces for women's active participation in natural resources management. Its middle-income status indeed brings about advances in various aspects of development in the country, but also lowers its priority for development and financing assistance. However, the country's high vulnerability to many types of disasters still puts it in dire need of such assistance to cope with the onslaught and the aftermath of these disasters.

The Mandanas ruling,¹ which is expected to give a substantial boost to the resources of local government units (LGUs) from 2022 onwards, opens opportunities for increased funding for AFF, FSN and emergencies. However, this increase in resources carries with it bigger responsibilities and greater accountabilities as LGUs are now expected to completely assume the functions devolved by the national government. This will be complicated by LGUs' low financial absorptive capacity and limited capability to handle the devolved functions.

The passing of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) that created BARMM and its autonomous government in July 2018, is a major step towards the achievement of long-lasting peace and development in Mindanao. It marks the end of decades of Islamic secessionist unrest. But barely four years in effect, the peace situation in BARMM remains fragile. The pandemic has slowed the process and pushed back some gains. Thus, the government and local and national development institutions and stakeholders have continued to give priority to BARMM, and UN agencies have individually and collectively been undertaking peace and development programmes in the region.

Following the 2022 national elections, the new government administration and leadership has assumed the office in July 2022. As such, updated priorities and strategies may emerge, which will likely cover the recent developments as outlined above, will be accommodated under this updated CPF insofar as its alignment to the identified Country Outcomes.

¹ The Supreme Court favourably ruled on the petition of Governors Mandanas and Garcia to provide the local government units their just share in all national taxes, not only from those collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Country priorities

The updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017–2022 aims to achieve a healthy and resilient Philippines to fulfill the national vision of a “strongly-rooted, comfortable, and secure” life for Filipinos by 2040 (PDP, 2017).² This vision aspires for a Philippines that is prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor; where people live long and healthy lives, are smart and innovative, and live in a high-trust society. Unfortunately, the implementation of the PDP was derailed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This necessitated the updating of the PDP in 2021 to consider the imperatives for recovery and adaption to an emerging normal.

In support of these updated PDP thrusts, FAO programming in the Philippines for 2022–2027 will focus on five interlinked government priorities from the broader PDP imperatives of: (a) accelerating human capital development and uplifting human welfare to attain improved nutrition for all; (b) ensuring food security and expanding economic opportunities in the AFF sector; (c) ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment; (d) ensuring food resiliency and reducing vulnerability of Filipinos; and (e) attaining just and lasting peace.

The whole-of-government approach towards provision of quality nutrition through food security is a key PDP strategy to accelerate human capital development and uplift human welfare. With improved nutrition, the PDP 2017–2022 targeted:³ (a) to increase the proportion of households meeting the 100 percent recommended energy intake from 31.7 percent in 2015 to 32.2 percent by end 2022; and (b) to decrease the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old from 33.4 percent to 28.8 percent by end of 2022.

Improving productivity within ecological limits and increasing AFF-based strong enterprises are the key drivers to expanding economic opportunities in AFF and achieving food security. The PDP adopts a holistic value chain approach to achieve sustainable and resilient AFF production, easy access to markets, and availability and accessibility of nutritious and safe food. Expanded economic opportunities measured in terms of the growth of gross value added (GVA) and labour productivity in AFF are targeted to increase from -1.2 percent in 2016 to 2.5–3.5 percent, and from -2.2 percent in 2016 to 4.9–6.0 percent by the end of 2022, respectively.

To support the goals of AFF, the PDP adopts various approaches such as ridge-to-reef and sustainable integrated area development to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services, environmental quality, and resilience of communities and their livelihoods. Underlying these approaches have been responsible natural resource governance, which includes land and agrarian reforms. The government expects to improve the quality of existing coastal and marine habitats (1.24 million hectares) by end-2022;⁴ and to decrease land degradation hotspots from 2.3 million hectares to about 2 million hectares. Improved capacities in climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) are seen to increase the resilience index of the various ecosystems by end-2022.⁵

Reducing the vulnerability of Filipinos is another priority as individuals and families face a compound challenge of both natural and human induced disasters. These have been heightened by the ongoing

² The national Filipino vision known as AmBisyon Natin 2040 aspires to attain home ownership, a steady source of income to support family and self, college education for the children and other amenities to cover daily needs, savings for retirement, etc. (PDP 2017-2022).

³ The PDP period (2017-2022) is ending this year. The successor PDP (2023-2027) would have a new set of targets but it is expected that said targets would not substantially deviate from current targets since the PDP track was set back by various challenges, primarily a two-year strict lockdown due to the pandemic.

⁴ The PDP does not specify numerical target by end of 2022.

⁵ Ibid, target for baseline resilience index to be determined and numerical target by end 2022.

COVID-19 pandemic and oil crisis that set back progress in poverty reduction due to massive loss of jobs and livelihoods. The challenge is particularly evident in BARMM where poverty and malnutrition especially among children are highest, and a big part of the region has been recovering from the dire consequences of secessionists' unrest. To address this challenge, the PDP endeavors to achieve a universal and transformative shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) for all – men, women, boys, girls, persons with disability, and elderly Indigenous Peoples (IPs) – in terms of ensuring food resiliency and managing and protecting from individual risks.

Attaining just and lasting peace complements the four other priorities in enhancing the social fabric. The government has pursued this by implementing peace-promoting development projects through a rationalized and coordinated delivery, as best exemplified in the conflict areas in Mindanao. The government and development partners have worked harmoniously in providing emergency assistance and livelihood opportunities for displaced people in farming and fishing communities. The achievement of peace in Mindanao is being hastened through steadfast pursuit of agribusiness development and facilitating access to social protection.

FAO's contribution and expected results

The implementation of the CPF from 2018 to 2022, largely in the form of grant-assisted capacity-building projects, technical support and policy advice, established the enabling environment for institutional and systems reforms in local and national governments as means to achieve higher level of performance in addressing the challenges that hinder gender-empowering productivity enhancement in AFF, food security tightening, nutrition situation improvement, and SRSP.

As of December 2021, FAO's active⁶ grant assistance portfolio consists of 30 projects with total amount of USD 14.28 million, 12 of which are being implemented in Mindanao, largely in BARMM, with total amount of USD 12.04 million⁷. In addition, the Philippines has been a beneficiary of 33 regional/interregional grant-assisted projects being implemented by FAO in Asia-Pacific and other priority regions.⁸ Among others, these grant assistance have (1) strengthened planning and made national and local plans on AFF and food, nutrition, and DRR management, etc., more responsive; (2) upgraded technical capacities and produced evidenced-based, statistical and scientific tools and models; (3) improved systems, procedures, and awareness among beneficiary LGUs and national government agencies (NGAs); and (4) facilitated the establishment of institutional coordination and monitoring mechanisms, etc (Miraflores, 2022).

The updated CPF 2018-2024 will continue to be guided by five interlinked PDP Country Outcomes: (1) improved nutrition for all; (2) ensured food security and expanded economic opportunities in AFF; (3) ensured ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment; (4) ensured food resiliency and reduced vulnerabilities among Filipinos; and (5) just and lasting peace achieved. It supports efforts for rapid economic recovery and improvement of resilience to shocks in all regions of the country.

⁶ Active ODA grants are composed of new and ongoing as of December 2021, and those which closed (based on the official notice of grant closure of the development partner) within the reporting year.

⁷ Includes multi-regional projects, which are also being implemented outside of Mindanao. Amount of assistance specific to Mindanao is not available.

⁸ Based on inputs of NEDA to the updating of the CPF.

These outcomes were adopted and grouped into three closely linked CPF outcomes:

1. **improved nutrition for all;**
2. **expanded economic opportunities in agriculture, fishery and forestry, ensured ecological integrity, and clean and healthy environment; and**
3. **Reduced vulnerabilities of individuals and families, and just and lasting peace achieved.**

These outcomes integrate and account for cross cutting concerns such as inclusivity, gender empowerment,⁹ resilience, regional equity, and institutional and governance improvements, all of which will be given utmost consideration in all facets of FAO interventions. To realize these outcomes, FAO will capitalize on the successes, wealth of generated data and experience, developed tools and models, and strengthened capacities in the three years of implementation of the CPF.

The updated CPF highlights the care and welfare of the natural resources and environment, and food producers and consumers to move in large measure towards the four betters (Figure 1). As such, it will help eventually achieve the vision of “empowered, competitive and healthy farmers and fisherfolk, and robust and productive natural resources.”

FAO’s food systems philosophy and approach underpin this vision, as the technical capacity and well-being of farmers and fisherfolk as food producers, agribusiness entrepreneurs, and consumers are paramount in enabling them to provide adequate and affordable nutritious food to Filipinos and the world. In the same vein, a viable, well-functioning and diversified market economy, a healthy ecosystem, and a safe and resilient consumer base are indispensable in the pursuit of this vision.



Leaving no one behind.

Figure 1. The four betters: guiding principles of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031

⁹ In line with this, FAO undertook the Country Gender Assessment to provide evidence-based gender information for project implementation.



Healthy options. A well-nourished citizenry is invaluable to nation-building. Food security in all its dimensions of accessibility, availability, utilization, and stability is an overriding goal of the updated CPF.

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Country Outcome 1. Improved nutrition for all

Nutrition remains a major challenge in the Philippines¹⁰ due to the twin issues of poverty¹¹ and weak food security that have resulted in the triple malnutrition burden, i.e., undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiency (FNRI, 2020). Persistent poverty and high food prices limit access to nutritious food, leading to hunger and impeding the improvement of nutrition levels of a significant segment of the population. These, in turn, are caused by a range of factors that include, among others, (a) low budget allocation for agriculture, which also leads to lower budget support for other (nutritious) agricultural commodities vis-à-vis rice;¹² (b) inefficient food systems marked by distortive trade restrictions, inadequate logistics, excessive postharvest losses and uncompetitive marketing practices; (c) climate impacts; and (d) governance and policy delivery gaps stemming from fragmentation and overlaps of food and nutrition investments and programmes, lack of coordination among various actors, and ill-equipped frontline workers to handle caseloads of households with malnourished children.

There have been numerous efforts to address FSN challenges, the most recent being the establishment of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger (IATFZH) and the COVID-19 resiliency task force, the formulation and implementation of the National Food Policy, the formulation of the BARMM Food Security and Nutrition Roadmap, and the passing of Republic Act No. 11148 or the “*Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act of 2018*”. However, the combined impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

¹⁰ Philippines failed in halving malnutrition in 2015 (MDG target). Since 1990, about one in every three children below 5 years old is stunted.

¹¹ Poverty incidence in the Philippines still stood high at 16.7 percent in 2018 despite a substantial decline from 21.6 percent in 2015 (PSA, 2018).

¹² To illustrate, rice took 56 percent of the 2018 budget of DA for production and support services, vis-à-vis the 18 percent allocated to high value crops and organic agriculture (GAA, 2018).

and the Russian Federation–Ukraine conflict derailed the momentum of these efforts and exacerbated prevailing challenges.

The imperative for Outcome 1, therefore, is to help further strengthen the capability of the government and stakeholders to: (a) enhance the country’s food systems with special focus on raising productivity and resilience of farms and fishing grounds; and (b) improve the enabling policy framework and institutional environment on FSN.

Food security in all its dimensions of accessibility, availability, utilization, and stability is an overriding goal of the updated CPF to contribute to the PDP’s overarching strategic pillar to lift most of the Filipinos out of poverty and malnutrition.

FAO focuses on achieving improved institutional capacities at the LGU and community levels to produce the following outputs:

1. responsive, integrated, and coherent food security and nutrition plans, policies and programmes with strong components on food safety and quality standards and nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive food systems, while providing equal emphasis to agriculture and fisheries in both rural and urban areas;
2. adopted and working digital innovations – some built on the digitalization of food supply and distribution chains developed during the pandemic and under the CPF – that help reinforce the resilience of food systems; and
3. strong knowledge and information systems that allow coordinated gender-disaggregated data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting across multi-sectoral areas of food security, nutrition, and food safety and quality standards.

In realizing these outputs, FAO will be guided by the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN), which it would help adapt at the regional and local levels.

These outputs will break down silos and improve connectivity and coordination within and among food systems, facilitate the emergency/pandemic proofing of the food supply chain, and promote synergy in implementing FSN interventions – all for the benefit of the Filipino.

These will also help enable the government, local communities, and other stakeholders in both urban and rural areas to develop and demonstrate behaviors that promote overall well-being, and foster a supportive environment that protect their nutrition, food security, and health.

Fishers in Initao, Misamis Oriental, Philippines move their catch of *tulingan* tuna from their boat's hold to baskets before carrying them up the beach to a nearby buyer.



© FAO/David Hogsholt

Country Outcome 2. Expanded economic opportunities in agriculture, fishery and forestry, ensured ecological integrity, and clean and healthy environment

Declining productivity and the resulting low level of competitiveness have impinged on the growth of the AFF sector.¹³ Productivity continued to deteriorate because of the limited application of technology coupled, high vulnerability to climate variability,¹⁴ and persistent degradation of natural resources.¹⁵ The persistently high level of agricultural trade protection¹⁶ and the resultant high domestic prices arguably could have weakened the impetus to undertake effective measures to improve productivity on the parts of both government and producers themselves. The low level of competitiveness of the sector stems from: (a) inadequate budget allocation for AFF; (b) limited access to financing by small farmers and fishers; (c) limited market support and underdeveloped value chains; (d) inadequate infrastructure to support commodity value chains; (e) insufficient investment in research and development (R&D); (f) limited diversification of the farming system; and (g) high post-harvest losses ranging from 15 percent in rice to 50 percent in fruits and vegetables (World Bank, 2014).

¹³ Total factor productivity in agriculture persisted at a low level of 0.2 percent annually over the last two decades, way below the 1 percent in Thailand; 1.5 percent in Indonesia and 4.7 percent in China (World Bank, 2010).

¹⁴ Philippine agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate impacts. Spatial analysis revealed that roughly 67 percent (20 million ha) of the country's total land area is likely to be affected by climate change impacts. Roughly 86 percent of this is from agricultural production, farm to market roads, warehouse, post-harvest facilities, irrigation infrastructure, and mariculture parks and fish ports (Godilano, E.C. 2009-2010).

¹⁵ Low spread of technology is due to high cost of production inputs, weak extension system and limited access to financing. On the one hand, the degradation of the natural resources is very serious with: (a) extreme high biodiversity loss with 284 species considered endangered; (b) coastal and marine resources with less than three percent in pristine condition; and (c) only 15 percent of the 1 300 marine protected areas (MPAs) with decent management.

¹⁶ Despite its accession to WTO and AFTA, the Philippines had persistently invoked waivers and exceptions for key agricultural products, especially rice, sugar, vegetables and meats, maintaining higher levels of protection relative to all other traded products in the economy (see, for example, Habito 2021).

The sector has not fully maximized the potentials of commodities with significant revealed comparative advantage (RCA),¹⁷ primarily because agricultural budget has largely been focused on traditional crops with low comparative advantage, and government interventions on commodity value chains have been fragmented.

Moreover, damages and losses as well as the often underreported or poorly assessed long term impacts of recurrent disasters also affect the sector's productivity and competitiveness. The Russian Federation–Ukraine conflict again exposed the extreme vulnerability of the AFF sectors to the high volatility of supply and prices of imported inputs, further indicating that the country's weaknesses in adding local value to food commodities and in resilience to shocks.

Likewise, long-standing issues such as weak enforcement of environment and natural resources (ENR) laws, inadequate efforts on DRR and CCA, and limited private sector investments in CCA and DRR initiatives such as risk transfer mechanisms (PDP 2017–2022) continue to beset the management of ENR.

Notwithstanding the above, there are promising developments and trends that augur well with a renewed focus on AFF and ENR. Climate issues and the pandemic appears to have ushered in heightened public interest in food security, local food culture, agribusiness, ecosystem services and environmental protection. The restrictive mobility during the pandemic renewed appreciation for urban agriculture and rapidly expanded backyard gardens, vertical farming, hydro/aeroponics, etc. It also spurred innovative food distribution networks and logistics systems such as mobile markets, online platforms that reduced or eliminated middlemen, social media marketing, etc.

The CPF aims to capitalize on or tap into these nascent behavioral or attitudinal shifts to further expand or stretch the AFF and ENR value chains. It will help empower households and communities and enhance their capacity for self-determination and food self-sufficiency while encapsulating FAO's gender-transformative programming for food security, nutrition and sustainable AFF.

Like many industries, the AFF sector was negatively affected by the pandemic and saw slight contractions in 2020 and 2021 (by 0.2 and 0.3 percent, respectively). However, the sector exhibited resilience in the way it still managed to grow in terms of output and employment at the height of the pandemic lockdowns. The performance of the sector was marred primarily by the lingering impacts of supply disruptions in livestock, due to the African swine fever (ASF), natural disasters, and pest infestation.

Unfortunately, this resilience of the sector, along with the food sector, is rapidly being eroded due to their high dependence on imported inputs (fossil fuel, fertilizer, feeds, wheat, etc.) that are currently at risk. The CPF will endeavor to help the AFF and food sectors overcome these disruptions and lead these toward a stronger path of long-term sustainability and resilience.

The CPF also aims to help government seize the opportunity to shape a better post-pandemic and post-conflict new normal for the AFF, ENR, and food sectors via FAO's accelerators of technology, innovation, data and complements: governance, human capital, and institutions, among others.

¹⁷ Agricultural commodities with significant RCA include banana, papaya, mango, pineapple, abaca, sugar cane and fresh vegetables.

FAO will contribute to the achievement of PDP outcomes through the following outputs:

1. stronger, technically equipped, and better coordinated institutions that create an enabling legislative and policy environment for a productive, competitive, and resilient AFF and ENR; hence robust food systems and stronger food security; and
2. improved access of vulnerable food system actors (poor rural producers, small farmers, fisherfolk, rural women, agrarian reform beneficiaries, IPs, upland and forest dwellers, etc.) to appropriate local and global technologies, knowledge and practices, sustainable and gender-responsive agribusiness value chains, and SRSP programmes.

To realize these outputs, FAO will employ a multi-sectoral, integrated, and circular economy¹⁸ approach as a key strategy to improve productivity and sustainability in producing adequate food staples and high-value crops (HVCs), including forest-based products, while relying less on imported inputs and natural resources. This approach will feature efforts to integrate production processes towards value addition, strengthen community-based organizations and other forms of clustering (e.g. cooperatives and block farms) to achieve economies of scale, and promote innovative private sector partnerships to help farmers and fisherfolk add value to their commodities and create and diversify markets.

The integrated circular economy approach will promote the expansion of organic, urban, and upland farming; hasten agrobiodiversity and landscape restoration; reduce the use of new and imported materials; and encourage the production of new materials and products (e.g. fuel) from recaptured wastes of production processes; among others. It will harness the promising trends and shifts in behaviors and preferences, such as in the emerging agricultural tourism due to the growing interest in local food products and culture and elevating profile and standards for Filipino cuisine. In support of this, FAO will promote the integration of agro-ecology and regenerative farming practices in agri-tourism sites.

FAO will continue to help create employment and livelihood opportunities in forestry and ENR by supporting advocacies and establishing laws, policies and programmes that: (a) facilitate the design and application of appropriate management arrangements in forestlands, watersheds, wetlands and other environmental formations by, among others, enhancing its ongoing initiatives on forest plantations and forest certification system; (b) enhance science-based conservation of biodiversity and rehabilitation of coastal habitats, marine and terrestrial protected areas; (c) protect, settle, and delineate IPs' ancestral lands and other land tenure and rights issues; and (d) support community and family-based agroforestry farms technically and financially. Sustainable livelihoods can also be achieved through responsible ecotourism carried out within ecological limits that are determined through carrying capacity and benchmarking studies alongside regular tracking of the state of local environment and natural capital.

Policy and programme initiatives will be carried out to expand the application of digital technology in the agricultural value chain spanning finance, farm production, processing, marketing, logistics and on to retail ("finance-to-field-to-fork"); and to foster the use of adaptive and climate-resilient technologies vis-à-vis different landscapes. The extension system will be further enhanced by decentralized

¹⁸ Circular economy is a systems-focused approach and involves value-adding processes and economic activities that are restorative or regenerative by design, enable resources used in such processes and activities to maintain their highest value for a long time, and largely eliminate waste through the superior design of materials, products, and systems (United States Environmental Protection Agency, *n.d.*). It is production and consumption model that involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible" (European Parliament, 2021).

establishment of climate-smart farmer field schools (CSFFS) and robust R&D jointly with the LGUs and academic and research centers of excellence.

To improve the efficiency of extension services, FAO will contribute to the: (a) capacitation of provincial LGUs to coordinate delivery including through the application of information and communication technology; and (b) facilitation of legislative action such as in the promotion of enabling budgeting and institutional reforms.

Sustainable AFF practices and ENR management will underpin the new role of small producers and IPs not merely as producing agents, but more importantly, as *resource stewards*.¹⁹ Circularity in production will be enhanced to reinforce sustainability and resilience and allow the AFF and food sectors to withstand supply and price shocks, especially from imported inputs (e.g., fossil fuel, fertilizer). Innovative institutional arrangements (e.g., certification, contract farming, out-grower schemes) shall be strengthened to enable small farmers to enter supply or marketing arrangements with agribusiness firms to support the employment for upland farmers, IPs, fisherfolk and rural women.

In this regard, and in line with the new thrusts of the DA, technical and institutional support will be provided for the strengthening of agri-industrial cooperatives and other forms of clustering as a primary vehicle for the empowerment of small farmers and fisherfolk, and their greater participation in value-adding for their products.

In generating desired outcomes, FAO will build on, scale up, or institutionalize developed capacities, generated knowledge, established models and tools, and proved concepts from the various projects implemented under the CPF in the last three years. It will leverage successes to strengthen partnerships and mobilize resources for the planned initiatives.

Through the above-stated approach, strategies and initiatives, it is expected that national and local governments, communities, and key stakeholders will actively participate in and benefit from the three outcomes and pursue sustainable and equitable development paths.

¹⁹ As resource stewards and producing agents, extraction/harvesting must be tempered with good agricultural practices to ensure sustainability of production. The prime consideration is to prevent irreversible productivity loss of land, forest, marine and municipal waters. More often than not, the conflict over regulatory powers between LGUs and specialized bodies over natural resource exploitation weakens the enforcement of ENR laws. The absence of science-based information on safe carrying capacity exacerbates the conflict.



A family in Lanao Del Sur, Mindanao recipient of cash assistance from a COVID-19-related social protection initiative implemented by Ministry of Social Services and Development of BARMM in partnership with FAO and UNICEF.

Country Outcome 3. Reduced vulnerabilities of individuals and families, and just and lasting peace achieved

Capabilities remain limited in the national and local governments to minimize vulnerability and strengthen resilience of individuals, families and rural communities affected by climate change impacts and natural and human-induced disasters, including pandemics and other public health challenges.

There have been improvements especially in responding to disasters, but capacities to undertake anticipatory actions to minimize losses and impacts of impending disasters are still wanting. For example, LGUs have inadequate skills to use geospatial information that are urgently needed for risk assessment of vulnerable areas to inform planning, early actions, and development of risk-informed SRSP interventions. The LGUs and line agencies lack technical and financial capability to establish reliable state-of-the-art information and communication systems that are essential before, during, and after disasters. Unfortunately, line agencies and LGUs have not maximized access to funds available for CCA and DRR management also due to capacity challenges such as in project proposal formulation. These weaknesses extend to coordinative mechanisms to address and respond to climate-induced and other natural disasters and public health crises because their memberships are generally composed of the same capacity-deficient government entities.

The policy regime for risk transfer mechanisms is likewise deficient, lacking in innovation to attract private sector investment in DRR management.²⁰ Threats posed by zoonotic epidemics (e.g. ASF and Avian flu) and other risks attendant to animal health, food safety, phytosanitary and quarantine issues likewise warrant early detection mechanisms that are not yet available in agencies tasked to prevent the spread of these diseases.

The nature of risks to AFF especially among smallholders is becoming more complex than ever, exacerbated by the impacts of unprecedented extreme events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian Federation–Ukraine conflict. Meanwhile, the recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the aftermath of conflicts in BARMM and the pandemic that affected the whole of Mindanao will be prioritized and hastened in support of the PDP’s regional equity thrust. The comparative advantages of the Bangsamoro and non-Bangsamoro areas may be harnessed to bring prosperity and lasting peace in BARMM.

FAO will contribute to the achievement of PDP outcomes by delivering two outputs that will reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience:

1. strengthened capacities of national and local governments, key stakeholders, and affected population for coordinated, inclusive and technology-enabled emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and social protection that are responsive to extreme natural- and human-induced disasters; and
2. enhanced capacity of vulnerable populations to access information, appropriate risk reduction and transfer mechanisms, and adaptation practices and resources to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk to threats and crises.

FAO’s contribution will revolve around context-specific support to capacitating farm households living in hazard-prone areas through intensive adoption of the twin elements of climate-smart agriculture (adaptation and mitigation).

DRR management practices will be improved by capacitating public institutions to develop specific and anticipatory work plans, including One Health approach; better analyze climate, temperature, rainfall, zoonotic and other risk data; establish warning mechanism for early actions; and put in place inclusive and risk-informed SRSP systems (e.g. risk insurance and digital financing). Resilient livelihoods and profitable social enterprises adopting the circular economy approach and conservation initiatives, will be promoted in upland, coastal and marine (e.g. aquaculture/blue economy) and conflict areas, especially in Mindanao.²¹

These initiatives will ensure community resilience through risk-informed, gender-responsive initiatives, and equitable access to socioeconomic opportunities and resources. At the same time, these will promote a common understanding of diversity and inequalities in areas affected by conflict to accelerate sustainable and equitable development for just and lasting peace in Mindanao.

Along with the outputs and strategies (e.g. circular economy) in Country Outcome 3, these outputs fully support and contribute to the Philippine nationally determined contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

²⁰ Shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from farmers to private sector entity (banks, agribusiness firms, etc.) whereby the latter obtain resources from the private sector entity after a disaster occurs in exchange for financial benefits (e.g. insurance).

²¹ To be guided by the Strategic Programme for Agriculture, Fisheries and Agribusiness Development in BARMM, which establishes the priorities for technical cooperation between FAO and BARMM government.

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the value of good governance as it exposed how outcomes are closely tied with the quality of governance and how weak governance can often exacerbate vulnerabilities. This indicates the strong need for greater capacity and commitment towards evidence-based, inclusive decision making, and resilience planning in the face of ever-increasing threats posed by natural and human-induced disasters.

The CPF will support government efforts to elevate the quality of governance in pursuit of the OneDA framework and the UN's whole of society, whole of government approach. It will support a holistic approach toward a food secure and resilient Philippines with empowered and prosperous farmers and fisherfolk. This will be achieved through collective action, attracting private sector investments in inclusive agribusiness defined by efficiency, productivity, sustainability and resilience.

Implementation, monitoring, and reporting arrangements

Total resource requirement for the original CPF 2018–2024 was estimated at USD 22.5 million, USD 7.4 million of which was available at CPF start in 2018. About USD 15.1 million would be raised through resource mobilization (RM), USD 12.1 million of which was projected to be sourced from development partners and USD 3 million through FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

In May 2022, a total of USD 22.8 million has been mobilized since the signing of the CPF in 2018 surpassing the target by amount by 50 percent. In this midterm updating of the CPF, an additional requirement of USD 11.9 million had been identified. This estimate does not include resource requirement for the provision of emergency relief interventions. Resource allocation for the country office (CO) from regional and global projects are also excluded. During the last six years, an average of USD 1.7 million was mobilized annually for emergency relief.²² FAO will continue to leverage funding and technical cooperation from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) to source for a bigger share of funds for future initiatives.

The CO portfolio, including pipeline initiatives, is being regularly reviewed with support from FAO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Based on latest review, it has been noted that while overall RM target has been achieved, current initiatives are mostly supportive of Country Outcome 3, and shortfall remains for Outcomes 1 and 2. With regards to the pipeline, most new projects are notably supportive of Country Outcome 2, whereas initiatives contributing to Country Outcome 1 on nutrition could be strengthened going forward.

FAO will intensify the implementation of the FAO Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy (RMPS), which consists of a wide range of strategies for mobilizing resources, including donor mapping and fora, consultations with government, joint resource mobilization with UN agencies, exploration of alternative funding sources and modalities, and expanding partnerships with other stakeholders. Non-traditional sources and modes of access (such as crowd-sourcing and public-private-FAO partnerships) will be explored and carefully studied. Despite the drain in government resources due to the pandemic and oil crisis responses, the Philippine government, private business and other stakeholders continue to have the capacity to immediately recover and participate substantively and financially in building

²²This amount excludes USD 39 million intended for Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 and 2014.

back better. Recognizing this, technical and strategic partnerships, underscoring gender equality, will be pursued by FAO with the government, development partners, CSOs, academe and legislators.

In addition, FAO will seek to expand engagement with private business, agri-entrepreneurs and scientists to enhance farmer competitiveness and productivity through R&D, application of technology, innovative management practices and strategic interventions in specific aspects of the AFF value chain. Similarly, partnerships or collaborations in R&D and technology development, transfer and adaptation will be explored among relevant government units, research and academic institutions and the business sector.

Moreover, FAO will further strengthen collaboration and coordination with other bilateral and multilateral development institutions, including other UN agencies, to ensure convergence and complementary efforts in programme and project identification, development, and implementation, as well as in ensuring sustainability and use of outputs and outcomes.

Collaboration and partnership with legislators will be reinforced through FAO's Legislative Advisory Group (FLAG-PH) at all levels. FAO will help determine the legislative support requirements of the CPF and develop a legislative agenda in consultation with partners and stakeholders. As a discussion platform, FLAG-PH promotes coordination, understanding, and knowledge and information sharing that facilitate congressional action on CPF's priority legislative agenda.

FAO will identify with its partners and stakeholders the priority interventions and projects that would have the strongest potentials to achieve the CPF outcomes within its three-year implementation period. This will produce the CPF Priority Agenda for 2022–2024 that will help track the progress of CPF implementation, guide FAO's financial resource mobilization, allocation, and utilization, serve as the reference for coordination, collaborations, and financing, and facilitate monitoring and evaluation.

The CPF Priority Agenda will be reviewed and recalibrated annually, in consultation with partners and with guidance from FAO's M&E system, to ensure its effective and timely implementation. FAO will strengthen its M&E system by, among others, maximizing the use of digital technology, developing the CPF Results Matrix, and establishing a set of workable outcome indicators. Furthermore, a system to improve compliance to audit and internal controls through a risk-based approach will be developed.

Meanwhile, the pandemic experience has amplified the power of a reliable information and communication system and a well-informed public in ensuring transparency and accountability toward achieving desired outcomes, forging partnerships and collaborations, and mobilizing resources. The CPF will help harness this power by strengthening the said system for AFF and the environment through the adoption of digital technology. It will primarily be the vehicle for propagating proofs of concepts and success stories to inspire replication, scaling up and institutionalization.

The challenges facing the areas of interest of the FAO and its CPF in the country are significant and diverse. The success of this updated CPF, even as it has considered current development challenges, relies on the unwavering support and concerted participation and action of all its stakeholders.

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Annexes

Annex 1. CPF results and resource requirements for 2018 to 2024

Country Outcome 1. Improved nutrition for all

PDP Country Outcome Indicator: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 decreased (from 33.4 percent to 28.8 percent by end of 2022); prevalence of wasting among children under 5 decreased (from 7.1 percent to 9 by end of 2022); proportion of households meeting the 100 percent recommended energy intake increased (from 31.7 percent in 2015 to 32.2 percent by end of 2022); prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population decreased, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (severely food insecure: from 5.1 percent in 2019 to 0 percent by end of 2022, moderately food insecure: from 39.1 percent in 2019 to 25.78 percent by end of 2022)

Related UNDAF Outcome: The most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk people and groups benefit from more inclusive and quality services and live in more supportive environments where their nutrition, food security, health and life-long learning are ensured and protected. (UNSEPF 2020–2023)

Regional Priority: Strengthening FSN; Zero Hunger Challenge initiative

CPF Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁸	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹	Available funding	Resource mobilization target	Implementing partners (Government actors and other)	
		Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP		
<p>Output 1.1: Responsive, integrated, and coherent food security and nutrition plans, policies and programs with strong components on food safety and quality standards, nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive food systems, providing equal emphasis to agriculture and fisheries in both rural and urban areas</p> <p>[BN1, BN2, BN3, BP3]</p> <p>Indicator: Number of programs, projects and activities (PAPs) of implementing agencies and/or investment plans of LGUs which incorporate food safety and quality standards, nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive food systems components, ensuring that women and men benefit equally and the vulnerable sectors such as the pregnant and lactating women, small children, elderly, PWDs, IPs are given attention.</p>	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, at least 5 inclusive and equitable programmes food security and nutrition are included in the investment plans of major agencies and selected LGUs.</p> <p>Target 2: By end of 2022, at least a workable inter-sectoral structure for operational coordination is established at national and local level for the integration of food security and nutrition plans, policies and programs.</p>	728 273	3 913	680 000	<p>Department of Agriculture (DA),</p> <p>Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD),</p> <p>Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR),</p> <p>National Nutrition Council (NNC),</p> <p>National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP),</p> <p>Office of the Vice President (OVP),</p> <p>Local</p>	
		44 361				

Unit (LGUs)

¹⁸ To the extent feasible, socioeconomic variables will be collected through key informant interviews and/or focus group discussions to measure the impact of each output, preferably at mid-term and terminal end of the project. Potential impact indicators will be included in the M&E plan for each project.

<p>Output 1.2: Adopted and working digital innovations – some built on the digitalization of food supply and distribution chains developed during the pandemic and under the CPF – that help reinforce the resilience of food systems [BN1, BN2, BP1, BP5]</p> <p>Indicator: Degree to which programs, projects and activities (PAPs) of the implementing agency, other agencies and selected LGUs directly and strongly support priorities in digitalization of food supply and distribution chains (% of PAPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1 - adopted and integrated in agencies' PAPs Level 2 - Funds allocated by agencies Level 3 - agencies have regular PAPs or 	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, at least 3 digital innovations developed with FAO support are integrated into government agencies, LGUs regular PAPs.</p>	<p>177 625</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>57 625</p>	<p>120 000</p>	<p>DA, DSWD, DAR, NNC, NCIP, LGUs</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Strong knowledge and information systems that allow coordinated gender-disaggregated data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and monitoring across multi-sectoral areas of food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards [BN1, BN2, BN3, BP3]</p> <p>Indicator: Current implementing agency gaps for coordinating food and related agriculture information have been addressed to harmonize the implementation of food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards in the implementing agency's programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of datasets collected, updated Increase in number of enhanced or improved standards, practices, methodologies used by government agencies (individual and agencies) of data and digital platforms / tools 	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, datasets of at least 7 agriculture commodities are regularly collected/updated into database systems.</p> <p>Target 2: By end of 2024, at least 5 enhanced or improved standards, practices, methodologies used by government as a result of FAO support.</p> <p>Target 3: By end of 2022, number of users of data and digital platforms for food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards increase annually.</p> <p>Target 4: By end of 2024, at least 6 research studies produced covering multi-sectoral areas of food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards.</p> <p>Target 5: By end of 2019; a comprehensive study on food consumption is produced.</p>	<p>858 316</p>	<p>299 650</p>	<p>241 666</p>	<p>317 000</p>	
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority</p>		<p>1 764 215</p>	<p>303 096.67</p>	<p>343 652</p>	<p>1 117 000</p>	

Country Outcome 2. Expanded economic opportunities in agriculture, fishery, and forestry, ensured ecological integrity, and clean and healthy environment ¹⁹

PDP Country Outcome Indicator: Growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) in AFF increased within the range of 2.5-3.5 percent by end of 2022; growth in labour productivity of farmers and fisherfolk increased by 5-6 percent by end of 2022; increased forest cover by end of 2022 (above 7.01 million ha); decreased degradation of hotspots to about 2 million ha and by end of 2022; increased labour force participation of women to 48 - 50 percent by end of 2022; number of MSMEs integrated into domestic value chains increased

Related UNDAF Outcome: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities (UNSEPF 2020-2023).

Regional Priority: Fostering agriculture production and rural development; enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization; Blue Growth initiative

CPF Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹	Available funding	Resource mobilization target	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Stronger, technically equipped, and better coordinated institutions that create an enabling legislative and policy environment for a productive, competitive, and resilient AFF and ENR, hence robust food systems and stronger food security [BL2, BP1, BP2, BP5]</p> <p>Indicator: No. of TA interventions that were institutionalized which incorporate gender and social inclusion dimensions for a productive, competitive, and resilient AFF and ENR :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted / translated into formal policy, implementing guidelines, operating procedures including budget and staffing Training and extension / learning modules covering the differing effects on women, men, PWDs and the elderly, adopted by the agencies/LGUs 	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, at least 10 enabling policy/guidelines issued/adopted by government supporting productive, competitive, and resilient AFF and ENR as a result of FAO support.</p> <p>Target 2: By end 2024, "model" Farmer Field Schools (Climate Smart FFS, Farm Business Schools, Good Practice Options, etc) established in selected LGUs that render extension services for productive and resilient AFF and ENR.</p>	3 652 725	1 094 747	1 662 979	895 000	DA, DAR, DENR, Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARRD), NCIP, DOT, DTI, Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPPL) and Mindanao Development Authority (MindA)

¹⁹Vigorously advancing science, technology and innovation (Chapter 14 of PDP 2017-2022) is another government priority considered as a strategic component that supports the achievement of expanded economic opportunities in AFF and ensured ecological and healthy environment.

<p>Output 2.2: Improved access of vulnerable food system actors (poor rural producers, small farmers, fisherfolk, rural women, agrarian reform beneficiaries, indigenous peoples, upland and forest dwellers, etc.) to appropriate local and global technologies, knowledge and practices, sustainable and gender-responsive agribusiness value chains, and SRSP programs [BE2, BL1, BL2, BP4]</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of farmers/fishers adopting new technologies to total number of small farmers/fishers trained with new technologies increased (% , cumulative) [PDP8] • Number of commodity value chains developed/enhanced through market and value chain studies • Number of producers and processors organized/strengthened (especially women's organizations) integrated into the value chains. 	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, at least 50% of trained farmers/fishers have adopted farming technologies acquired.</p> <p>Target 2: By end of 2024, at least 20 commodity value chain studies developed/enhanced.</p> <p>Target 3: By end of 2024, at least 150 value chain actors [i.e. small farmers'/fishermen and women organizations and irrigators associations; agrarian reform beneficiary's organizations (ARBOs) and indigenous peoples' organizations (IPs)] have been trained at all levels of value chain</p> <p>Target 4: By end of 2024, at least 2 major private sector companies have forged partnerships (contractual arrangements) with small producers' organizations (including especially women's groups)</p>	2 871 660	999 708	1 281 951	590 000	DA, DENR, DAR, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), DOST-PCAARRD, OVP, NCIP, Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2</p>		6 524 385	2 094 454	2 944 930	1 485 000	

Country Outcome 3. Reduced vulnerabilities of individuals and families, and just and lasting peace achieved

PDP Country Outcome Indicator: Proportion of families affected by natural and human-induced calamities provided with relief assistance (100 percent); percentage of LGUs with climate and disaster risk-informed plans increased (CLUPs, CDPs, LDRRMP, LCCAP); number of agencies/LGUs with operating early warning systems (EWS) in place increased; percent share of GDP on social protection expenditure (from 1.7 in 2016 to 3.7 by end of 2022)

Related UNDAF Outcome: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities. Through inclusive and accountable governance, decent employment generation and essential services of health, education, security, justice, protection and recovery systems reach the most vulnerable in Mindanao, resulting in socially cohesive and resilient communities. (UNSEPF 2020–2023)

Regional Priority: Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies; coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and FSN; initiatives on One Health and climate-smart agriculture

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹	Available funding	Voluntary (Including UTF)	Resource mobilization target SSC or other Partnerships TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Strengthened capacities of national and local governments, key stakeholders, and affected population for coordinated, inclusive and technology-enabled emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and social protection that are responsive to extreme natural- and human-induced disasters [BE1, BL3]</p> <p>Indicator: No. of TA interventions that were institutionalized by national agencies and LGUs as indicated by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted / translated into formal policy, implementing guidelines, operating procedures including budget and staffing Training and extension / learning modules adopted by the agencies on emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and social protection covering the differing effects on women, men, PWDs and the elderly adopted by the agencies/LGUs 	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, at least 5 TA interventions were adopted by government through issuance of policy, guidelines including budget allocation</p> <p>Target 2: By end of 2024, capacity building in the generation, analysis, interpretation and harmonization of inclusive and gender sensitive emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and social protection responsive to extreme natural- and human-induced disasters have been implemented with at least 1,500 frontline officers</p> <p>Target 3: By end of 2024, at least 20 LGUs integrated Plan of Actions for Agriculture in their local DRRM Plan</p>	13 301 268	4 759 187	7 732,081	810 000	<p>DA, DENR, DSWD, DOST-Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Climate Change Commission (CCC) National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Mirinda, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) through the concerned LGUs</p>

<p>Output 3.2: Enhancing capacity of vulnerable populations to access information, appropriate risk reduction and transfer mechanism, and adaptation practices and resources to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk to threats and crises [BL3, BL4]</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of LGUs, communities, and organizations adopting climate responsive tools developed and tested with FAO support • Number of households supported to cope with the effects of climate change and human-induced disasters through provision of agriculture inputs / cash 	<p>Target 1: By end of 2024, a localized threat monitoring system to monitor the escalation of threats and disaster risks is developed/improved with FAO support</p> <p>Target 2: By end of 2024, at least 15 LGUs, communities, and organizations adopting climate responsive tools developed</p> <p>Target 3: By end of 2024, 40,000 households provided with agriculture inputs / cash to restore livelihoods affected by disasters</p>	12 945,496	325 062	12 170 434	450 000	DA, DENR, DAR, DOST-PAGASA, CCC, NDRRMIC, NCIP, DILG through the concerned LGUs
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3</p>		26 246 764	5 084 248	19 902 516	1 260 000	
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1,2 and 3</p>		34 535 364	7 482 266	23 398 098	3 862 000	

Annex 2. UN System linkage

FAO has long been actively engaged in the Philippines. It is working closely with other UN agencies as United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to ensure convergence and complementary of efforts in the identification of priority needs, joint planning and programming, and implementation. It is a signatory to a five-year Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2018 with UN agencies working on similar thematic areas and on achieving common goals, namely: the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), that aimed at strengthening collaboration and complementarity among them as exemplified through active consultations and coordination of their respective country frameworks namely, CPF for FAO, Country Strategic Opportunities Programme for IFAD, and Country Strategic Plan for WFP. Specific partnerships and opportunities are also being pursued with other UN agencies (e.g. UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNIDO) in areas of common interest under the planet and prosperity pillar of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

A major partnership that is currently evolving is the Programme on Conflict Transformation in BARMM, which operationalizes the Triple Nexus approach or the humanitarian-development-peace approach. The programme is led by the UN Regional Coordinator, supported by the UN BARMM Coordinator, and participated in by FAO, WFP, IFAD and the International Organization on Migration (IOM).

FAO has amended its CPF guidelines in compliance with the launch of the new generation of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), renamed as UNSDCF to better reflect the relationship between the host government and the UN Development System in attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also developed the Common Country Analysis/Assessment guide to serve as an evidence-based assessment and analysis of the host country's situation for sustainable development.

The CPF was updated with consideration of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019–2023, which was published by the UNCT in collaboration with the Government of the Philippines. The PFSD redefines the UN System's engagement with the Philippines in support of *Ambisyon* 2040 as well as the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017–2022. However, the UNCT had to review the PFSD in 2020 through the lens of the COVID-19 pandemic and to account for peace process-related development in BARMM. This resulted in the development of the UN Socioeconomic Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery (SEPF) 2020–2023, which updates the PFSD and acts as the UNCT's COVID-19 response and recovery plan (SERP). The work of FAO in the Philippines, as outlined in this CPF, contributes to the UN Philippines' three pillars: People, Planet and Prosperity, and Peace.

FAO's current priorities, programs and projects in the Philippines are well-aligned with the SDGs, directly contributing to the achievement of 13 out of the 17 SDGs, particularly SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 6: Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation; SDG 7: Access to Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10: Inequality Reduction; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life Below Water; SDG 15: Life on Land; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals. The UNCT in the Philippines has been providing support to the Philippine government towards the attainment of the SDGs. FAO initiatives and accomplishments during the first three years of implementation of the CPF bear this out.

Annex 3. TCP indicative pipeline²⁰

Country	Philippines				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year	2018 Month January (as relevant)	End: Year 2024 Month December (as relevant)		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline ¹	Start: Year	2018 Month January (as relevant)	End: Year 2024 Month December (as relevant)		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (USD)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country Outcome 1. Improved nutrition for all					
Output 1.1: Responsive, integrated, and coherent food security and nutrition plans, policies and programs with strong components on food safety and quality standards, nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive food systems, providing equal emphasis to agriculture and fisheries in both rural and urban areas	Enhanced institutional capacities to mainstream inclusive FSN, social protections systems and food safety in programs/actions plans related to AFF	Policy advice, advocacy, and capacity development in the inclusive and equitable mainstreaming of nutrition food systems in the investment plans of national agencies and LGUs	2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023	680 000	DA, DSWD, DAR, NNC, OCS, NCIP, OVP, MAFAR, LGUs
Output 1.2: Adopted and working digital innovations – some built on the digitalization of food supply and distribution chains developed during the pandemic and under the CPF – that help reinforce the resilience of food systems		Policy advice and capacity development to promote digital innovations on food supply and distribution chains.	2020-2021 2022-2023	120 000	DA, DSWD, DAR, NNC, NCIP, LGUs
Output 1.3: Strong knowledge and information systems that allow coordinated gender-disaggregated data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and monitoring across multi-sectoral areas of food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards	Improved capacities of the government to monitor and analyse food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards status in the country	Policy advice and capacity development to address current data gaps and harmonize implementation of food security, nutrition and food safety and quality standards intervention programmes.	2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023	317 000	DA, DSWD, DAR, NNC, PSA, LGUs

²⁰Annex 3 is prepared based on initial consultations with concerned government counterparts and still subject to formal endorsement of the head of agencies. This should not be considered as a firm commitment in terms of the amount of funding, but rather as an indication of the nature of the required technical assistance and indicative range of required resources. Please also note that this TCP pipeline covers the full CPF period and as such possible revisions can be made each year to allow flexibility in case changes are required.

Country Outcome 2. Enhanced productivity and resilience in AFF and improved ecological integrity					
Output 2.1: Stronger, technically equipped, and better coordinated institutions that create an enabling legislative and policy environment for a productive, competitive, and resilient AFF and ENR, hence robust food systems and stronger food security	Improve institutional capacity for sustainable management and competitive utilization of AFF, ENR, and food systems in general	Policy advice/assessment on issues and options to increase productivity in AFF and sustainable management of ENR. Capacity building to facilitate uptake of innovative practices in the management and utilization of AFF and ENR	2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023	895 000	DA, DAR, DENR, DOST-PCAARRD, NCIP, MAFAR, MinDA
Output 2.2: Improved access of vulnerable food system actors (poor rural producers, small farmers, fisherfolk, rural women, agrarian reform beneficiaries, indigenous peoples, upland and forest dwellers, etc.) to appropriate local and global technologies, knowledge and practices, sustainable and gender-responsive agribusiness value chains, and SRSP programs	Improved access of small farmers/fisherfolk, rural producers and other value chain actors to inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chain	Policy advice, and capacity building to facilitate access of value chain actors to capital, technology, and markets	2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023	590 000	DA, DENR, DAR, DTI DOST-PCAARRD, OVP, NCIP, PCA, MAFAR, LGUs
Country Outcome 3. Reduced vulnerabilities among individuals and families and just and lasting peace achieved					
Output 3.1: Strengthened capacities of national and local governments, key stakeholders, and affected population for coordinated, inclusive and technology-enabled emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, response, and social protection that are responsive to extreme natural- and human-induced disasters	Strengthened capacities of government in the development of inclusive and equitable DRR and climate action plans in AFF	Catalytic initiatives to improve governance for emergency preparedness, response and social protection	2018-2019, 2020-2021 and 2022-2023	810 000	DA, DENR, DSWD, DOST-PAGASA, CCC, NDRRMC, OPAPP, MAFAR, MinDA, DILG through the concerned LGUs
Output 3.2: Enhanced capacity of vulnerable populations to access information, appropriate risk reduction and transfer mechanism, and adaptation practices and resources to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk to threats and crises	Improved resilience/ vulnerability mapping and analysis	Technical assistance in improving data systems for vulnerability mapping and analysis and strengthen resilience of communities	2018-2019, 2020-2021	450 000	DA, DENR, DAR, DOST-PAGASA, CCC, NDRRMC, NCIP, MAFAR, DILG through the concerned LGUs
				3 655 000	

Farmers in Central Luzon harvesting rice using a combine harvester. Mechanization offers great opportunities for improving the production, efficiency and profitability of smallholder farmers.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO Representation in the Philippines
UN House Manila
14th Floor, North Tower
Rockwell Business Center Sheridan
Corner Sheridan and United Streets
1554 Mandaluyong City, Philippines

FAO-PH@fao.org

www.fao.org

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