



## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report: Economic and Food Security Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic

## Executive Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought significant impact on the country's economic, healthcare, livelihood, education and food security systems. The lockdown imposed by the government to help curb the spread of the disease has resulted to an economic recession. The growing numbers of people getting sick because of the virus has exacted additional burden to an already weak public health system. With the standstill in economic activities, the proportion of the unemployed has doubled. Latest statistics from the government put the rate of unemployment at 17.7 percent. And since the impact of the pandemic is felt worldwide, employment of overseas Filipino workers who have traditionally been the source of remittances or extra lifeline for many households in the country is expected to be disrupted. Official data shows that cash remittance in the first five months of the year decreased by 6.4 percent compared to the same period last year. At present, the start of the school season has been postponed twice. But more than that, the main concern is that with the inefficient telecommunication infrastructure in many parts of the country, the focus on online education is expected to widen the digital divide in the country. And lastly, food security situation has deteriorated since the start of the quarantine. The results of the latest Social Weather Stations survey showed that involuntary hunger among Filipino families stands at 20.9 percent compared to 8.8 percent in the last quarter of 2019.

This report contains the results of the assessment jointly undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Ministry of Social Services and Development of the regional government of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and the World Food Programme. The project aims to assess the food security and essential needs situation of the affected population and monitor the implementation of the government's Social Amelioration Programme (SAP). The assessment covered a wide range of topics from livelihood, income, expenditures, debt, remittances, food consumption, coping strategies, health, WaSH, living conditions, well-being and the implementation of the SAP. Vulnerability analysis was done to identify the vulnerable populations who are highly susceptible to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the analysis are expected to provide vital information to programme managers so they can design and implement the most appropriate interventions in response to the pandemic. Among the key recommendations of the study are the following:

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

- **For households with deficient diets (low food consumption score):**
  - ✓ Complement transfers with nutrition awareness
  - ✓ Undertake social behavior change communication (SBCC) campaign
- **For households which utilized negative coping strategies and experienced reduced income:**
  - ✓ Promote local income generation activities
    - Provision of training
    - Provision of productive assets
    - Enabling access to financial support
  - ✓ Establish insurance schemes
- **As travel restrictions greatly affected the livelihood and income of the population, the government should:**
  - ✓ Explore measures to facilitate safe travel for targeted workers
  - ✓ Build financial resilience of vulnerable households
- **To address deprivation in other essential needs of the households:**
  - ✓ Consider focusing transfer resources to most food insecure/vulnerable regions
  - ✓ Develop interventions for the emerging vulnerable sectors
  - ✓ Continue analysis of data to better specify the vulnerable population
- **For households which experienced moderate food insecurity:**
  - ✓ Concentrate transfers to the most affected/vulnerable population
  - ✓ Address issues on diet deficiency, utilization of negative coping strategies and decreased income
- **For the high level of beneficiary satisfaction on SAP:**
  - ✓ Continue providing (unconditional) cash transfers to the most affected population
  - ✓ Strengthen information dissemination about the program
- **The study provided a good learning experience, thus:**
  - ✓ Include food security, nutrition and vulnerability indicators into the regular social protection monitoring systems

For more information, please contact:

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

Juanito G. Berja Jr. [juanito.berja@wfp.org](mailto:juanito.berja@wfp.org)

DSWD Research and Evaluation Division [pdpb\\_red@dswd.gov.ph](mailto:pdpb_red@dswd.gov.ph)

## Introduction



The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of the Government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP) and assessment of food security and essential needs of affected population is a joint project of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The objectives of the project are:

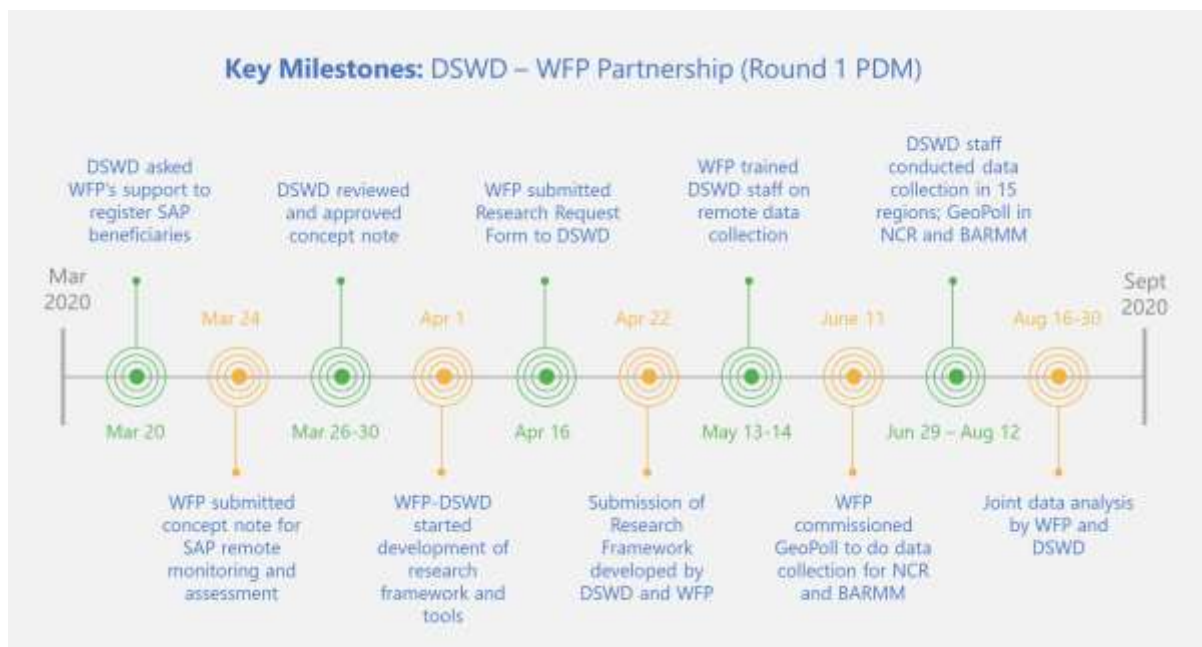
1. To collect important information on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis to food security and essential needs of the affected population in different parts of the country; and
2. To support the government in monitoring the effects of the transfer of assistance to targeted beneficiaries.

### DSWD and WFP Partnership

The discussion for the conduct of a PDM project started in March 2020. At that time, DSWD approached WFP for possible support to register the government's SAP beneficiaries using WFP's digital solutions called SCOPE. To complement the beneficiary registration, WFP thought it would be good to monitor the SAP and assess the food security and essential needs of the affected population in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On March 24, WFP submitted a concept note on the proposed project. WFP reviewed the concept note soon after and on March 30 approved the proposal.

By the start of April, WFP and DSWD technical people from their respective monitoring and assessment team began discussing the development of the research framework and survey tools. The research framework was completed on April 22. It contained many of the WFP corporate outcome indicators which DSWD approved and adopted for the project. D.

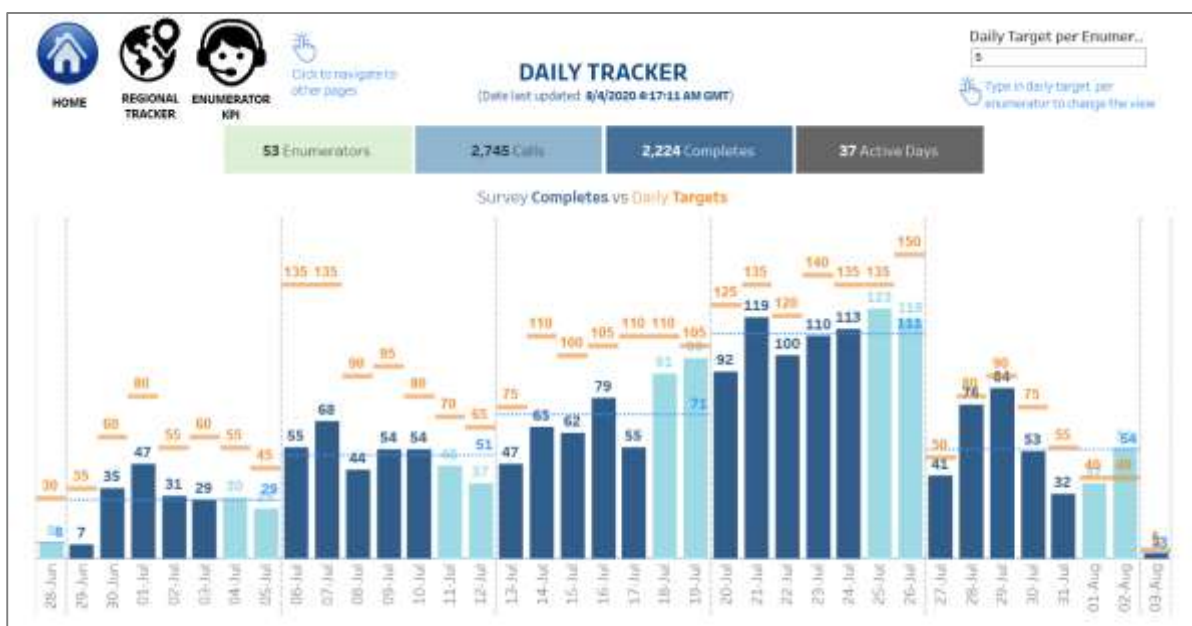


## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

Given the constraints of doing face-to-face survey, the project team decided to conduct a remote data collection. On May 13-14, WFP began training the first batch of DSWD staff on how to do data collection using WFP's remote monitoring and evaluation (rM&E) and mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) tools. WFP prepared web-based survey form using its Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDa). MoDa serves as the online platform for data collection as well as monitoring of daily accomplishments using its built-in dashboard facility.



Aside from MoDa, WFP through its technical team in the regional bureau developed an online page to keep track of the daily outputs vis-à-vis the overall target per region and by enumerator.



## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

A month after the training of DSWD staff who served as data collectors in the 15 regions in the country, WFP commissioned GeoPoll, a private company to do the collection of data in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

For the period June 29 to August 12, DSWD and GeoPoll carried out interviews in all regions in the country. DSWD covered 2,147 respondents while GeoPoll reached 1,500 samples.

For the rest of the month of August, data cleaning, processing and analysis were jointly undertaken by WFP and DSWD technical people. The results of the data analysis were used to prepare this report.

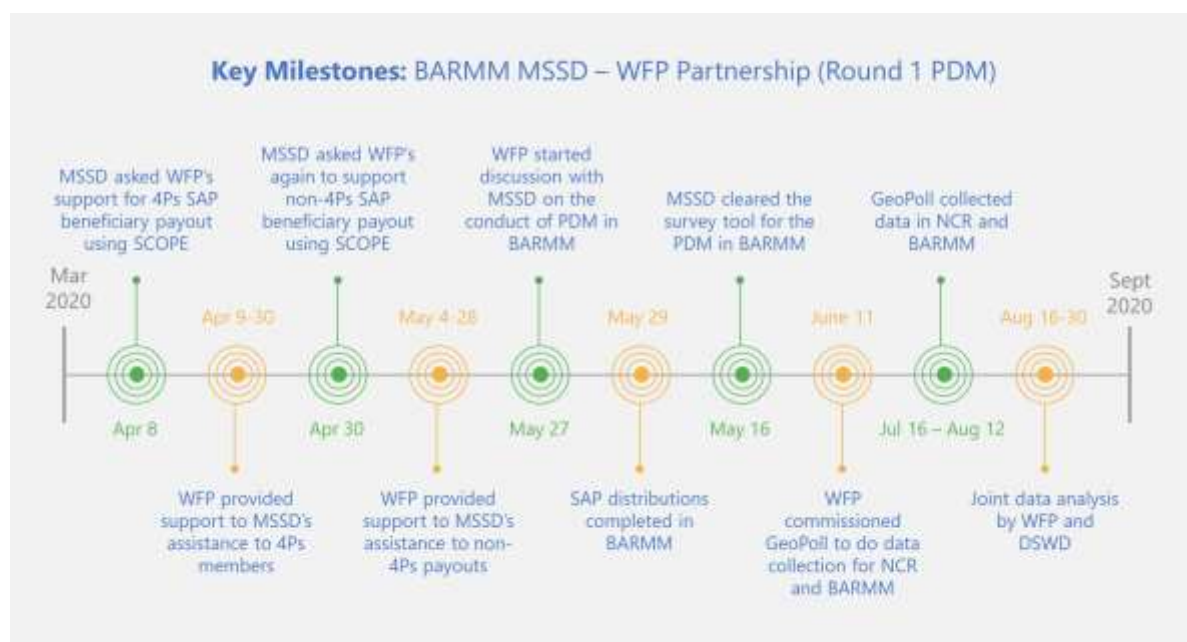
### BARMM MSSD – WFP Partnership

Being an autonomous region, BARMM took a slightly different approach with WFP in the conduct of the PDM in its areas of jurisdiction. The engagement between the two agencies started in 8 April 2020 when MSSD sent an official letter of request to WFP for the latter's support for the pay out of 4Ps households using SCOPE.

Immediately upon receipt of the official communication from MSSD, WFP organized a team to provide technical support to register and enable cash distribution to 4Ps members in BARMM. Starting April 9, WFP provided support to MSSD for its SAP pay out starting with uploading BARMM data into SCOPE, training of encoders and ensuring data quality through data reconciliation.

On April 30, 2020, WFP received a second official letter of request from MSSD to support non-4Ps pay outs. Again, WFP provided support to MSSD using updated solution for 4Ps and Non-4Ps SAP beneficiaries in the region. For the almost whole month of May, WFP continued to assist the regional government in the implementation of its SAP programme. The programme was completed on May 29.

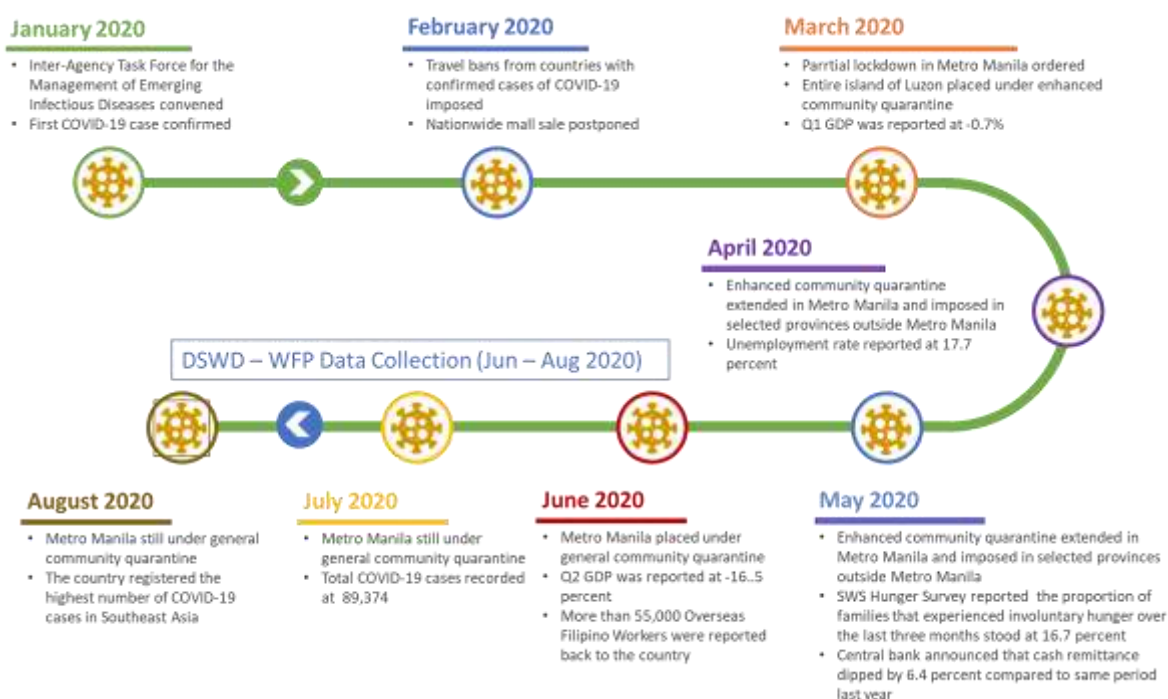
By that time, discussion with MSSD focal on the conduct of PDM in BARMM has already begun. Documents about assessment like the terms of reference, concept note, and questionnaire were shared to MSSD for their review. By May 16, MSSD already cleared the survey tool that was jointly developed by WFP with technical staff from DSWD Central Office.



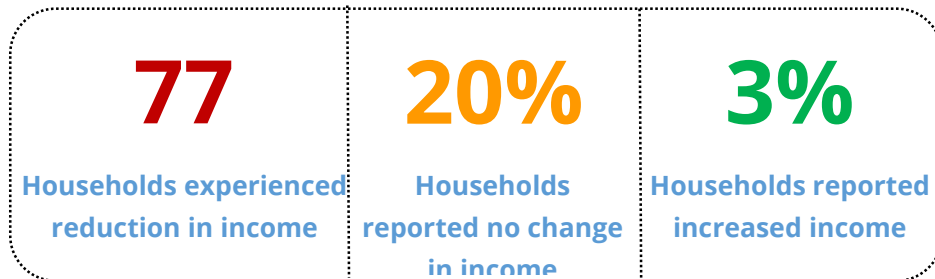
## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

Following the timeline mentioned earlier, GeoPoll started collecting data in NCR and BARMM on July 16. The data collected from BARMM was included in the joint analysis carried out by the technical teams from WFP and DSWD for the rest of the month of August 2020.

# Key Development Related to COVID-19 Cases in the Philippines (January-August 2020)



## Economic Impacts: Income



### Decreased income

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected household income. About 77 percent of the households experienced a reduction in their income while 20 percent reported their income remained the same. Only three percent of the respondents claimed an increased in their income at the time of the pandemic.

Geographically, the regions that recorded the highest proportions of households that experienced reduction in income were National Capital Region (86%), SOCCSKSARGEN (85%) and Eastern Visayas (83%).

### Extent in the reduction of income

Among the households that experienced reduction in income, about 6 in 10 said their income decreased by half or less than half their earnings prior to the pandemic. Roughly a quarter of the households said their income was reduced by 51%-75% and around 17% said their income fell by 76%-100%.

### Impact on population groups

The economic impact of the pandemic was felt by various groups.



Among households with working age group, (24-59 years), 79 percent reported experienced reduction in income while in households with young people (18-24 years), 78 percent reported reduced income. On

the other hand, in households with senior citizens (60 or more years) 70 percent said they experienced reduced income.

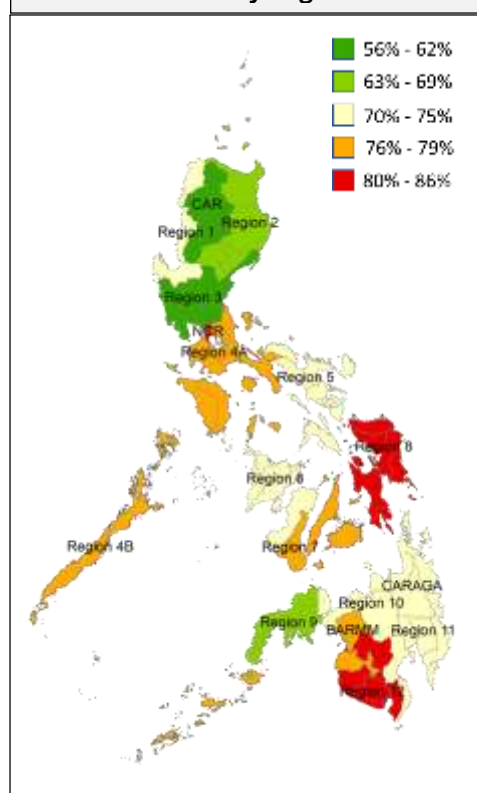


The proportion of male-headed households that had reduced income was 79 percent compared with 76 percent for female-headed households.



About 80 percent of households with five or more members reported decreased income due to the pandemic compared with 77 percent of households with less than 5 members.

Proportion of Household with Reduced Income by Region



80 percent of households who are non-4Ps recipients but received SAP assistance reported reduced income versus 77 percent for 4Ps SAP beneficiaries.

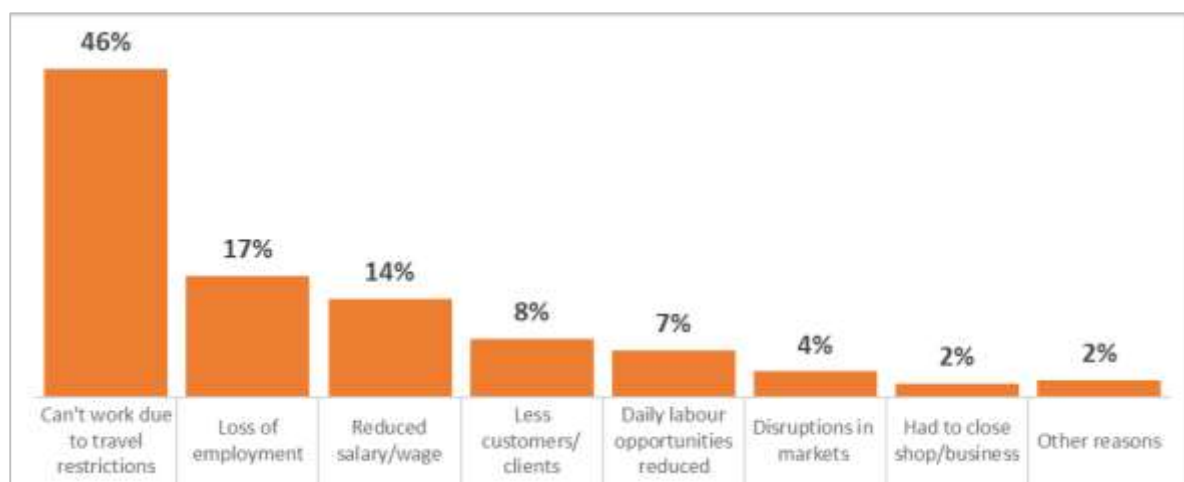


Among those who received assistance through the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP), 79 percent said their income was reduced versus 77 percent among households that did not get SAP assistance.



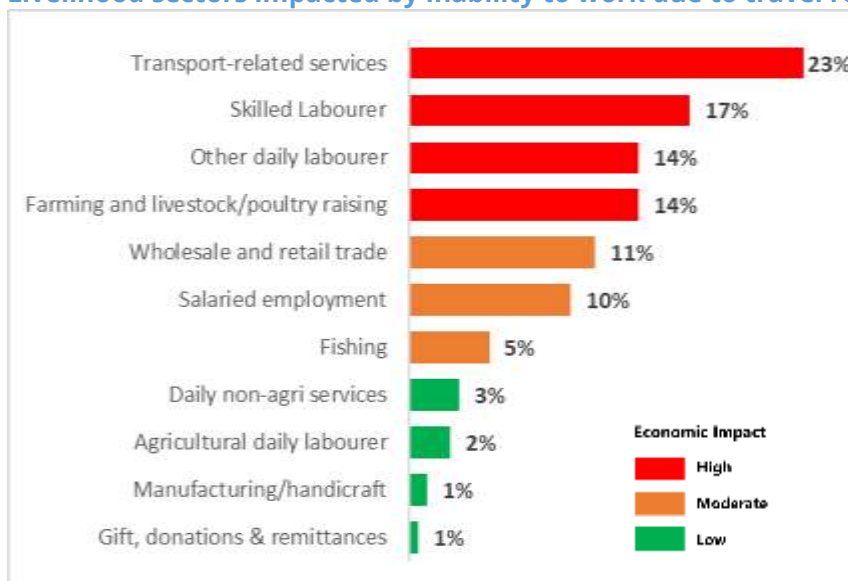
## Economic Impacts: Livelihood

### Reasons for the reduction in household income



Most of the reasons given by the respondents on the causes of the reduction in household income were related to loss of livelihood or disruption in work. Most (46%) cited the travel/movement restrictions imposed when quarantine was implemented as the main reason for not being able to work. Another 17 percent said they lost their jobs while 14 percent had reduced salary/wages.

### Livelihood sectors impacted by inability to work due to travel restrictions



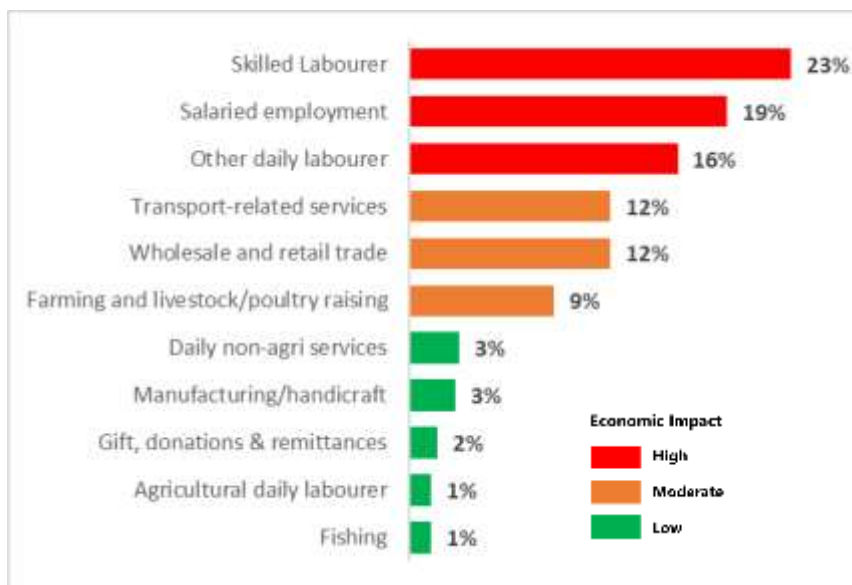
While all livelihood sectors were affected by the travel restriction imposed during the quarantine, the highest proportion of those who said their income was impacted by the travel restrictions belonged to the transport-related services. This sector includes the drivers of public transportation vehicles like jeepneys and tricycles. Other sectors that were highly impacted by the inability to work due to travel restrictions were skilled laborers, other daily laborers, and farmers.

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

Skilled laborers would include the electricians, telecoms line men, barbers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, among others. Those who work in the sector of other daily labor include the waiters, dispatchers, vulcanizing shop workers, porters, vendors, etc.

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

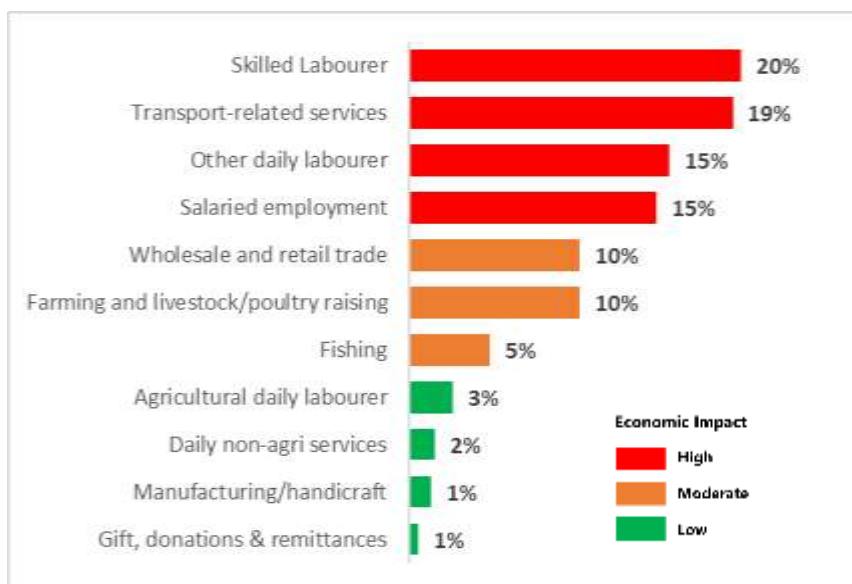
### Livelihood sectors impacted by loss of employment



The loss of employment was likewise mentioned by people belonging to various livelihood sectors. The highest proportion of people affected by the loss of employment belonged to the skilled labor. These people were laid down because many of the establishments like repair shops, barbershops were closed. Other sectors that were highly affected by the loss of employment were the salaried employees and other daily laborers.

Salaried employees would include teachers in private schools, employees in construction companies, sales clerks in malls, utility workers, office assistants, and dental lab assistants. These sector also includes government employees like barangay tanod, barangay health workers, members of the police force, soldiers, and teachers of public schools.

### Livelihood sectors impacted by reduced salary/income



Four livelihood sectors were highly affected by the reduced salary or income due to the pandemic. These include the skilled labor, transport-related services, other daily labor and salaried employment. For the skilled labor, transport-related services and other daily labor, the inability to provide services to their clients and customers due to the quarantine translated to reduced household incomes.

# Health Concerns

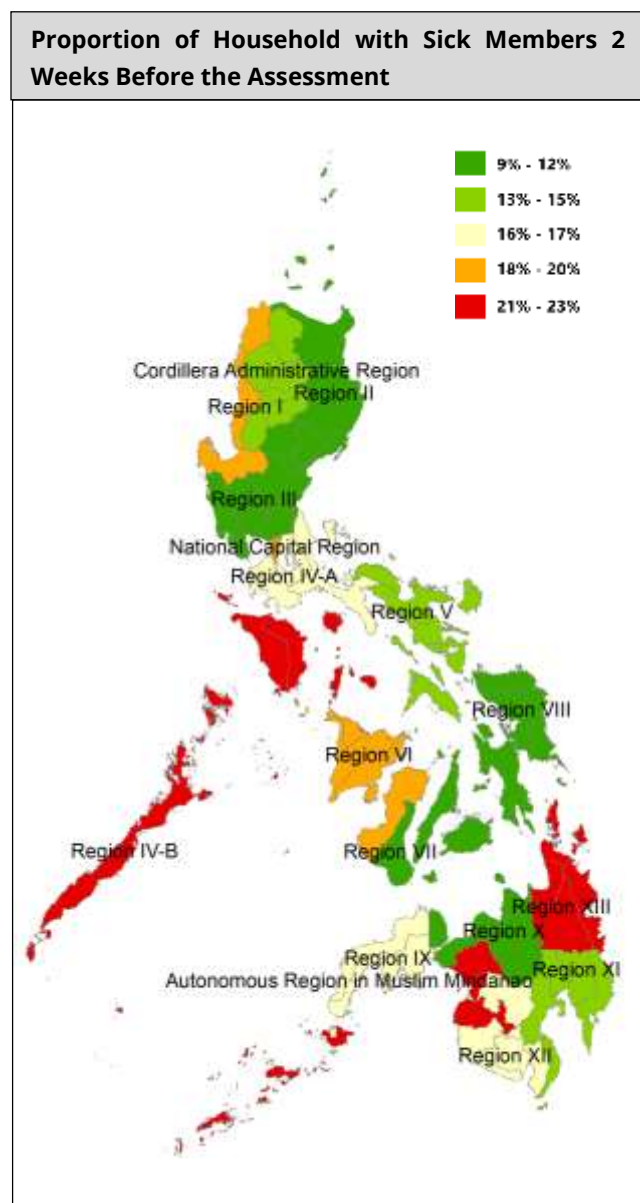
**17%**

## Households reported a member was sick 2 weeks before the assessment

While the COVID-19 pandemic was considered largely as a health concern, only about 17 percent of the households covered in the survey reported having at least a member getting sick two weeks prior to the survey. Geographically, three regions registered the highest proportions of households with at least one sick member, namely CARAGA (23%), BARMM (22%) and Region 4B (22%).

### Types of sickness

There was no report of anyone directly suffering from COVID-19 during the assessment. Among the respondents who said at least one household member was sick prior to the survey, the typical sickness mentioned were cough (53%), fever (32%)

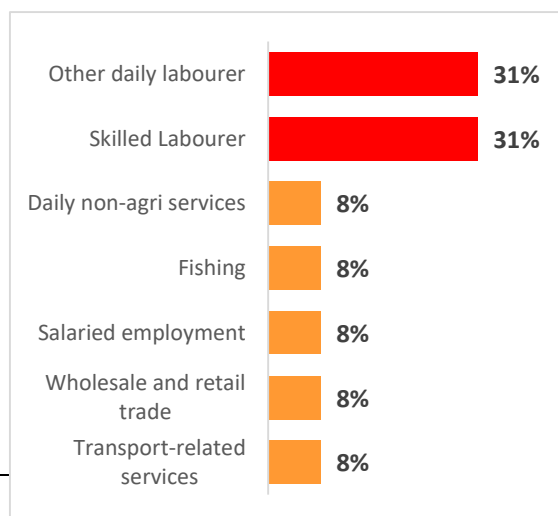


**Less than 1%**

## Households reported a working member was sick at the time of the assessment

There was also a very small proportion of households who attributed to health concerns the economic impacts that their households experienced during the pandemic. In terms of the livelihood sectors, those belonging to the other daily labor and skilled labor were highly impacted.

### Livelihood sectors impacted by sickness in the family 2 weeks before the survey



## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

### Health impacts on population groups

The health concerns affected various population groups differently.



Across age groups, the youth (18-24 years) recorded the highest proportion who got sick two weeks prior to the survey. The group was the senior citizens where 19 percent got sick while the productive adults accounted for 16 percent of those who got sick.

The sick



proportion of male-headed and female-headed households that reported at least one member was recorded both at 17 percent.



Households with five or more members registered five percentage points higher than the percentage households with less than 5 members(14%).

Among those who received assistance through the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP), 17 percent said at least one of their members got sick two weeks prior to the survey versus 18 percent among households that did not get SAP assistance.



Roughly 18 percent of households who are 4Ps members had at least one of their members got sick two weeks prior to the survey compared with 16 percent for non-4Ps SAP beneficiaries.

Among 4Ps households, those who responded to the assessment at parent leaders (PL) reported 15 percent of them having at least one member getting sick prior to the survey while non-PL respondents accounted for 18 percent.

## Impacts on Food Security



About **3** in 10 households nationwide experienced food insecurity due to the pandemic

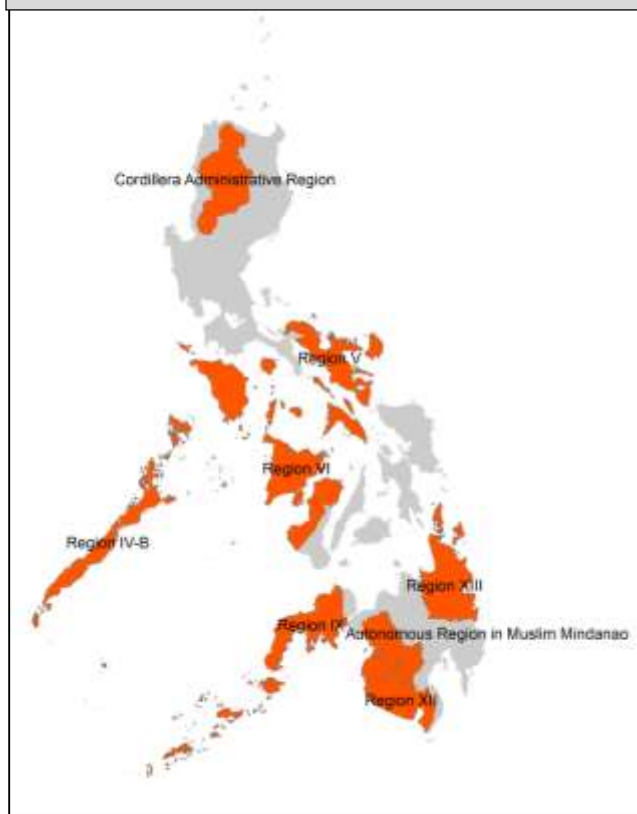
Among the food insecure households, most experienced moderate food insecurity. Only about 1 percent reported suffering from severe food insecurity,

Geographically, about one to two percent of households in eight out of the 17 regions were found to be severely food insecure.

**Proportions of severely food insecure households were found among the following groups:**

- 2** Youth
- 1** Senior citizens
- 1** Households with less than 5 members
- 1** Male-headed households
- 1** Non-SAP beneficiaries
- 1** Non-4Ps, SAP beneficiaries

### Regions with reported severe food insecurity



Severe food insecurity is characterized by poor food consumption, more than 65 percent expenditure on food, and utilization of emergency livelihood-based coping strategies.

WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) was used to compute for the level of food insecurity. CARI combines various indicators that measures (a) current food consumption, (b) economic vulnerability and (c) sustainability of livelihoods. For this study, the food security index was computed using the following indicators: Food Consumption Score, Food Expenditure Share and Livelihood Coping Strategy Categories.

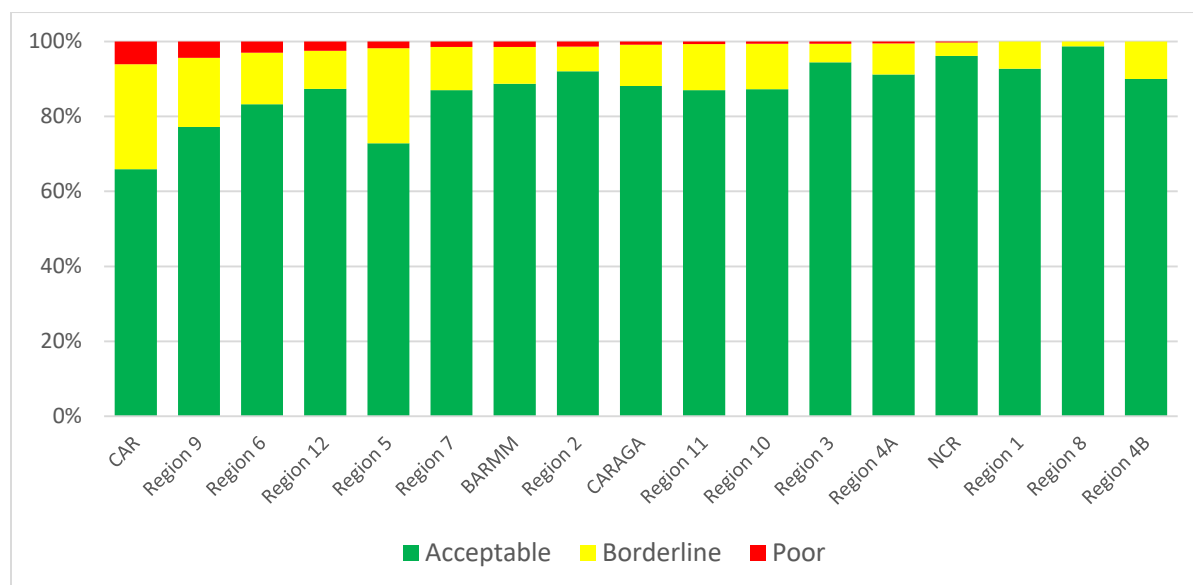
# Determinants on Food Security

## A. Food Consumption Score



Approximately one percent of households have poor food consumption. Poor food consumption is characterized by frequent consumption of rice, oil and sugar to maintain daily energy intake (6-7 days per week), with limited consumption of vegetables, meat (protein), dairy and fruits.

### Households with poor food consumption reported in 13 regions



Poor food consumption was reported in 13 regions. The highest proportion (6%) was recorded in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Other regions that make up the top three highest percentages of poor food consumption were Region 9 (4%), Region 6 (3%) and Region 12 (3%).

### Poor food consumption among population groups



The proportion of poor food consumption for both youth (18-24 years) and senior citizens (60 and older) was recorded at 3 percent while the percentage for productive adults (25-29 years) was registered at 1 percent.

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report



Poor food consumption among male-headed households was reported at 1 percent. Among female-headed households, there was no record of poor food consumption.



About 2 percent of households with less than 5 members had poor food consumption while 1 percent of households with five or more members had the same type of consumption.



Among those who received assistance through the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP), 1 percent had poor food consumption while for the non-SAP households, 2 percent had poor food consumption.



Approximately 1 percent of households who are 4Ps members and non-4Ps SAP beneficiaries had poor food consumption.

Among 4Ps households, 4 percent of households with parent leaders had poor food consumption while non-PL respondents accounted for 1 percent.

## B. Consumption-based Coping Strategies

To assess how households are adapting to the impact of the pandemic, the study used coping strategy indicators. The first indicator is a called consumption-based coping strategies (rCSI). It is computed using a short list of five food-related coping strategies applied during the past seven days prior to the survey, and calculated using severity weights. There is no threshold for the rCSI. But higher score means more severe situation for the affected population.

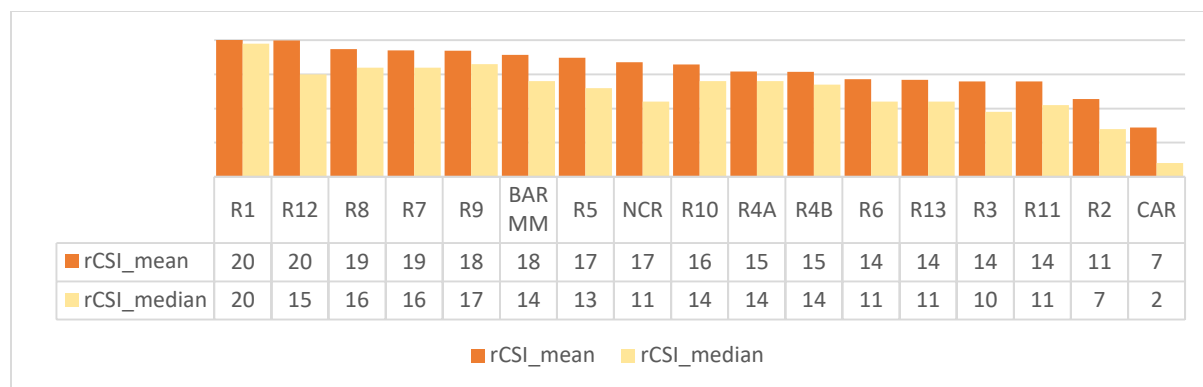
**The mean consumption-based coping strategies score was recorded at 16 while the median score was registered at 12.**

The study computed for the mean score of consumption-based coping strategies to get the average distribution of scores across the households covered by the survey. It also generated the median score to address possible impact of outliers in the computation of the mean score.

Across regions, Region 1 recorded the highest scores (both mean and median) of consumption-based coping strategies. On the other hand, CAR registered the lowest scores (both mean and median) of consumption-based coping strategies.



## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report



### Consumption-based coping strategies of population groups



The average food consumption score of productive adults (25-59 years) was the highest among the three age groups at 17 (median score was 13) while the youth (18-24 years) registered a mean score of 16 (median score equals 11). The senior citizens (60 and older) mean score was recorded at 13 (with median score of 9).



Both male-headed and female-headed households reported the same mean score of 16 and median score of 12.



Households with five or more members have a higher mean score at 17 (median score was 13) compared with households with less than 5 members which score a mean value of 15 (median score at 11).



Among those who received assistance through the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP), the mean score was 16 (median score was 12) versus non-SAP households that scored a mean value of 17 (median score was 14).



For households who are 4Ps members, the mean consumption-based coping strategies score was 14 (median score was 10) while non-4Ps SAP beneficiaries had an average score of 17 (median score was 14).

Overall, 4Ps households belonging to or not to parent leaders had a mean consumption-based coping strategies score 13 (median score was 9).

### C. Livelihood-based Coping Strategies

The second type of coping mechanisms practiced by households is called the livelihood-based coping strategies index (LCSI).

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

The LCS I is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to the survey. Responses were used to understand the stress and insecurity faced by households and describes their capacity to regarding future productivity. All strategies were classified into four broad groups, including not using any strategy, stress, crisis and emergency strategies:

- Households engaging in routine economic activities that did not involve any of these strategies were considered equivalent to food secure on this indicator. Each household was assigned a value from 1-4 to describe the most severe strategy they employed. The following questions and severity were applied during the analysis:
- Stress strategies, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.
- Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.
- Emergency strategies, such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

Together, the use of the stress, crisis and emergency strategies are called as negative coping strategies.

### About 8 in 10 households have utilized negative coping strategies

Across regions, Region 12 has the highest proportion of households that utilized negative coping strategies at 91 percent. It was followed by Region 4B with 90 percent of households resorting to negative coping strategies to adapt in the situation.

Region	Not Using Strategy	Crisis Coping	Stress Coping	Emergency Coping	Negative Coping
R12	9%	53%	26%	12%	91%
R4B	10%	44%	30%	16%	90%
R7	11%	46%	23%	20%	89%
NCR	12%	45%	40%	3%	88%
R12	13%	42%	33%	13%	87%
R4A	14%	45%	35%	6%	86%
BARMM	16%	32%	28%	24%	84%
R10	17%	52%	14%	16%	83%
R5	18%	35%	32%	15%	82%
R2	18%	30%	32%	20%	82%
R11	19%	45%	25%	11%	81%
R9	21%	32%	36%	11%	79%
R13	21%	45%	22%	12%	79%
R6	24%	35%	27%	14%	76%
R8	25%	45%	23%	7%	75%
R3	25%	30%	39%	6%	75%
CAR	46%	24%	21%	8%	54%

## First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

### Livelihood-based coping strategies of population groups



The highest proportion (63%) of households who were using livelihood-based negative coping strategies was recorded among the youth age groups while both the senior citizens (60 and older) and productive adults registered accounted for 60 percent.



A slightly bigger percentage (61%) of male-headed households reported using livelihood-based negative coping strategies compared with female-headed households (58%).



The proportion of households with less than 5 members who were using livelihood-based negative coping strategies was recorded at 61 percent while households with five or more members was recorded at 60 percent.



Among those who received assistance through the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP), the proportion of households using negative coping strategies were 60 percent versus 62 percent for non-SAP households.



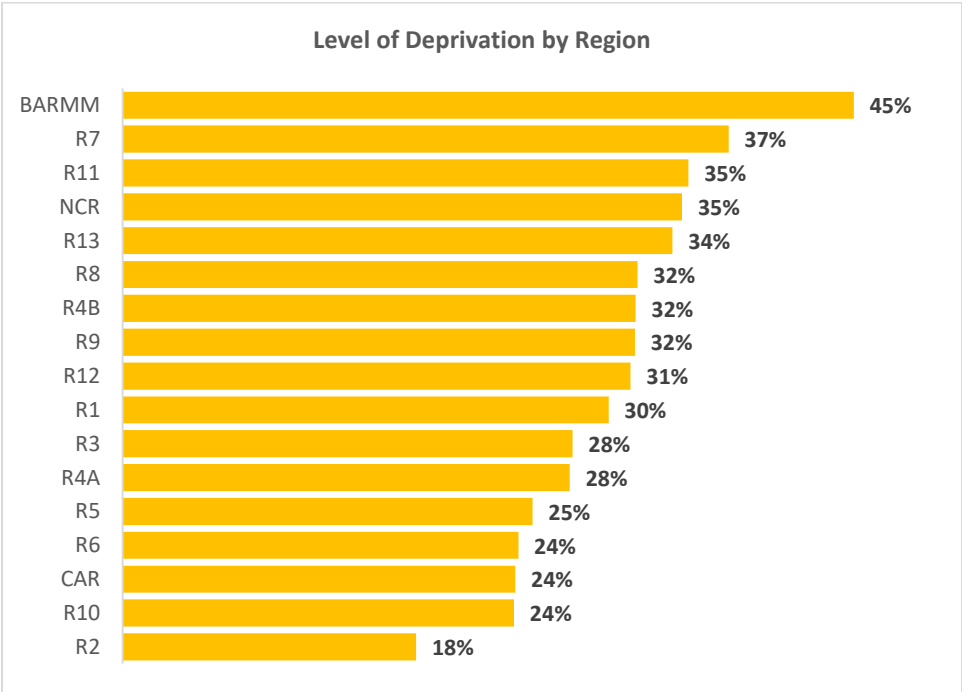
For households who are 4Ps members, the proportion of those using livelihood-based negative coping strategies was recorded 63 percent while non-4Ps SAP beneficiaries was recorded at 59 percent. For 4Ps households with parent leaders the proportion of those using the negative coping strategies was 62 while non-PL 4Ps households recorded at 63 percent.

# Essential Needs: Levels of Deprivation



About **1** in 3 households has experienced some forms of deprivation at the time of the pandemic

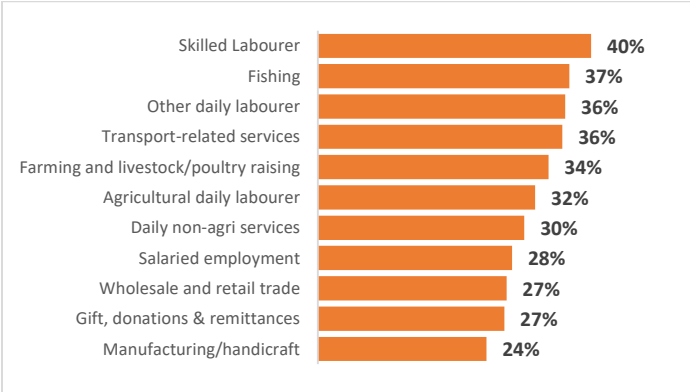
About 33 percent of the households reported some forms of deprivation during the pandemic. The region with the highest proportion of households with deprivation was BARMM. On the other hand, the region with the lowest level of deprivation was Region 2.



# First Round SAP Post Distribution Monitoring Report

The level of deprivation was derived from the multidimensional deprivation index that was generated by looking at the health, food security, living condition and well-being status of the households.

## Level of Deprivation by Livelihood Sector

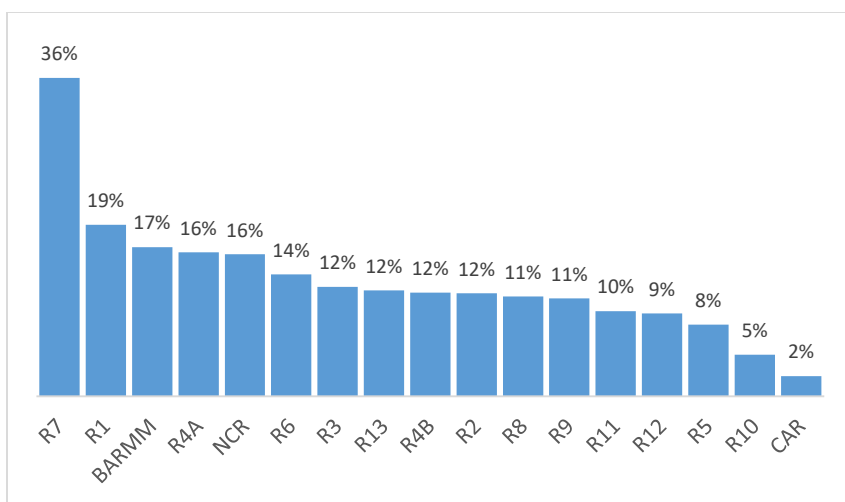


## Lifelines: Remittance and Debts

**14%**

### Households reported receiving remittance from relatives (in the Philippines or abroad) two weeks before the survey

When asked if they have received remittance or support from relatives (both within and outside the country) in the two weeks prior to the survey, 14 percent of the respondents answered on the affirmative.

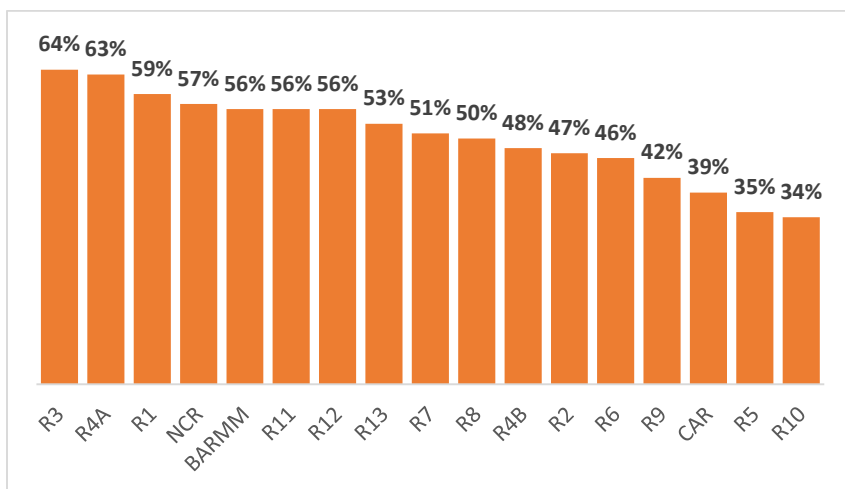


The region with the highest proportion (36%) of households that received remittances was Region 7 while the region with the least proportion of household getting cash from relatives in other parts of the country or world was CAR (2%).

**53%**

### Households reported borrowing money before receiving cash assistance from the government

When asked if they have borrowed money prior to receiving cash assistance from the government, a little more than half of the respondents said yes.



The region with the highest proportion (64%) of households that borrowed money before receiving cash assistance from the government was Region 3 while the region with the least proportion of household that incurred debt prior to the getting of cash assistance was Region 10 (34%).

# Social Amelioration Program:

## Impacts and Feedback



**93%**

Households reported receiving some forms of assistance in response to the pandemic

Given that most of the respondents of the survey were SAP beneficiaries, a large majority of the households indicated that they received some forms of assistance in response to the pandemic.

For households that received cash assistance, most of them used the money primarily to buy food.

### Levels of Satisfaction

Region	Satisfied with the Quantity Received	Satisfied on the Timeliness	Absence of Issues on SAP	Average
CENTRAL VISAYAS [REGION 7]	89%	92%	93%	92%
CENTRAL LUZON [REGION 3]	91%	91%	87%	90%
EASTERN VISAYAS [REGION 8]	88%	94%	87%	90%
NORTHERN MINDANAO [REGION 10]	87%	90%	92%	90%
DAVAO [REGION 11]	88%	90%	90%	89%
CORDILLERA [CAR]	87%	89%	88%	88%
CALABARZON [REGION 4A]	85%	85%	88%	86%
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA [REGION 9]	87%	92%	76%	85%
WESTERN VISAYAS [REGION 6]	85%	90%	77%	84%
BICOL [REGION 5]	85%	85%	82%	84%
SOCCSKSARGEN [REGION 12]	83%	82%	86%	84%
MUSLIM MINDANAO [BARMM]	91%	94%	64%	83%
NATIONAL CAPITAL [METRO MANILA]	95%	85%	64%	81%
CARAGA [REGION 13]	79%	82%	82%	81%
CAGAYAN VALLEY [REGION 2]	80%	87%	76%	81%
SOUTHWESTERN TAGALOG [REGION 4B]	66%	84%	91%	80%
ILOCOS [REGION 1]	76%	78%	59%	71%

# Implications on Food Security

## Food Sources

Region	Own production	Market \ Grocery store	Exchange labor for food	Gift from family, relatives or friends	Food assistance by humanitarian agencies	Food assistance by Government	Others, specify
NCR	2%	85%	5%	4%	0%	1%	4%
Region 4A	6%	81%	2%	4%	1%	3%	4%
Region 9	14%	76%	4%	1%		1%	4%
Region 3	10%	75%	2%	6%	1%	3%	2%
BARMM	14%	71%	4%	3%	0%	5%	2%
Region 5	18%	67%	4%	2%	1%	1%	7%
Region 11	19%	67%	1%	4%	1%	3%	4%
Region 4B	24%	60%	4%	3%		4%	5%
Region 7	24%	58%	2%	4%		5%	7%
CARAGA	33%	48%	2%	6%		4%	7%
Region 2	42%	47%	2%	4%	1%	1%	3%
Region 1	33%	45%	7%	6%		1%	7%
Region 10	36%	44%	4%	3%		3%	10%
Region 12	21%	41%	5%	7%			26%
Region 6	22%	34%	8%	6%		2%	28%
CAR	58%	33%	5%	3%			2%
Region 8	21%	26%	46%	4%	2%	1%	1%
National	18%	64%	6%	4%	0%	2%	6%

**35%** Households experienced moderate food security

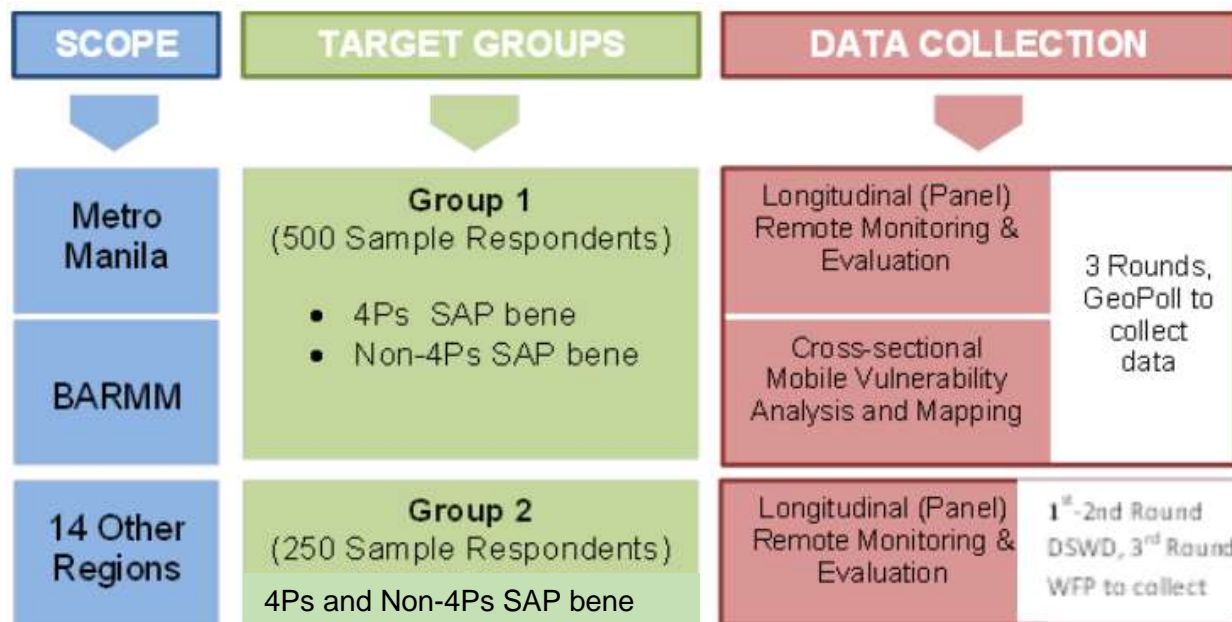
SAP contributed to food security. The cash assistance was used primarily to buy food. However, the reduction in household income, if not properly addressed, will have long term implications on food security



## Key Findings and Recommendations

- **7% of the HHs have deficient diets (low food consumption score)**
  - ✓ Complement transfers with nutrition awareness
  - ✓ Undertake social behavior change communication (SBCC) campaign
- **87% of the HHs utilized negative coping strategies**
- **79% of the HHs experienced reduced income**
  - ✓ Promote local income generation activities
    - Provision of training
    - Provision of productive assets
    - Enabling access to financial support
  - ✓ Establish insurance schemes
- **Travel restrictions greatly affected the livelihood and income of the population**
  - ✓ Explore measures to facilitate safe travel for targeted workers
  - ✓ Build financial resilience of vulnerable households
- **Deprivation in other essential needs of the households**
  - ✓ Consider focusing transfer resources to most food insecure/vulnerable regions
  - ✓ Develop interventions for the emerging vulnerable sectors
  - ✓ Continue analysis of data to better specify the vulnerable population
- **35% of the HHs experienced moderate food insecurity**
  - ✓ Concentrate transfers to the most affected/vulnerable population
  - ✓ Address issues on diet deficiency, utilization of negative coping strategies and decreased income
- **High level of beneficiary satisfaction**
  - ✓ Continue providing (unconditional) cash transfers to the most affected population
  - ✓ Strengthen information dissemination about the program
- **The study provided a good learning experience**
  - ✓ Include food security, nutrition and vulnerability indicators into the regular social protection monitoring systems

## Methodology



- Determination of the CARI
- Determination of the MDDI
- Determination of the Food Expenditure Share
- Definition of Vulnerable Population

## Data and References

BSP. "Total Remittances in Jan-May 2020 Reach US\$12.8 Billion, Down By 6.4% Compared 2019's US\$13.7 Billion".

<http://www.bsp.gov.ph/publications/media.asp?id=5460#:~:text=For%20the%20period%20January%E2%80%93May,the%20comparative%20period%20last%20year.&text=By%20country%20source%2C%20the%20United,percent%20for%20January%E2%80%93May%202020>.

PSA. "Employment Situation in April 2020". <https://psa.gov.ph/content/employment-situation-april-2020>

PSA. "Data Series on National Accounts". <https://psa.gov.ph/national-accounts/base-2018/data-series>

WFP. *Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines*. January 2009.

WFP. *Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook*. January 2009.

## Acknowledgement

This project is been a collaborative work of the WFP Philippine Country Office, WFP Regional Bureau Research Analysis and Monitoring Team and the DSWD Research and Evaluation Division. Special thanks to the following:

### PHCO Programme Unit

- Laurene Goublet, Head of Programme
- Isabelle Lacson, Programme Policy Officer

### PHCO Programme Support Team

- Juanito G. Berja Jr., VAM Officer/M&E Focal
- Arlene Robles, Monitoring Assistant
- Eva Celso, Monitoring Assistant

### RBB Research Analysis and Monitoring Team

- Nicolas Bidault, Regional RAM Officer
- Aaron Wise, Food Security Assessment Consultant
- Hatem Kotb, Regional Monitoring Officer
- Luna Kim, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

### DSWD Research and Evaluation Division

- Raquel O. Celeste
- Kristine Joy P. Loneza
- Ma. Angela R. Nartea
- Marianathe Kay F. Misa

Special thanks as well to all the DSWD staff who have activity participated in the data collection for this project.

### Ministry of Social Services and Development

- Lyca Therese Sarenas

### Bai Shalymar Sinsuat