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SPR Reading Guidance



**Supporting Transition by Reducing Food Insecurity and
Undernutrition among the Most Vulnerable
Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Myanmar, Union of (MM)



World Food Programme

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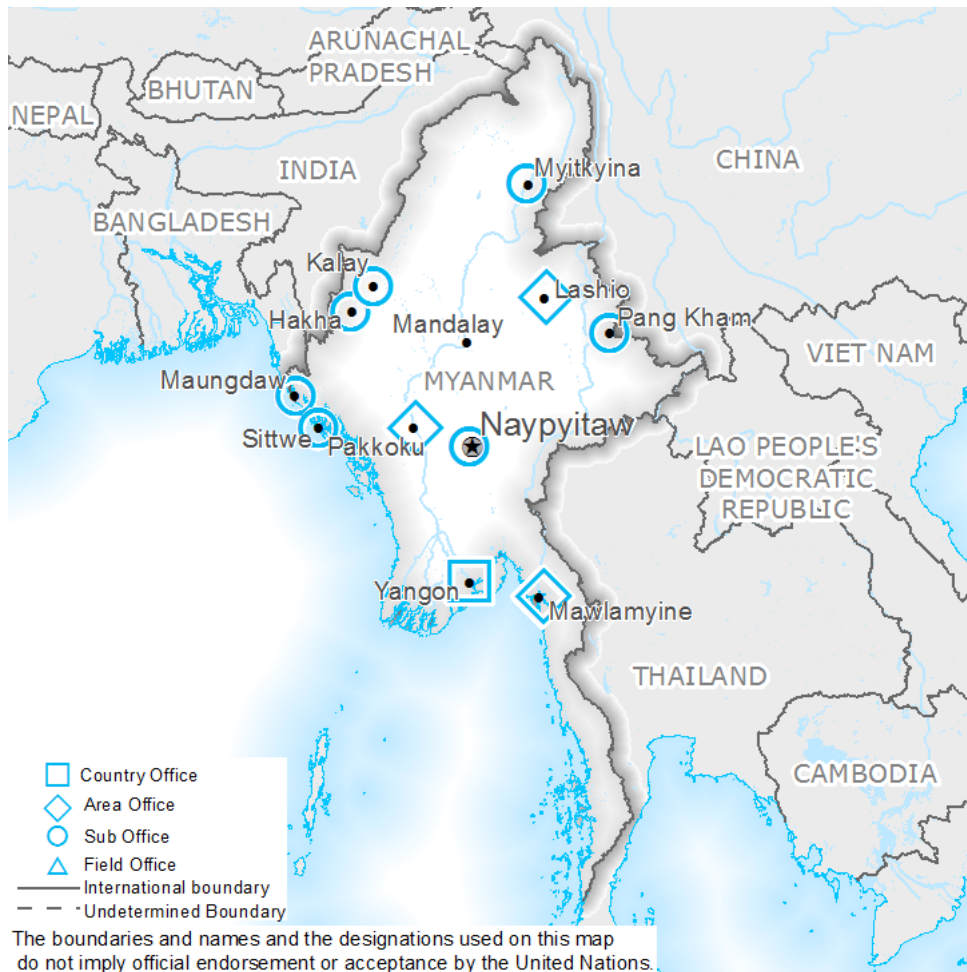
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Myanmar is amidst an important political and socio-economic transformation, including the formation of the first civilian government in early 2016 which has marked the beginning of a democratic transition. While expectations for growth and development are high, the new Government is challenged by the impact of prolonged isolation, economic sanctions, political unrest and a stalemated peace process. Myanmar remains one of the least developed nations in the world with an estimated 37.5 percent [1] or 20 out of its 53 million population living below the poverty line. The majority of the poor live in rural areas and rely primarily on agriculture and casual labour for their livelihoods, while urban poverty is increasing in larger cities. WFP's food security assessments in the dry zone and other parts of Myanmar indicate high levels of food insecurity, especially during the lean agricultural season. Most people in the country struggle with physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs. Women and girls are particularly affected as men are traditionally perceived as the heads of household and primary decision-makers over resources, including food.

Without a full-fledged Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and accelerated national reconciliation, ethnic conflicts and inter-communal violence continue to exacerbate the already fragile situation in the country. The protracted state of conflict and displacement prompts negative coping mechanisms, growing sexual violence and vulnerability to risky migration practices, with women and girls from ethnic minorities at the highest risk. In Kachin, Rakhine, Shan and other conflict-affected areas, hundreds of thousands of people remain internally displaced and food-insecure, mostly relying on humanitarian assistance for their survival. Adverse conditions faced by civilians, particularly in Shan and Kachin States, were compounded by increasing limits on humanitarian access, which intensified in the latter half of 2016. The country is also heavily susceptible to natural disasters, particularly cyclones and subsequent floods and

landslides. According to the Global Climate Risk Index, Myanmar ranks among the top three countries most affected by natural disasters in turn leading to massive population displacement and destruction of livelihoods, crops and other food sources.

Myanmar, supported by the international community, has made significant progress in fighting undernutrition in recent years by achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving hunger by 2015. Stunting and wasting rates reduced by 5.9 percent and 0.9 percent respectively in the past six years [2]. The country has also committed to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030, including SDG 2 [3], and has launched the national Zero Hunger Challenge. But despite these achievements, undernutrition rates in Myanmar remain among the highest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Nearly one in three children under the age of five countrywide suffers from chronic malnutrition (stunting) while wasting prevails at 7 percent, leading to increased mortality rates [4]. Myanmar has one of the lowest life expectancy rates in ASEAN, at 66 years, as well as one of the highest child mortality rates currently estimated at 50 deaths per 1000 live births [5]. Furthermore, an extremely low number of children aged 6-23 months—only 16 percent countrywide—are fed a minimum acceptable diet [6]. With prevailing "son bias" in certain ethnic communities, boys are often a given priority for breastfeeding. The lack of knowledge on mother and child nutrition as well as limited access to healthcare and nutritious food are major challenges. Myanmar remains one of the world's 20 high tuberculosis (TB) burden countries with an incidence of 197,000 cases according to the latest statistics [7]. HIV prevalence is still alarming among at-risk groups such as in people who inject drugs (23.1 percent), men having sex with men (6.6 percent), and female sex workers (6.3 percent) [8].

Although the education system is still fragmented in the different regions of Myanmar, especially with regard to the enrolment disparity between urban and rural sectors, the last approved budget saw expenditure on education increase to an estimated 5 percent of total government expenditure. Eighty-three percent of children who enrol complete primary school, but less than half of them complete middle school and even fewer children progress onward [9]. Customarily, daughters are more likely to drop out of school at an early age in order to serve family needs.

While the challenges to improving food security and nutrition are substantial, Myanmar, as the second largest country in Southeast Asia, has a unique set of opportunities as well—rich land, water, mineral, and natural gas resources, and its strategic location in the fastest-growing region in the world, sharing borders with both India and China. Myanmar is on track for steady economic development and with the "opening" of the country, which has further attracted and increased foreign investment, GDP growth is expected to pick up to 8.3 percent in 2016-2017. Most importantly, the new Government, supported by the international community, has different priorities than previous regimes and is expected to increase financial and technical support to the agricultural, health and education sectors, which are all critical to improving food and nutrition security.

[1] Myanmar—Ending Poverty and shared prosperity in a time of transition, World Bank Group, 2014

[2] Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016, Key Indicators, Ministry of Health and Sports, 2016

[3] SDG 2—Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

[4] Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016, Key Indicators, Ministry of Health and Sports, 2016

[5] Ibid

[6] Ibid

[7] 2016 Global Tuberculosis Report, Myanmar, World Health Organization, 2016

[8] 2015 Global AIDS Response Progress Report Myanmar, National AIDS Programme, 2015

[9] The report: Myanmar 2016, Health & Education, Oxford Business Group, 2016

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

As a global leader in humanitarian logistics, WFP continued delivering food assistance to some of the most isolated and disaster-affected areas throughout Myanmar. However, regular and unrestricted access to areas of Kachin beyond Government control was not possible in the second half of the year. Through coordination with the counterpart Ministry of Border Affairs, WFP was still able to deliver assistance to most of the sensitive, conflict-ridden areas of the country.

The Government of Myanmar recognised food security as a key element of its agricultural policy within the National Strategy on Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation (2011-2015). The objectives for the agricultural sector

included increasing agricultural productivity and maintaining food security. Myanmar's National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (2011-2015) identified four strategic directions for addressing the immediate, underlying and basic causes of malnutrition. The Plan identified the need for improved nutrient intake and reducing diseases, improved mother and child care practices, access to health services, institutional and human capacity, and advocacy for investments in food and health-based interventions. The National Social Protection Strategic Plan (2014-2024), which is aligned with the National Comprehensive Development Plan (2010-2030), aims at inclusive, equitable and sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction and food insecurity. It is consistent with Myanmar's global commitments to the Zero Hunger Challenge, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The new Government of Myanmar is committed to addressing national development challenges, and commenced an extensive review of existing policies, plans and systems upon assuming power in April 2016. In order to strengthen national capacity and support the achievement of national priorities in education, food security, nutrition and health, WFP established a permanent liaison office in the capital, Naw Pyi Taw, in 2016.

In response to the national Zero Hunger Challenge, aligned with SDG 2 and SDG 17 [1], WFP intensified its advocacy efforts with the Government to promote a multi-sectoral high-level engagement toward nutrition and continued to support the development of Myanmar's National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (2016-2025). The plan, which is still under review by the Government, involved multi-sectoral collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Sports, Agriculture, Rural Development, Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Education, and Finance. It complemented the National Nutrition Agenda of the Ministry of Health and Sports, which addressed the multiple burdens of malnutrition. WFP particularly supported the national objective of reducing undernutrition among mothers and children under the age of five. WFP also provided technical support to the development of the rice fortification policy in cooperation with the National Nutrition Centre (NNC), non-governmental organization (NGO) PATH, and private businesses involved in rice fortification. WFP provided technical inputs for the Agriculture Development Strategy (2016-2021) and the National Health Plan to be released in 2017.

The United Nations (UN) Network for Nutrition, started in 2015 with WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Health Organization (WHO), was expanded in 2016 to include United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UN network was chaired by WFP Country Director and supported by the Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) international and national facilitators, hosted by WFP. The REACH team facilitated the SUN multi-stakeholder platform in Myanmar to agree on 20 core nutrition actions and to plan for a high-level event to further advocate for nutrition. WFP and REACH also initiated discussions with PATH to set up the SUN Private Business Network for Myanmar.

UNICEF and WFP cooperated with NNC under the Ministry of Health and Sports to expand and strengthen integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM). This included support to the development of a national treatment protocol for IMAM, as well as rolling out training on IMAM to prioritised regions. NNC also rolled out training on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) and several UN and international NGO staff received training of trainers to roll out this training at the sub-national level. UNICEF and WFP provided one IYCF training for WFP and partners in Lashio, Shan State, to be continued in other locations in 2017. At the sub-national level, WFP, jointly with *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) and UNICEF, developed a food security and nutrition strategy for the northern part of Rakhine State with the involvement of the Government, UN and NGOs working in the area. WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Sports by facilitating coordination meetings, training sessions for involved personnel from the National Tuberculosis Programme and the National AIDS Programme on nutrition assessment, counselling, behaviour change communication, food distribution, monitoring and evaluation and proper storage.

The National Social Protection Strategic Plan (2014-2024) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement laid out the national school feeding and public works among its eight flagship programmes. The national school feeding programme is also part of the National Education Sector Plan (2016-2021) under the Ministry of Education, supporting at-risk students for equitable access to basic education and aiming to improve the country's low education indicators. In 2016, the Ministry of Education mobilised significant human and administrative resources which made the joint implementation of school feeding a success in the first year of official collaboration with WFP. However, a specific budget line has not yet been devoted to school feeding in the national budget and funding remained a major challenge to the expansion of the programme nationwide. As part of the Letter of Intent signed by WFP and the Ministry of Education in June 2015, WFP supported the Government in developing a school feeding policy and strengthening the capacity of key personnel in implementing the programme. WFP intensified its engagement with the Ministry of Education to develop government capacity to full implement school feeding, which included the joint development and approval of operational guidelines that define standard procedures for implementing the programme nationwide. Through intensive advocacy efforts, WFP introduced the School Feeding Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SF-SABER) process to assess the policy, institution and

implementation frameworks of the school feeding programme in Myanmar against evidence-based international standards.

With the objective of offering wage employment opportunities to vulnerable households, the public works flagship programme has an objective to enhance economic opportunities and improve access to health, housing, water and sanitation, infrastructure and other basic services. WFP supported the programme, which was still in the inception phase, by contributing to the development of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement's disaster management function handbook with community asset creation programmes particularly focused on disaster risk reduction and recovery.

Together with FAO, WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Sector Working Group, which provided systematic updates on the food security situation in the country, food and nutrition strategy in northern Rakhine, and priorities and actions taken by the Cash Working Group, also chaired by WFP. Cash was made the transfer modality for most of the flagship programmes of the the National Social Protection Strategic Plan. The state governments in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan were consulted on the activities implemented by the food security sector partners to ensure transparency in implementation and planning. Within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), WFP contributed to the development of the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in Myanmar. WFP's Country Strategy complemented FAO's Country Programming Framework in terms of improving livelihoods, food security, preparedness for and mitigation of disasters and climate change. WFP expanded capacity building efforts to various ministries through a number of workshops. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development and Central Statistical Organization benefited from a series of WFP trainings on food security and geographic information systems (GIS) mapping to scale-up government staff's capacity in data collection, analysis and practical application in rural development planning. Upon the request of the Government, WFP became a committee member to support the establishment of national strategies for statistical development.

As part of its global transition, WFP sponsored a national Strategic Review on food and nutrition security, conducted by an independent research institute, which aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the context of food and nutrition security in Myanmar and propose actionable areas for the Government, development partners, private sector and others in furthering progress toward zero hunger. The process was led by the Government through an advisory group of multi-sectoral ministries, chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Finance. The findings and recommendations of the Strategic Review will inform national development planning processes, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and contribute to the work of all actors involved in food and nutrition security in the country.

[1] SDG 17—Partnerships for the Goals - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has been present in Myanmar since 1994, and in 2016 implemented food assistance activities to improve food security, nutrition, livelihoods and education access for the most food-insecure communities in remote rural areas throughout the country.

In view of the ongoing political, peace and reconciliation, administrative and economic reforms as well as plans to establish the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in 2018, WFP extended the current **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200299), launched in January 2013, by two years to include 2016 and 2017, with approved budget USD 343 million.** To echo this extension and provide a more appropriate response to the country's rapid and multi-pronged transition, WFP adopted a transition strategy with gradually reduced emphasis on humanitarian assistance and greater focus on early recovery and development interventions. WFP's strategic engagement in-country was driven by the overarching goal to assist Myanmar to achieve the national Zero Hunger Challenge by 2025, and was guided by three priorities: emergency preparedness and response; nutrition; and provision of social safety nets. The major programmatic shifts in the transition strategy were:

- gradual reduction of unconditional relief assistance for all internally displaced persons (IDPs) as they would return to places of their origin or be resettled in Rakhine State;
- shift from food- to cash-based transfers for IDPs in Kachin State and for asset creation projects in areas with access to markets and functioning cash infrastructure;
- focus on emergency preparedness for and response to food security crises resulting from natural and human-induced disasters, including the facilitated return of Myanmar refugees from Thailand;
- expansion of the productive community asset project to support early recovery efforts;

- shift from a food basket to specialised nutritious foods for pregnant and lactating women to alleviate micronutrient deficiencies, and expansion of the stunting and wasting prevention programmes to new areas with malnutrition rates and inadequate coverage for the community-based management of acute malnutrition; and
- scaled-up use of high-energy biscuits for school feeding and its expansion.

While increasing efforts in capacity development and improving coordination with the new Government and other key stakeholders, WFP's PRRO (2013-2017) continued to contribute to more equitable development across the country and support national reconciliation efforts by working to reduce poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition, responding to human-induced and natural disasters, and increasing resilience among the most vulnerable communities.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Funding Strategy and Financial Landscape

With an overall budget of USD 343 million, the current five-year PRRO was funded at 58 percent at the end of 2016. The operation was made possible thanks to voluntary contributions from 20 funding sources. Japan was the top donor in 2016, making an unprecedented contribution to WFP in Myanmar by a single funding partner of USD 23.3 million. Other donors in 2016 were the United States, the European Union, Australia, Switzerland and Canada.

The annual needs in 2016 amounted to USD 75 million, of which WFP received 50 percent. WFP used the available funding to prioritise assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), including pregnant and lactating women and young malnourished children, wherever access was possible.

Fundraising flexible contributions remained the biggest resourcing challenge. Geographic and programmatic restrictions of earmarked contributions resulted in limited food-by-prescription for people living with HIV and TB clients and capacity development activities. To tackle this challenge, WFP continued advocacy efforts with the Government for a political solution to a number of outstanding issues causing widespread food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP continued discussions with the Government on the importance of increased government ownership of the WFP-supported operation in order to ensure its long-term sustainability. The areas identified for potential three-partied partnership included the national school feeding programme and disaster risk reduction through technical support to the Government's Emergency Operation Centre.

Value for Money

WFP in Myanmar implemented a very cost-conscious, results-oriented and partnership-based operation through application of the "3Es" – economy, efficiency, effectiveness.

Economy: Cost containment was a standard WFP practice in the procurement of food and non-food items, selection of cooperating partners and service providers (such as transporters), employment of new staff, organization of assessments and training, and staff travel. Staff were directed on the cost-conscious use of modes of travel and related accommodation facilities. Duty travel related expenditure was reimbursed directly instead of bulk daily subsistence allowance (DSA) being issued, which resulted in cost savings of up to 45 percent for regular trainings and assessments. In the country office and many field offices, WFP co-located offices with other United Nations (UN) organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which yielded significant savings on rental fees throughout operations in Myanmar. WFP was able to renegotiate its lease for the country office, co-shared with the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA,) with cost savings of 17 percent (USD 126,000) per year. Strong technical expertise in the fleet management team resulted in cost savings of 42 percent in vehicle maintenance costs.

Efficiency: WFP conducted its regular annual review of overall staffing structures in Myanmar in October and November 2016, with the aim of ensuring a balanced workload for all units, according to the operational priorities and available funding. To harness expertise from different UN agencies for more efficient implementation of complex humanitarian and development projects requiring a holistic approach, work was initiated in support of an inter-agency roster. Active fleet scheduling to combine trips for staff using official vehicles allowed WFP to contain staff overtime and fuel costs for a more efficient utilisation of resources. WFP managed to build a strong relationship with relevant government bodies to process timely visas and travel authorisations for international staff and various missions supporting the operation.

WFP invested in preparedness capacity to enable more efficient and timely responses to emergencies in high-risk areas and to reduce disaster risk. This was mainly done through the establishment of field presence, capacity development of government partners and simulation exercises in risk-prone areas, pre-positioning of supplies, engaging in long-term agreements with suppliers and stand-by arrangements with cooperating partners.

Effectiveness: WFP's operating environment in Myanmar remained volatile with some areas prone to new displacements due to recurrent natural hazards or conflict. WFP's preparedness capacity and procurement strategy, which included pre-planning and pre-positioning of required resources and supplies as well as the immediate deployment of staff, enabled the organization to achieve high levels of resource mobilisation and assistance delivery, particularly for displaced populations. WFP scaled up the use of cash-based transfers in its operations, with particular emphasis on relief and community asset creation to increase the effectiveness of assistance in terms of response timeliness, targeting and coverage of needs.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP assisted more than 1.1 million girls, boys, women and men through five primary operational activities: relief assistance, assets creation, nutrition, HIV and tuberculosis (TB) programmes, and school feeding. From the country office in Yangon and nine field offices across the country, WFP delivered assistance to the most food-insecure and vulnerable communities in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Wa.

WFP delivered humanitarian food assistance to some of the most inaccessible disaster and conflict affected areas in the country. More than 530,000 internally displaced, flood-affected and most vulnerable populations benefited from unconditional food and cash assistance in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Chin, Kachin, Magway, Mandalay Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Wa when access was possible. As a result of increased access to markets and livelihood opportunities, cash-based transfers were scaled up as the preferred modality, reaching more than 81,000 people. The asset creation activities helped reduce the use of negative coping mechanisms within food-insecure rural 10,000 households and restored agricultural potential and livelihoods.

Indicators in the nutrition programme remained relatively stable with the end-of-project indicators being surpassed despite the lack of partners in areas with the highest prevalence of malnutrition. Through the programmes for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevention of stunting, 19,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 96,000 malnourished boys and girls aged 6-59 months received specialised nutritious foods through targeted and blanket supplementary feeding in Chin, Kachin, Magway, Rakhine, Sagaing and Shan. Consistently positive outcomes were recorded under the food-by-prescription programme in support of more than 12,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients undergoing treatment in Kachin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine, Shan, Wa and Yangon. In addition, under the expanded school feeding programme, WFP provided daily onsite school feeding with nutritious snacks in 3,293 schools catering to 297,000 pre-primary and primary schoolboys and schoolgirls in Chin, Magway, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Wa, with the objective of improving their access to primary education, including in poor monastic schools.

WFP supported the National Zero Hunger Challenge by contributing to the development of the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (2016-2025) and facilitating a government-led comprehensive Strategic Review on food and nutrition security to propose actionable areas for the Government, development partners, and private sector. WFP established a solid relationship with new Government, working with the Ministry of Border Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development. The inclusion of school feeding and community asset creation programmes among the Government's eight flagship programmes under the National Social Protection Strategic Plan (2014-2024) and fruitful dialogue on the national school feeding programme were among the achievements in 2016.

Recognising the value of every cent contributed by donors, WFP implemented a cost-conscious, results-oriented and partnership-based operation which sought to keep direct operational costs at minimum while providing effective service delivery for people in immediate and chronic need of food assistance. This was made possible through a diverse set of interventions adapted to the particular needs and employing the most suitable transfer modalities or delivery mechanisms, with the objective of ensuring that the assistance provided was as great as possible and the supporting processes were as efficient as possible. WFP had cost savings of up to 45 percent for regular trainings and assessments in 2016. Active fleet scheduling by combining trips for staff using official vehicles allowed WFP to contain staff overtime and fuel costs resulting in savings of 42 percent in vehicle maintenance costs. WFP also enhanced its performance monitoring efforts and made significant investments in monitoring and evaluation capacity development. A new and reliable online beneficiary and transfer management platform, the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET), was introduced to improve beneficiary records and make WFP's assistance more efficient and accountable.

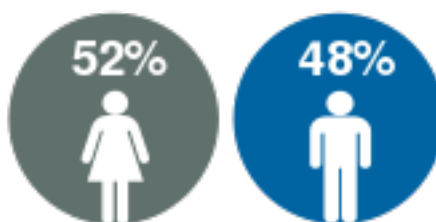
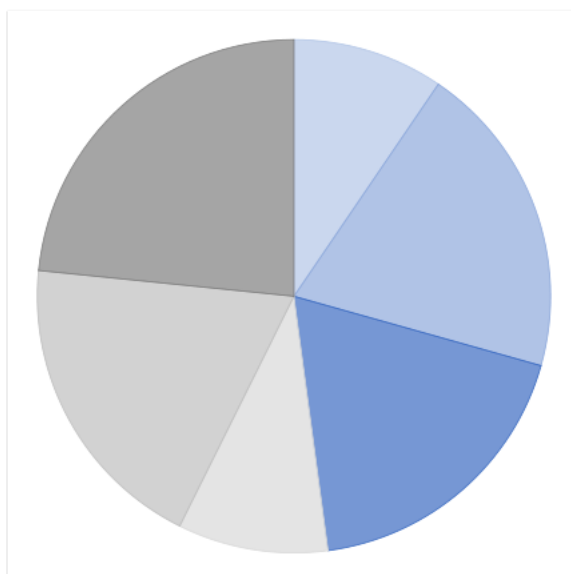
Significant progress was made in gender and protection. WFP participated in a gender certification pilot, based on which the country office received the WFP Gender Excellence Award along with only two other countries globally, after having established minimum quality standards such as a comprehensive gender action plan to promote WFP's gender equality work in Myanmar. WFP rolled out its complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), ensuring that both male and female beneficiaries were able to use various communication channels to provide feedback. The CFM was further used to conduct more thorough gender and protection analysis which informed needs-based programming decisions.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (6-23 months)	44,400	44,195	88,595
Children (24-59 months)	66,599	66,293	132,892
Children (5-18 years)	231,547	224,717	456,264
Adults (18 years plus)	216,076	273,021	489,097
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	558,622	608,226	1,166,848

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	27,313	1,674	3,556	3,924	295	36,762
Total Food Distributed in 2016	27,313	1,674	3,556	3,924	295	36,762



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	8,271,385	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	8,271,385	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP aimed to increase value for money in its operations in Myanmar through increasing local and smallholder-based procurement while maintaining and helping local suppliers meet WFP's rigorous quality assurance and quality control standards, thereby enhancing local quality and marketing standards. Purchases of rice, beans and iodised salt from smallholder farmers constituted over 10 percent of local procurement in 2016. Only fortified commodities—blended food, cooking oil and high-energy biscuits—that were unavailable locally were imported and transited through the port of Yangon before being dispatched for distribution.

To optimise supply costs and lead times while maintaining the agility to best respond to the volatile context in-country, WFP used an integrated supply chain covering the entire process from fund receipt to the handover of food to beneficiaries and cooperating partners. WFP's supply chain management were also substantially involved in cash-based transfer interventions, particularly in inter-agency market assessments, contracting financial and mobile money service providers, and providing expertise to support capacity development for regional logistics staff in cash interventions.

As the global leader in humanitarian logistics, WFP supplied food to some of the most isolated and difficult to access areas of the country where the lack of logistics infrastructure, security context and access restrictions prevented the intervention of many other actors. When access was restricted, pipeline breaks occurred in the northern part of Rakhine State and areas of Kachin beyond the Government's control, which disrupted assistance in these areas. To support the development of the local economy, WFP worked with local transporters to use multi-modal transport such as sea vessels, river barges, pirogues, railways, and road transport to supply food commodities to people living in remote villages. Whenever partners could not overcome logistics challenges, WFP engaged in service provision. In 2016, WFP provided transport, storage and procurement support to a number of partners, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

As Myanmar remained highly prone to natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, cyclones and floods, WFP engaged in a number of emergency preparedness and response initiatives in terms of supply chain and logistics. These included capacity development activities with Government at the central and state level and cooperating partners, data collection and sharing on the country's logistics capacity, as well as propositioning of emergency response equipment such as mobile storage, office and accommodation units, boats, power supply systems and container hubs.

WFP worked with the private sector to develop the local production capacity for fortified food. In order to better address the nutrition gaps of some beneficiaries, a pilot to replace standard rice with fortified rice will be

implemented in 2017. In addition, WFP initiated a project with a local food processing company to develop the local production of high-energy biscuits. The substitution of internationally procured biscuits with locally procured ones is planned in order to significantly reduce the lengthy procurement process, allowing faster intervention and provision of assistance after a disaster. A food technologist is being identified in order to develop the recipe and initiate trials for the existing production facilities. Finally, in 2016 WFP began identifying opportunities to support local government to set up emergency grain reserves.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	3,379	-	3,379
High Energy Biscuits	-	2,502	2,502
Iodised Salt	329	-	329
Rice	23,521	-	23,521
Vegetable Oil	-	1,599	1,599
Wheat Soya Blend	-	3,371	3,371
Total	27,228	7,472	34,700
Percentage	78.5%	21.5%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Following the 2014 comprehensive mid-term review of the PRRO, a number of recommended changes with programmatic and budgetary implications were incorporated into a budget revision in November 2015, which took effect in terms of activities in 2016.

1. Shift from food to cash where appropriate: Cash for relief was increasingly used as a transfer modality where conditions allowed. The modality represented 71 percent of all cash distributed in 2016, compared to 60 percent in 2015, and was also more extensively used in asset creation activities with an increase from 35 percent in 2015 to 75 percent in 2016. Evaluation interviews showed that cash beneficiaries generally favoured the cash-based transfer modality. The main benefit highlighted was a more diversified diet, with greater personal control for beneficiaries over their food consumption. In addition, cash helped WFP achieve greater cost-efficiency and allowed more timely distributions to beneficiaries. However, sudden outbreaks of conflict which subsequently affected food prices and market access, underlined the importance of market monitoring, a reconsideration of ration sizes and the need for WFP to maintain capacity to switch back to food distributions if needed.

2. Transitioning of resettled populations from relief assistance to early recovery: WFP developed a vulnerability needs- and community-based transition strategy in 2016. The strategy envisioned early recovery which a gradual shift from dependency on food assistance to increasing self-reliance for returned/resettled internally displaced persons through a change in the transfer modality and the levels of food assistance received. This shift was implemented from July to September. However, the volatile security situation and unpredictable outbreak of conflict in the northern part of Rakhine challenged the transition from unconditional assistance in the area. In addition, the limited availability of cooperating partners with expertise in livelihood programming and restricted funding predominantly earmarked for relief, remained important factors restricting WFP in planning livelihood-based activities. More rigorous and inclusive livelihood assessments would be necessary to inform future decisions about the transition to other types of assistance, while intensified advocacy efforts with potential partners and greater flexibility of donors would be required to enable interventions aiming at self-reliance among resettled populations.

3. Encourage use of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) and expand to areas with high levels of stunting: WFP has continued the implementation of its nutrition activities, including: i) treatment of moderate acute

malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6 to 59 months through targeted supplementary feeding; ii) prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through blanket supplementary feeding; and iii) prevention of stunting among children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW through blanket supplementary feeding. The use of SNFs was encouraged and harmonised across intervention areas through the 2015 budget revision. The structural expansion of nutrition interventions into areas with high levels of stunting was limited due to the lack of cooperating partners in these areas, but could be conducted in the form of short-term assistance to flood-affected populations in areas with a high stunting prevalence. The lack of cooperating partners prevented WFP from significantly expanding the coverage of its existing nutrition interventions. The integration of nutrition interventions with complementary services, which focused on the underlying and basic causes of malnutrition—water, sanitation and disease—remained a challenge, despite intensive advocacy and coordination efforts at the highest level.

4. Urban food security and nutrition survey: WFP initiated an urban working group with various United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Yangon. Results of surveys were shared between organizations through a workshop, and WFP and the Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) network jointly conducted a stakeholder mapping of actors on nutrition-specific and nutrition-related programmes in Yangon. However, the available data for urban Yangon were localised and scattered, which is why WFP subsequently initiated the process to conduct a larger urban food security and nutrition survey.

5. Scale-up the use of high-energy biscuits as the preferred school feeding modality: With the start of the 2015-2016 school year, take-home rations of rice were phased out and high-energy biscuits were adopted in all WFP-assisted schools as the preferred school feeding modality. WFP expanded the programme's coverage from 1,820 schools in 2015 to 3,293 schools in 2016, resulting in an increase in the number of assisted schoolchildren from 183,000 to 297,000 in the same period. While the distribution of high-energy biscuits was effective and efficient, boosted student motivation and reduced short-term hunger, it might not be a strong incentive for the poorest households to send their children to school. Parents and teachers voiced a preference for a hot meal to be provided as it was seen to be more nutritious and appropriate for local food customs. This view was reflected in the Government's ambition to introduce hot meals in schools and will be considered in WFP's long-term technical support for a national school feeding programme.

6. Closer collaboration with local authorities to improve local ownership of community assets: Asset creation activities were effectively targeted and involved a thorough consultation with participating communities on their needs, expectations, participation and contributions to the projects. However, WFP's interaction with the local authorities on those projects was limited to technical exchange and as-needed support. Given the Government's strategy on the public works programme and its roll-out, there is significant potential to have a broader impact in areas targeted through asset creation activities. Earmarked donor contributions remained a further obstacle to effective planning and engagement of cooperating partners. A consultation process on livelihood sector development in WFP operational areas is needed, involving the national authorities and donors, to ensure more flexible funding and more integrated support for transition strategies and recovery programmes.

7. Expanded results monitoring for asset creation activities to showcase the outcomes of the projects: In 2016, WFP introduced measures to strengthen outcome measurement and monitoring for its asset creation activities, and bring these in line with the latest WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) monitoring guidance. A module-based learning programme was developed for field monitors and engineers on extended outcome measurement and monitoring of asset creation activities, including a week-long training in November 2016. The third phase of the programme will include the development and testing of data collection tools to be used in regular assessments and enable robust evaluations of programme results.

In September 2016, an independent operation evaluation, commissioned by the WFP Office of Evaluation, was undertaken to examine the achievements of WFP programmes for the period of January 2013-September 2016 and to provide recommendations to inform the design of future operations.

Story from the Field

From internally displaced person (IDP) to businesswoman: WFP cash transfers transforming lives in Myanmar

When armed conflict erupted in June 2011, the clashes between government forces and the Kachin Independence Army forced Daw Ze Naw and her family to flee their home village of Ga Ra Yang in Kachin State. Since then, she has lived with her husband, eight-year-old son and two- and ten-year-old daughters in the Mainar IDP camp in Waing Maw.

In her home village, Daw Ze Naw ran a small shop and her family cultivated three acres of paddy land and harvested oranges from 500 trees. The transition from being self-sufficient to depending on WFP's in-kind food assistance was not an easy one. Her family suddenly had little choice in their diet beyond the commodities in WFP's monthly food basket, which consisted of rice, cooking oil, salt and pulses.

When WFP changed the type of assistance she and her family received, things started to brighten. In January 2016, she received her first envelope with cash instead of the food basket. "When I heard that I would get cash instead of food from WFP, I was very happy" said the 32-year-old woman. "Cash gives us freedom of choice and we can buy the things we like from the market, which is a 10 to 15 minute walk from the camp." Besides enjoying greater freedom of choice over the food they eat, WFP's cash-based transfers also provided her with a new business opportunity. Putting her business acumen to use, Daw Ze Naw started her own rice shop in the camp. Subsequently, three other women have followed in her footsteps and started their own rice businesses in the camp. "I buy the rice directly from the mill at the wholesale price and sell it in the camp at the market price," she says. "Many families as well as people with limited mobility appreciate buying the rice on-site. At my shop, they can also buy on credit." Daw Ze Naw sells between 30 and 40 rice bags per month and, if all goes well, the young businesswoman has plans to expand her business in the future. When asked what she is spending her extra income on, aside from food, she answered: "The school fees for my children".

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

WFP's operations under this PRRO for 2016-2017 were aligned to WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4 [1], and contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5 [2] and 17 and the Zero Hunger Challenge [3]. The specific objectives of the PRRO were to:

- prepare for and respond to natural and human-induced disasters and other shocks in support of the Government (Strategic Objective 1);
- assist post-disaster recovery by rehabilitating productive assets to improve household food security and create socio-economic opportunities for the most vulnerable (Strategic Objective 2);
- address undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and support at-risk groups such as people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients (Strategic Objective 4);
- improve access to, and enrolment and attendance at, primary schools (Strategic Objective 4); and
- improve the sustainability of responses to food insecurity and undernutrition through knowledge-sharing and capacity development (Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4).

[1] Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; and Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

[2] SDG 5 – Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

[3] Zero Hunger Challenge I – 100 percent access to adequate food throughout the year; Challenge II – Zero stunted children under 2; Challenge III – All food systems are sustainable; Challenge IV – 100 percent growth.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,666,214
Direct Support Costs	46,094,467
Food and Related Costs	243,228,468
Indirect Support Costs	22,442,946
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	26,624,356
Total	343,056,450

Project Activities

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome: Stabilised food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Relief assistance through unconditional life-saving food and/or cash transfers to vulnerable women and girls, men and boys from vulnerable communities affected by conflict and natural disasters

WFP targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other most conflict-affected populations in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states. In areas with access to markets, beneficiaries were assisted through cash-based transfers. In remote unsafe areas where there were significant protection concerns, food remained the preferred transfer modality. The value of cash-based transfers was determined based on market prices, taking into consideration price fluctuations. In the northern part of Rakhine, the most food-insecure and vulnerable populations, including returnees

from Bangladesh, received food or cash transfers during the agricultural lean season that lasted from May to November. WFP's lean season assistance was however disrupted due to security incidents and ensuing violence from October to December. WFP delivered limited emergency assistance to newly affected populations when intermittent access was granted by the local authorities. Recurrent tensions and instability of access hampered the implementation of WFP's operations in areas of Kachin beyond the Government's control. WFP's last cross-line delivery of food to these areas took place in May, and were then suspended until December. The subsequent operations were halted by the Government due to security concerns. The pulses and fortified food, complementing assistance provided by local organizations, were sufficient for two-three months only. When access was restricted, the humanitarian community increased funding to the local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the immediate needs of the IDPs.

In Shan, a combined in-kind (rice) and cash distribution was expanded to more camps. Communities in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Chin, Magway, Mandalay, Rakhine and Sagaing affected by both the 2015 and 2016 floods were assisted under WFP's emergency response. WFP also supported the first small organised repatriation of Myanmar refugees from Thailand through a return package of cash equivalent to three-months food assistance to help returnees with their initial (re)integration. Most relief beneficiaries received a monthly basic food basket consisting of 13.5 kg of rice, 1.8 kg of pulses, 0.9 litres of oil and 150 g of salt, allowing a daily intake of 2,100 calories per person or its equivalent of Myanmar Kyat (MMK) 8,000-15,000 in cash [1].

Strategic Objective: Support to restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households and improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Asset creation activities providing gender and protection sensitive restoration and rehabilitation of productive assets in disaster- and conflict-affected rural and urban areas through food assistance for assets (FFA) and cash for assets.

Following the emergency response to the 2015 floods with immediate unconditional food assistance, WFP phased in the community asset creation programme as an early recovery measure to support the re-building and restoration of livelihoods in the most affected communities in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. The programme was initiated in November 2015 and was successfully completed in May 2016. In Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan and Wa, the asset creation programme also targeted women and men from marginal and vulnerable population groups in areas with limited working opportunities, poor infrastructure and high vulnerability to shocks. The choice of assistance modality was made in consultation with the targeted communities and depended mainly on their access to markets, food availability in these markets and food prices. Transfers were conditional upon beneficiaries' labour inputs in work schemes. In compensation for work completed, most people assisted under the programme received MMK 2,500–3,500 per day per person. The projects included rehabilitation and restoration of farmland, mini earth dams, dikes, embankments, irrigation canals and channels, village access roads and drinking water ponds. Decisions about which assets to rehabilitate or construct were taken by the communities based on their identified needs. The total USD amount distributed through cash-based transfers was higher than planned in 2016 due to the scale-up of early recovery activities following the floods.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

Activity: Nutrition support to PLW and children aged 6-23 months during the critical 1,000 days period from conception to the age of two, and for children aged 24-59 months, through programmes for the prevention of low birth weight, wasting, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies as well as the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in priority areas

MAM treatment was provided in areas of Rakhine State and Magway Region with a high wasting prevalence. The detection of MAM among children aged 6-59 months was done at nutrition centres and in the communities. Once children with MAM were identified, they enrolled in the MAM treatment programme to receive a monthly ration of 3 kg of Super Cereal Plus for three months. Meanwhile, their caregivers received nutrition messages, particularly around infant and young child feeding practices. In line with the National Treatment Protocol for MAM treatment, children discharged from the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment programme also received Super Cereal Plus for a three-month follow up period.

Prevention of wasting was done in areas of Rakhine State with extremely high global acute malnutrition rates (over 15 percent, considered to be an emergency level), due to significant population displacement and/or decreased food security. In these targeted areas, all children aged 6-59 months and PLW were included in the programme. To improve the impact of the prevention programme, nutrition messaging and cooking demonstrations were provided at

the distribution points. The programme for the prevention of stunting was implemented in locations with a high stunting prevalence, including among displaced populations in Kachin, Sagaing and Shan as well as in flood-affected areas of Chin. Children aged 6-23 months and PLW in the selected areas enrolled in the stunting prevention programme in line with the "1,000 days" focus approach of the programme. All children benefiting from the prevention of wasting and stunting programmes received a monthly ration of 3 kg of Super Cereal Plus, while PLW received Super Cereal with sugar for 12 months to maintain their nutritional status and prevent micronutrient deficiencies.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Enhanced treatment success among people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients.

Activity: Food and nutrition support to PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB clients on directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS/DOTS-Plus) to ensure nutritional recovery and treatment success.

WFP, jointly with the National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) and the National AIDS Programme (NAP) under the Ministry of Health and Sports, implemented a nationwide food and nutrition assistance programmes for multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) clients under DOTS-Plus and PLHIV on ART in high-risk areas with the largest number of cases, such as Magway and Yangon regions. MDR-TB clients received a double ration of the basic monthly food basket (the same as for relief operations) as well as 3 kg of Super Cereal with sugar for nine months. Similarly, PLHIV received the same double-sized food basket, however since treatment for PLHIV was life-long, the food and nutrition assistance was limited to the first six months of the ART initiation and for patients who were under-nourished as measured by the patient's Body-Mass Index.

The NTP and NAP clinics registered the patients, prepared food requests, informed and sensitised enrolled beneficiaries, conducted nutrition assessments to monitor patients' nutritional status, provided nutrition counselling to patients and demonstrated how to cook and use Super Cereal. WFP provided support by delivering individual ration packages to the NTP/NAP distribution sites as per their requests, procuring and providing necessary anthropometric equipment for monitoring patients' nutritional status, providing the necessary information, education and communication materials and monitoring forms. WFP continued food and nutrition assistance for regular TB clients and for PLHIV who were not covered by NTP and NAP. These beneficiaries received a regular monthly food basket for a duration of six to eight months. WFP worked with Government and to ensure coordination of the programmes in term of patients and locations targeted.

In addition to WFP's nutrition-specific interventions and HIV-TB programmes, WFP's nutrition unit provided continuous technical assistance and capacity development to the Government and cooperating partners. Strong advocacy was also conducted to integrate high impact nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions into core nutrition actions prioritised by the Government

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

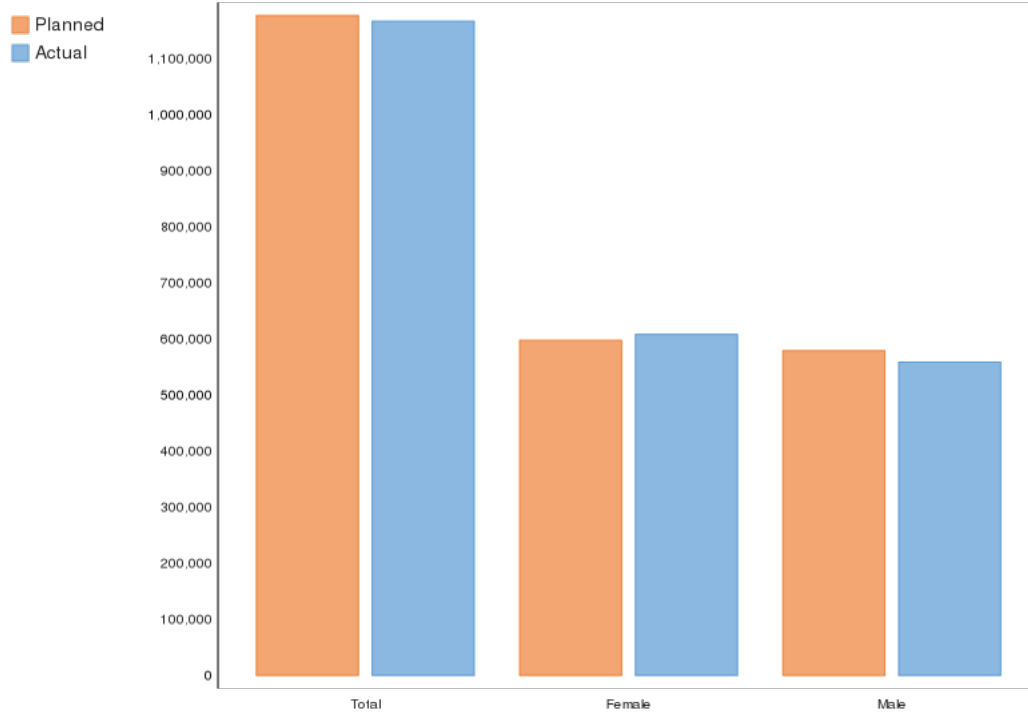
Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education.

Activity: School feeding providing child-centric on-site nutritional transfers in pre-primary and primary schools in order to support equal access to education for girls and boys.

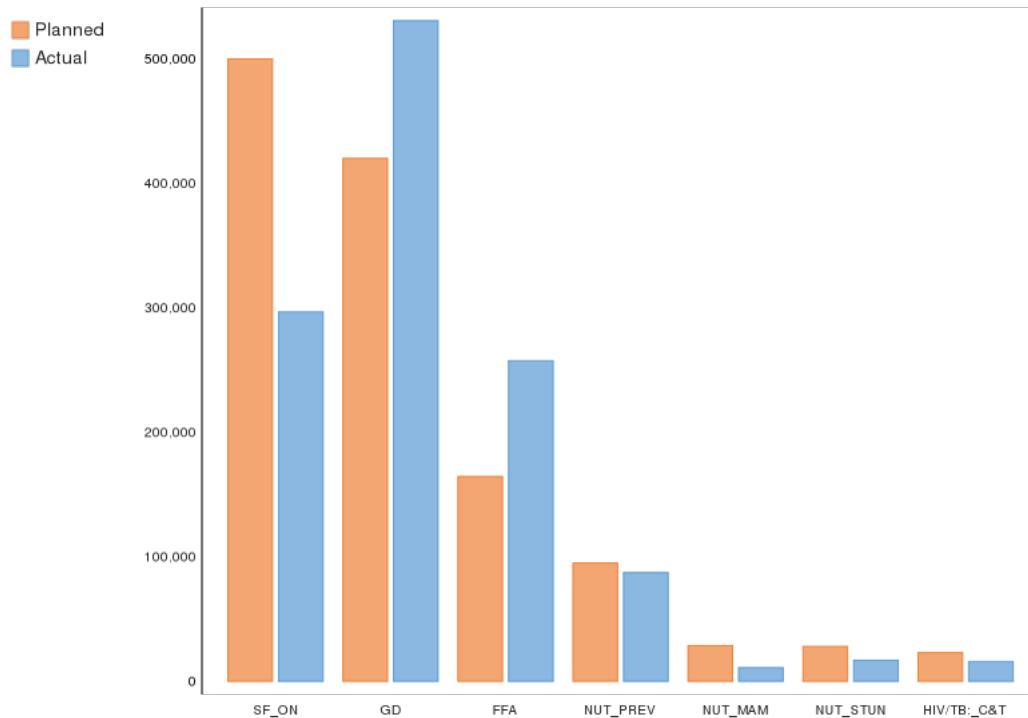
In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP implemented the school feeding programme through daily on-site distribution of 75 g per child per day of high-energy biscuits to pre-school and primary school children during the eight-month academic year. In the beginning of 2016, WFP assisted pre-primary and primary schools in Chin, Kachin, Magway, Rakhine, Shan and Wa. When the new academic year began in July 2016, WFP scaled up the programme, expanding to four new areas—Kayin, Kayah, Mon and Sagaing—in the second half of the 2016-17 academic year, starting in October 2016. Distributions proceeded normally in most areas with a few exceptions where access was limited. In Wa Self-Administrative Zone, restrictions on the delivery of food from Lashio were imposed by the Government in view of security concerns in early March. The WFP field office in Wa ran out of food stocks after a two-month supply break that could not be resolved due to the lack of humanitarian access. As a result, distributions were suspended in almost all schools since June. Similarly, in the northern part of Shan State restrictions on movement affected deliveries in majority of schools since October due to the worsened security situation. Following security incidents in the northern part of Rakhine State, the majority of schools in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships remained closed from October to December. Distributions were only possible in a few re-opened schools, although with low attendance of teachers and children because of the conflict situation.

[1] 1 USD = MMK 1,350 as per UN exchange rate in December 2016.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

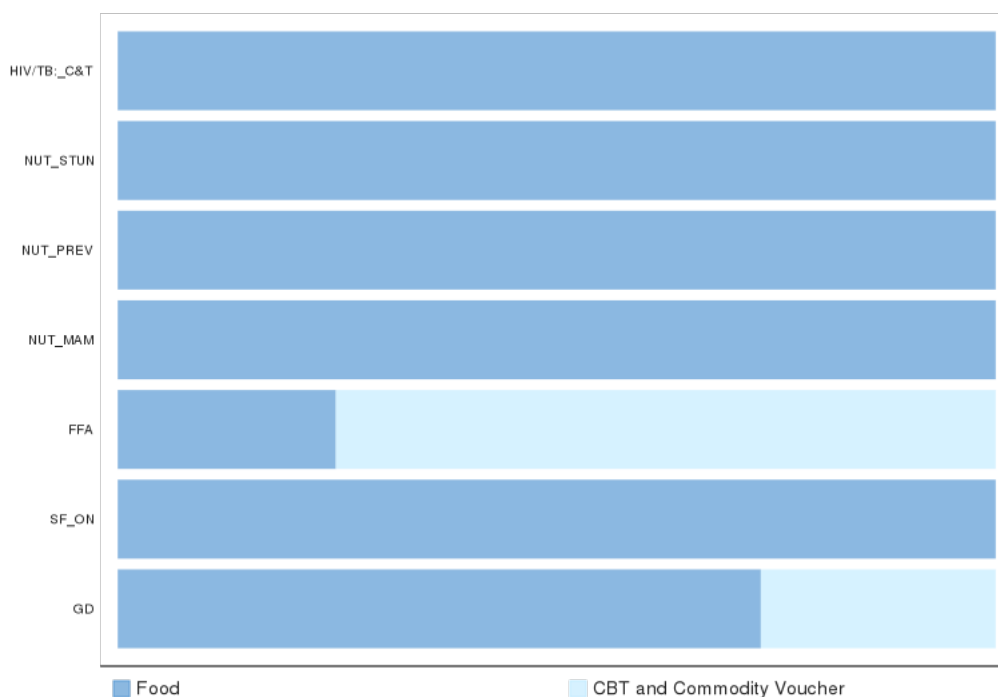


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,262	3,483	276.0%
Chickpeas	3,923	71	1.8%
Corn Soya Blend	-	1	-
High Energy Biscuits	7,425	1,906	25.7%
Iodised Salt	438	295	67.3%
Peas	-	2	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	35	-	-
Rice	38,883	27,313	70.2%
Vegetable Oil	2,533	1,674	66.1%
Wheat Soya Blend	6,004	2,018	33.6%
Total	60,503	36,762	60.8%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,233,222	8,271,385	114.4%
Total	7,233,222	8,271,385	114.4%

Operational Partnerships

WFP's largest operations were made possible thanks to valued partnerships with numerous international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as cooperating partners supporting assessments, transportation, storage, distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs through financial support and various training sessions. As per the findings of a mid-term evaluation of the PRRO, WFP assistance was found to be complementary to the work of partners.

WFP partnered with Action for Green Earth (AGE), Ar Yone Oo (AYE), Consortium of Dutch NGOs (CDN), Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), Myanmar Heart Development Organization (MHDO), Plan International, Save the Children, and World Vision to deliver relief assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other most vulnerable populations in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States. Restrictions imposed on humanitarian access by local authorities resulted in reduced delivery of WFP assistance in the northern part of Rakhine State in the last quarter of 2016, and in areas of Kachin beyond the Government's control in the second half of the year. In Wa Self-Administrative Division, WFP worked with the Wa Women's Association to provide relief assistance to conflict-affected IDPs.

Complementary partnership also continued with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the IDP relief operations. WFP provided food or cash assistance to IDPs residing in temporary shelters provided by UNHCR. Moreover, WFP coordinated with UNHCR to prepare for the facilitated return of Myanmar refugees from Thailand. In 2016, the initial group of returnees received WFP-provided food assistance through the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

WFP's strong field presence and long-term partnerships enabled an immediate emergency response to floods which hit the country in August 2016. Immediate food and cash distributions and early recovery activities through asset creation for flood-affected populations were carried out in partnership with AGE, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Advancing Life and Regenerating Motherland (ALARM), KMSS, MHDO, Noble Compassionate Volunteers (NCV), the Organization for Spiritual, Social and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), Plan International, the Renewable Energy Association Myanmar (REAM) and World Vision. Furthermore, WFP coordinated with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to meet the immediate needs of farmers and help them rebuild resilient livelihoods. While WFP provided food assistance for flood-affected communities, FAO facilitated access to seeds, tools and agricultural inputs. WFP also worked with relevant government departments such as the Relief and Resettlement Department, General Administration Department, Department of Agriculture and Irrigation, and Department of Rural Development to understand the needs and avoid gaps and overlaps in Chin, Magway, Sagaing, and Rakhine. Regular food-for-work and cash-for-work activities in Chin, Mon, Shan and Yangon, that were not affected by floods, were carried out through Grassroots Empowerment and Ecosystem Nurturing (GREEN), KMSS, and the Rahmonnya Peace Foundation (RPF). Successful collaboration facilitated a smooth transition from food to cash transfers in areas with good market access.

For the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, WFP worked with Action against Hunger International, AGE, AYO, CDN, KMSS, Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), MHDO, NCV, Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision and *Progetto Continenti* in Chin, Rakhine, Magway, Kachin, Sagaing and Shan. Through intensive coaching and hands-on trainings, WFP was able to hand over the previously directly implemented blanket supplementary feeding to two local NGOs—AGE and MHDO—in the northern part of Rakhine State. In addition, WFP complemented the treatment programme for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), by admitting discharged children into the MAM treatment programme. On the other hand, children diagnosed with SAM by WFP were referred to UNICEF. The security incidents in the northern part of Rakhine State disrupted nutrition activities in the operational areas from October to December. To implement the joint nationwide food and nutrition assistance programme to multi-drug resistant tuberculosis clients and people living with HIV within the framework of the National TB Programme (NTP) and the National AIDS Programme (NAP)

under the Ministry of Health and Sports. WFP worked with *Aide Médicale Internationale* (AMI), the Asian Harm Reduction Network (AHRN), Malteser International, *Médecins du Monde*, Medical Action Myanmar (MAM), MHDO, *Progetto Continenti* as well as IOM to provide food-by-prescription to patients not covered by NTP and NAP in Chin, Magway, Mon, Kachin, Rakhine, Shan, Sagaing and Yangon.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP implemented the national school feeding programme which was significantly expanded to cover Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Kayah Magway, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Wa in 2016. In line with the 2015 Letter of Intent signed with the Ministry of Education to coordinate the implementation of school feeding, WFP continued to support the Government in strengthening the programme through training and workshops. WFP also strengthened its partnership with UNICEF for school feeding. High-energy biscuits were distributed in selected schools where UNICEF provided water, sanitation, hygiene and health services, thus maximising the benefits of the programme by building upon mutual strengths and expertise. In addition, WFP worked with mothers' groups in the community to organize hand washing and distribution of high-energy biscuits to students at primary schools, which was important for the long-term sustainability of school feeding. As a result of attacks on the border guard posts and ensuing violence in the northern part of Rakhine State, schools closed which affected WFP's school feeding programme.

Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring was high on WFP's agenda throughout 2016. Significant investments were made to strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity and improve overall performance monitoring, particularly in relation to programmatic requirements resulting from the latest budget revision and new corporate requirements. Substantial investment was also made to enhance accountability towards affected populations and advance staff learning.

Introduction of corporate information management systems: Together with other countries in the region, WFP in Myanmar introduced the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET) and the Standard Project Reports Intelligent Next Generation (SPRING) online reporting tools. The roll-out process of both systems was decentralised and inclusive, with over 100 staff being trained as COMET users and 30 as SPRING users. WFP also initiated the introduction of SCOPE, a beneficiary and transfer management platform with the objective to improve beneficiary records through a reliable single online registry, and make WFP's assistance distribution process more efficient and accountable. Three scenarios on two transfer modalities (electronic commodity vouchers and mobile money) were developed and one training, facilitated by the WFP Regional Bureau, was held on beneficiary registration in October 2016. The outbreak of violent conflict in Rakhine State necessitated a postponement of beneficiary registration through SCOPE in this area until 2017, but registration activities were planned successfully for 284 households as part of the mobile money pilot scenario in Kachin State. WFP Myanmar also volunteered to pilot the WFP Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) platform prior to its roll-out as a corporate information management tool on outcome level data. MDCA was found to be user friendly through the pilot, and the platform is planned to increase the efficiency of data collection and reporting processes and enhance the timeliness and quality of outcome-level data in 2017.

Investment in staffing: The country office increased the number of M&E staff from three to seven, with one being fully dedicated to school feeding. Recruitment processes were also launched for senior M&E positions in two field offices where monitoring challenges were greatest.

Institutionalisation of roles, responsibilities and processes: The country office M&E standard operation procedures were updated to reflect changes in monitoring needs, ensure alignment with corporate requirements, clarify relevant reporting lines and responsibilities, and improve information management. The development of an M&E strategy was initiated to consolidate ongoing work in systems and process strengthening, integrate monitoring tools for capacity strengthening activities and, above all, align with the upcoming monitoring requirements as part of the corporate Integrated Road Map and the Country Strategic Plan (2018–2021). A “strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats” (SWOT) analysis was conducted at field level to further inform the design of the future M&E framework.

Collection, analysis and reporting of outcome-level data: Mobile data technology was introduced as standard practice for all centrally managed data collection activities, in particular post-distribution monitoring (PDM), and each field office was provided with tablet phones and training to conduct mobile-based data collection. PDM assessments were conducted twice for relief assistance (June/July and November/December), and once each for asset creation activities (June), multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) programme (September), and HIV programme (December). One outcome survey for school feeding was conducted in November. The nutrition PDM was cancelled due to the outbreak of violence in northern Rakhine and Shan States. Although key nutrition indicators—minimum acceptable diet, receipt of three key nutrition messages and participation in distribution—were integrated at

short-notice in the second relief PDM in central Rakhine, the collected nutrition data were not statistically representative due to the limited number of interviewed households (n=10) and thus no data were available for reporting purposes. A new corporate questionnaire format for households benefiting from cash assistance was adopted for the relief and asset creation PDMs, although this absorbed a significant amount of human resources for questionnaire programming, data analysis and report writing. While the new questionnaire format improved overall data and analytical quality, it offset the benefits introduced by mobile data collection regarding the timeliness of reporting. WFP developed a module-based learning and training programme for field monitors and engineers on extended outcome measurement and monitoring of asset creation activities.

Enhanced internal programming: Gender and protection relevant indicators were expanded and more sensitive analysis was included in the relief and asset creation PDMs, including on the utilisation of the complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), in order to enable more needs-based programming decisions. An online programme monitoring matrix was set up jointly to streamline the monitoring and reporting process and ensure that recommendations from field visits, missions and assessments were recorded and acted upon in a transparent and easily accessible manner. Structured guidance on system navigation and data entry was developed for assigned staff in December 2016 and the system will be fully operational starting from January 2017.

Challenges

While there was robust implementation and output monitoring in 2016, more investment needs to be made for improved outcome monitoring, particularly the management of databases, development of project-specific indicators, regular trend analysis, training on assessment techniques and integration of analysis into project proposals. Disaggregated data needs to be available in a more timely manner and the availability of outcome indicators to be expanded to better facilitate evaluation of WFP's interventions in the future.

The benefits of COMET were evident in project and partnerships planning, and tracking of actual beneficiary and resource information. However, the amount of data to be entered and validated in COMET was extensive and there was still a need to continue storing and analysing data in parallel outside of the COMET system in order to enable more disaggregated analysis and donor-specific reporting. Parallel data entry will have to continue into 2017 and staffing needs may need to be re-evaluated to ensure that adequate technical support is provided towards the monitoring of regular activities.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome: Stabilised food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Relief assistance

WFP delivered life-saving food and cash assistance to more than half a million internally displaced, flood-affected and other most vulnerable populations, many of whom relied on humanitarian assistance as their only means for survival. In Rakhine State, WFP assisted 193,990 people. WFP provided relief food rations to 132,310 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and most food-insecure people from the host communities, as well as providing cash-based assistance to 49,020 vulnerable people in the northern part of Rakhine, including returnees from Bangladesh. Following security incidents and access restrictions in place in the northern Rakhine from October to December, WFP reached only 12,660 newly displaced persons with one-off distributions permitted by the local authorities. The majority of the people benefiting from the lean season programme remained out of reach during this period. In Kachin State, WFP reached 65,800 IDPs affected by the ethnic conflict in 2011. The majority of the targeted population received cash-based transfers. However, with the exception of some cross-line missions, the humanitarian access of international actors was suspended from May to December, putting at risk the food and nutrition security of 28,000 displaced people. In northern Shan State, including Wa Special Administrative Division, 23,800 IDPs received monthly food or combined cash and food assistance. WFP provided emergency food assistance to 231,400 flood victims to mitigate people's suffering from hunger. A group of 71 Myanmar refugees voluntarily returning from the camps in Thailand also received a relocation grant from WFP. Of the people assisted with relief assistance, 85 percent benefited from food rations while the remaining quarter benefited from cash entitlements. Overall, WFP overachieved the planned number of beneficiaries under this outcome by 26 percent while the number of IDPs in Rakhine State who received assistance surpassed the target (140 percent), mainly due to the halt of the intended transition from relief assistance to early recovery support following security incidents in 2016. Disruptions to regular relief operations were also caused by access restrictions. However the quantity of food distributed in 2016 was lower than planned as regular relief operations were disrupted as a result of restrictions on humanitarian access.

WFP's emergency food and cash distributions enabled people to meet their immediate food needs and contributed to uphold respect and dignity. Continued relief service to IDPs acted as a conflict containment action in the country's complex humanitarian context, contributing to maintaining relative stability in the affected areas. WFP's transition strategy in Rakhine State was put on hold to prevent the spill-over of already brewing tensions in the assisted communities following the security incidents in northern part of the state. WFP used the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Diet Diversity Score (DDS) to assess the food security situation of assisted populations. Despite the timely delivery of live-saving assistance to most of the targeted populations, some downward trends were observed in the most food-insecure and conflict-affected areas. The percentage of households with poor FCS increased by 4 percent compared to 2015, although the vast majority of households continued to report an acceptable FCS. DDS reported by the assisted households decreased by 0.9 percent. A number of sporadic and continued armed conflicts caused prolonged security concerns, less livelihood opportunities and worsening market which negatively contributed to the household food consumption. In 2016, FCS and DDS were measured several weeks after the food distribution, when beneficiaries' food stocks were already depleting. In contrast, in 2015 the FCS was collected shortly after the distribution occurred. This difference in the timing of the data collection could explain the worsening trend. In addition, the data collection methodology improved significantly in 2016 through the introduction of mobile data collection, which captured more accurate data to enable improved analysis. However, the limitations of FCS and DDS being collected from different households than in 2015 meant that monitoring could not capture intra-household food consumption nor show how food consumption changed.

Strategic Objective: Support to restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households, and improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Asset creation

Due to the previous year's flooding and landslides, tens of thousands of acres of agricultural land, especially paddy fields, were damaged by a thick layer of debris. As a result, landless and casual labourers, most relying on agricultural work for their livelihoods, could not access farming labour, which resulted in large food gaps. Cash for assets enabled the affected communities to fill food gaps to some extent, before starting work on their next monsoon season crops. As some damaged paddy fields and irrigation channels were rehabilitated on time, the farmers did not miss the monsoon and winter crops. Moreover, as the targeted beneficiaries could access jobs within their villages, the migration rate was significantly reduced. A number of damaged roads were fixed through cash-for-assets activities, which improved the socio-economic status of the affected population by increasing access to markets and social services.

Supporting the restoration of agricultural potential, such as the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, land development such as terracing and soil and agricultural land technology (SALT), and fishing pond construction, directly improved annual income of poor households, which in turn reduced negative coping mechanisms. According to the results of an internal mini-impact study, 90 percent of the respondents no longer practised slash-and-burn farming due to WFP terracing land development. Sixty-six percent of the respondents expressed that their monthly income had improved as a result of the restoration of agricultural potential. The construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges resulted not only in improved economic potential by increasing access to functional markets, but also improved access to social services such as health and education. Although not measured, the construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges, soil and water conservation, rehabilitation of forests and tree plantation and renovation and construction of drinking water ponds, mini earth dams and gravity flow water supplies, were expected to improve access to safe drinking water, health and education, as well as increase crop yields and resilience in the community in the long run. Of the assisted beneficiaries, 37,725 people benefited from cash based transfers while 12,685 people received in-kind food baskets. WFP overachieved the targeted number of people by 57 percent due to the larger than anticipated impact of floods and the scale of the projects. Compared to 2015, the proportion of households with an acceptable FCS improved from 89 percent to 93 percent. The planned targets for the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals were not reached due to the prioritisation of relief activities in the country. As a result of the security incidents in northern Rakhine and the lack of permission for humanitarian access, WFP had to suspend the establishment of school and family gardens and contour bunds in the northern part of Rakhine State during the last quarter. In other areas, the planned targets for the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals were not reached due to earmarked and limited funding.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

Activities: Nutrition support to PLW and children aged 6-23 months

The prevention, detection and treatment of acute malnutrition are of paramount importance to help reduce negative consequences in terms of children mortality, morbidity and long-term effects of malnutrition on early child development and to ensure positive outcomes in nutrition security. WFP reached 76 percent of the intended beneficiaries in the targeted areas. The full planned number of beneficiaries could not be reached due to the lack of cooperating partners, particularly for the programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) which required more technical expertise.

Operating in 198 centres and sites, the MAM treatment programme only reached 15 percent of the planned coverage. A large number of the targeted children aged 6-59 months were in Rakhine State. In the northern part of Rakhine State, 59 percent of intended beneficiaries were reached and admitted for treatment. This low achievement was mostly due to the lack of implementing partners given the access constraints and increasing insecurity towards the end of 2016. Only one cooperating partner was operational, with two nutrition centres. Furthermore, this partner started MAM treatment only in December 2015 and had to expand the number of children enrolled in the programme throughout the year. Another potential partner decided to close their office and shut the programme due to a security incident. In addition, insecurity and ensuing access restrictions resulted in the closure of the nutrition centres from October to December 2016.

In the central part of Rakhine State, the number of children reached through treatment was also limited as a result of the fact that in the targeted areas, the wasting prevalence decreased substantially over recent years, resulting in an estimated number of children with MAM of less than 2,000 among the IDP population. There were therefore not enough children with MAM present in this area for WFP to reach the planned target for coverage. The performance rate indicators of the MAM treatment programmes supported by WFP were compliant with the Government of Myanmar, Sphere standards and surpassed all the end-of-project targets. In 2017, WFP will continue to expand MAM treatment access in the most affected areas, and will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government and cooperating partners in the management of acute malnutrition.

Through the prevention of wasting programme, 92 percent of targeted children aged 6-59 months benefited from blanket supplementary feeding, indicating a similar level of achievement to 2015. All PLW in the targeted locations were included in the intervention, with assistance reaching 90 percent of the planned number. The coverage of the wasting prevention programme was 31.7 percent, mainly as a result of a lack of funding and insecurity as most targeted areas were located in Rakhine State. In locations where wasting prevention was implemented, the average household size was high, which might have contributed to a relative higher ratio of children aged 6-59 months.

The coverage of the stunting prevention programme was 17.3 percent in 2016. The number of beneficiaries reached was lower than planned mainly as a result of an outbreak of conflict and restricted access in Shan State. Only 60 percent of the targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW benefited from the stunting prevention intervention, despite the fact that around 5,000 unplanned children aged 6-23 months were assisted following the floods in 2016. In the targeted areas, poor infant and young child feeding (ICYF) practices together with insufficient nutritious food access were among the malnutrition determinants. WFP conducted nutrition counselling and communicated three key messages on good nutrition practices to PLW and caregivers, including men. The proportion of children who consumed a minimum acceptable diet, the proportion of the target population who participated in an adequate number of distributions for the prevention of acute malnutrition programme and all output indicators for the malnutrition prevention programme were collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM). WFP was not able to fully report on the indicators for the prevention of stunting and prevention of acute malnutrition because the PDM could not reach the targeted areas as a result of access constraints at the time of data collection. Considering the importance of measuring these nutrition indicators, WFP will continue monitoring these indicators in 2017 to better understand the outcomes of WFP's nutrition programmes.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Enhanced treatment success among people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) clients.

Activities: Food and nutrition support to PLHIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB clients

A total of 7,360 TB clients and multi-drug resistant TB clients (MDR-TB) clients and 4,710 people living with HIV received WFP nutrition assistance during their treatment, predominantly through partnerships with the National TB Programme and National AIDS Programme. Under the TB and HIV programmes, WFP reached 69 percent of the targeted beneficiaries. This underachievement was mainly due to funding shortfalls. Nevertheless, the outcomes of the treatment indicated the success of the programme, surpassing the end-of-project targets for all indicators except for the TB treatment success rate, which remained equal to the base value. This result for the unchanged level of TB treatment success is explained by the fact that WFP nutrition interventions also targeted MDR-TB clients, for whom treatment success was more difficult to achieve as a result of continuous multi-drug resistance challenges.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

Activity: School feeding

The school feeding programme continued to contribute toward enhancing children's access to education with the aim of reducing short-term hunger. At the end of the 2015-16 academic year in February 2016, the programme reached 180,000 schoolchildren. After a review of the targeted schools, the school feeding programme resumed in the new academic year (July 2016) committing to reach 200,000 children in the existing coverage areas. In 2016, WFP supported 3,293 schools catering to 31,800 pre-school and 264,875 primary schoolchildren. Although significant progress was made in reaching an increasing number of students, only 59 percent of students were reached compared to the ambitious target, which was set in 2012 despite the situation on the ground and the pace of progress in collaborating with the Government. In addition, the worsened security and access situation resulted in the suspension of school feeding in several areas. Nevertheless, an increase in enrolment—by 15 percent for boys and 16 percent for girls—was recorded. Although this was an improvement from last year's declining enrolment rate, this increase might have occurred due to the exclusion from data collection of schools in Sittwe and Maungdaw Townships of Rakhine State, which usually ranked the lowest in terms of education indicators. This data could not be collected because of the lack of humanitarian access during the monitoring period. Similarly to the previous year, the indicator on attendance remained consistently strong for both girls and boys.

WFP continued to build on its cooperation arrangement with the Ministry of Education. WFP supported the Government in mainstreaming school feeding into national policies and education sector plans, and started to focus on the development of a transition plan for a government-owned, sustainable national programme. While WFP continued to develop the capacities of ministries at a central level, additional efforts need to be made in capacity development at the school, township, state and regional levels, particularly in the new areas to which the programme was recently expanded. Specific trainings continue to be required on the implementation of the school feeding programme, logistics, monitoring and evaluation as well as on the reporting process. In 2016, WFP trained 73 government officials (56 female and 17 male) through national level trainings, and 4,846 school staff and school committee members through township and school level trainings.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP did not only promote food security but also addressed the different gender- and vulnerability-related needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men.

In Rakhine, Kachin and Shan, WFP provided relief assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) combined with nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women and young malnourished children. To ensure safety and security for the most vulnerable segments of the population, such as households headed by single women, people with disabilities and the elderly, food distribution points in Sittwe IDP camps were moved so they could be reached within a 20 minute walk from the shelter. WFP also focused on mitigating the risk of discriminatory practices. In Chin State, long waiting periods at food distribution points were reduced. The relief post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in Chin, Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, reported that women were the decision-makers over the use of food and cash in the majority of households, with the highest proportion reported in Kachin (84 percent) and Shan (76 percent). It was also reported that majority of the households (82 percent) had adequate food consumption in terms of energy intake, but that dietary diversity was low, with only 58 percent of households having adequate dietary diversity and most households consuming energy-dense but nutrient-poor foods. However, the highest proportion of households with inadequate food consumption was found among households headed by women in Chin, Shan and the northern part of Rakhine. To address inadequate food consumption and gender inequalities, WFP will consider increasing gender-sensitive nutrition messaging on food consumption and targeting households headed by women.

A balanced representation of women and men was encouraged in local food management committees (FMCs) for food distribution, particularly in Sittwe, Rakhine State, where the participation of women was very low and required continuous attention. Food and cash distributions were conducted with the voluntary participation of male and female beneficiaries recommended by the community who were part of FMCs. The committees assumed different roles to reach out to the different segments of the population. Depending on their capacity and composition, male and female FMC members assisted in the distribution process with activities varying from identifying beneficiaries for assistance and updating the beneficiary lists, informing beneficiaries about the upcoming distributions, and assisting in the distribution of rations. Increased communication with and sensitisation of FMCs and communities contributed to the equal participation of women and had a positive effect on their role and influence over decision-making within FMCs, therefore helping to ensure that the needs of all community members were considered and addressed.

Progress toward gender equality was made in providing and promoting equal wages in asset creation programmes as the local labour market generally discriminated against women for doing the same work as men. Compensation

for work was strictly given to the actual project participants further strengthening women's decision-making within the household and the community. However, it is important to highlight the limitations of data collection and sampling with regards to the gender indicator on the proportion of households where decisions were made together by men and women. Although the data presented indicates a small decrease in this indicator during 2016, the data are not comparable as a result of the fact data collection at different times was conducted using different sample sizes and in different geographic areas.

Standardised gender analysis in assessments and programming will influence future programming, and feedback received from the assisted population will contribute to behavioural change.

Special attention was given to the roll-out of the 2015-2020 WFP Gender Policy, which was translated into the Myanmar language for wider dissemination. The country office also underwent the gender certification pilot, culminating in WFP Myanmar receiving the Gender Excellence Award (along with WFP in Peru and South Sudan) after having established minimum quality standards such as a comprehensive gender action plan to promote WFP's gender equality work in Myanmar. Sex- and age-disaggregated data and food related gender-based violence (GBV) analysis were incorporated into monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities. A training on the revised Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender and age marker was conducted to develop capacity to incorporate the gender equality measure into programming. In addition, to strengthen programming, a gender analysis was conducted in Magway and Rakhine, based on which recommendations were developed to overcome traditional gender divides in livelihood schemes by promoting women's leadership in all activities. In addition, WFP's human resource capacity was further increased; a full time national gender and protection policy officer was recruited to enhance the capacity of WFP and cooperating partners at all levels. The first female driver also joined WFP in December.

GBV continued to be evident in Myanmar on 2016. WFP was actively engaged in the global campaign "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence" to raise awareness to end GBV and emphasise how food insecurity and lack of access to sufficient resources could exacerbate and reinforce gender-based violence. Male WFP staff also signed up to the "WFP Men stand for Gender Equality" pledge.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Due to the deterioration of the humanitarian setting in Myanmar's highly complex and volatile context, strengthening a comprehensive protection-specific environment for the individuals at risk became even more important for WFP in 2016.

Recurrent tensions, instability of access and lengthy administrative procedures for travel authorisations hampered the smooth implementation of WFP's operations in conflict-affected zones. In areas of Kachin and Shan affected by intensified armed clashes between the government forces and ethnic armed groups, WFP faced difficulties reaching the most vulnerable communities in need of food assistance. WFP's last delivery of food to areas beyond Government control took place in May. Subsequent operations were halted by the Government due to security concerns. The pulses and fortified food available, which complemented assistance provided by local organisations, were sufficient for two to three months only. Despite persistent requests by the United Nations senior leadership and other humanitarian partners in Myanmar, no access was granted by the Government, putting at risk the food and nutrition security of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In the northern part of Rakhine State, recent attacks on border guard posts and following security operations seriously compromised food and nutrition security in already highly vulnerable areas. In the northern part of Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships, depleted food stocks and mostly non-functioning markets caused severe food access problems, leading to hunger-related suffering and new displacement. The food shortages forced affected populations to employ disruptive coping strategies to manage the food gaps. The population expressed fear of fighting and facing difficulties in accessing markets. On several occasions, WFP managed to deliver food and cash assistance to the crisis-affected populations after receiving permission from the local authorities.

To strengthen the Humanitarian Country Team's negotiation capacity to engage with major stakeholders and address access challenges, WFP sponsored a support mission from the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation from Switzerland in November. WFP, as part of the wider United Nations and with its accountability to crisis-affected, food-insecure people who were the primary actors in their own survival and protection, continued advocating with the Government for humanitarian access in accordance with humanitarian principles and international law, ensuring dignity, safety and security of the assisted populations.

In April 2016, WFP established and rolled out its complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) to improve countrywide accountability and transparency towards its beneficiaries and serve them more effectively. WFP introduced communication channels such as exclusive telephone hotlines and e-mails to complement the traditional letter boxes and feedback received through WFP and cooperating partner staff. As highlighted in the 2016

post-distribution monitoring (PDM), most households were able to use CFM regardless of the sex of the head of the household. In most areas, the level of awareness of the CFM was identical among households headed by men and women. To demonstrate dignity and respect for the different needs of people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients, WFP repackaged food for these groups into small parcels and kits, which were easy to carry home.

WFP increased its monitoring frequency and conducted livelihood profiling activities that included questions on protection issues ranging from knowledge of complaints mechanisms to the negative impact of paying illegal fees, discrimination or suffering abuse. The relief PDM results showed that none of the interviewed households mentioned security incidents related to cash-based transfers. Among the most common safety concerns expressed, access to market was reported as unsafe and not accessible by some women due to the occurrence of floods and landslides in Chin. WFP's unconditional food and cash distributions were overall efficient, accessible and safe for most of the interviewed households living in official camp settings with little prospect to return to their villages of origin. Overall, 90 percent of the interviewed households were aware of their official food and/or cash entitlements and the reason they were selected for WFP's assistance, exceeding the accountability target by 10 percent. WFP sensitisation work in the field clearly showed improvement compared to the previous year. Most households were aware of the CFM system and were able to use it. The ability to use the CFM was consistently high among households headed by both men and women.

WFP strengthened collaboration with other stakeholders in the Protection Cluster, as well as with the technical protection working groups in Kachin and Rakhine.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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A girl on her way to school in Rakhine State.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	579,158	597,701	1,176,859	558,622	608,226	1,166,848	96.5%	101.8%	99.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	42,328	41,780	84,108	44,400	44,195	88,595	104.9%	105.8%	105.3%
Children (24-59 months)	67,987	69,484	137,471	66,599	66,293	132,892	98.0%	95.4%	96.7%
Children (5-18 years)	315,068	292,116	607,184	231,547	224,717	456,264	73.5%	76.9%	75.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	153,775	194,321	348,096	216,076	273,021	489,097	140.5%	140.5%	140.5%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	105,855	109,245	215,100	107,090	113,111	220,201	101.2%	103.5%	102.4%
Returnees	-	-	-	35	36	71	-	-	-
Residents	473,303	488,456	961,759	454,561	492,015	946,576	96.0%	100.7%	98.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	369,100	53,500	420,100	391,340	142,944	530,685	106.0%	267.2%	126.3%
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	-	500,000	296,678	-	296,678	59.3%	-	59.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	87,516	77,000	164,516	63,979	193,542	257,521	73.1%	251.4%	156.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	28,640	-	28,640	10,977	-	10,977	38.3%	-	38.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	95,000	-	95,000	87,379	-	87,379	92.0%	-	92.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	28,000	-	28,000	16,885	-	16,885	60.3%	-	60.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	23,000	-	23,000	15,872	-	15,872	69.0%	-	69.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	369,100	53,500	420,100	391,340	142,944	530,685	106.0%	267.2%	126.3%
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	-	500,000	296,678	-	296,678	59.3%	-	59.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	19,890	17,500	37,390	13,055	37,354	50,409	65.6%	213.5%	134.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	28,640	-	28,640	10,977	-	10,977	38.3%	-	38.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	95,000	-	95,000	87,379	-	87,379	92.0%	-	92.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	28,000	-	28,000	16,885	-	16,885	60.3%	-	60.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	23,000	-	23,000	15,872	-	15,872	69.0%	-	69.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	204,500	215,600	420,100	252,448	278,237	530,685	123.4%	129.1%	126.3%
Total participants	204,500	215,600	420,100	252,448	278,237	530,685	123.4%	129.1%	126.3%
Total beneficiaries	204,500	215,600	420,100	252,448	278,237	530,685	123.4%	129.1%	126.3%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	6,957	6,735	13,692	15,583	16,220	31,803	224.0%	240.8%	232.3%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	255,191	231,117	486,308	135,270	129,605	264,875	53.0%	56.1%	54.5%
Total participants	262,148	237,852	500,000	150,853	145,825	296,678	57.5%	61.3%	59.3%
Total beneficiaries	262,148	237,852	500,000	150,853	145,825	296,678	57.5%	61.3%	59.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	23,289	14,101	37,390	30,027	20,382	50,409	128.9%	144.5%	134.8%
Total participants	23,289	14,101	37,390	30,027	20,382	50,409	128.9%	144.5%	134.8%
Total beneficiaries	79,220	85,296	164,516	137,436	120,085	257,521	173.5%	140.8%	156.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	4,271	3,729	8,000	3,749	3,458	7,207	87.8%	92.7%	90.1%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	8,868	6,132	15,000	5,473	3,192	8,665	61.7%	52.1%	57.8%
Total participants	13,139	9,861	23,000	9,222	6,650	15,872	70.2%	67.4%	69.0%
Total beneficiaries	13,139	9,861	23,000	9,222	6,650	15,872	70.2%	67.4%	69.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	5,346	6,110	11,456	2,093	2,777	4,870	39.2%	45.5%	42.5%
Children (24-59 months)	7,924	9,260	17,184	2,587	3,520	6,107	32.6%	38.0%	35.5%
Total beneficiaries	13,270	15,370	28,640	4,680	6,297	10,977	35.3%	41.0%	38.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	13,217	12,883	26,100	13,926	14,933	28,859	105.4%	115.9%	110.6%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (24-59 months)	24,965	26,813	51,778	20,674	22,400	43,074	82.8%	83.5%	83.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	17,122	17,122	-	15,446	15,446	-	90.2%	90.2%
Total beneficiaries	38,182	56,818	95,000	34,600	52,779	87,379	90.6%	92.9%	92.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	9,249	9,089	18,338	6,301	6,827	13,128	68.1%	75.1%	71.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	9,662	9,662	-	3,757	3,757	-	38.9%	38.9%
Total beneficiaries	9,249	18,751	28,000	6,301	10,584	16,885	68.1%	56.4%	60.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	<0.08	0.40	1.60	4.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	<0.02	0.10	0.90	3.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	>4.50	5.50	5.40	5.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	>4.50	5.50	5.70	5.30
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	<2.22	11.11	-	7.41
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	<4.00	20.00	-	4.07
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	>4.50	4.40	-	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Household questionnaires, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	>4.50	4.30	-	5.30
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, Focus group discussion, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Focus group discussion, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Focus group discussion	=80.00	60.00	-	89.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
MAM PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household questionnaires, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	>66.00	99.30	-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Client register, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Client register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Client register	>75.00	95.00	-	86.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Client register, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Client register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Client register	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, Client register , Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Client register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Client register	<15.00	3.00	-	12.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, Client register, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Client register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Client register	<15.00	0.00	-	2.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk-based review , Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data, Desk-based review, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based review	>70.00	0.00	-	15.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
STUNTING PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk-based review , Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data, Desk-based review, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based review	>70.00	0.00	-	17.30
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
STUNTING PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household questionnaires , Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Household questionnaires	>70.00	29.30	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
WASTING PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk-based review, Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data, Desk-based review, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based review	>70.00	0.00	-	31.70
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, Student register, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Student register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Student register	=6.00	-6.00	-	16.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, Student register, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Student register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Student register	=6.00	-4.00	-	15.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, Student attendance record, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Student attendance register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Student attendance record	=95.00	93.00	-	95.10
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, Student attendance record, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Student attendance record, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Student attendance record	=95.00	94.00	-	95.60
Project-specific				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
ART Default Rate (%)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>Client register</i> , Base value: 2015.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i>	<15.00	3.42	-	7.06
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>Client register</i> , Base value: 2015.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i>	<15.00	5.00	-	9.24
ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>Client register</i> , Base value: 2015.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i>	>85.00	91.00	-	90.19
TB Treatment Success Rate (%)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>Client register</i> , Base value: 2015.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i>	>85.00	81.00	-	80.50
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i>	>80.00	97.00	-	98.18
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
MYANMAR, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>Client register</i> , Base value: 2015.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Client register</i>	>75.00	77.00	-	81.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Acres of land used for terracing	Acres	640	640	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	106	127	120.5%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	269	1	0.3%
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	12	12	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	90	84	93.3%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	253	195	76.8%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	49	49	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	36	36	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	16	16	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	181	49	27.1%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Hectares of contour bunds created	Ha	18	-	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	62	100	160.4%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	Km	84	98	116.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	286	209	72.9%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	174	151	86.8%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	39	39	99.5%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	4	4	100.0%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	8	8	100.0%
Number of culverts and drainage controls built	item	26	26	100.0%
Number of culverts and drainage controls repaired	item	8	8	100.0%
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	15	21	139.2%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	8	9	112.5%
Number of family gardens established	garden	257	57	22.2%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	21	43	204.8%
Number of school gardens established	garden	10	-	-
Number of tanks constructed	unit	20	20	100.0%
Number of water filters distributed to households	unit	5	3	62.5%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	7	9	121.4%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	50,247	49,781	99.1%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	1	1	100.0%
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	26,927	-	-
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	49,256	-	-
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	38,748	-	-
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	30	-	-
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	2,562	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	5,823	-	-
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	5,202	-	-
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	38	198	521.1%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	5,762	1,014	17.6%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	576	82	14.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	13,032	10,977	84.2%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,956	6,548	82.3%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	796	681	85.6%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	56	56	100.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	375	-	-
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	2	2	100.0%
Number of headmasters trained in school feeding management	individual	3,221	3,293	102.2%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	17	17	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	3,221	3,293	102.2%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	3,221	3,293	102.2%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	21	28	133.3%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	30,000	40,322	134.4%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=20.00	7.00	25.00	21.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=60.00	85.00	59.00	64.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=20.00	8.00	16.00	15.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MYANMAR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>20.00	0.00	0.00	18.25
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>50.00	46.00	37.80	38.32
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MYANMAR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>40.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>50.00	56.00	44.20	43.63

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=80.00	84.00	76.00	96.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MYANMAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MYANMAR, Other, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=17.00	17.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MYANMAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00236-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	579
Canada	CAN-C-00529-04	Beans	-	18
Canada	CAN-C-00529-04	Rice	-	230
Canada	CAN-C-00529-04	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Canada	CAN-C-00529-04	Wheat Soya Blend	-	217
European Commission	EEC-C-00505-01	Beans	-	320
European Commission	EEC-C-00505-01	Iodised Salt	-	101
European Commission	EEC-C-00505-01	Rice	-	601
European Commission	EEC-C-00584-01	Vegetable Oil	-	92
European Commission	EEC-C-00584-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	287
Japan	JPN-C-00494-01	Beans	-	1,816
Japan	JPN-C-00494-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	1,401
Japan	JPN-C-00494-01	Iodised Salt	-	145
Japan	JPN-C-00494-01	Rice	-	13,225
Japan	JPN-C-00494-01	Vegetable Oil	-	892
Japan	JPN-C-00494-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,770
Japan	JPN-C-00519-01	Vegetable Oil	-	79
Japan	JPN-C-00519-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	19
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	44
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	268
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	60
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	329
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	45
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	155
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-04	High Energy Biscuits	-	99
Sweden	SWE-C-00269-07	Rice	-	1,648
Sweden	SWE-C-00269-07	Vegetable Oil	-	59
Switzerland	SWI-C-00497-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	340
Switzerland	SWI-C-00520-01	Beans	-	106

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Switzerland	SWI-C-00520-01	Rice	-	678
Switzerland	SWI-C-00520-01	Vegetable Oil	-	55
Switzerland	SWI-C-00520-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	529
UN CERF	001-C-01318-01	Rice	-	157
UN CERF	001-C-01318-01	Vegetable Oil	-	79
UN CERF	001-C-01483-01	Beans	-	26
UN CERF	001-C-01483-01	Rice	-	187
UN CERF	001-C-01483-01	Vegetable Oil	-	15
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01419-01	Beans	-	159
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01419-01	Iodised Salt	-	18
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01419-01	Rice	-	1,267
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01419-01	Vegetable Oil	-	74
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01419-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	141
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01459-01	Beans	-	40
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01459-01	Iodised Salt	-	5
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01459-01	Rice	-	335
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01459-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01459-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	24
USA	USA-C-01086-04	Beans	-	850
USA	USA-C-01086-04	Rice	-	4,863
USA	USA-C-01086-04	Vegetable Oil	-	197
		Total	-	34,700