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# Myanmar Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2018, WFP launched its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 in Myanmar. The first year of the CSP witnessed both achievements and challenges, given the highly variable and complex context in which WFP operated. Following the violence in August 2017, which led to the forced displacement of over 700,000 people, [1] mostly Rohingya, [2] from Rakhine State to Bangladesh, WFP continued supporting approximately 138,000 conflict-affected people who remained in northern Rakhine. WFP closely coordinated its response with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the only other humanitarian actor with field-level access throughout the year. In central Rakhine, WFP continued to assist 116,000 internally displaced people, while in Kachin and Shan states, WFP responded to emergency needs caused by ongoing armed clashes. In areas not affected by conflict, WFP combatted food insecurity through its nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative programme.

WFP successfully reached 954,000 people through eight activities contributing to three Strategic Outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.

Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.

In addition to delivering emergency food assistance and nutrition interventions, WFP engaged in capacity strengthening with the Government, while also fostering positive longer-term changes in food security and nutrition status through asset creation and livelihood activities; school feeding; and nutrition support to HIV and tuberculosis patients, pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-59 months. Of note in 2018 were WFP's ability to continue uninterrupted aid in both central and northern Rakhine, the continued integration of nutrition-sensitive messaging throughout different programmes, and the strong collaboration with other actors and stakeholders, including local and union governments. As a new initiative under its emergency response, WFP introduced the distribution of rice fortified with essential vitamins and minerals in central Rakhine. WFP successfully integrated gender, protection and accountability into its programmes, implementing a complaint and feedback mechanism to hear directly from beneficiaries; mobilizing a gender budget; and collecting sex- and age-disaggregated data.

As one of the first United Nations (UN) agencies to respond to a call from Myanmar's State Counsellor, WFP took steps to move its main country office to NayPyiTaw, relocating its representation and programme staff to the capital.

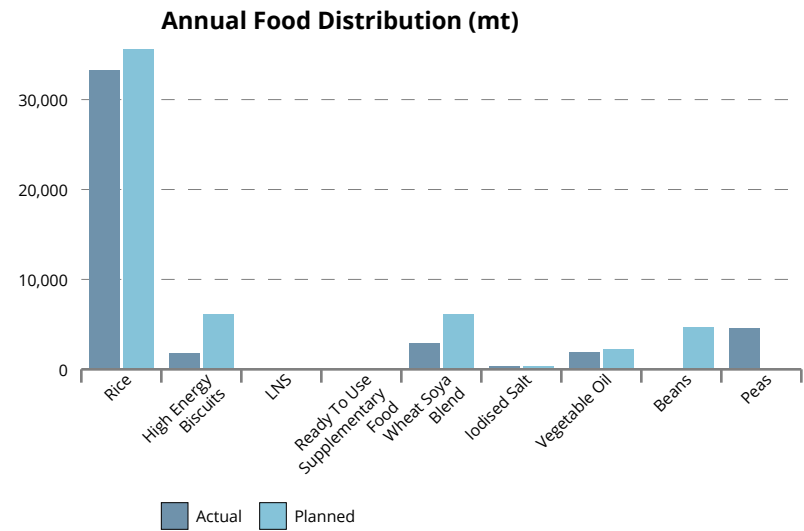
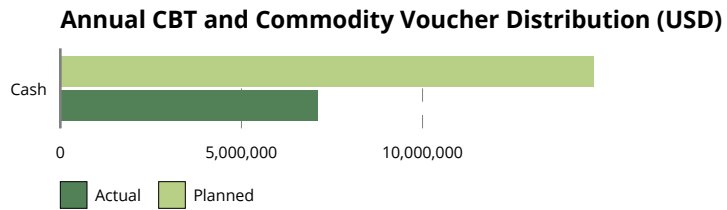
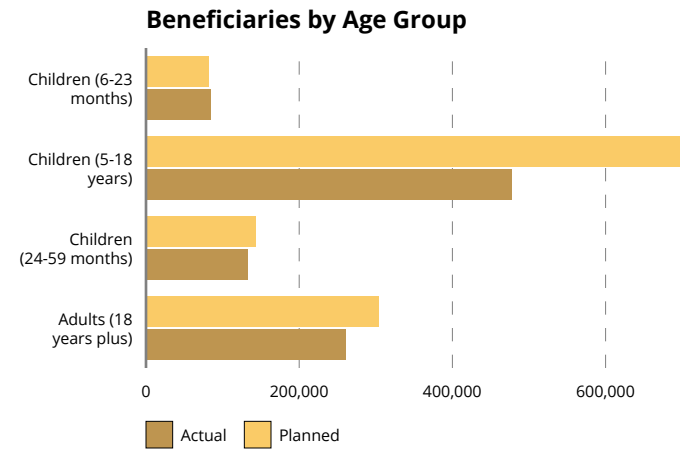
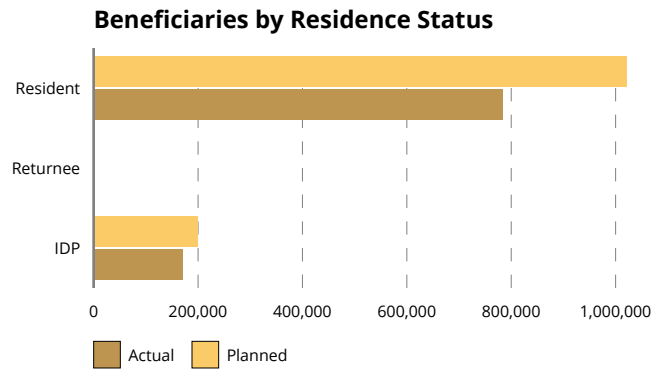
The move was undertaken with the purpose of encouraging closer communication and coordination with the Union Government.

WFP's operations in 2018 were made possible through the valuable support of the governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the Republic of Turkey and the United States of America, as well as the European Union, Japan Association for WFP, the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund, Myanmar Humanitarian Fund and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. Although WFP's operations received strong support from donors, earmarking caused significant imbalances in the funding situation between regions and activities, particularly between conflict and non-conflict areas. WFP partnered with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), other UN agencies, various government ministries, and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) network, to implement and enhance its programmes.

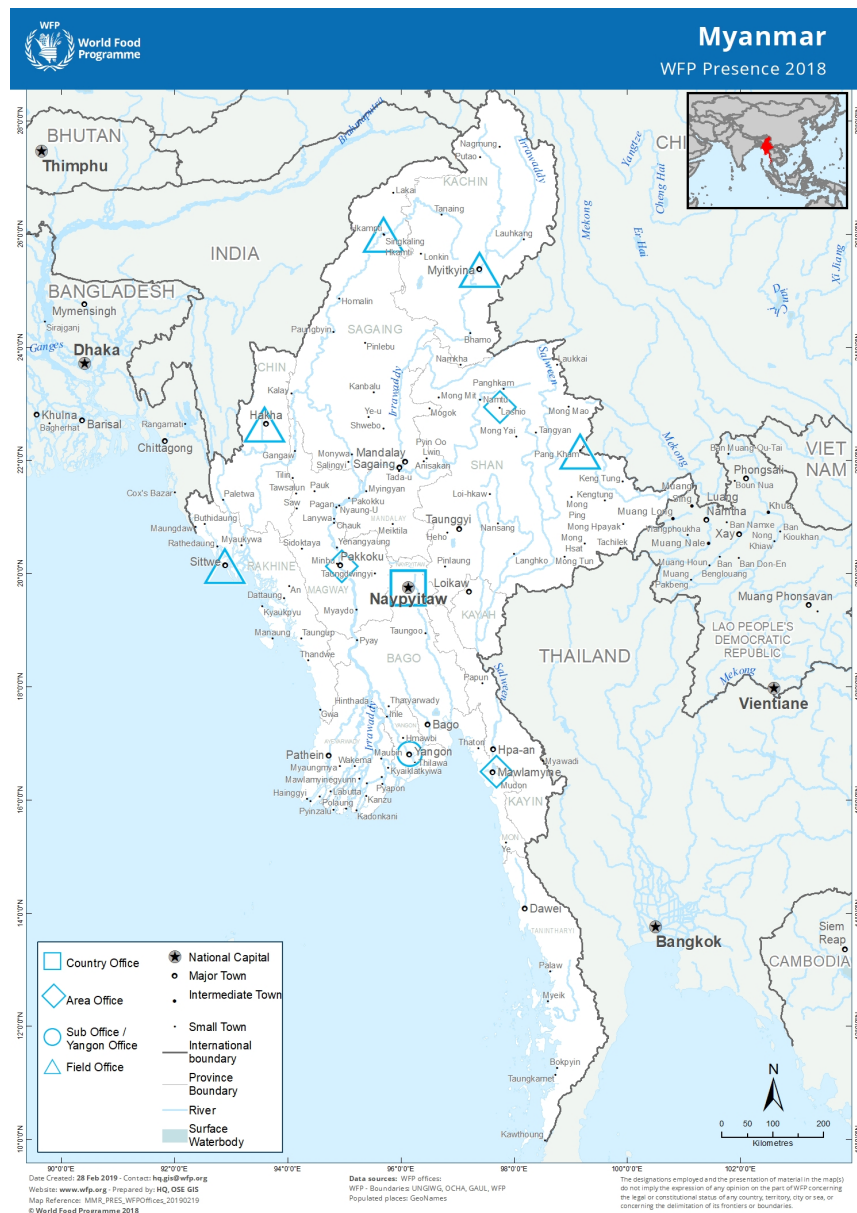


**954,423**  
total beneficiaries  
in 2018

54% female      46% male



# Context and Operations



Myanmar is amidst an important political and socioeconomic transformation. An estimated 37 percent [1] of its 53 million population live near or below the poverty line. Many struggle with physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, with women, girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities and minorities affected most. Wasting prevails at 7 percent nationally. [2] Myanmar is one of the world's 20 high tuberculosis burden countries. [3] It is also among the 35 countries accounting for 90 percent of new HIV infections globally. [4] The country is highly susceptible to natural disasters and climate risks, ranking 12th out of 191 countries on the INFORM Global Risk Index 2018. [5]

Ethnic conflict exacerbates an already fragile situation. With restrictions on movement and lack of access to livelihoods, many conflict-affected populations rely on assistance to survive. Attacks on border outposts in August 2017 and ensuing violence forced over 700,000 people, mostly Rohingya, [6] to flee Rakhine State and seek refuge in Bangladesh, leading to a humanitarian crisis and activation of WFP's corporate Level 3 emergency response in September 2017, downgraded to Level 2 six months later. Continued instability in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states puts at risk the already fragile food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable communities in the country.

In northern Rakhine, humanitarian access remains severely curtailed for United Nations (UN) agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP was the only UN agency with regular, village-level access throughout 2018, and was able to deliver uninterrupted assistance in the area from early November 2017. Along with other agencies, WFP was required to follow a complex system of rules and procedures to secure authorization to travel. Restrictions on monitoring activities resulted in WFP being unable to complete regular monitoring and assessments in northern Rakhine, or post-distribution monitoring in all operational areas of Rakhine. Humanitarian access has also been restricted in areas of Kachin and Shan states, which remain zones of active conflict involving government forces and ethnic armed groups. WFP continued to face challenges securing access to non-government-controlled areas, which have been restricted since June 2016.

In 2018, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Government, supporting social protection, education and health priorities through asset creation and livelihoods activities, school feeding and nutrition interventions. Thanks to a high-level commitment to improving the nutrition status of children in Myanmar, school feeding was recognized as a nutrition-oriented programme, and national responsibility shifted to the Ministry of Health and Sports in 2018. Under the leadership of the new focal Ministry, WFP successfully established a multi-sectoral coordination mechanism between the Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture,

Livestock and Irrigation, and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, aiming to implement a home-grown school feeding programme with locally available foods.

WFP was an active member in seven sectoral coordination groups and three non-sectoral coordination groups established by the Government and played a key advisory role in the roll-out of the government-funded Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme in Rakhine State. WFP also supported the formulation of the Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition and continued to strengthen government capacity by providing quality training and dedicated technical assistance in the areas of monitoring, food security, nutrition, emergency preparedness and response, as well as in conducting joint assessments.

As requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conducted a joint crop and food security mission in Rakhine State. The purpose of the mission was to provide accurate and timely information on agricultural production and the food security situation in Rakhine, to enable appropriate actions by the Government and the international community to minimize the impact of adverse events on local populations. In this context, WFP also conducted a training for 90 staff of the Rakhine-based Department of Agriculture on how to use the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool.

The mission findings indicated a high concentration of vulnerable populations with little resilience and low agricultural productivity. As such, food assistance remained a crucial addition to limited household stocks, livelihood activities and income opportunities. In camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), food assistance was found to be an essential component of people's diet, only partially supplemented by limited local food production. The livelihoods of IDPs continued to be constrained by limited work opportunities and livestock ownership, as well as a lack of available fishing grounds.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP required USD 78 million to implement its activities countrywide under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022. Approximately 73 percent of this amount was resourced by the end of the year.

Most contributions were provided as one-off grants, and the unpredictability of the funding situation, at times from month to month, caused challenges in ensuring that all activities could continue as planned. Due to lead times required for food procurement, it was crucial to confirm funding well in advance to allow commodities to reach distribution points, often in remote locations across Myanmar. While local procurement and transport required several weeks, regional and international purchase can require months for commodities to arrive in-country. When sufficient funding was not received to allow for timely procurement of all food items for emergency relief distributions (Strategic Outcome 1), WFP introduced a temporary ration substitution with Super Cereal to allow beneficiaries to meet the minimum calorie requirements of 2,100 kCal per person per day.

WFP's CSP is based on needs as determined by the food security status and prevalence of malnutrition, in line with the country's strategies and policy. Therefore, WFP continued to emphasize the need for a comprehensive response to food insecurity and encouraged more flexible contributions.

With the available funding, WFP was able to support a multidimensional, inclusive approach, addressing both immediate needs and root causes for the achievement of Zero Hunger by 2030. Flexible grants allowed WFP to direct resources to underfunded activities and regions, such as Nagaland of Sagaing State, the Yangon peri-urban area and Chin State.

However, under Strategic Outcome 2, due to constraints in funding, WFP's school feeding programme could only be implemented from July, rather than from the beginning of the school year in June, and provision of high-energy biscuits or meals was limited to three times per week. Due to close earmarking of funds, asset creation and livelihoods projects were mostly implemented in conflict-affected areas, with minimum assistance provided in less high-profile areas where needs were also high. Under Strategic Outcome 3, stunting interventions in Kachin and Shan states could only start in the second half of the year. At times, WFP was forced to reduce the number of targeted beneficiaries in its stunting programmes.

A budget revision was conducted in the second half of 2018 to account for increased support costs. WFP remains ready to further adjust its CSP and budget in view of any significant changes in needs. To date, the CSP has provided the flexibility needed to augment support and provide an integrated response, especially to newly emerging needs in Rakhine State, where the bulk of WFP's assistance is directed.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.

In 2018, WFP continued to provide life-saving assistance in the form of food or cash to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's relief assistance reached 474,000 people (256,000 women/girls and 218,000 men/boys) across Myanmar in response to greater needs caused by monsoon floods and conflict. WFP's standard food basket consisted of 13.5kg of rice, 1.8kg of pulses, 1 litre of oil and 150g of salt. Cash rations were determined based on local market prices and household vulnerability status.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP collaborated with government counterparts, United Nations (UN) agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as non-governmental organizations. Main cooperating partners were World Vision, the Myanmar Heart Development Organisation (MHDO), Action for Green Earth (AGE), Save the Children, Plan International, People for People and Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS).

In northern Rakhine, WFP provided relief assistance to 138,000 food-insecure people (74,500 women/girls and 63,500 men/boys), representing roughly half of the population remaining in this area following the outbreak of violence in August 2017. In the absence of approval to conduct verification and targeting exercises, WFP distributed food to all households in assisted villages. While WFP initially targeted a population of 70,000 per month, this was increased to 100,000 from July to meet needs during the monsoon season. More regular and predictable access, also thanks to longer travel authorizations (for travel of up to four weeks rather than two as before) allowed WFP to reach its extended target.

In addition, WFP assisted 116,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in central Rakhine, where it has been providing monthly support continuously since 2012. Production issues at one of WFP's suppliers led to the replacement of the monthly ration of fortified oil with an equivalent amount of cash for the month of October in central Rakhine. While this intervention was not planned, WFP used the opportunity to monitor the acceptance of cash in the communities, where WFP may transition to cash-based transfers (CBT) in the future. In the IDP camps in Sittwe, more than 90 percent of surveyed beneficiaries reported that they could buy cooking oil as needed, while the remaining 10 percent reported buying other priority commodities. No cases were reported that indicated inability to buy oil due to movement restrictions or unavailability on markets in Sittwe camps, nor did WFP register an increase of complaints through its complaints and feedback mechanism during this period. Initial steps were taken

to pilot the use of SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform, in Rakhine State for people assisted under general food distributions.

In Kachin and Shan states, where fighting intensified in 2018, WFP provided support through its cooperating partners, while continuing to play a coordination role as Chair of the Kachin Food Security Sector. WFP's relief assistance reached 48,000 IDPs (26,000 women/girls and 22,000 men/boys) in 112 camps/townships in Kachin and 7,500 IDPs (4,050 women/girls and 3,450 men/boys) in 17 camps/townships in northern Shan State. Following an escalation in violence in April and May 2018 in Kachin, WFP included an additional 5,000 newly displaced people in its distribution list from July onwards, thus exceeding planned outputs.

WFP has been using SCOPE in Kachin State since 2016, to distribute cash. CBT was used as the transfer modality in both Kachin and Shan states, with the exception of Kokang Self-Administered Zone where WFP distributed food due to security and protection concerns, reaching 21,500 IDPs conflict-affected people (11,600 women/girls and 9,900 men/boys) in two townships. Cash assistance was targeted at the household level, with levels of vulnerability determined through monthly verification exercises. The most vulnerable households received the full monthly ration, while less vulnerable households received 70 or 50 percent. The ration size varied between townships to reflect market prices.

Monitoring findings from Kachin and Shan showed that the intervention met its outcome target of increased dietary diversity. While beneficiaries' food consumption also improved overall, the indicator fell short of its target, especially among households headed by women. This will be taken into consideration for future interventions.

In July and August, severe floods affected large parts of Myanmar. As an immediate response, WFP provided high-energy biscuits to 53,000 displaced people (28,600 women/girls and 24,400 men/boys) in Bago Region, in close coordination with the Government's Department of Disaster Management. Following a rapid situation monitoring in August, WFP provided a one-month cash ration in Bago Region and Kayin and Mon states to an additional 32,000 beneficiaries (17,300 women/girls and 14,700 men/boys) during the last quarter of 2018. In addition, WFP coordinated the delivery of cash for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and engaged in the rehabilitation of the affected areas through asset creation activities.

An after action review was planned for 2019 to further develop standard operating procedures for emergency response between WFP and the Department of Disaster Management. Coordination between both actors has been ongoing since 2015, with a three-year work plan in place to coordinate emergency response.





In south-eastern Myanmar, WFP supported the return of Myanmar refugees from Thailand. WFP provided a cash grant of 15,000 Myanmar Kyats (equivalent to USD 10) per month for six months to 92 returnees (47 women/girls and 45 men/boys) from five camps along the Thai border. WFP's assistance was part of a return package which included a transport grant from IOM and a reintegration grant from UNHCR.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's provision of unconditional resource transfers to populations affected by crisis, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 4.

## Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP supported people's access to food and nutrition through four activities: capacity strengthening by providing technical advice, policy support and training to the Government; school feeding; asset creation and livelihoods; and nutrition support to people living with HIV and Tuberculosis (TB).

Under capacity strengthening, WFP assisted the Department of Social Welfare in social protection initiatives, including the development of a medium-term, costed sector plan and a policy paper on shock-responsive social protection; technical support in monitoring and evaluation systems for social protection flagship programmes; and the establishment of an information management system to guide decision-making processes and targeting through social protection and emergency programmes. WFP also conducted a survey on the status and determinants of food insecurity and undernutrition in informal settlements in Yangon peri-urban areas.

WFP implemented its school feeding programme in 11 out of 14 states and regions through the provision of nutritious snacks or meals in primary schools, coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Sports and Ministry of Education. WFP successfully introduced cash provisions for the school feeding programme in pilot areas, engaging parents and communities in assisting with the preparation of cooked meals at primary schools to replace the distribution of high-energy biscuits (HEB).

Under this pilot, 22,000 schoolgirls and -boys in 231 schools received diverse meals with fresh foods, which contribute to improving their nutrition and health. At the same time, the project increased the involvement of the community and parents, which in turn contributes to the sustainability of the programme. The programme was complemented with health and hygiene training, which saw

active involvement from women's groups. In some schools, vegetable gardens were created through asset creation activities. Feedback from the pilot was positive, with parents and students preferring the flexibility and diversity provided by meals over HEBs.

Overall, WFP reached 80 percent of the planned number of schoolchildren through its school feeding. The shortfall mainly concerned northern Rakhine, where WFP gradually increased its beneficiaries to around 20,000 students (9,800 girls and 10,200 boys), but remained significantly below the initially planned 60,000 as schools were closed, or teachers and students not present. Additionally, due to funding constraints, WFP commenced the activity in July instead of June, the beginning of the academic year. WFP was also only able to distribute snacks and meals on three school days as opposed to the planned five days per week. Still, WFP's school feeding contributed to increased attendance and enrolment of primary school girls and boys as compared to the previous year.

WFP continued advocacy and technical support to the Government for the implementation of the school feeding programme through a multi-sectoral approach under the national system, encouraging the establishment of strong institutional capacity and an appropriate national budget.

Asset creation and livelihood activities supported marginalized and vulnerable populations in conflict-affected and chronically food-insecure areas to invest in their own livelihoods and communities. Participants created and rehabilitated community assets and supported the conservation of resources through temporary employment which was remunerated in food or cash, with women and men receiving equal wages. Through asset creation projects, WFP delivered conditional cash transfers in 36 townships in Chin, northern Shan, Rakhine and Kayah states, Wa Self-Administrative Region and Magway Region, and food transfers in Nagaland. The transfers corresponded to a daily wage, calculated based on work norms appropriate to the Myanmar context and an average household size of five people.

In this activity, WFP partnered with Ar Yone Oo, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS)-Hakha, KMSS-Kalay, Myanmar Heart Development Organization, People For People, Phyu Sin Saydanar Action Group, and World Vision. Main achievements included nutrition-sensitive outputs such as home and school gardens, pond renovation and fish pond construction, which enhanced access to dietary diversity and clean water. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation to implement the nutrition-sensitive asset creation and livelihood programme under the Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition.

WFP reached 77 percent of planned beneficiaries either through cash or food deliveries. As a significant share of contributions for this activity was earmarked for conflict-affected areas, livelihood assistance in other highly food-insecure areas, such as Chin, Kayah, Kayin and Mon states and Magway Region, was limited compared to needs. Operational challenges included security concerns and access issues in conflict-affected areas, logistics constraints in remote regions and seasonal migration resulting in reduced community participation in the implementation of certain projects.

According to post-distribution monitoring, asset creation activities yielded desirable food security outcomes, demonstrated by a major reduction in households with poor and borderline food consumption scores, compared to the baseline. Significant improvement was seen for both households headed by women and those headed by men. However, households headed by men were more likely to achieve acceptable food consumption levels, while more women-headed households remained within borderline food consumption levels.

Nutrition support was provided to people living with HIV and TB patients in five states and regions in partnership with Medical Action Myanmar (MAM), Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), Malteser, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Asia Harm Reduction Network (AHRN). Due to limited resources and security concerns in certain areas, activities started late and reached only 22 percent of the planned beneficiaries. Nevertheless, interventions achieved most of the outcome targets in terms of treatment adherence, nutritional recovery and treatment default rate.

WFP ensured that all patients' personal data were kept strictly confidential. Specific efforts were made to ensure that female patients were provided with safe, dignified assistance in women's centres, as this had previously been identified as a gap. Health education sessions took place for all family members. WFP assisted in the development of nutrition guidelines for people living with HIV/AIDS in close coordination with the National Nutrition Centre and National AIDS Programme. Both English and Myanmar versions were completed and submitted for review to the relevant government departments.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by the average monitoring code of 3 under the Gender and Age Marker.

### Strategic Outcome 03

Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.

Myanmar continues to experience a high burden of stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. This Strategic Outcome targeted adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged 6-23 months with a focus on the first 1,000 days for stunting prevention to improve the physical and cognitive development of a child, and children aged 6-59 months for management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

WFP pursued this Strategic Outcome through three activities, which were implemented throughout 2018: capacity strengthening for Government and partners; stunting prevention programmes, complemented with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programmes, cash-based transfers (CBT) for mothers of young children, and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC); as well as prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.

WFP provided technical assistance to support the Government in expanding its capacity to end malnutrition. This included, for example, training support on Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) for state-level government nutrition focal points and partners, aimed at improving the Government's capacity to conduct assessments and respond more effectively to nutrition needs. Based on the training, WFP will encourage the National Nutrition Centre to conduct SMART surveys in high-burden areas, such as Rakhine State and Yangon Region. WFP also started the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, a tool for identifying gaps and barriers to adequate nutrient intake. The findings of the analysis are expected to inform different sectors, such as social protection and agriculture, on entry points for addressing the gaps. Furthermore, the analysis will inform the prioritization of strategies and interventions outlined in the Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition.

Stunting reduction interventions took place for PLWs and children aged 6-23 months in Kachin and Shan states, Nagaland of Sagaing Region and Yangon peri-urban area. The lack of flexible funding meant that WFP had to reduce the number of targeted beneficiaries. In Kachin and Shan, the interventions were initiated only mid-year through food assistance. WFP planned to implement maternal and child cash transfers (MCCT) in Kachin and Shan. However, due to challenges identifying a partner with the appropriate technical capacity, this activity had to be postponed to 2019. MCCTs were successfully piloted in the Yangon peri-urban area through a partnership with World Vision.

In central Rakhine, Yangon peri-urban area and Magwe Region, WFP successfully implemented MAM treatment. The programme was strengthened with preventive activities in the form of blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) for all PLWs and children aged 6-59 months in Rakhine and Yangon peri-urban area. WFP also introduced ready-to-use supplementary food for MAM treatment in Rakhine. While the activity was implemented throughout

the year in central Rakhine, MAM treatment could not be implemented in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships in northern Rakhine in 2018 due to government restrictions. As a mitigation measure, WFP doubled BSFP rations in northern Rakhine and continued to regularly advocate for the resumption of MAM treatment in the area. In Yangon peri-urban area, WFP reached fewer beneficiaries than planned, largely due to constant movement of people, most of whom lacked a permanent residence.

All MAM treatment performance indicators (cure, defaulter, death, non-response rates) were within SPHERE standards. In 2018, WFP admitted 10,400 (5,900 girls and 4,500 boys) new cases of MAM in children aged 6-59 months. However, coverage and beneficiaries reached were low, due to the suspension of activities and restrictions on access in northern Rakhine.

In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the National Nutrition Centre, WFP also supported the roll-out of guidelines for the national integrated management of acute malnutrition.

WFP integrated cooking demonstrations into its nutrition programmes to showcase the use of locally-available foods for healthy, balanced meals. The cooking demonstrations were also beneficial in familiarizing participants with WFP's Super Cereal, the taste of which was new to many. The different recipes shared through cooking demonstrations were well-received by participants.

In addition, WFP supported the initiative of scaling up rice fortification, aimed at contributing to the reduction of food insecurity and micronutrient deficiencies in high-risk groups, with a strong focus on children, adolescent girls and women. WFP initiated the distribution of rice fortified with essential vitamins and minerals to 10,000 people in central Rakhine under Strategic Outcome 2, following training for partners and government officials on the benefits of the product, especially its role in combatting micronutrient deficiencies. WFP also raised awareness of those benefits among beneficiaries.

The share of children aged 6-23 months who received a minimum acceptable diet, improved from the baseline and significantly exceeded the national average (16 percent), but fell short of the 70 percent target. At the same time, 84 percent of women had a diet with the minimum acceptable level of diversity, up from a base value of 81 percent. To address common knowledge gaps on the basics of a nutritious diet, WFP used IYCF programmes and SBCC. SBCC messages on IYCF targeted both men and women to encourage the involvement of men in child care practices and increase their knowledge. Results from post-distribution monitoring in Shan and Kachin states showed that 95 percent of the target population in 2018 participated in preventive nutrition interventions, including IYCF and SBCC for mothers.

In both stunting and wasting programmes, WFP-supported messaging and counselling reached high rates of targeted caregivers, as health education sessions were conducted at every distribution by cooperating partners, following a training of trainers delivered by the National Nutrition Centre.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 3, as evidenced by the average monitoring code of 3 under the Gender and Age Marker.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Strongly defined intergenerational gender roles are deeply embedded within cultural and religious norms in Myanmar. As per WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020), WFP has shifted from a gender-sensitive to a gender-transformative approach. In 2018, WFP implemented its Gender Action Plan, integrating gender equality and women's empowerment considerations into all aspects of its work. In field-level agreements, WFP encouraged cooperating partners to include sex- and age-disaggregated data as well as qualitative information on the potential impact of assistance on women, men, boys and girls in proposals and reports.

The gender-transformative approach yielded tangible results, as demonstrated for instance in the increase of women's participation in food distributions in central Rakhine State. While in 2017 almost no women participated in general distributions in Muslim camps and communities and the share of participating women in Rakhine communities was less than 30 percent, in 2018 more than half of all participants were women. To overcome cultural barriers, WFP prioritized households headed by single women to participate in food distribution work, which also provided a source of income for these vulnerable households. This also increased their knowledge of rations and of the complaints and feedback mechanism. Pregnant and lactating women were also encouraged to participate through light work with equal wages.

Monitoring results of relief assistance in Kachin and northern Shan indicated that among 75 percent of respondents, women made decisions over the use of WFP assistance independently in 2018. Joint decision-making of men and women increased slightly to 16 percent, while the share of households where men took the decisions independently also increased slightly. More attention will be drawn to increasing women's decision-making power over the use of food and cash assistance in WFP's 2019 Gender Action Plan. Joint decision-making will also be encouraged through the promotion of women's involvement in leadership positions in camp committees.

The proportion of women members of decision-making committees for general food distributions dropped significantly, due to the fact that final decisions were often made by the committee chair, a position mostly appointed to men. WFP plans to further advocate for joint decision-making in the committees through skills training and sensitization sessions.

In accordance with the 2018 Gender Action Plan, a budget was mobilized to promote women's participation and decision-making in relief programmes and to support the efforts of the Government, women's organizations, and other United Nations agencies in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment

and reducing violence against women and girls through the Myanmar Gender Equality Network.

Throughout 2018, WFP championed gender equality through advocacy and participation in events, including by taking part in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign and International Women's Day, and through collaboration with national gender initiatives.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP faced severe challenges in maintaining presence or re-gaining proximity to affected people in Kachin and Shan States, and, more importantly, in Rakhine State, where the displacement of over 700,000 people into Bangladesh resulted in the most recent humanitarian crisis, coupled with serious protection risks for the entire region. Humanitarian access was increasingly restricted in Kachin State, where all United Nations agencies have been unable to work in non-government controlled areas (NGCAs) since June 2016. In 2018, restrictions extended to local staff from local organizations, who had previously enjoyed greater access to deliver assistance in NGCAs. To strengthen the negotiation capacity of WFP staff and other humanitarian workers in addressing access challenges, WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) organized a joint induction workshop on humanitarian negotiation in Myanmar, supported by the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation. WFP continued to advocate with the Government at all levels to grant unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance.

Given the number of camps for internally displaced persons in Myanmar, WFP was also closely involved in coordinating with the Humanitarian Country Team over a response to the framework for the closure of camps initiated in 2018. WFP outlined that in the event of camp closures, assistance would be based on the food security status of the affected populations, as well as their access to livelihood opportunities. WFP continued to participate in the Protection Sector Working Group chaired by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and contributed to the development of the 2018-2019 Protection Sector Strategy, Priority Response Plan and 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan.

As part of its protection efforts, WFP initiated a privacy impact assessment (PIA) to precede the roll-out of the SCOPE platform in central Rakhine. The aim of the PIA was to provide understanding on the political and protection context, as well as any risk the organization, personnel, and beneficiaries could be exposed to, hence highlighting important protection risks and sensitivities associated with a biometric registration process. The PIA utilized qualitative methodology with





structured interviews for focus group discussions targeting women, men and mixed groups. The assessment found that the electronic biometric registration and the issuance of SCOPE cards would not pose a risk to the community. Considering the sensitivity of the political and social context in Rakhine, decision-makers agreed that the transition to SCOPE should be gradual and assessed on a regular basis.

Protection issues at distribution sites were primarily reported by women and related to long waiting hours for cash assistance, which WFP addressed by sharing distribution schedules in advance. To address protection concerns over changes in activities, WFP ensured clear and regular communication over new developments with beneficiaries and other humanitarian partners. WFP developed operational guidelines for ration cards to enhance effectiveness and to ensure that all assisted IDPs can enjoy their full ration entitlements. WFP also created guidelines and systematic communication materials on necessary ration substitutions in emergency relief operations in Rakhine, following pipeline breaks in September and October. Finally, a specialist mission helped to identify barriers and enablers to inclusive programming for people with disabilities, which WFP plans to further pursue in 2019.

### Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

The objective of WFP's accountability to affected populations commitments is to facilitate the participation of affected people in WFP's programmes by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes are informed by the needs, choices, and greater agency of the affected populations.

Throughout 2018, WFP worked in partnership with its cooperating partners, ensuring consultations with the affected communities to support the identification of beneficiary criteria and location prioritization, and to identify the most appropriate transfer modalities, including relevant amounts of food and cash disbursements. WFP also collected feedback from beneficiaries and ensured follow-up actions and reporting on complaints and feedback. This was implemented in parallel with a focus on the particular circumstances and preferences of different beneficiary groups, including children under the age of 5, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities and the elderly. WFP ensured information sharing with partners, coordinated with other stakeholders, and consulted with the Government to implement the most appropriate and efficient programmatic response. WFP applied its accountability framework through in-person consultations during monthly food distributions. Separate and

mixed focus group discussions with female and male beneficiaries were undertaken.

A country-wide complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) has been in place since 2016. Feedback and complaints were submitted through different channels, namely a hotline, e-mail, letterbox, help desk or in-person, either to WFP or cooperating partner staff. The CFM review committee comprised appointed focal persons and alternates, committed to providing feedback directly to the concerned beneficiary or community within 30 days. WFP received a total of 1,102 complaints/requests from 356 female and 691 male beneficiaries. Most were requests for inclusion in WFP assistance.

WFP and cooperating partners ensured that targeted beneficiaries received their full food entitlements by using all existing monitoring tools. Regular monitoring and evaluation informed best practices and areas to be improved. Through beneficiary verification processes, WFP ensured that inclusion and exclusion errors could be minimized gradually. WFP used post-distribution monitoring of emergency relief activities in Kachin and northern Shan to evaluate and improve programme quality and enhance accountability to beneficiaries.

Eighty-five percent of assisted people reported being informed about programme objectives, inclusion criteria, types of commodities and entitlements. Through an analysis of the results on preferred communication channels, WFP took steps to place additional focus on providing in-person responses to the most vulnerable people, including those with disabilities; prioritizing the set-up of helpdesks at distribution sites; and setting toll-free CFM hotline numbers. Many beneficiaries in Myanmar are illiterate or without access to phones or computers, and thus unable to use some CFM communication channels. WFP's response focused on identifying these challenges and expanding access to CFM channels for all.

### Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Myanmar is one of the countries most affected by extreme weather events. Earthquakes and cyclones have repeatedly impacted the same population, aggravating determinants of food security and malnutrition. Climate change is a significant and growing threat to food security and nutrition outcomes in Myanmar as it exacerbates an already poor nutritional and food security situation.

Half of the population relies on highly to moderately climate-sensitive income (farmers, coastal fishing, livestock rearing) and is concentrated where the impact

of climate change is the most severe, such as in the coastal zone as well as in low-lying lands. The most vulnerable populations are in Rakhine, Ayeyarwaddy, Chin, northern Sagaing and Kachin.

WFP has taken steps to integrate environmental sensitivity into its Country Strategic Plan. For its asset creation and livelihoods activities (Strategic Outcome 2), WFP prioritizes projects based on the engineering risk category, where most projects fall into category 1, meaning activities require minimal engineering support and cause minimal environmental disruption. Starting in mid-2018, WFP applied an environmental screening checklist to all projects. The projects were also discussed with the respective government departments as well as host communities through community-based participatory planning, through which potential risks and mitigation measures could be outlined. Some of WFP's asset creation projects directly addressed environmental challenges, such as land restoration projects. Projects focused on terraced-land development in hilly regions can reduce slash-and-burn practices that cause land and forest degradation and soil erosion. In flood-affected areas, dyke construction and the rehabilitation of embankment can help prevent the rise of water levels following heavy rain.

WFP provided emergency preparedness support to government counterparts in four key areas: (i) technical assistance; (ii) infrastructure and equipment; (iii) capacity strengthening; and (iv) strategic advisory. In 2018, this included practical emergency logistics training as well as training of government officials to become simulation exercise facilitators, with the objective of growing national ownership in the process of planning, developing and implementing functional emergency preparedness and response simulation exercises. The emergency preparedness activities aimed to help prepare for disaster response, including seasonal flooding, cyclones and earthquakes.

WFP recently conducted the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR), an analytical approach developed by WFP to better understand how food security is affected by climate risks. The first phase of CLEAR aimed to review existing evidence, analyse historical trends in climate and estimate the impact of climate change in Myanmar by using mapping and data analysis techniques. The pre-flood survey provided key information on the climate sensitivity of income in flood-prone areas. As a next step, WFP aims to develop jointly with government counterparts a shared understanding of populations' vulnerabilities and resilience related to climate change. The start of this process could involve a national consultation to explore how climate change impacts livelihoods, food security and nutrition in Myanmar. Understanding how climate risks affect vulnerability and livelihoods is a key step towards identifying the communities that should be prioritized as well as the appropriate mechanisms for intervention.

# WFP changing lives

Humanitarian interventions, by their nature, often result in indirect and unexpected impacts on the communities assisted. While WFP continues to apply tools to monitor and mitigate any potential negative impacts of its operation, it has also discovered indirect positive outcomes that have benefited beneficiaries in 2018.

## **Introducing mobile technology to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kachin**

Digital transformation is one of WFP's corporate priorities. Extensive investment in digital tools in past years has empowered WFP to serve its beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently. In 2017, WFP's roll-out of mobile cash transfers, called E-Cash, for its emergency food assistance operations in Kachin State, presented a bold attempt to operate in a country with a relatively late mobile revolution and in a region facing severe security issues with ongoing armed conflict. In addition to mobile cash, WFP provided mobile phones and SIM cards, as well as training in the new methodology.

For women like 45-year old Daw Ma Ni from the Khat Cho IDP camp, mobile phones used to be devices from the future. However, since WFP's pilot run of E-Cash in 2017, informal knowledge exchange sessions on mobile phones have become a valued past-time among IDPs like Daw Ma Ni. This change in modality has also helped IDPs by providing an opportunity to travel out of the camp settings to shops in nearby city centers to redeem cash and enjoy a sense of normalcy. Eighty percent of women recipients of WFP's assistance from the six pilot camps in Waing Maw and Myitkyina townships have been cashing out monthly disbursements through E-Cash.

"I like cash assistance through mobile money transfer because we can learn new technological knowledge. Besides, we can buy whatever food we like," said Daw Ma Ni, an IDP who has been living in Khat Cho camp with her husband and three daughters since 2011.

WFP is proud to lead the digital transformation of humanitarian assistance and to indirectly contribute to positive developments like the exposure to mobile technologies among IDPs in Kachin State.

## **School meals help in the dry zone**

Regions in Myanmar outside conflict areas also face challenges in achieving food security. In the rural dry zone, extreme weather and drought continue to undermine the ability of communities to access adequate and nutritious food.

Many children depend on WFP-provided school meals for their regular nutrition intake.

For a mother like Daw Khin Nu, with three children enrolled at Htan Taw primary school in Yesagyo Township, WFP's school meals are making a significant difference. The school meals have remarkably reduced her daily food expenses. With the money saved, she can support the education of her eldest son who is in middle school.

School meals are also a force that binds students, parents, and teachers together to cooperate for the education of the community. In Pakokku District, WFP observed that parents and local communities were committed to investing their time into improving school sanitation, as well as cooking and preparing school meals. Community members showed their dedication to maintaining school meals through their own contributions, such as through growing vegetables in the school gardens or bringing in vegetables of their own to complement the meals. The parents requested WFP to provide meals every school day instead of only three days a week. WFP is seeking more funds for the school feeding programme to make this wish a reality.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Min Par Tlad  
Men and women working in the fields

[1] UN OCHA (2018): Rohingya Refugee Crisis.

[2] In accordance with the United Nations' position, the term Rohingya is used in this document in recognition of the right of people to self-identify. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar objects to the use of the term Rohingya.

### Context and operations

[1] World Bank (2017): An analysis of poverty in Myanmar: part one - trends between 2004/05 and 2015 (Vol. 2).

[2] World Bank: Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5).

[3] WHO (2018): Global Tuberculosis Report 2018.

[4] WHO (2017): Launching the New HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan.

[5] INFORM (2018): INFORM Global Risk Index Results 2018.

[6] In accordance with the United Nations' position, the term Rohingya is used in this document in recognition of the right of people to self-identify. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar objects to the use of the term Rohingya.

### Strategic outcome 01

WFP was not able to conduct post-distribution monitoring in Rakhine State, and only to a limited degree in northern Shan State, due to security concerns and lack of government approval. As such, the outcome data reflects performance in Kachin and, to a lesser extent, Shan states.

### Strategic outcome 02

School feeding outcome data could not be collected in all areas of Rakhine State.

WFP initiated collection of data for 'TB Nutritional Recovery rate' outcome indicator in 2018. No base value available

### Strategic outcome 03

'Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distribution (adherence)' outcome indicator - Stunting prevention - no base value is available.

Due to government restrictions on conducting assessments in the area of operation, adherence to WFP's wasting prevention interventions could not be systematically monitored.

### Progress towards gender equality





WFP initiated collection of data for "Type of transfer (food,cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity" outcome indicator in 2018. No base value available

## Accountability to affected populations

WFP initiated collection of data for "Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements" outcome indicator in 2018. No base value is available

## Environment

WFP initiated collection of data for "Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified" outcome indicator in 2018. No base value is available

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	573,782	439,054	76.5%
	female	650,029	515,369	79.3%
	total	1,223,811	954,423	78.0%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	108,142	89,502	82.8%
	female	195,213	170,732	87.5%
	total	303,355	260,234	85.8%
Children (24-59 months)	male	74,845	68,067	90.9%
	female	68,342	64,656	94.6%
	total	143,187	132,723	92.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	348,276	238,377	68.4%
	female	347,993	239,346	68.8%
	total	696,269	477,723	68.6%
Children (6-23 months)	male	42,519	43,108	101.4%
	female	38,481	40,635	105.6%
	total	81,000	83,743	103.4%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	199,000	170,718	85.8%
Returnee	3,000	92	3.1%
Resident	1,021,810	783,614	76.7%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.			
Rice	30,521	32,553	106.7%
High Energy Biscuits	149	36	24.1%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	691	-
Iodised Salt	317	370	116.9%
Vegetable Oil	1,899	1,919	101.0%
Beans	3,799	0	0.0%
Peas	0	4,503	-
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.			
Rice	5,069	692	13.6%
High Energy Biscuits	5,940	1,770	29.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	374	29	7.8%
Iodised Salt	54	5	10.1%
Vegetable Oil	335	27	8.1%
Beans	866	30	3.5%
Peas	0	110	-
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.			
LNS	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	167	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Soya Blend	5,715	2,142	37.5%

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.			
Cash	9,389,742	5,365,766	57.1%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.			
Cash	5,132,000	1,710,696	33.3%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.			
Cash	202,517	32,782	16.2%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.				
Output A: Targeted girls and boys receive school meals/snacks to improve access to food (Tier 1).				
Act 03. Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	4200.0	4102.0	97.7
Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	7000.0	531.0	7.6
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	1500.0	1493.0	99.5
Output C: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food (Tier 3).				
Act 02. Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40.0	35.0	87.5
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	80.0	67.0	83.8
Number of headmasters trained in school feeding management	individual	4000.0	1245.0	31.1
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40.0	32.0	80.0
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	individual	4000.0	3170.0	79.3
Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	individual	1000.0	690.0	69.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	-	-	0.0
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	-	-	0.0
Output D: Community members benefit from creation and rehabilitation of assets in order to improve resilience against disaster-related risks and to enhance livelihoods (Tier 2).				
Act 04. Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	76.66	66.66	87.0



Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	12.0	12.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	317.49	314.14	98.9
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	59.09	67.39	114.0
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	16.88	13.66	80.9
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	229.26	247.87	108.1
Hectares of contour bunds created	Ha	18.21	18.2	99.9
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	9.7	9.7	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	52.25	68.73	131.5
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	1.0	1.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	51.63	68.53	132.7
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	26.38	14.17	53.7
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	12.18	12.18	100.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	4.63	2.83	61.1
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	44301.71	48811.5	110.2
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	3400.71	3310.0	97.3
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	4306.5	4990.0	115.9
Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	12.0	13.0	108.3
Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)	Number	11.0	22.0	200.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	28.0	27.0	96.4
Number of family gardens established	garden	2961.0	2733.0	92.3
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	43.0	43.0	100.0
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	38.0	38.0	100.0
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	-	-	0.0
Number of latrines constructed	Number	312.0	312.0	100.0
Number of school gardens established	Number	78.0	78.0	100.0
Number of social infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	3.0	3.0	100.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	6519.78	-	0.0
Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	4233.51	4233.51	100.0
Output E: Community members benefit from health and nutrition education to improve nutrition knowledge (Tier 2).				
Act 04. Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	8575.0	8454.0	98.6
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	8417.0	6965.0	82.7
Output J: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food (Tier 3).				
Act 02. Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	-	0.0
Output M: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food (Tier 3).				
Act 02. Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.				
Output A: Malnourished girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to treat acute malnutrition (Tier 1).				
Act 08. Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	100.0	299.0	299.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output A: PLW/G, girls and boys under 2, and adolescent girls receive cash and food transfers to meet their nutrition needs (Tier 1).				
Act 07. Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	94.0	142.0	151.1
Output E: Crisis-affected and at-risk girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to prevent acute malnutrition (Tier 1).				
Act 08. Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	6000.0	6169.0	102.8
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	4800.0	4948.0	103.1
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	3200.0	3298.0	103.1
Output E: Malnourished girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to treat acute malnutrition (Tier 1).				
Act 08. Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	18000.0	11868.0	65.9
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	3000.0	6389.0	213.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	10800.0	9512.0	88.1
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	7200.0	6341.0	88.1
Output E: Women and men caregivers, adolescent girls, PLW/G and community members benefit from Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) in nutrition, care practices, and healthy diets in order to improve their knowledge, attitudes and practices around nutrition (Tier 1).				
Act 07. Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	-	-	0.0
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	2000.0	7206.0	360.3
Number of caregivers (female) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	-	-	0.0
Number of caregivers (male) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	-	-	0.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1800.0	5743.0	319.1

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1200.0	1363.0	113.6

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.								
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
Unconditional resource transfers	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	Cash, Food	male	5.33	5.50	>4.50	>4.50	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	5.30	5.40	>4.50	>4.50	
			overall	5.32	5.50	>4.50	>4.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Unconditional resource transfers	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	Cash, Food	male	3.10	1.80	≤0.62	≤2	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	3.20	3.10	≤0.64	≤3	
			overall	3.10	2.20	≤0.62	≤2	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.								
Outcome Indicator: ART Adherence rate								
PLHIV	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	99.50	99.00	>80.00	>80.00	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: ART Default rate								
PLHIV	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.20	5	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
School Feeding	SMP: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	Cash, Food	male	96.00	97.00	=95.00	=95.00	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	95.60	97.00	=95.00	=95.00	
			overall	95.80	97.00	=95.00	=95.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
School Feeding	SMP: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	Cash, Food	male	1.20	3	=3	=3	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	1.10	5.40	=3	=3	
			overall	0.50	3	=3	=3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Asset Creation	ACL: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Cash, Food	male	39.50	20.40	≤7.90	≤8	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	24.00	38.10	≤4.80	≤5	
			overall	37.90	22.20	≤7.58	≤8	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Asset Creation	ACL: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Cash, Food	male	16.30	0.90	≤3.26	≤3	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	20.00	0	≤4	≤4	
			overall	16.90	0.90	≤3.38	≤3	
Outcome Indicator: PLHIV Nutritional Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
PLHIV	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	70.60	87.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: PLHIV survival rate at 12 months								
PLHIV	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	87.70	89.00	>85.00	>85.00	
Outcome Indicator: TB Nutritional Recovery rate								
TB	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	84.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: TB Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
TB	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.90	3	<15.00	<15.00	
<b>Outcome Indicator: TB Treatment Success rate</b>								
TB	URT: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	65.90	83.00	>85.00	>85.00	
<b>Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition</b>								
<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.</b>								
<b>Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
MAM Treatment	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	10.00	5	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	10.00	5	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	10.00	5	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
MAM Treatment	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	0.07	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0.07	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0.07	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
MAM Treatment	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	4	3	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4	3	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	4	3	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
MAM Treatment	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	86.00	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	86.00	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	86.00	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Stunting Prevention	NPA: Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	80.90	83.70	-	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Stunting Prevention	NPA: Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC	Food	male	32.60	42.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	32.60	42.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	32.60	42.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
MAM Treatment	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	26.00	23.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	26.00	23.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	26.00	23.00	>70.00	>70.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Stunting Prevention	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	28.40	31.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	28.40	31.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	28.40	31.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Wasting Prevention	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	79.00	37.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	79.00	37.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	79.00	37.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Stunting Prevention	NPA: Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC	Food	male	-	95.00	>66.00	>66.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	95.00	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	-	95.00	>66.00	>66.00	
Wasting Prevention	NTA: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Food	male	83.20	-	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	83.20	-	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	83.20	-	>66.00	>66.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Asset Creation	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	15.63	11.00	>20.00	>20.00	
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	68.00	14.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.02	16.00	=20.00	=65.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7.38	9	=20.00	=15.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	80.60	75.00	=60.00	=20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Asset Creation	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	male	-	56.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	44.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
			overall	-	100.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	93.00	93.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	93.70	93.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	93.20	93.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	=100.00	CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	=100.00	
			overall	-	-	-	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	=90.00	CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	=90.00	
			overall	-	-	-	=90.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	86.00	86.20	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	83.20	84.80	=80.00	=80.00	
			overall	85.60	85.80	=80.00	=80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Unconditional resource transfers	Cash, Food	URT: 1 Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
<b>Environment</b>								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Asset Creation	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	74.00	=100.00	=100.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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### **Country director**

Domenico Scalpelli

Cover page photo © WFP/Min Par Tlad  
Men and women working in the fields

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/myanmar>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	34,069,964	29,492,275	7,881,935	37,374,211	30,586,120	6,788,091
		Non Activity Specific	0	436,183	0	436,183	0	436,183
	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	9,767,947	5,479,014	0	5,479,014	2,813,969	2,665,045
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	1,117,256	2,648,354	0	2,648,354	312,121	2,336,232
		Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	10,239,837	4,892,712	0	4,892,712	3,665,109	1,227,603

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	3,369,851	579,827	0	579,827	396,993	182,834
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>58,564,855</b>	<b>43,528,366</b>	<b>7,881,935</b>	<b>51,410,301</b>	<b>37,774,312</b>	<b>13,635,989</b>
2	Children under 5 in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.	Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners	415,001	481,314	0	481,314	211,919	269,395
		Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC	2,176,024	958,686	0	958,686	614,507	344,179
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	8,555,987	5,990,563	0	5,990,563	4,532,772	1,457,792
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>11,147,012</b>	<b>7,430,563</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,430,563</b>	<b>5,359,198</b>	<b>2,071,365</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	469,504	0	469,504	0	469,504
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>469,504</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469,504</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469,504</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>69,711,867</b>	<b>51,428,433</b>	<b>7,881,935</b>	<b>59,310,368</b>	<b>43,133,510</b>	<b>16,176,858</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,699,506</b>	<b>4,359,099</b>	<b>764,240</b>	<b>5,123,339</b>	<b>3,064,363</b>	<b>2,058,975</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>73,411,373</b>	<b>55,787,531</b>	<b>8,646,175</b>	<b>64,433,707</b>	<b>46,197,874</b>	<b>18,235,833</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,771,739</b>	<b>2,888,012</b>		<b>2,888,012</b>	<b>2,888,012</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>78,183,112</b>	<b>58,675,544</b>	<b>8,646,175</b>	<b>67,321,719</b>	<b>49,085,886</b>	<b>18,235,833</b>



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Myanmar	78,183,112	29,232,757	47,833,791
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			