



World Food
Programme

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Myanmar

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

WFP's operations in Myanmar in 2021 were largely shaped by the military takeover on 1 February, which triggered significant upheaval across the country, further compounded by the effects of COVID-19. The impact reverberated nationwide and across all sectors including, but not limited to, the civil service, agriculture, international trade, the financial services sector, and the economy. The situation also impacted WFP's operations, leading to revisions and a possible extension of the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan. WFP adapted immediately to the uncertain operating environment, pivoting away from institutional partnerships, and instead expanding cooperation with local and international organizations to ensure that humanitarian assistance could continue unimpeded and in adherence to humanitarian principles.

While Myanmar is no stranger to conflict parts of the country have been engaged in some level of fighting since independence in 1948 violence erupted in many areas that have not seen widespread fighting in generations. At the same time, disruptions to the economy and a concerted pullback by foreign businesses left millions of workers that depend on manufacturing jobs either jobless or working at reduced wages and struggling to meet household food needs. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic also continued to pose a persistent challenge throughout 2021, with many restrictions re-implemented as cases rose, impacting the flow of people and goods. The third wave of the pandemic in July 2021 arrived at a disastrous moment: in the wake of the civil disobedience movement and reported attacks on health facilities, hospitals and clinics were understaffed to handle the patient loads that resulted when the virus spread in major cities.

The economic and political turmoil drove a significant increase in the number of people in need. WFP responded to these rising needs in 2021 by assisting 2.9 million food-insecure people almost three times more than the previous year with 63,015 mt in food and USD 27.2 million in cash assistance. This represented an unprecedented scale-up of its emergency response, including to peri-urban areas of Yangon and Mandalay, the two largest cities. WFP's new partnerships with several community organisations enabled food assistance to be delivered to hundreds of thousands of those in need.

WFP also responded as the number of internally displaced people continued mounting across the country. Conflict displaced some 320,900 people within Myanmar from 1 February to the end of the year,¹ on top of the 370,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) in situations of protracted displacement across Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Chin and Kayah states. WFP mobilized to reach these new and protracted displaced populations, often in hard-to-reach areas, and reached around 300,000 IDPs throughout 2021.

WFP complemented the scale-up of emergency food assistance with school feeding, asset creation and nutrition programmes which reached hundred of thousands of people throughout the year, extending a lifeline to the most vulnerable as the situation deteriorated. Even amid school disruptions, WFP ensured that schoolchildren and their families could continue to receive support often through adjusted modalities like take-home rations and cash-based transfers. Meanwhile, as incomes across the country dropped, WFP's asset creation and livelihood activities continued to provide much-needed livelihood opportunities for participants to build assets and strengthen community resilience to shocks while simultaneously meeting the immediate food needs of their families. WFP also continued implementing its integrated package of nutrition interventions for vulnerable groups, even providing additional nutrition support to complement WFP's peri-urban Yangon relief assistance programme.

Despite multiple operational challenges caused by insecurity, political unrest and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, WFP has continued working to bring life-saving aid to displaced populations when and where possible, despite heavy restrictions in many cases. WFP ended the year ready to build on its position as the largest provider of humanitarian assistance in Myanmar, and to target at least 4 million people for support in 2022.

2,934,353

Total beneficiaries in 2021



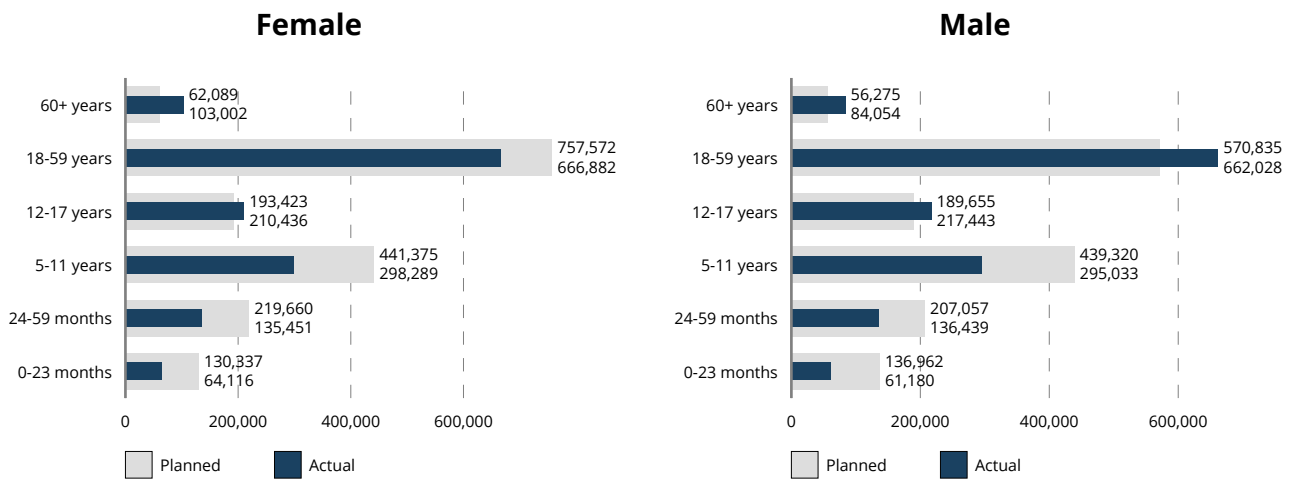
50% female



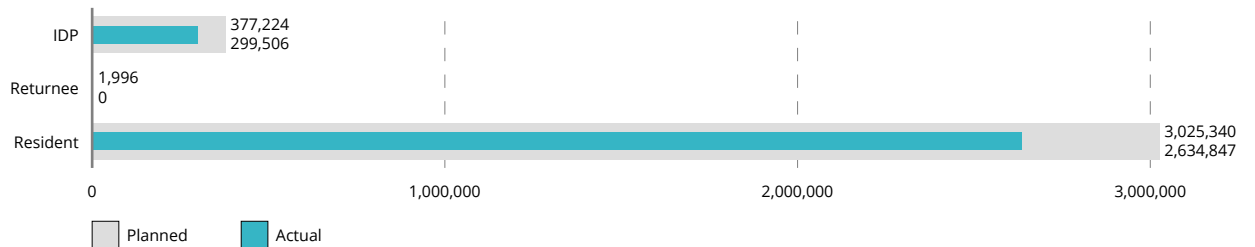
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 88,000 (53% Female, 47% Male)

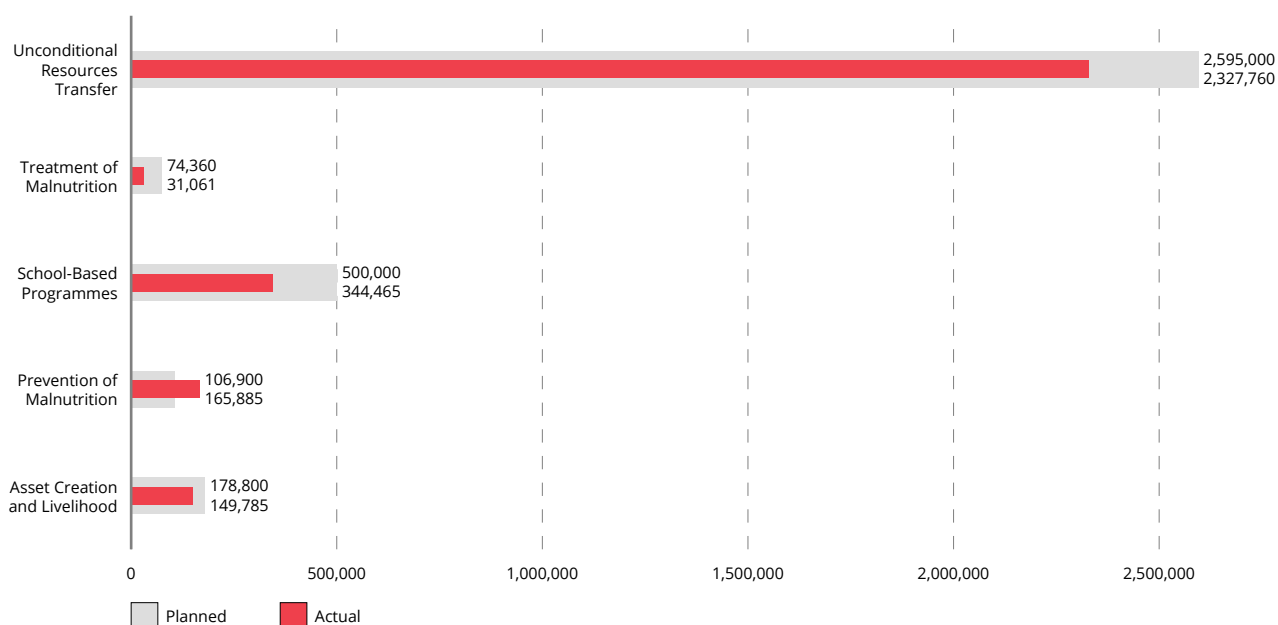
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



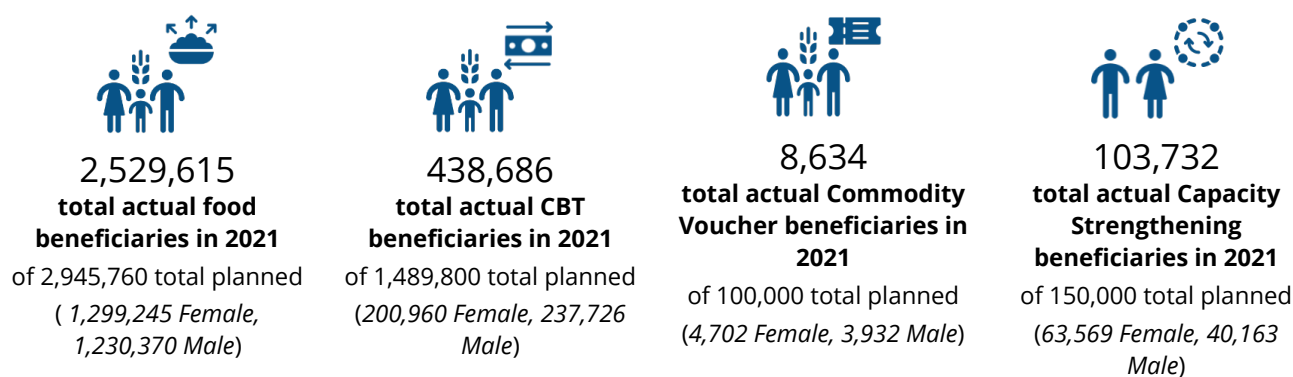
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



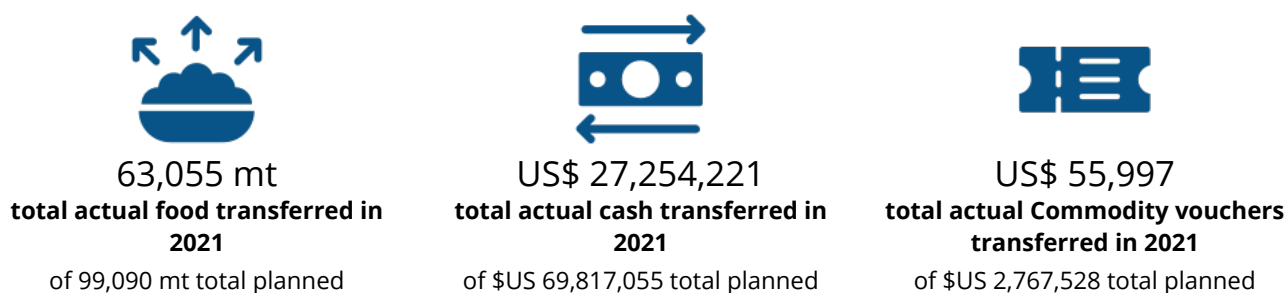
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



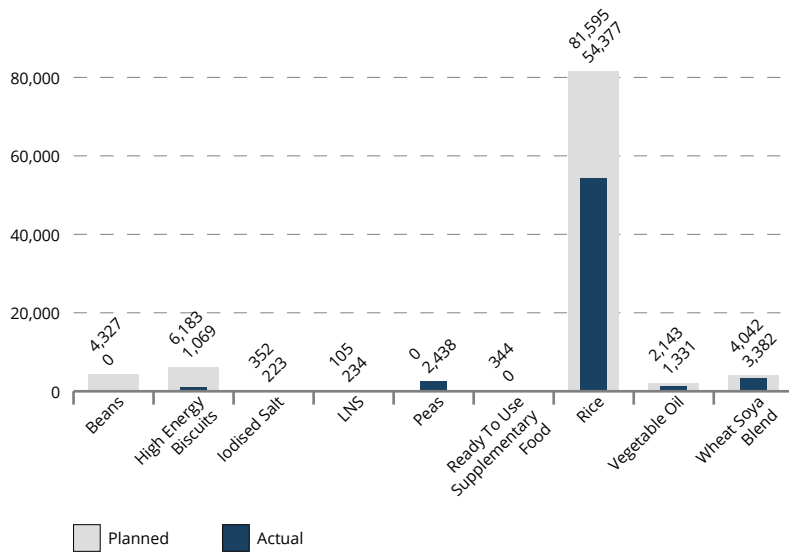
Beneficiaries by Modality



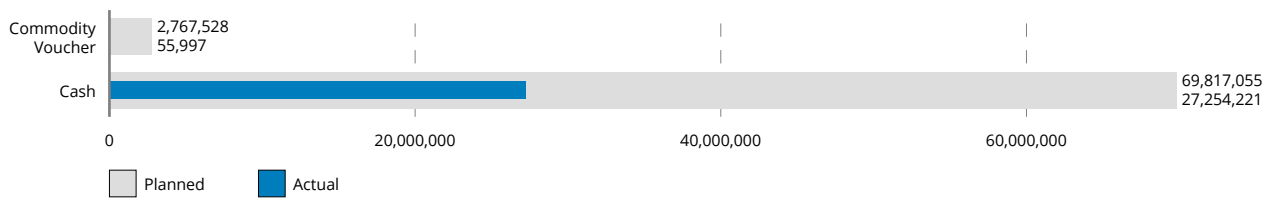
Total Food and CBT



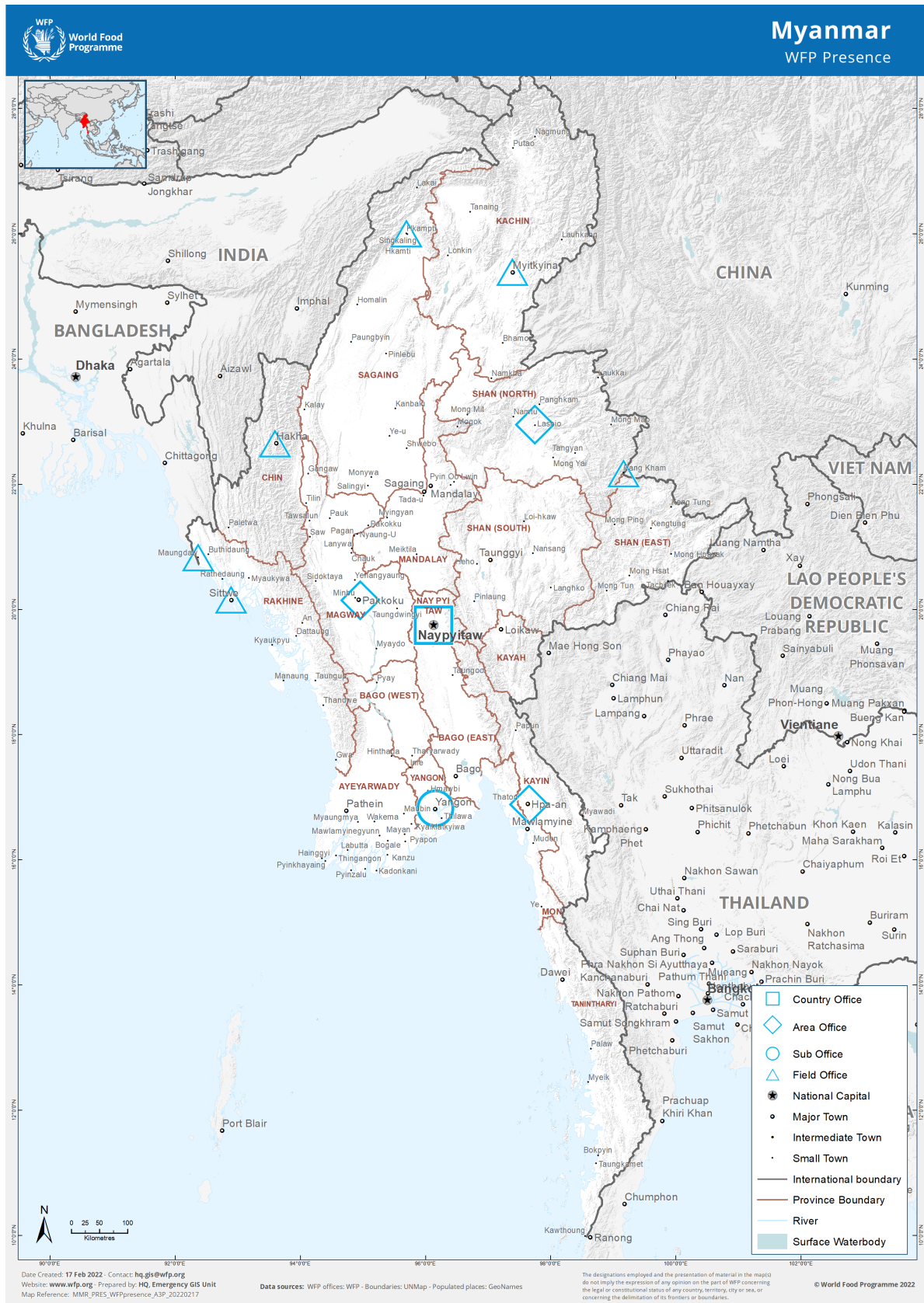
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Context

Myanmar faced multiple crises on an unprecedented magnitude in 2021. These included humanitarian, political, economic and health crises, with devastating effects on the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households.

Following the military takeover on 1 February, a nationwide civil disobedience movement emerged. Essential public services and economic activities were severely disrupted. Cash shortages and depreciation of the national currency, the Myanmar kyat, deepened a dire economic situation, with an estimated 18 percent contraction of GDP in the 2021 financial year.¹ Poverty is projected to increase to pre-2005 levels, with estimates that 46 percent of the population will be living below the poverty line by early 2022.² Rising prices and a widespread loss of income pushed the most vulnerable people to resort to crisis or emergency coping mechanisms to access food and basic services. At the end of December, WFP's Market Monitoring showed a 28 percent increase on average in the cost of a basic food basket, a 60 percent increase in fuel prices, against a currency depreciation of 33.5 percent, compared to January 2021.

These were further exacerbated by a severe third wave of COVID-19 between June to August. Movement restrictions, the spread of COVID-19 cases among WFP staff, cooperating partners and contractors and within internally displaced person (IDP) camps constrained WFP's ability to respond.

Meanwhile, the security situation remained highly volatile throughout the year with new conflict dynamics and a dramatic escalation of humanitarian needs. Fighting broke out between armed groups and the Myanmar military in the Southeast region (Kayin, Kayah and Mon states, as well as Tanintharyi Region), Chin, Kachin and Shan states, as well as Magway and Sagaing regions, creating new flows of displaced persons and leading to record-high population displacement. At the end of December, approximately 320,900 people had been displaced by conflict and insecurity across Myanmar since 1 February 2021,³ in addition to some 370,000 IDPs in protracted displacement in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Chin and Kayin states.

The triple impact of political unrest, COVID-19 and economic crisis negatively affected consumer purchasing power, livelihood opportunities and access to adequate food in Myanmar. Given the considerable deterioration in the situation including in new geographic areas, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has adopted a broader national analysis of the humanitarian situation in Myanmar in 2022. Following this approach, it has been estimated that 14.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022, and the joint analysis conducted by WFP, FAO and the Food Security Cluster in September estimated that 13.2 million people are severely or moderately food insecure.⁴

Operations

In response to the compounding impacts of the economic fallout, conflict and COVID-19, WFP significantly expanded its emergency response, assisting 2.3 million beneficiaries through **Strategic Outcome 1**. In particular, WFP launched a large-scale urban response in poor peri-urban areas of Yangon and Mandalay to stabilise the food security situation for many poor households. In light of banking constraints and liquidity challenges, WFP established a two-month contingency revolving stock to avoid critical pipeline breaks and allow for a flexible switch between transfer modalities. WFP also provided rapid food assistance to newly displaced people affected by the escalation of conflict in Chin, Kachin, Kayin, and northern and southern Shan states, and Bago, Magway and Tanintharyi regions.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP adapted its programming and continued the implementation of school feeding and asset creation and livelihoods activities that directly benefit the people of Myanmar. WFP adopted a 'do no harm', conflict-sensitive approach to its school feeding programme. In response to ongoing school closures, WFP distributed take-home rations of nutritious snacks or cash-based transfers to schoolchildren.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP continued nutrition support for the prevention of chronic and acute malnutrition, as well as the treatment of acute malnutrition. WFP provided additional support in the form of a blanket supplementary feeding programme in the Yangon peri-urban response to complement the relief assistance response in various townships.

WFP continued to provide common services support to humanitarian partners under **Strategic Outcome 4**, including bi-weekly international humanitarian flight services from Kuala Lumpur to Yangon and then on to Laos. In response to the third wave of COVID-19, WFP facilitated the procurement of essential medical equipment (e.g. portable oxygen concentrators, COVID-19 testing machines and COVID-19 PCR test kits). Furthermore, WFP leveraged its logistics capacity to support COVID-19 medical evacuation services for UN personnel.

WFP scaled up its remote monitoring activities to keep track of the food security and nutrition situation, and the effects of the triple crisis on the most vulnerable in the country.

Risk Management

The events of 2021 put a spotlight on WFP's risk management, adding complexity to the existing security environment in Myanmar. WFP regularly updated its risk assessments through a comprehensive matrix, which outlined potential programmatic, security, fiduciary, contextual and other risks. In light of the key risks emerging after 1 February, WFP adapted its matrix specific to the evolving situation and monitored the implementation of mitigation measures through

multidisciplinary teams.

The escalation of conflict and significant increase in humanitarian needs throughout the country represented a risk to Myanmar's political, economic and internal security. WFP temporarily deployed surge capacity to support the large-scale programme expansion in urban areas, and adapted its programming. To improve conflict-sensitive programming, WFP plans to employ a full-time security officer to ensure the safety of its staff, beneficiaries and assets.

The deepening economic crisis, banking restrictions, exchange rate fluctuations and limited cash availability presented financial risks to WFP. Regular market assessments and price monitoring, as well as continued engagement with the Central Bank of Myanmar and other stakeholders at all levels, contributed to mitigating these risks and ensured that sustained assistance was provided to vulnerable people.

Meanwhile, COVID-19 restrictions, price volatility, volatile security context, access restrictions and limited partner capacity presented significant operational and programmatic risks to WFP's operations. WFP mitigated these risks by strengthening beneficiary communication, adapting its programming such as adjusting cash entitlements when significant increases in market prices were observed as well as close oversight of partners.

Partnerships

WFP's approach to partnerships in 2021 focused on expanding new partnerships with a range of stakeholders to respond to heightened humanitarian needs. In line with the UN's new engagement principles, following 1 February WFP pivoted away from institutional partnerships, and instead expanded cooperation with local and international organizations. This expansion also included partnering with UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs and NGOs), research institutes, and funding partners. WFP emphasised localisation efforts, as evidenced in new partnership agreements with 12 additional local NGOs and two international NGOs. WFP also deepened donor engagement with a focus on increasing contributions, which more than doubled since 2020. The increased funding provided WFP with the capacity to scale up its operation and the agility to meet the sharp spike in needs in 2021.

WFP advanced efforts with partners around protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (PGAAP) and supported local community-based organizations, including groups focusing on women, persons with disabilities, and young key populations (such as transgender people). WFP also collaborated with other UN agencies, including launching a joint research activity with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on gender equality and gender-based violence in cash-based transfer programming. WFP rolled out updated community committee guidelines and a checklist for PGAAP discussions with partners.

Amid access challenges for INGOs, WFP expanded partnerships with local **community-based organizations** which have operational presence and know the local context. These have proven invaluable to reaching populations newly displaced by conflict. As part of WFP efforts to expand emergency food assistance in 2021, WFP signed agreements with a large number of community-based organizations; in each instance, WFP undertook adequate due diligence to strengthen operational and technical capacity of partners through coaching/training.

WFP worked closely with **local and international NGOs** on Activities 1, 4, 7, 8 and 9. The main cooperating partners were: other UN agencies such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM); INGOs such as World Vision, Plan International, Save the Children, Malteser International, Asian Harm Reduction Network (AHRN) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF); as well as NGOs such as Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), the Myanmar Heart Development Organization (MHDO), Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI), Medical Action Myanmar (MAM) and the Myanmar Health Assistant Association. WFP also signed a new partnership agreement with the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), for emergency food assistance to peri-urban locations in Yangon and Mandalay. WFP continued collaborating with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) on food security research.

WFP continued coordinating with **humanitarian and development actors** in Myanmar, including UN agencies and international and national NGOs. This includes partnering with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNICEF to conduct joint food security assessments. In Rakhine State, WFP coordinates with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and others, while also distributing items from UNICEF and UNFPA alongside WFP rations.

In response to the deteriorating situation, four **clusters** (Education, Food Security, Nutrition and Protection) were formally activated in August 2021. WFP continued co-chairing the Food Security Cluster and supported the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan. WFP hosts the Secretariat of Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) for the UN Network for Nutrition and is an active member of the UN Network for Nutrition and the Nutrition cluster. WFP also leads the COVID-19 Logistics Sector Coordination Group, is actively engaged with the UN Socio-Economic Response and co-leads on social protection with UNICEF and on community resilience with UNDP. In addition, WFP co-chairs the interagency Cash Working Group and the interagency Accountability to Affected Populations/Community Engagement Working Group. WFP's Country Director chairs the UN Myanmar Operations Management Team and serves as the Myanmar UN COVID-19 Coordinator.

WFP saw new avenues open up to work with the **private sector**. In 2021 WFP received an important increase in private sector funding, including the provision of flexible funding from a traditional private donor who has been supporting one activity for many years. Furthermore, WFP continued ensuring active private sector participation through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network, which aligns private sector interests with humanitarian and development actors to jointly address malnutrition in Myanmar.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022.¹

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, three budget revisions were undertaken for the Myanmar Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2022) in response to the ongoing crisis since 1 February. Overall, the CSP budget increased from USD 428 million to USD 563 million, representing an increase of 32 percent. This augmentation enabled WFP to effectively respond to food insecurity as a result of increasing and protracted displacement, and was essential to expand WFP's crisis response portfolio in urban areas under Strategic Outcome 1.

Since the beginning of the CSP, the overall level of resources mobilized each year remained stable but below CSP targets. WFP's operations in Myanmar were relatively well-funded in 2021, despite the significant increase in requirements under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response). During the year, WFP successfully mobilised 77 percent of the 2021 total needs-based plan amount of USD 185.8 million through direct contributions from donors and multilateral fund allocations. Carry-over funds from the previous year covered most of the requirements in the first quarter of the year.

Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response) continued to receive the largest share of WFP's resources, with funding at 82 percent of received resources in 2021, which includes contributions received at the end of 2021 and reflected as "Non Activity Specific". School feeding, resilience building and livelihood activities under Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for 8 percent, while 9 percent was contributed to nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 3. Common services support under Strategic Outcome 4 received 1 percent of the total contributions.

Heavy earmarking of contributions continued to limit WFP's programmatic flexibility in response to emerging needs, with most contributions received at Strategic Outcome and activity level. To address such challenges, WFP relied on flexible funding to ensure there were no gaps in assistance under resilience-building activities. Meanwhile, there was an important increase in contributions and interest from the private sector, which WFP had identified as a source of flexible funding and approached accordingly.

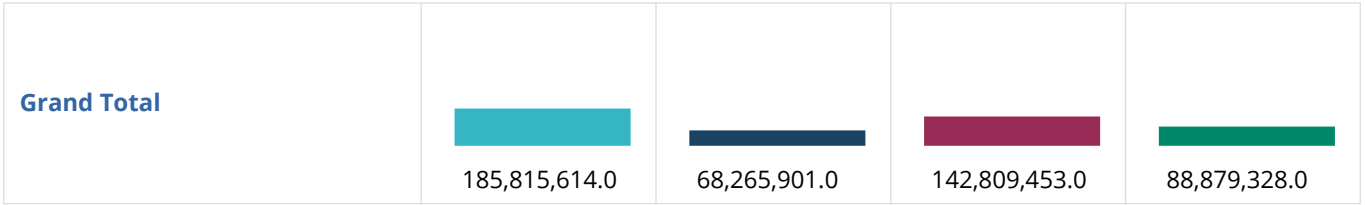
The timing of the 2021 contributions and advance financing allowed WFP to build a two-month revolving stock in the first half of the year. This enabled WFP to flexibly switch between transfer modalities as needed and facilitated a timely scale-up in peri-urban areas. Funding from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) played a critical role in the large-scale expansion of emergency response and the coverage of pipeline breaks. The GCMF allowed WFP to purchase commodities at favourable prices with a shorter food delivery lead-time, enabling better overall programme efficiency and effectiveness. By the end of the year, WFP Myanmar reimbursed most of the IRA balance.

Overall, WFP utilized 62 percent of the total resources mobilised, with unspent funds carried over into activities in 2022. The level of expenditure varied across Strategic Outcomes, mainly due to the challenging operational context due to COVID-19 and ongoing political unrest.

In 2022, WFP will continue to seek a diverse donor base to ensure sustained assistance to the rising humanitarian needs, as well as advocating for support towards resilience building and social protection.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.	 119,902,459.0	 41,720,089.0	 92,191,284.0	 65,422,194.0
02: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	 24,303,283.0	 9,252,517.0	 10,915,458.0	 5,978,199.0
03: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.	 14,772,091.0	 8,845,978.0	 11,568,698.0	 7,681,677.0
04: Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services	 10,695,658.0	 471,461.0	 754,167.0	 463,319.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 13,908,208.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 169,673,491.0	 60,290,045.0	 129,337,815.0	 79,545,389.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 5,475,116.0	 3,840,000.0	 7,330,004.0	 3,192,306.0
Total Direct Costs	 175,148,607.0	 64,130,045.0	 136,667,819.0	 82,737,695.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 10,667,008.0	 4,135,856.0	 6,141,634.0	 6,141,634.0



Programme performance

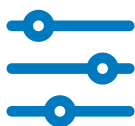
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.



Over **four times** as many people reached with relief assistance in 2021 than in the previous year



75 percent of people (1.7 million) were in peri-urban areas



Strategic Outcome 1 remained the largest part of WFP Myanmar's portfolio, accounting for **71 percent** of total resources available in 2021



12 local organizations partnered with to reach 1.2 million internally displaced persons, other vulnerable people and flood-affected communities

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided assistance to 2.3 million vulnerable people to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs, during and after crises such as conflict and extreme weather events. In 2021, WFP reached protracted internally displaced persons (IDP) and other vulnerable people, including emerging and newly food insecure vulnerable people in peri-urban parts of Yangon and Mandalay, who were affected by the political and economic crisis and the COVID 19 pandemic. WFP also reached other beneficiary groups, which included assisting those affected by COVID-19 in other areas, providing cooked meal assistance to COVID-19 treatment centres in Yangon and Sittwe, responding to floods in Mon and Kayin states, and reaching new IDPs and other vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas.

Through its IDP, protracted relief and emergency assistance activities, WFP provided food assistance to 506,500 IDPs and other vulnerable people in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Chin and Kayin including 57,000 new IDPs in Kachin, Shan, Chin, Magway and southeast area and 900 returned and resettled IDPs in Kachin and Shan. Emergency food assistance reached 85,000 flood-affected people in southeast area and cooked meal assistance covered 2,800 patients in COVID 19 treatment center in Yangon. Lastly, emergency food assistance reached 1.7 million vulnerable people in peri-urban of Yangon and Mandalay.

Strategic Outcome 1 continued to be the largest component of WFP's portfolio, constituting 65 percent of WFP Myanmar's total needs-based plan and 82 percent of the total resources available in 2021, and includes an amount of non-activity specific funding from a private donor. While the regular crisis activities were fully funded by traditional donors, the new peri-urban response activities attracted new donors. With strong donor support, no pipeline breaks were reported throughout the year, even though funding requirements were over twice as high as the previous year due to the emerging needs of peri-urban and newly conflict-affected populations.

Outputs

Compared to 2020, WFP assisted nearly four times the number of beneficiaries with relief assistance through in-kind or cash assistance in 2021. The high number is mainly attributed to the large number of new peri-urban response beneficiaries in Yangon and Mandalay, reflecting the increasing humanitarian needs spurred by the compounded impacts of the COVID-19, economic, and political crises. WFP's peri-urban response reached 1.7 million beneficiaries, which represents 75 percent of total beneficiaries assisted in 2021.

Under its regular programme, WFP reached 423,000 protracted IDPs and other vulnerable people in Rakhine, Kachin, northern Shan and southern Chin in 2021. In addition, WFP reached about 57,000 new IDPs and other vulnerable people in new conflict areas where accessible. Furthermore, WFP reached 85,000 flood-affected people in Mon and Kayin in August with half-month rations of in-kind assistance while they remained displaced. As a continuation of the

COVID-19 response, WFP reached 2,800 patients with cooked meal assistance in treatment centers in Yangon and Sittwe in January 2021.

Outcomes

Post-distribution monitoring in **relief programming** in 2021 found that the compounded impacts of political unrest, COVID-19 and the economic crisis affected households' livelihood opportunities, reflected particularly in the increased use of negative coping mechanisms. The proportion of households engaging in livelihood coping strategies when faced with a lack of food or money to buy food increased from 67 percent in 2019 (baseline) to 71 percent at the end of 2020, and further to 76 percent at the end of 2021.¹ Most notably, this was due to an increase in the coping strategies of borrowing money, spending savings and selling households assets. Over half of beneficiary households utilised the strategies of purchasing food on credit and borrowing cash to buy food. A small deterioration in households' use of consumption-based coping strategies was also observed from 2020 to 2021.

The food consumption score a proxy indicator for household food security that measures dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of foods consumed at the household level saw a deterioration, with the prevalence of households facing insufficient food consumption increasing from the end of 2020 to April-May 2021.² This reflected the negative impacts of the multiple crises on livelihood opportunities and increasing food prices. However, by the end of 2021 food consumption had bounced back to end of 2020 levels, in large part reflecting seasonality. The gender-disaggregated analysis showed that a higher proportion of female-headed beneficiary households have inadequate food consumption (16 percent) and resorted to livelihood coping strategies (79 percent) compared to male-headed households (13 and 75 percent respectively).

In terms of consumption of key macro and micronutrients, overall, the majority of beneficiary households have an adequate intake of vitamin A rich and protein rich foods. However, the consumption of hem-iron rich foods at the household level is low.³

Post distribution monitoring for **peri-urban programming** in Yangon and Mandalay found that while most households (87 percent) maintained adequate food consumption and the use of consumption-based coping strategies was low, the use of livelihood coping strategies was very high (88 percent) despite assistance.

Partnerships

WFP's primary partnerships focus in 2021 was on local community-based organizations with local presence, access to targeted people, knowledge of the local context, strong community engagement, and communication channels with local actors. Throughout the year, WFP strengthened the capacity of these local community-based organizations, particularly in peri-urban areas; this included training on theory and humanitarian principles, targeting, food delivery, distribution and reporting, and cash-based transfers, as well as safety, security and COVID-19 prevention protocols in line with WFP standards. In the process of engaging with these partners, WFP conducted risk assessments and due diligence procedures, with enough flexibility, to ensure effective implementation.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In the highly uncertain context of 2021, WFP's flexibility to adjust transfer modalities and transfer values was critical to ensuring that assistance could continue to reach those most in need. WFP's ability to switch between food, vouchers, cash-based transfers through mobile phones as well as immediate cash proved invaluable in the face of transport and distribution approval delays for food and cash-based transfers, bank transfer and withdrawal restrictions, and liquidity issues among financial service providers. In addition, this flexibility meant that WFP also was able to adjust transfer values and add seasonal top-ups for households to safeguard against the market volatility, depreciation in the local currency, and sharp food price hikes throughout the year.

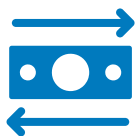
Gender and Age Marker

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4, gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, which reflects the use of disaggregated data, implementation of risk mitigation and inclusion measures, and monitoring and reporting on gender indicators.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide unconditional food transfers and/or CBTs to populations affected by crisis	4

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



USD 1.5 million distributed to 26,418 participants of asset creation programmes across 29 townships.



14,500 households including 5,625 households of internally displaced persons received fuel efficiency stoves and participated in stove-making training



850 MT of high energy biscuits and USD 618,186 distributed to 179,162 students from 2,577 schools across 93 townships



3,452 pregnant and lactating women received social protection cash transfers

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP reached 492,250 vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition. Through Activity 2, WFP aims to strengthen national capacity in social protection, food systems and emergency preparedness, while WFP provides school meals to primary schoolchildren under Activity 3 and conditional food/cash assistance to vulnerable populations through asset creation and livelihood programmes under Activity 4.

In 2021, WFP continued delivering assistance directly to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups to build resilience to the socio-economic shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic, political unrest and conflict, while limiting activities to strengthen institutional capacity after 1 February, in line with UN engagement principles. The political crisis resulted in WFP suspending its technical support to the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) under Activity 2, including the COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan response, the maternal and child cash transfer programme, support to establishing the social management information system, vulnerability assessments and monitoring systems for social protection flagship programmes. Amid the heightened security risks after school reopenings due to ongoing conflict, the school feeding programme adopted a flexible approach between the provision of high energy biscuits (HEB) and cash-based transfers for school meal programmes, and either on-site feeding or distributions at the community level. In the face of the deteriorating situation, WFP's asset creation and livelihood program became even more relevant by creating livelihood opportunities which build lasting community assets that ensure food security and build resilience to shocks.

Strategic Outcome 2 was underfunded, as resources were prioritized to fund the major crisis response activities following the political crisis. While resilience building and school feeding activities remain essential in responding to socio-economic hardships, less than half of the resources under the annual needs-based plan for Strategic Outcome 2 were received. WFP's capacity strengthening efforts under Activity 2, at less than a tenth of the available resources for this Strategic Outcome, were underutilized, in adherence to new UN engagement principles in 2021. For WFP's school feeding programme under Activity 3, which made up about half of the available resources for this Strategic Outcome, expenditure remained slightly lower than the available resources due to the security situation and widespread school disruptions. As for WFP's asset creation activities under Activity 4, which received around four-tenths of this Strategic Outcome's available resources, earmarking of funds for Rakhine, Kachin, Chin and Shan states limited WFP's ability to reach further areas in need.

Outputs

Activity 2: Before 1 February, WFP in support of the Government operationalized a one-time shock-responsive maternal and child cash transfer support to 3,452 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in Kachin State.¹ This assisted PLWG to strengthen their resilience to other shocks and stresses due to COVID-19. In partnership with UNICEF, social behaviour change communication messages were developed and disseminated to PLWG through mobile messaging and flyers. WFP also provided both technical and material assistance to the Department of Social Welfare to set up a multi-layered social management information system (SMIS) to strengthen the management of social protection programmes, facilitate strategic planning, and conduct system-based monitoring and evaluation to support informed decision-making. In January 2021, WFP provided hardware to the Department of Social Welfare to print beneficiary

cards for the maternal and child cash transfer intervention areas. The support helped the Department with beneficiary data registration, record keeping and data protection, as well as to transition from a paper-based monitoring system to a digitized one.

Activity 3: WFP's school feeding activities were affected by the crisis in 2021. While schools were declared open in June, disruptions persisted, with reported attacks on schools, many teachers taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), and many parents not sending their children to schools. Schools had stopped functioning well, with the exception of Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin and Mon. These disruptions meant that students who would otherwise have received school meals were missing 30 percent of their caloric needs. WFP was able to still continue implementation despite these widespread disruptions, reaching 344,465 students through various mixed modalities. WFP took a flexible approach by adopting take-home rations on on-site distributions where feasible. This year, the number of government officials and stakeholders engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives fell short of the target due to the political situation and adherence to the new UN engagement principles in 2021.

Activity 4: WFP's asset creation and livelihoods programme reached 86 percent of planned activities and distributed USD 1.5 million to 26,418 direct participants including 5,766 participants from 12 IDP camps. Despite COVID-19 restrictions on movements and mass gatherings, and the unstable security situation, WFP helped to support 150,000 beneficiaries. Compared to 2020, WFP reached 75 percent more beneficiaries with these activities in 2021, as the lifting of COVID-19 induced restrictions, expansion of partnerships and development of COVID-safe guidelines, as well as increased resources allowed WFP to scale up activities to respond to rising vulnerability. Land development, irrigation and water management projects benefited 6,205 smallholder farmers from Shan, Chin, Rakhine and Kayah states including Wa and Naga self-administrative regions, which helped strengthen the food systems and improve sustainable crop production. Approximately 40 percent of asset creation and livelihoods participants received nutrition messages at the project sites. WFP's food assistance for assets activities were leveraged as platforms to disseminate sensitization messages at the community level for COVID-19 containment and preventive measures. To avoid mass/large group gatherings, WFP provided guidelines to ensure social/physical distancing and organized health and nutrition trainings.

Outcomes

Activity 3: Due to school closures for more than 10 months and limited functioning of schools, it was not feasible to collect all outcome data or conduct attendance and enrolment monitoring.² However, WFP conducted a school feeding situational analysis assessment from June to July 2021 with parents and primary school teachers in 54 townships. The assessment looked at parents' perceptions on sending children back to school, and their willingness to support food or cash distributions amid disruptions, to inform programming with a conflict-sensitive approach while ensuring benefits accrue to the children directly. Interviewed parents and teachers were supportive of continuing the school feeding program in the form of take-home rations while schools remained closed, with teachers citing benefits especially for children of households located further from the school or for students of low-income households.

Activity 4: COVID-19 restrictions and the unstable security situation affected the collection of Activity 4 baseline data in some of the project locations. Due to the spike in COVID-19 cases and related restrictions, WFP conducted remote post-distribution monitoring for asset creation and livelihoods projects. The results showed that the food security of beneficiaries improved during the project period and the proportion of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption increased from the project baseline in 2021.³ Complementing the food consumption score, negative coping strategies also dropped during the activity period, with a notable decline in the strategy of borrowing food to meet food needs. Although quantitative data on the environmental benefits of project activities was not available,⁴ qualitative findings during field visits highlight better soil quality and tree conservation thanks to the project activities. Similarly, an increase in fresh water was reported as an environmental benefit of the construction of a dam to prevent salt-water intrusion. Increased yields of food crops were also reported as a benefit of having more fresh water from the building of a dam. All targeted beneficiaries reported that they received assistance without safety challenges, with 91 percent reporting that WFP programmes are dignified.

Lessons Learned

Under Activity 2, WFP conducted a lessons learned study of the joint WFP-UNICEF maternal and child cash transfer programme, and social and behaviour change communication project in Kachin State. The study reviewed the implementation process, including targeting, delivery modalities, and feedback mechanisms of the project, assessing the effectiveness of the additional cash to counter the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. The survey findings and recommendations were presented to the Social Protection Sub-Sector Coordination Group attended by development partners and social protection actors. This study highlighted the importance of multi-partner collaboration for social cash transfer programmes to deliver services, particularly in conflict settings. It also highlighted the efficiency of piggybacking on existing social protection programmes for shock-responsive social protection in emergencies, and the importance of efficient communication tools to reach the wider public.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP's flexibility in shifting to alternative modalities has again ensured that students and their families could continue receiving assistance through take-home rations and cash-based transfers

amid school disruptions. Going forward, this ability to switch between modalities will remain essential to continue reaching people in uncertain contexts.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were fully integrated into activities, with a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. WFP ensured community-based participatory planning for the design of community assets and increased the participation of women on project management committees, with equal benefits to men and women, as well as benefits on work hours, taking into account the burden of care on women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 2: Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the Government to improve delivery of national social protection and emergency preparedness programmes and food systems	4
Activity 3: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the national programme	4
Activity 4: Provide conditional food or cash-based assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging for targeted populations	4
Activity 5: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance combined with nutrition messaging and counselling for PLHIV and TB patients	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.



15,619 pregnant and lactating women and **69,257** children 6-59 months reached with prevention of malnutrition programmes in Rakhine and Chin states



8,281 pregnant and lactating women and **13,531** children 6-23 months supported with stunting prevention programmes



1,447 MT of fortified rice distributed to 10,006 beneficiaries in Rakhine State



1,888 pregnant and lactating women and **15,821** children 6-59 months received MAM treatment (Yangon Region, Dry Zone, Kachin, Kayin and Rakhine states)



13,352 people living with HIV and TB from 148 distribution sites assisted with in-kind or cash-based assistance designed to improve nutritional status

Under Strategic Outcome 3, a total of 139,749 beneficiaries were reached through an integrated package of nutrition interventions designed to improve the nutrition security of vulnerable groups.¹ This was implemented through four activities: capacity strengthening and implementation support for government and partners (Activity 6); prevention of stunting (Activity 7); prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (Activity 8); and nutrition support to people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients (Activity 9). Programme achievement was hindered due to a lack of de facto transport authorization, COVID-19-related lockdown measures and the deteriorating security situation.

Under [Activity 6](#), technical and financial support to the de facto government was suspended in accordance with the new UN engagement principles. In an effort to maintain the momentum of the Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) and Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG), WFP has supported the implementation of the *interim* MS-NPAN and provided support to the development of national FBDGs focusing on implementation and buy-in from UN, INGOs, and CBOs doing so without the inclusion of ministerial/governmental entities. In the same vein, the SUN Business Network (SBN) in Myanmar enhanced private sector engagement in nutrition, without the involvement of the de facto authorities.

Under [Activity 7](#), through the stunting prevention programme, WFP provided specialized nutritious food (SNF) and cash-based transfers (CBT), together with beneficiary sensitization on nutritious diets, to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in Yangon peri-urban areas (CBT only) and Kachin, Magway, Nagaland, Shan (in-kind only).

Under [Activity 8](#), through WFP's prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programmes, WFP provided appropriate SNF to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in Magway, Rakhine, Kachin, Kayin and Yangon peri-urban areas.

Under [Activity 9](#), WFP provided food and cash nutrition assistance and counselling to PLHIV and TB clients in Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (North) states, and Yangon Region, including peri-urban areas with high TB/HIV prevalence and case notification rates and crisis-affected areas.

Though Strategic Outcome 3 was 78 percent funded against the needs-based plan, there was geographical earmarking of funds, which limited flexibility. Under Activity 8, wasting prevention and treatment of MAM activities were 83 percent funded for 2021, while stunting prevention and MAM treatment activities in non-conflict-affected areas with high malnutrition rates (e.g. Ayeyarwady region) remained underfunded at 17 percent.

Donor interest was also limited, specifically for Activity 6, which focused on institutional capacity strengthening. After 1 February, under the new UN engagement principles, WFP suspended most activities under Activity 6, leading to an underutilisation of grants earmarked for SBN and REACH. WFP had planned to provide more nutrition assistance under Activity 9 to people living with HIV and TB in crisis-affected areas. Unfortunately, the caseload was decreased due to limited active case-finding activities. To make up for this reduction, WFP identified 23 new townships and successfully expanded Activity 9 to these locations.

Outputs

Under [Activity 6](#), WFP provided technical support in distributing 1,398 mt of fortified rice for Strategic Outcome 1's relief activities, while mobilizing support for increased consumption of fortified rice by producing fortified rice kernels, sharing good manufacturing practices, and developing information, education communication materials related to fortified rice. Activities under this Strategic Outcome also provided technical support for WFP's distribution of 111 mt of ready-to-use supplementary foods as part of its emergency nutrition response for peri-urban areas. These activities were still able to be realized without providing capacity strengthening support to the de facto government, as per the UN engagement principles.

Under [Activity 7](#), prevention of stunting, WFP reached 22,542 people with in-kind assistance, and 1,270 with cash assistance. Through [Activity 8](#), prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP reached 80 percent of targeted beneficiaries, and there was improved access to MAM prevention beneficiaries in Rakhine in 2021. There was also an increase in coverage of MAM treatment program, with WFP reaching 46 percent of planned beneficiaries in 2021 compared with 28 percent in 2020. In 2021, WFP's [Activity 9](#) interventions covered 27 townships and expanded in new 23 township areas in late 2021. WFP assisted 148 institutional sites in 50 townships in 2021. This included providing additional nutrition support to complement the peri-urban Yangon relief assistance programme.

Outcomes

[Activity 7](#): For relief programming in 2021, the proportion of the target population that participated in an adequate number of distributions (adherence rate) met acceptable levels (84.2 percent) but showed a decrease of 3.8 percentage points compared to 2020 figures. The proportion of the eligible population that participated in the programme (coverage rate) was 87.4 percent. In terms of key macro and micronutrient consumption, 41 percent of beneficiary households with young children did not consume hem iron-rich foods, 17 percent did not consume protein-rich foods and 18 percent did not consume vitamin A-rich food in the seven days prior to the survey.² An insufficient intake of protein puts children at higher risk for wasting and stunting, and long-term deficiencies in vitamin A and iron can lead to chronic undernutrition, as well as anaemia and other disfunctions of the immune system, growth and development. Among pregnant and lactating women, 67.5 percent had acceptable Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) compared to 70.5 percent in 2020.³

According to post-distribution data for peri-urban programming in 2021, while 57.6 percent of children 6-23 months of age had acceptable dietary diversity and 61 percent had acceptable meal frequency, fewer had both components as necessary to achieve minimum acceptable diet (34.7 percent). Among the pregnant and lactating women, 65.1 percent achieved minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W). At the household level, there was relatively good consumption of key macro- and micro-nutrients, with no households reporting never consuming hem iron-rich foods, protein rich foods or vitamin A-rich foods in the seven days prior to the survey.

[Activity 8](#): The participation in programmes for the prevention of acute malnutrition showed a marked improvement from 2019 levels, with 100 percent of the eligible population participating in 2021. The proportion of the eligible population that participated in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition increased from 39 percent in 2019 and 28 percent in 2020 to 46 percent in 2021, with a particularly notable improvement in male participation (from 35 percent in 2019 to 51 percent in 2021). This overall improvement in coverage was due to the roll-out of integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) that provides ready-to-use supplementary food via existing health structures in Yangon and Rakhine and reached 3,527 children under 5 in the two regions with MAM treatment. The MAM treatment default rate also dropped substantially in 2021 (to 7 percent) compared to both 2019 and 2020. The increase in the default rate in 2020 as compared to 2019 was due to COVID-19 movement restrictions and the lack of travel authorizations due to conflict. An increase in recovery rates was also recorded, with 90 percent successfully recovering in 2021. Death rate in 2021 was zero and non-respondent rate was 3 percent. However, due to the civil disobedience movement, which affected the Ministry of Health and Sports, IMAM could not be implemented at scale and was not implemented at all in Magway region.

Activity 9: With regards to HIV, TB and anti-retroviral treatment (ART) beneficiaries, the default rates are at acceptable rates (below 15 percent). However, default rates have increased for both TB/ART compared to 2020 and baseline, likely due to the unstable political situation and travel restrictions brought on by COVID-19. The reduction in beneficiaries was evident in the new implementation sites as most of the HIV/TB beneficiaries have been facing more challenges since the start of the political crisis, such as more out-of-pocket health expenses due to the breakdown of the health system, fewer job opportunities, COVID-19, and drug dependency. Due to the lockdown and transportation limitations, WFP was also unable to reach some beneficiaries with the monthly nutrition assessment.

Partnerships

WFP continued to provide financial and logistics support to the UN Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) office in Myanmar and actively participated in the UN Network for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN). WFP also contributed to the rollout of the interim MS-NPAN 2018-2022 which was adapted to ensure no engagement with the de facto authorities took place, in accordance with the UN engagement principles. WFP also maintained strong coordination with other UN agencies for joint nutrition initiatives such as developing food-based dietary guidelines and a workplace nutrition project co-led by UNICEF and SBN.

Under Activity 9, WFP continued partnerships with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and provided nutrition assistance to 2,162 beneficiaries in Mon and Kayin. After 1 February, Activity 9 expanded implementation and provided assistance to crisis-affected beneficiaries, in partnership with Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI) and Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) in Yangon.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

A number of issues affected implementation in 2021, from COVID-19 related restrictions and the deteriorating security situation, to banking issues, movement restrictions and a pipeline break which exacerbated the situation in mid-2021. In this context, WFP successfully allocated food stocks from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) an internal financing platform that enables the advanced positioning of food and cuts delivery times to ensure that assistance could continue through the year. WFP also supported its cooperating partners by dealing with banks to facilitate the timely distribution of cash to beneficiaries.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was integrated into the implementation of all activities under this objective, with an overall Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 6: Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the Government and partners	N/A
Activity 7: Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children under 2, and roll out community infant and young child feeding programmes, CBTs for mothers of young children, and SBCC	4
Activity 8: Provide specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under 5	4
Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	4

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services



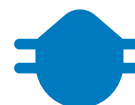
Facilitated **61** flights from Kuala Lumpur-Yangon-Vientiane for frontline staff from 194 organizations, carrying more than 1700 passengers



Provided logistics and warehousing services to **seven** UN or INGO organizations



Installed COVID-19-related **handwashing** facilities in 130 schools in Shan State



Procured nearly **1 million** items of personal protective equipment for 27,000 beneficiaries.

WFP plays a key role in ensuring the continuity of humanitarian supply chains and uninterrupted provision of urgently needed humanitarian supplies. Through the Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan, WFP and partners seek to support preparedness and response efforts to counter the threat of COVID-19. To this end, WFP has established and coordinated a platform for the provision of common humanitarian logistics services to ensure the timely delivery of health and other essential humanitarian supplies in an increasingly complex COVID-19 context.

WFP supported partners with the following common services within Myanmar: providing storage and supply services; procuring COVID-19-related machinery and supplies; providing trusted supplier information to partners; operating shared flight services into Myanmar from Malaysia and on to Laos; and arranging bulk purchases of personal protective equipment for emergency or relief workers.

Outputs

WFP continued to provide procurement services to partners, often in support of the COVID-19 response; for example, this included procuring water tanks and handwashing facilities for schools with UNICEF, personal protective equipment for the COVID-19 response, and test kits for humanitarian workers. In addition, WFP continued its logistics service provision, with service level agreements with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Examples of this logistics service included providing mobile storage units, transporting goods, and providing over 11,000 m³ of storage space in seven different locations to help facilitate the broader humanitarian response. Throughout 2021, the demand from partners for logistics services increased, particularly due to the restrictions on the movement of humanitarian cargo. Many of WFP's partners requested to double the storage allocations within WFP's warehouses in Yangon, Sittwe and Lashio. WFP also supported ad hoc warehouse space (200 m²) requests from UNICEF, UNHCR and UNFPA in Pakokku (Magway Region), which acted as transit warehouses for ongoing delivery to Paletwa Town in Chin State. In addition, another key service provided by WFP in 2021 was the humanitarian flights between Yangon, Vientiane and Kuala Lumpur; these proved essential in transporting humanitarian response workers amid the continued suspensions of commercial flights to and from Myanmar.

Outcomes

A survey was used to collect outcome indicator user satisfaction rates to determine the cost-efficiency of WFP's service and its agility in responding to service requests. The user satisfaction rate in 2021 is 88 percent, a 9 percentage point decrease from the result in 2020. The decrease is mainly in three areas: reporting, cost-effectiveness and the process of the service level agreement with WFP. The COVID-19 precautionary measures and political crisis in 2021 led to restrictions on relief cargo movements, and fuel prices increased by 68 percent during the year. As a result, demand for warehouse space increased substantially, and WFP's support to emergency warehouse arrangements and transportation were pushed to a higher cost within a short time period.

Lessons Learned

Due to political uncertainty and COVID-19 precautionary measures, humanitarian access and the movement of relief cargo were restricted throughout 2021. Consequently, demand for warehouse space was elevated and WFP increased its warehouse capacity in Yangon as well as in Rakhine State to support requests from other agencies. Moreover, the fuel price increment, travel permit issues and COVID-19 precaution measures affected in-country transport sectors, and thus caused delays. WFP is planning to improve its services by conducting supply chain logistics introduction sessions for existing and new partners, reviewing 2022 service level agreements and rates, and introducing a relief item tracking application/country tracking application where applicable.

Gender and Age Marker

As Strategic Outcome 4 was not added until 2021, Activity 10 involves interagency logistics services, and Activity 11 did not start within the reporting period, the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring is not applicable yet.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A
Provide on-demand cash transfer services on behalf of UN and other partners to help affected populations meet their essential needs	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Myanmar ranks 147 of 189 countries on the 2020 Gender Inequality Index, a reduction from 2019, which is anticipated to further decline in the new context, with fewer women in government and labour force disruptions disproportionately affecting women. Women are more impacted by the pandemic and political crisis, including increased gender-based violence risks and an unpaid care work burden, particularly for women-headed households with out-of-school children. Women continue having limited ownership of capital including land, and face food-related debt due to unavoidable mid-year food assistance delays and exorbitant interest rates because of low financial literacy and formal credit access. Some married women report involvement of men in care giving and housework during COVID-19 lockdowns.

In line with its Protection Gender and Accountability to Affected People (PGAAP) Strategy and Action Plan 2021-22, and building upon strong efforts in recent years, WFP sustained achievements in women's decision-making over use of assistance. This was higher for in-kind assistance in peri-urban areas (79 percent) than food/cash-based assistance in other areas (47 percent), demonstrating greater autonomy of women in peri-urban context. In some instances, unemployed men returned to camps and took control of decision-making over assistance. They also participated more in fuel-efficient stove production and although this decreased women's participation it increased men's understanding of the cooking burden including firewood collection and smoke exposure. In asset creation and livelihoods activities, there is increased community acceptance of WFP's insistence on equal payment for women and men, and increased accounting for women's care burden.

Efforts for women's participation and leadership on community committees are not fully reflected in the outcomes, with the proportion of women members on food management committees at 48 percent, falling just below the 50 percent target, although for Kachin State 63 percent was achieved, well above the target. The proportion of women members on project management committees there was 44 percent against a lower target of 20 percent, an increase from 2020 (32 percent). In Kachin State, 65 percent of women were in leadership positions whereas in northern Rakhine the figure was 8.3 percent, reflecting the challenges in a conservative patriarchal setting in insecure settings. WFP has incorporated gender equality measures into new community committee guidelines and is rolling these out with partners and communities, except in places where health and security related access constraints have prevented this. Some activities did not proceed in 2021 as they required joint work with the Department of Social Welfare, including community roll-out of social and behaviour change communication on social norms.

WFP contributed to interagency work around International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism, and regularly participated in gender and youth theme groups. Staff capacity was supported with three staff sessions on gender. Supply chain efforts have been made to select women-led suppliers and choose women, including transgender women, for warehouse labor, undertaken with local civil society organization support. WFP has implemented an action plan towards gender parity, with a staff breakdown of 44 percent women and 56 percent men.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 dual dynamics of COVID-19 and political crisis, on top of ongoing conflict, prolonged displacement and a lack of durable solutions, significantly heightened the prevailing protection risks in 2021. The scope of people affected by human rights violations has vastly widened, with reported incidents of indiscriminate armed attacks, arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearances, physical and sexual violence including rape, torture and killing in every state and region. Adolescent boys and men are facing heightened risks of physical violence and forced recruitment, while adolescent girls and women are experiencing increased gender-based violence (GBV). Privacy protections were eroded in 2021 including search and seizure without warrants, and laws for interception of telecommunications. Attacks on civilians have worsened for persons with disabilities and older people unable to flee airstrikes and ground attacks on villages.

Affected communities had limited access to timely life-saving assistance and protection services, while humanitarian organizations encountered significant challenges to provide timely assistance to those who need it most, due to insecurity, COVID-19 restrictions and/or administrative challenges. Even stable assistance areas saw an increase in people reporting difficulties accessing WFP programmes, from 3 percent in 2020 to 13 percent in 2021. Notably, high levels of hindered access were reported in Rakhine (17 percent in central Rakhine and 15 percent in northern Rakhine). Access difficulties were worse for female-headed households than male-headed ones (16 percent compared to 12 percent), likely reflecting the concerns of single female-headed households in taking or leaving children when receiving assistance, according to consultations.

Across all WFP operational areas, protection-related distribution methods were used such as priority lines, use of proxies or transportation assistance for those with mobility challenges, with efforts to provide multiple mediums of communication. These efforts may be seen in similar rates for households with and without persons with disabilities reporting challenges in having sufficient information (7 percent for both), and households with persons with disabilities being less likely to face difficulties in accessing WFP programmes (6 percent with access difficulties compared to 14 percent for households without persons with disabilities). WFP successfully navigated around major protection risks, for example prior to resuming school feeding, protection dimensions were incorporated into a school assessment tool to determine the appropriate modes of assistance and locations. WFP continued closely monitoring protection issues through active participation in interagency coordination meetings on protection, child protection, GBV and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP maintained its obligations on the centrality of protection through participation in the Early Warning Analysis Group and interagency bodies for monitoring grave child rights violations and conflict-related sexual violence. As co-lead in the Myanmar Food Security Cluster and Cash Working Group, WFP also engaged partners on cross-cutting issues.

In light of the increasing GBV risks in households, WFP prevention efforts included support through changing household compositions and providing food assistance to GBV survivors in safe houses. Protection wallet referral cards were updated in line with changes in interagency GBV referral pathways and key messages were disseminated at distribution points. Efforts to address GBV were made more difficult as many women social workers are at risk of arrest. WFP acted in accordance with its standard operating procedures on PSEA, and made concerted efforts to refresh staff knowledge on zero tolerance for SEA. Staff sessions were also conducted on protection, gender and accountability to affected populations in operations, GBV, child protection, conflict sensitivity, humanitarian negotiation and disability inclusion, with tailored sessions for focal points.

The proportion of beneficiaries reporting that they felt safe in WFP's programmes is high, and similar for male and female-headed households (99-100 percent during CSP period). However in 2021 between monitoring rounds 1 and 3 there was a 12 percent decrease in the proportion that reported feeling 'very safe' (from 26 percent to 14 percent). In central Rakhine, 20 percent more households reported feeling 'safe' rather than 'very safe'. Female-headed households reported higher safety than male-headed ones, which may be due to GBV risks faced by men and boys perceived to be of fighting age including forced recruitment, arbitrary arrest and detention, and extrajudicial execution. During the CSP period, WFP's programmes were considered highly dignified by beneficiary households across all border states where WFP operates (96-99 percent), with exceptions for some households in Chin State in 2021 round 1 (11 percent) and Shan in 2019 (12 percent) not finding WFP programmes dignified. Indicative data suggests that households with

persons with disabilities were twice as likely to find WFP programmes not dignified (4 percent, compared to 2 percent).

In 2021, 93 percent of ongoing beneficiaries reported receiving sufficient information about WFP programmes, up from 86 percent in 2020, without significant gender differences. The success could be attributed to WFP's timely information dissemination via various channels including recorded audio messages in local languages and banners designed with literacy and disability considerations in mind. Results with new beneficiaries in peri-urban Yangon were lower (40 percent female, 39 percent male), which is understandable given the rapid scale-up to 1.5 million beneficiaries in a complex protection context. Despite telecommunications shutdowns and COVID-19-related movement restrictions, there was a healthy expansion of the Community Engagement Mechanism (CEM) in 2021 with a record 9,456 cases (44 percent women, 50 percent men, plus 5 percent elderly and 0.3 percent children), a 44 percent increase from 2020 and 3.3 times more than 2019. Besides, a variety of face-to-face and remote contact options including onsite help desks, helplines and suggestion boxes, in addition to effective case management, helped consolidate beneficiary confidence in the CEM. This was made possible by recruiting a CEM Manager to provide support to field offices, as well as an updated standard operating procedure, the introduction of a mobile operational data acquisition (MoDA) tool and creation of a live dashboard linked from SugarCRM to Tableau which includes monthly trends and narrative pages showing key topics raised and programming shifts in response to CEM user feedback. Post-case beneficiary satisfaction surveys showed almost universal satisfaction with the CEM. In late 2021 WFP became Co-Chair of the newly formed AAP/Community Engagement Working Group.

Environment

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

Myanmar faces a host of climate- and weather-based shocks, as well as climate events that put the lives and livelihoods of its population at risk, with similar impacts on food security. For this reason, Myanmar ranked 18th out of 191 countries on the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) Global Risk Index 2021. Recurrent climate events that include cyclones, droughts and floods threaten sustainable food systems and agricultural production, which most of the population relies upon and which provides up to 30 percent of the country's GDP. As a primarily agrarian nation, most of Myanmar's people are highly dependent on their surrounding environment and resources to provide water, shelter, food and employment.

WFP employs a do no harm approach in a bid to mitigate and lessen the impact of its operations, starting with an environmental and social safeguards checklist used during project conception. This checklist is shared with WFP's cooperating partners and suppliers, who are encouraged to apply the same approach in their operations.

Much of WFP's environment-specific work is implemented through asset creation and livelihoods by building community assets mostly roadbuilding or renovation works, dyke renovation or creation or land repurposing to improve the environment near beneficiary communities long-term while ensuring that participants can meet the immediate food needs of their families in the short-term.

During 2021, WFP worked with communities in three townships within Rakhine State to build or repair nearly 45 kilometres of dyke walls, which helps to keep rainwater ponds and cropping areas free from incoming salt water from rivers or the sea, thereby improving agricultural yields while reducing fertiliser inputs. Many communities living near the sea or rivers maintain dykes but these are often handmade and are damaged during the heavy monsoon by rainfall, land slips, foot traffic (both human and animal) and flooding; WFP's asset creation and livelihoods efforts help to ensure that these dykes can continue to work as intended.

WFP planned to undertake additional dyke-building or repair works with communities in Magway Region, in the country's so-called dry zone but planning was suspended due to security concerns in target areas.

Asset creation and livelihoods programmes have also built on a 2019 pilot plan to deliver fuel-efficient stoves to beneficiary communities to reduce the amount of wood mostly taken from forests nearby used to cook food. Beneficiaries were also provided training on how to best use the stoves. WFP distributed a total of 14,500 fuel-efficient stoves to households, including 5,625 to internally displaced persons camps in Rakhine, northern Shan and Kayin states.

To reduce community reliance on slash and burn farming techniques on elevated and sloping ground, WFP worked with communities in Shan State and Sagaing Region to build terraces into hillsides that could be used for cultivation. During the reporting period WFP worked directly with beneficiary communities on land terracing works to convert 115 hectares of land from shifting cultivation to terraced plots that can be farmed every year.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

1. World Bank. Myanmar Economic Monitor July 2021. <https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/525471627057268984/Myanmar-Economic-Monitor-July-2021>
2. UNDP, Impact of the twin crises on human welfare in Myanmar, November 2021
3. UNHCR Displacement Overview as of 27 December 2021
4. Humanitarian Needs Overview Myanmar 2022, published 31 December 2021
5. Humanitarian Needs Overview Myanmar 2022

Partnerships

Australia, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Italy, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Livelihoods and Food Security Fund, Luxembourg, Myanmar Humanitarian Fund, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, private donors (including Japan Association for WFP), Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United States of America

Strategic outcome 01

1. Comparison to previously collected data in 2019 and 2020 should be made with caution due to different data collection methods (remote in 2021 and 2020, and in-person in 2019) and inclusion of different geographic areas (Chin State is not included in 2021 figures).
2. Insufficient food consumption (poor + borderline food consumption) was 12 percent at the end of 2020 and increased to 25 percent in April-May 2021. This was compounded by the political and economic crisis and COVID-19 related restrictions that had a negative impact on livelihood opportunities and food prices.
3. While the consumption of key macro and micronutrient foods is higher than at baseline, comparison should be made with caution due to different data collection modalities (2019 face to face, 2021 remote) and different geographic areas covered (e.g. Chin State is not included in the 2021 figures).

Strategic outcome 02

1. Due to a lack of cash-based transfers component and tier 1 direct beneficiaries under Activity 2, the funds were programmed and beneficiaries reported under Activity 4.
2. COVID-19 restrictions and unstable security situation also affected the collection of project baseline data in some of the project locations.
3. Baseline and follow-up values for 2021 are from the same project locations. However, as project locations vary each year, data is not comparable annually.
4. Monitoring data was collected remotely and the environmental benefits of assets created/rehabilitated was not adequately captured in the remote surveys.

Strategic outcome 03

1. WFP's also reached 57,197 people through its peri-urban nutrition interventions, as shown under the Strategic Outcome 1 data tables.
2. The Food Consumption Score Nutrition (FCS-N) module was collected in 2019 face-to-face. The indicator was not collected in 2020 and in 2021 it was collected remotely. Comparisons between 2019 and 2020/2021 data should be made with caution due to different geographic reach and modality of data collection.
3. Due to small sample sizes, the indicator Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) for children 6-23 months cannot be reported.

Environment

As no new programmes were implemented, no CSP activity was screened for social environmental safeguards.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			14.1	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,478,176	1,456,177	2,934,353	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,218,765	1,162,740	2,381,505	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6.63	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	47,876	37,202	85,078	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			29.37	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	6,627	6,904	13,531	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,600,104	1,456,177	91%
	female	1,804,456	1,478,176	82%
	total	3,404,560	2,934,353	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	136,962	61,180	45%
	female	130,337	64,116	49%
	total	267,299	125,296	47%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	207,057	136,439	66%
	female	219,660	135,451	62%
	total	426,717	271,890	64%
5-11 years	male	439,320	295,033	67%
	female	441,375	298,289	68%
	total	880,695	593,322	67%
12-17 years	male	189,655	217,443	115%
	female	193,423	210,436	109%
	total	383,078	427,879	112%
18-59 years	male	570,835	662,028	116%
	female	757,572	666,882	88%
	total	1,328,407	1,328,910	100%
60+ years	male	56,275	84,054	149%
	female	62,089	103,002	166%
	total	118,364	187,056	158%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,025,340	2,634,847	87%
Returnee	1,996	0	0%
IDP	377,224	299,506	79%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	178,800	149,785	83%
Prevention of Malnutrition	106,900	165,885	155%
School-Based Programmes	500,000	344,465	68%
Treatment of Malnutrition	74,360	31,061	41%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,595,000	2,327,760	89%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,704	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	101	241	238%
Iodised Salt	309	216	70%
LNS	105	112	106%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Peas	0	2,353	-
Rice	77,805	53,764	69%
Vegetable Oil	1,852	1,293	70%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	172	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	6,082	827	14%
Iodised Salt	5	0	7%
Peas	0	16	-
Rice	786	152	19%
Vegetable Oil	43	3	7%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	451	0	0%
Iodised Salt	38	6	15%
LNS	0	123	-
Peas	0	69	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	344	0	0%
Rice	3,004	460	15%
Vegetable Oil	247	35	14%
Wheat Soya Blend	4,042	3,382	84%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	59,557,196	24,721,806	42%
Commodity Voucher	2,767,528	55,997	2%
Cash	9,176,494	2,149,680	23%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	1,083,365	382,734	35%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	687,420	125,554
			Male	585,580	125,627
			Total	1,273,000	251,181
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	53,000	4,702
			Male	47,000	3,932
			Total	100,000	8,634
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,270,620	1,089,695
			Male	1,082,380	1,020,880
			Total	2,353,000	2,110,575
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	28,265
			Male	0	28,932
			Total	0	57,197
A.2: Food transfers			MT	83,877	57,980
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	59,557,196	24,721,806
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	2,767,528	55,997

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female		<10	<10	4.6	5.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	<10	5.5	4.6		
	Overall		<10	<10	5.3	4.8		
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.3	>4.5	>4.5	5.7	5.77		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.33	>4.5	>4.5	5.6	5.78	5.5	
	Overall	5.32	>4.5	>4.5	5.6	5.78		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	17.7			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	82.4				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	51.5	≥51.5	≥51.5	69.4				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	≤31	6.8				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2.4	<2.4	≤2.4	0.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.4	<1.4	≤1.4	0.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	65.5	≥65.5	≥65.5	75.5				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46.1	≥46.1	≥46.1	30				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	28.6	≥28.6	≥28.6	17.1				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70.9	≥80	≥80	84.8	86.4	80.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	71.7	≥80	≥80	87.7	88.3	77.6		
	Overall	71.45	≥80	≥80	87	88	78.4		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.6	≤19	≤19	14.4	12.7	17.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	25.2	≤19	≤19	11.7	9.9	18.9		
	Overall	25.45	≤19	≤19	12.3	10.4	18.5		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.5	≤1	≤1	0.9	0.9	2.1	WFP
	Male	3.1	≤1	≤1	0.6	1.8	3.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	≤1	≤1	0.7	1.6	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥25.2	≥25.2	20.7	25.2		WFP
	Male		≥30	≥30	24.7	30		programme monitoring
	Overall		≥29.1	≥29.1	23.8	29.1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<24.4	<24.4	20.3	24.4		WFP
	Male		<20.3	<20.3	17.5	20.3		programme monitoring
	Overall		<21.1	<21.1	18.1	21.1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5.2	<5.2	4.4	5.2		WFP
	Male		<2	<2	4.1	2		programme monitoring
	Overall		<2.6	<2.6	4.2	2.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<45.2	<45.2	54.5	45.2		WFP
	Male		<47.7	<47.7	53.7	47.7		programme monitoring
	Overall		<47.2	<47.2	53.9	47.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in peri-urban areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female		<10	<10	2.08			WFP
	Male		<10	<10	2.76			programme monitoring
	Overall		<10	<10	2.64			WFP programme monitoring

Dietary Diversity Score	Female		>4.5	>4.5	5.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>4.5	>4.5	5.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		>4.5	>4.5	5.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥7.8	≥7.8	18.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥72.5	≥72.5	86.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥58.5	≥58.5	84.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≤17.2	≤17.2	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≤3.8	≤3.8	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥7.5	≥17.2	81.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥37.7	≥37.7	15.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥27.5	≥27.5	13.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	87		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	86.8		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤19	≤19	14			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤19	≤19	12.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≤19	≤19	13			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤1	≤1	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤1	≤1	0.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≤1	≤1	0.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥25.2	≥25.2	9.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥30	≥30	12.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥29.1	≥29.1	12			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<24.4	<24.4	32.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<20.3	<20.3	30.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<21.1	<21.1	31.2			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5.2	<5.2	3.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<2	<2	2.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<2	<2.6	2.7			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<45.2	<45.2	55.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<47.7	<47.7	53.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<47.2	<47.2	54.1			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	11,357	
			Male	0	11,820	
			Total	0	23,177	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	25,000	6,860	
			Male	25,000	7,735	
			Total	50,000	14,595	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	13,555	
			Male	0	13,488	
			Total	0	27,043	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	3,551	
			Male	0	3,706	
			Total	0	7,257	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	77,378	
			Male	0	80,535	
			Total	0	157,913	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	225,000	56,095	
			Male	225,000	58,385	
			Total	450,000	114,480	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,381	864	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,406,494	714,349	
Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	11,200	8,594	
			Male	16,800	16,227	
			Total	28,000	24,821	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	64,160	50,723	
			Male	96,640	89,727	
			Total	160,800	140,450	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	0	3,452	
			Total	0	3,452	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,182	3,379	
			Male	10,818	5,956	
			Total	18,000	9,335	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	707	136	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,770,000	1,435,332	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted girls and boys receive school meals/snacks to improve access to food (Tier 1).				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	3,000	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	10,000	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	4,600	2,803
C: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,300	87
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	80	4
E*: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive health and nutrition education through schools, to improve nutrition knowledge (Tier 1)				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	25,000	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	40,000	0
N*: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	90	0
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	18	0
Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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).				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	82.19	82.19
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	98.34	98.34
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	3.66	3.66

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	0.85	0.85
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.135: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	5.61	5.61
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created	Number	15	15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	1.35	1.35
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	27.39	27.39
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	100.23	100.23
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	72.69	69.89
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	39.77	40.57
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	22,793	22,793
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	17,530	17,530
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	10	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	16	16
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	37	37

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	14	12
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.59: Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2.4	2.4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	543	543
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	11	11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	13,379	13,421
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	75.78	75.64
E*: Community members benefit from health and nutrition education to improve nutrition knowledge. (Tier 2)				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	6,857	6,520
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,332	4,968

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 2021 Vulnerable people with high food insecurity/or malnutrition - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	3.17	<2.38	<2.38	1.8			WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.61	>4.5	>4.5	5.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	>4.5	>4.5	5.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.18	>4.5	>4.5	5.9			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥80	≥80	75.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	≥80	≥80	89.2		
	Overall	78	≥80	≥80	88.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≤17	≤17	15.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.1	≤17	≤17	8.9		
	Overall	16.7	≤17	≤17	9.4		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.9	≤3	≤3	9.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	≤3	≤3	1.8		
	Overall	5.4	≤3	≤3	2.4		

Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	24,510	19,589	
			Male	3,990	12,525	
			Total	28,500	32,114	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	13,500 13,500	8,281 8,281	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	303	
			Male	0	294	
			Total	0	597	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	4,000 4,000	673 673	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	1,140	
			Male	0	860	
			Total	0	2,000	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	7,545	6,324	
			Male	8,155	6,610	
			Total	15,700	12,934	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,500 9,500	7,608 7,608	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	907	633	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	531,365	109,243	
Activity 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,153	4,563	
			Male	2,147	5,578	
			Total	11,300	10,141	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	24,070	17,050	
			Male	4,930	11,366	
			Total	29,000	28,416	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	19,700 19,700	15,619 15,619	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	7,000 7,000	1,888 1,888	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	27,895	39,046	
			Male	30,105	30,211	
			Total	58,000	69,257	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	21,805	8,830	
			Male	22,695	6,991	
			Total	44,500	15,821	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	19,700 19,700	15,619 15,619	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	7,000 7,000	1,888 1,888	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,096	2,811	

Activity 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,184	1,114
			Male	2,016	1,981
			Total	3,200	3,095
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	5,145	3,661
			Male	4,655	5,973
			Total	9,800	9,634
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,060	781
			Male	940	630
			Total	2,000	1,411
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	1,258
			Male	0	1,892
			Total	0	3,150
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	3,947	607
			Male	3,503	1,396
			Total	7,450	2,003
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	6,979	2,491
			Male	6,431	4,297
			Total	13,410	6,788
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,122	632
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	552,000	273,492

Output Results				
Activity 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				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: PLW/G, girls and boys under 2, and adolescent girls receive cash and food transfers to meet their nutrition needs (Tier 1).				
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	600	564
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).				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	6,000	5,297
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	36,000	35,098
Activity 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Malnourished girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to treat acute malnutrition (Tier 1).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	450	420
E*: Crisis-affected and at-risk girls and boys under 5 and pregnant and lactating adolescent girls and women receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to prevent acute malnutrition.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	6,000	5,578
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	25,000	20,182
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	6,000	5,231
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	30,000	28,073
Activity 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: PLHIV and TB patients and caregivers receive health and nutrition messaging and/or counselling to improve nutrition knowledge (Tier 1)				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	8,000	7,919
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,000	4,810

Outcome Results				
Activity 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				

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	7.8	>7.8	>7.8	13.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	72.5	≥72.5	≥72.5	59.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58.5	≥58.5	≥58.5	34.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	17.2	≤17.2	≤17.2	41.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	16.9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	<0	<0	18			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	45			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	37.7	≥37.7	≥37.7	48.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27.5	≥27.5	≥27.5	22.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	83.7	≥84	≥84	67.5	70.5	56.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	31	>70	>70	87.4		44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	>70	>70	87.4		38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	>70	>70	87.4	87	42	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	95	>66	>66	84.5	88	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	>66	>66	84.2	88	
	Overall	95	>66	>66	84.2	88	
Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in peri-urban areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥7.8	≥7.8	18.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥72.5	≥72.5	86.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥58.5	≥58.5	84.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≤17.2	≤17.2	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≤3.8	≤3.8	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥75	≥75	81.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥37.7	≥37.7	15.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall		≥27.5	≥27.5	13.2		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall		>84	>84	65.1		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>70	>70	36.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>70	>70	33			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		>70	>70	34.7			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in food insecure areas - **Location:** Myanmar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	37	>70	>70	96		67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	>70	>70	100		75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	>70	>70	100	79	70	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in food insecure areas - **Location:** Myanmar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	5	<15	<15	7	24	15.7	Secondary data
	Male	5	<15	<15	6	26	13.1	Secondary data
	Overall	5	<15	<15	7	25	14	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	2.1	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3	<15	<15	3	4	6.4	Secondary data
	Male	3	<15	<15	3	4	5.2	Secondary data
	Overall	3	<15	<15	3	4	6	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	92	>75	>75	90	70	78	Secondary data
	Male	92	>75	>75	91	72.5	80.8	Secondary data
	Overall	92	>75	>75	90	71	80	Secondary data

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	23	>70	>70	42		43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	>70	>70	51		35	
	Overall	23	>70	>70	46	28	39	

Activity 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in food insecure areas - **Location:** Myanmar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** HIV/TB Care&treatment;

ART Adherence rate	Overall	99	>99.5	>99.5	95	96	96	Secondary data
ART Default rate	Overall	5	<15	<15	12	3	10	Secondary data
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	87	>75	>75	68	67	55	Secondary data
ART survival rate at 12 months	Overall	89	>89	>89	90	93	92	Secondary data
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	84	>75	>75	73	71	74	Secondary data
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	3	<15	<15	6	3	7	Secondary data
TB Treatment Success rate	Overall	83	>85	>85	87	82	82	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services - Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian common services to humanitarian organizations in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance

Service Delivery General

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	2	2
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K: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian common services to humanitarian organizations in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.

Service Delivery General

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	6	7
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Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Humanitarian actors - **Location:** Myanmar - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery General

User satisfaction rate	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	88			WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis affected people in peri-urban areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall		≥65	≥20	14			WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall		≤15	≤20	7			WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall		≤20	≤60	79			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	68	>50	>50	48	52	68	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	12.02	≥65	≥20	28	30	12	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	7.38	≤15	≤20	25	6	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	80.6	≤20	≤60	47	64	80.6	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

Target Group: Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups - **Location:** Myanmar - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	44	=50	=50	44	43	41	WFP programme monitoring - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	=50	=50	56	57	59	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis affected people in peri-urban areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female		=100	=100	98.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	99.1			
	Overall		=100	=100	99			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		>90	>90	99.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>90	>90	99.6			
	Overall		>90	>90	99.5			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female		=100	=100	99.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	98.9			
	Overall		=100	=100	99			
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	84.5	96		- WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	87.8	96		
	Overall	97	=100	=100	87.1	96		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	97.7	99		WFP programme monitoring - -
	Male	99	>90	>90	99.2	99		
	Overall	99	>90	>90	98.8	99		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	≥90	98.6	98		- WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	100	=100	≥90	97.4	98		
	Overall	100	=100	≥90	97.7	98		
Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

Target Group: Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96	=100	=100	94.3	100		WFP
	Male	96	=100	=100	95.6	99		programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	95.5	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	94.3	100		WFP
	Male	98	>90	>90	95.9	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	98	>90	>90	95.8	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97	≥97	≥97	94.3	100		WFP
	Male	97	≥97	≥97	95.6	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	95.5	100		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	85	-
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	83.2	≥86	≥86	91	89	83.2	WFP
	Male	86	≥86	≥86	93	89	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	85.6	≥86	≥86	93	89	85.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in peri-urban areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female		≥86	≥86	40			WFP
	Male		≥86	≥86	39			programme monitoring
	Overall		≥86	≥86	39			WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				Secondary data
Activity 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Most vulnerable people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Most vulnerable people in food insecure areas - Location: Myanmar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				Secondary data
Activity 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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Myanmar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Myanmar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Myanmar - Modality: - - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Kaung Htet Linn

A mother and son supported by WFP with food assistance at their home in an informal settlement in Yangon.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

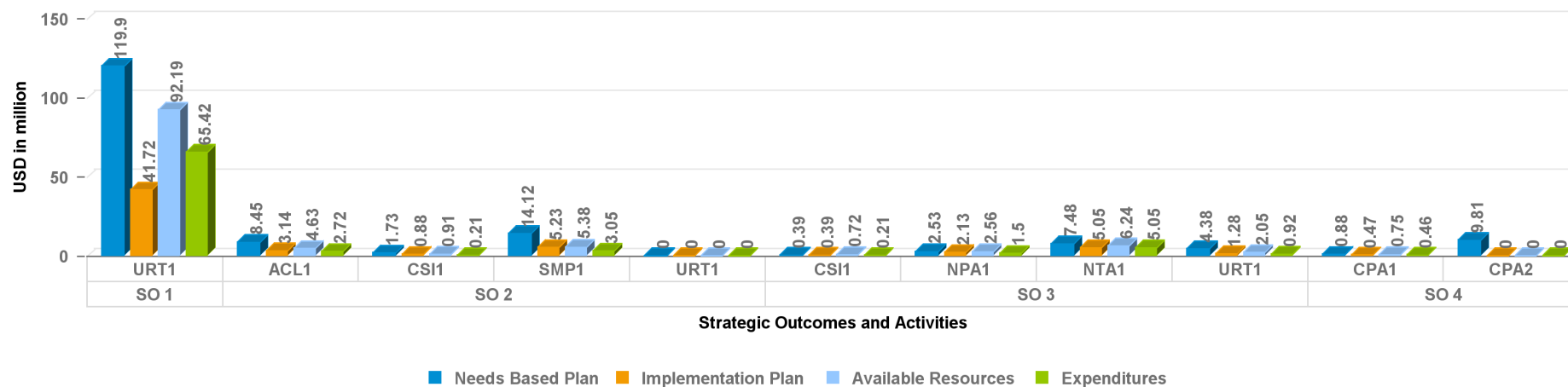
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.
SO 3	Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
CPA2	Provide on-demand cash transfer services on behalf of UN and other partners to help affected populations meet their essential needs
CSI1	Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners
CSI1	Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes
NPA1	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
NTA1	Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5
SMP1	Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme
URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients
URT1	Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	119,902,459	41,720,089	92,191,283	65,422,194	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1	0	
	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	8,453,874	3,136,700	4,625,331	2,716,718	
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	1,733,363	884,873	913,870	207,528	
		Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	14,116,046	5,230,943	5,376,258	3,053,953	
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			144,205,741	50,972,606	103,106,742	71,400,393

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups 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	385,152	385,152	723,566	213,581
		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	2,532,675	2,125,387	2,558,152	1,497,443
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	7,477,527	5,054,362	6,241,626	5,052,976
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	4,376,737	1,281,078	2,045,354	917,678
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			14,772,091	8,845,978	11,568,698	7,681,677

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	880,769	471,461	754,167	463,319
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services on behalf of UN and other partners to help affected populations meet their essential needs	9,814,888	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			10,695,658	471,461	754,167	463,319
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,908,208	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	13,908,208	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			169,673,490	60,290,045	129,337,815	79,545,389
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,475,116	3,840,000	7,330,004	3,192,306
Total Direct Costs			175,148,606	64,130,045	136,667,819	82,737,695
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,667,008	4,135,856	6,141,634	6,141,634
Grand Total			185,815,614	68,265,901	142,809,453	88,879,328



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

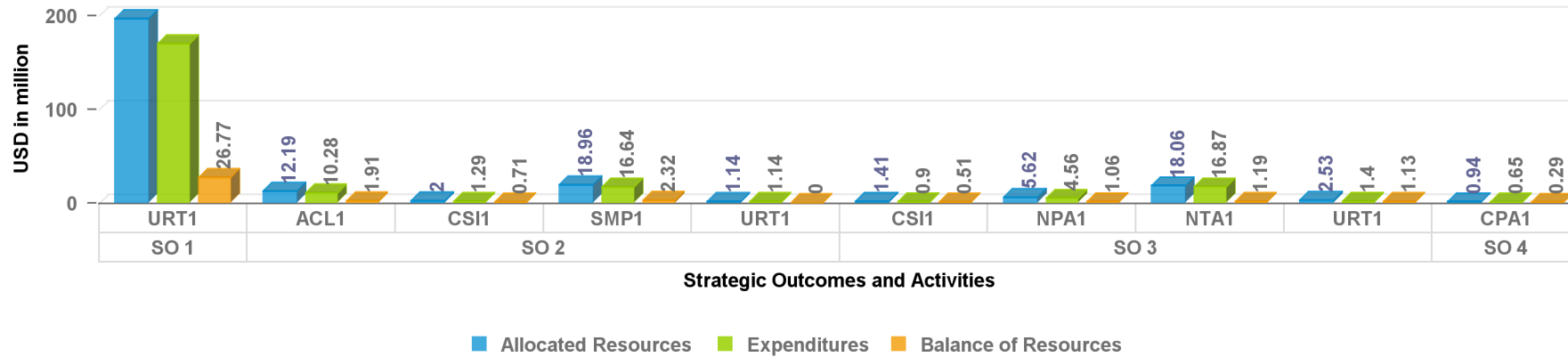
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.
SO 3	Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
CSI1	Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners
CSI1	Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes
NPA1	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
NTA1	Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5
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URT1	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients
URT1	Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis

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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	242,469,092	195,810,462	324,961	196,135,423	169,366,334	26,769,089
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	49,324,441	18,958,322	0	18,958,322	16,636,017	2,322,305
		Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	34,785,455	12,187,816	0	12,187,816	10,279,203	1,908,613
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	7,096,249	1,996,240	0	1,996,240	1,289,899	706,342

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Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	5,247,554	1,135,373	0	1,135,373	1,135,373	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			338,922,792	230,088,214	324,961	230,413,175	198,706,826	31,706,350

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Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.	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	9,596,460	5,616,560	0	5,616,560	4,555,852	1,060,709
		Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners	1,658,340	1,408,330	0	1,408,330	898,344	509,986
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	28,276,871	18,062,974	0	18,062,974	16,874,323	1,188,650
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	9,996,979	2,527,751	0	2,527,751	1,400,074	1,127,677

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Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			49,528,649	27,615,615	0	27,615,615	23,728,594	3,887,022
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services	Provide on-demand cash transfer services on behalf of UN and other partners to help affected populations meet their essential needs	9,814,888	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	1,394,551	944,025	0	944,025	653,177	290,848
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			11,209,440	944,025	0	944,025	653,177	290,848
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	13,908,208	0	13,908,208	0	13,908,208
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	13,908,208	0	13,908,208	0	13,908,208
Total Direct Operational Cost			399,660,881	272,556,062	324,961	272,881,023	223,088,596	49,792,426
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,012,927	16,626,426	20,700	16,647,126	12,509,428	4,137,698
Total Direct Costs			416,673,808	289,182,488	345,661	289,528,149	235,598,024	53,930,125
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			26,331,161	16,368,548		16,368,548	16,368,548	0
Grand Total			443,004,969	305,551,035	345,661	305,896,697	251,966,572	53,930,125

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures