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Myanmar Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

The year 2020 marked the mid-term implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018–2022) for Myanmar. WFP maintained its substantial field presence throughout the country, including in remote and hard-to-reach areas. The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic ravaged the economy, exacerbating the already fragile food and nutrition security situation. The 2020 Nobel Peace Prize recognized the important link between conflict and hunger and reinforced WFP's commitment to intensify its efforts in Myanmar towards improving food security and prospects for stability and peace.

In 2020, WFP reached more than 1 million people in Myanmar through relief assistance, nutrition interventions, school meals, community asset creation and national social protection programmes. Under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP assisted significantly more people than planned, as conflict in Rakhine and southern Chin states and the COVID-19 pandemic increased the number of internally displaced people. Meanwhile, programme performance for Strategic Outcome 2 (resilience building) and Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition) was more limited, given the lack of government approvals due to COVID-19 restrictions as well as funding constraints.

WFP's various interventions were coordinated and complementary towards the achievement of food and nutrition security for all. Through direct food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP also made meaningful progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals); a fifth budget revision resulted in a new Strategic Outcome 4 to ensure humanitarian and development partners' access to common services.

Recognizing the distinctive challenge of leaving no one behind in conflict-affected, access-constrained areas, WFP maintained its coverage and used dynamic planning and different assistance modalities to ensure the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations were adequately met. WFP accelerated the transition to CBT in 2020, transferring 116 percent more money compared with 2019, and rolling out mobile money to the people newly displaced by conflict in central Rakhine. WFP continued to support the local economy in Myanmar, injecting USD 26 million in local markets through CBT and purchasing 25,347 mt of food locally for its programmes at a value of USD 11.8 million.

WFP positioned itself as a strategic partner to proactively complement the Government of Myanmar's COVID-19 response. Leveraging its expertise in humanitarian logistics, WFP established both international and domestic air bridges that provided a lifeline for essential personnel and cargo. In light of the return of large numbers of Myanmar migrant workers, WFP coordinated closely with national and local government authorities to provide short-term food and nutrition assistance at government-managed COVID-19 quarantine and treatment centres. COVID-19 also catalysed the expansion of the Government's social protection interventions and provided key entry points for WFP, especially with the Department of Social Welfare. Furthermore, WFP flexibly adapted its activities to ensure safe distributions were continued in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures.

To improve evidence-based programming, WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of its relief assistance in Kachin and northern Shan states in the first quarter of 2020. Subsequently, WFP conducted a visual thinking validation workshop virtually to engage staff and the evaluation team to understand the key findings of the evaluation. Overall, WFP's interventions were found to be effective. The Mid-Term Review of the CSP, conducted in late 2020, has provided observations on CSP performance to date and outlined key areas for investment as the Country Office begins work on elaborating its second CSP (2023–2027). WFP will build on these findings to improve programme quality in 2021.

WFP continued to address cross-cutting issues of gender equality, protection, accountability to affected populations, and environment. The launch of a country-wide mechanism for community feedback was vital to enhancing programme quality and accountability to WFP's beneficiaries. To improve efficient case management and real-time reporting, WFP adopted a new corporate software to support the follow-up of cases and developed a new dashboard.

WFP operations in 2020 were made possible through the collaboration and support from the Government of Myanmar and the generous support from 20 direct and multilateral, public and private sector donors. Earmarking continued to cause significant disparities in the funding situation across activities and regions. WFP partnered with various government ministries, local, national and international non-governmental organizations, other United Nations agencies, research institutes to implement and augment its programmes.



1,043,696



50% female

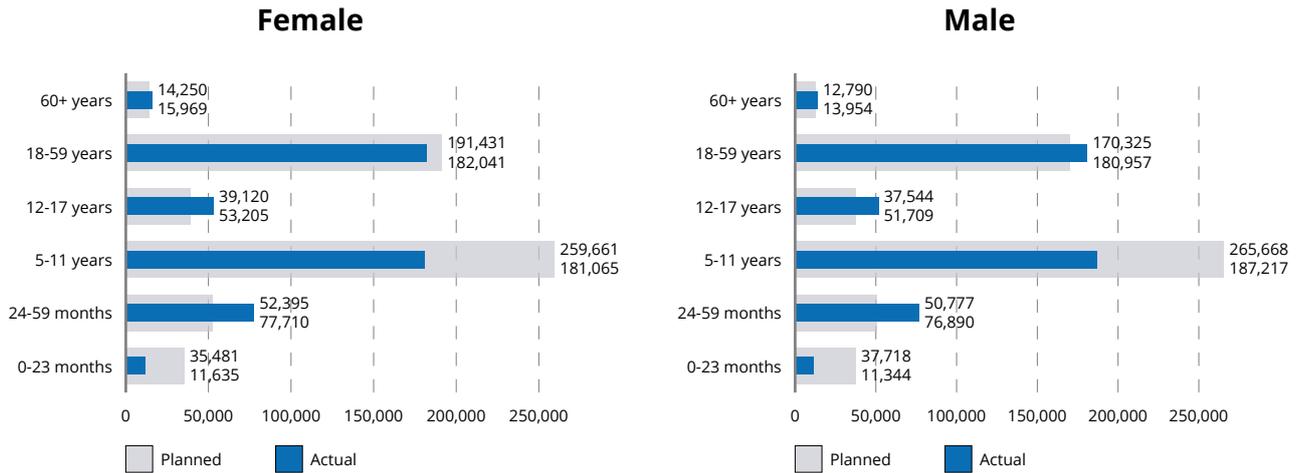


50% male

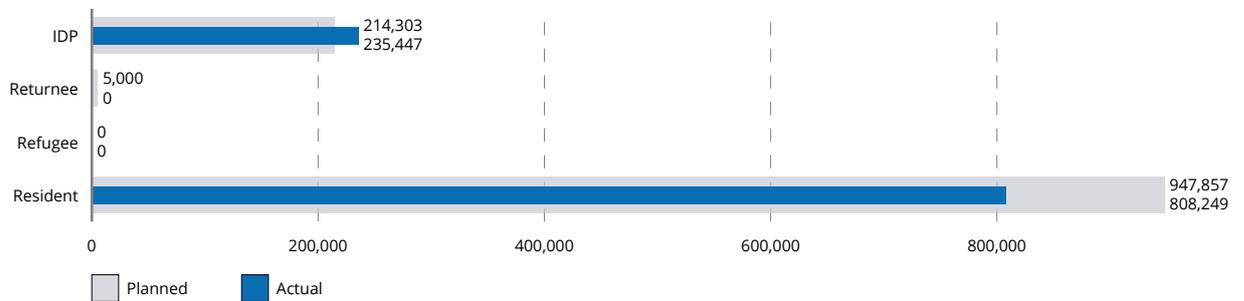
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,419 (52% Female, 48% Male)

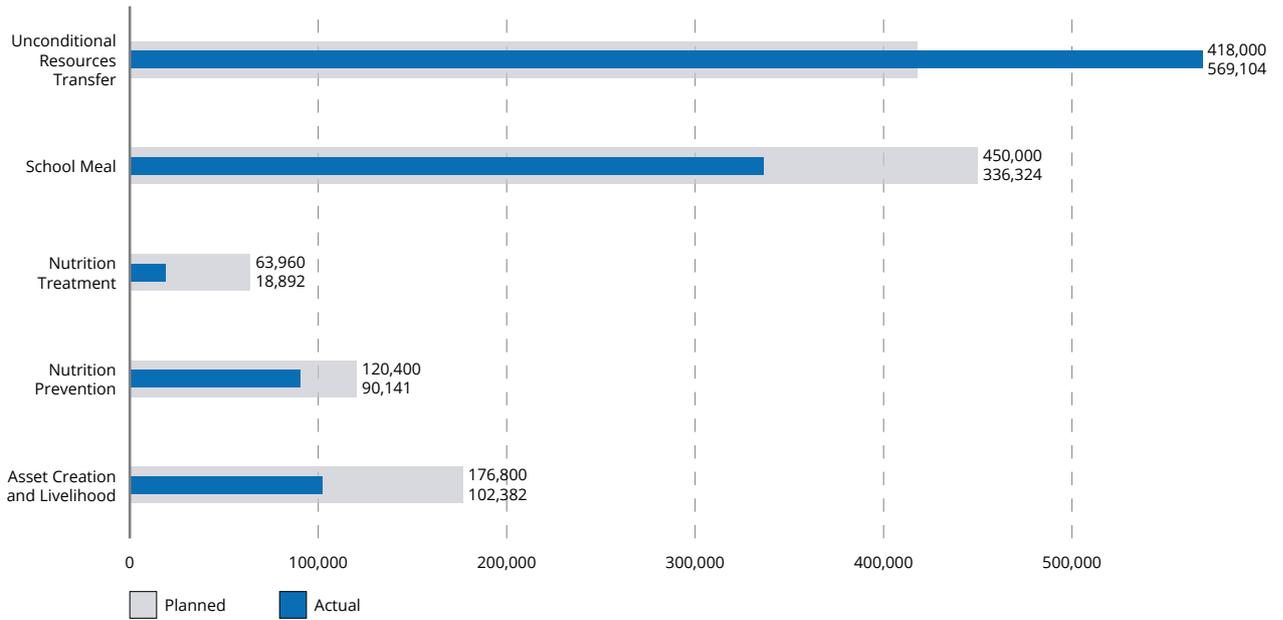
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

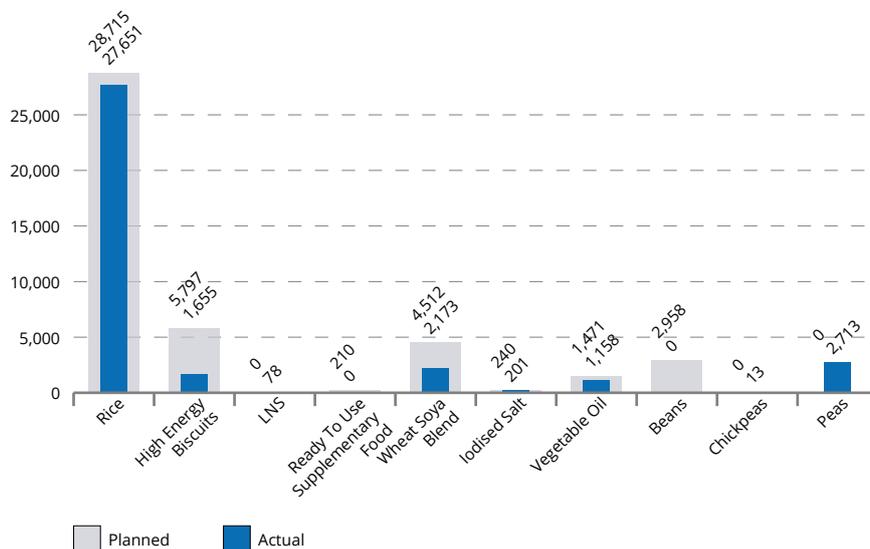


35,643 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 43,903 mt total planned

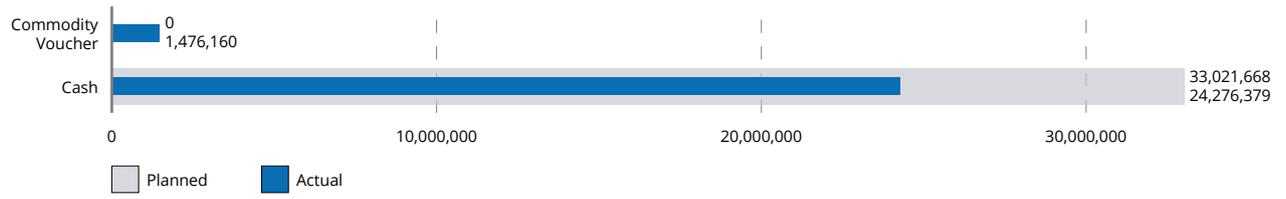


US\$ 25,752,539
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 33,021,668 total planned

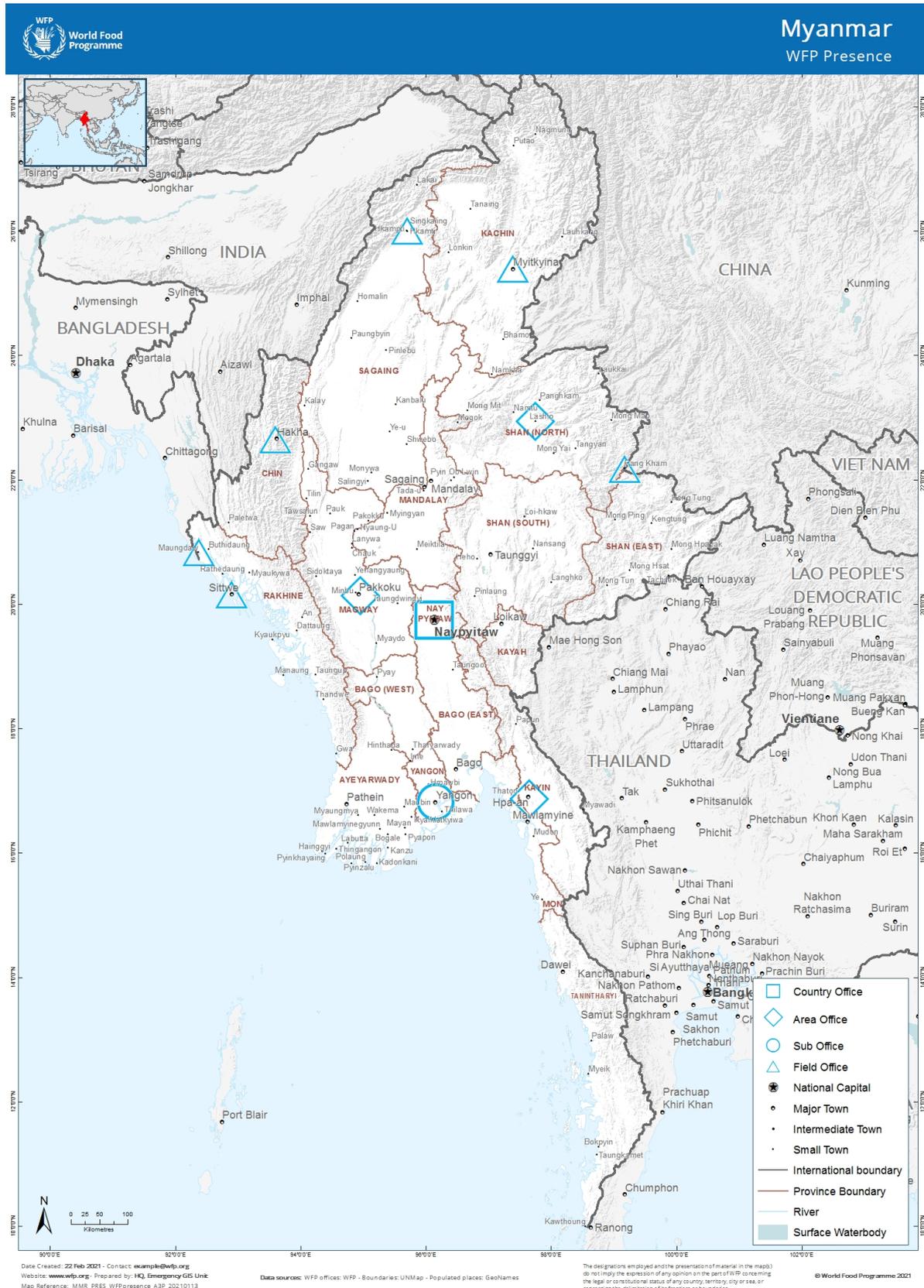
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In 2020, conflict and instability continued to hamper sustained peace and development in Myanmar. New challenges emerged due to the COVID-19 pandemic, adding an additional layer of complexity to the fragile operating context. Throughout the year, 124,630 [1] people tested positive for COVID-19 and 2,682 died. To contain the spread of COVID-19, the Government of Myanmar closed the borders, banned mass gatherings and imposed stay-at-home orders at the end of March. Nevertheless, a surge in local transmissions in August overstretched the fragile public health system, and further hampered humanitarian efforts to respond to the urgent needs across the country. Further



stay-at-home orders were issued in September in many areas of the country.

In April 2020, the Government launched a COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP) to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 through cash and food assistance to vulnerable households and monetary support to the financial sector. In support, the United Nations Country Team in Myanmar developed a five-pronged framework for an immediate response to COVID-19.

The economic impact of COVID-19 in Myanmar has been immense: four out of five households (83.3 percent) reported income losses in 2020, of 46.5 percent on average. Households in urban areas and those relying on non-farming businesses for income were hit hardest.[2] In a context where six out of ten households could not afford a nutritious diet before COVID-19,[3] the pandemic has posed a serious threat to food and nutrition security in Myanmar. Loss of jobs, stringent movement restrictions, disruptions of supply and trading have pushed people further into food insecurity. More than 160,000 [4] migrant workers returned to Myanmar mainly from Thailand and China. This not only added immediate pressure to government quarantine facilities, but also unfolded food security challenges for those without sustained income. The latest research suggested that Myanmar may reverse its progress in poverty reduction and reaching the SDGs will be even more challenging.[5]

Tensions between the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw) and ethnic armed groups escalated in Rakhine and northern Shan states prior to the 2020 general elections in November. The cancellations of polls in conflict-ridden areas, mostly in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan reportedly disenfranchised more than 1.5 million people. The elections were won by the ruling party, National League for Democracy, in a landslide, but were disputed by the Tatmadaw, which led to a military takeover in February 2021.

In Rakhine and Chin states, fighting between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army intensified throughout the year, with increased civilian casualties and population displacements. Tensions peaked in February where transport routes to Paletwa Township were cut off, leaving thousands of people isolated and food-insecure. Concurrently, the Government reimposed a temporary ban on mobile internet services in select townships. Access was challenging, as demonstrated when a WFP convoy en route to Paletwa was attacked and a transporter injured in May.

The volatile situation displaced over 104,000 [6] people as of December 2020 – more than double the number of people displaced in 2019.[7] Although the temporary ceasefire in November allowed some displaced people to return home, it remains unclear if this will be sustainable or sufficient to ensure lasting peace through 2021. Moreover, the repatriation of Rohingya [8] who have been displaced across the border in Bangladesh since 2017 remained stalled.

In northern Shan, sporadic skirmishes caused temporary population displacement in the second half of 2020. In Kachin, WFP has not had direct access to non-government-controlled areas (NGCA) since 2016, and regularly advocated for access to all people in need of assistance. Active discussions over pilot projects under the Government's camp closure strategy were underway, despite landmine constraints. WFP continued to follow the lead of the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on matters for return and resettlement.

In 2020, WFP maintained its unique agility to respond despite the volatile context in Myanmar, by expanding its Country Strategic Plan (2018–2022) to address the increasing needs arising from conflict and COVID-19. WFP adapted its operations amidst COVID-19 challenges, including the implementation of a new set of standard operating procedures for distributions in April to safeguard both beneficiaries and staff, focusing on proper hygiene practices and physical distancing. At the same time, WFP shifted to remote monitoring and ramped up remote monitoring efforts in all operational areas to track the food and nutrition security situation and the effects of COVID-19 on prices, food availability and supply chains.[9] Considering the temporary ban on commercial flights in Myanmar, WFP operated international and domestic flights, which enabled the handover of 10,000 COVID-19 test kits donated by WFP and brought in essential cargo and provided access for frontline personnel. WFP coordinated the joint procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) for 240,000 people including internally displaced people, Government and UN staff and other partners.

Programmatic adjustments were made to continue WFP's activities while avoiding unnecessary exposure to risks of infections. Under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP distributed two- or three-month emergency relief rations. WFP also provided short-term emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 100,000 people at government-managed COVID-19 quarantine and treatment centres. Under Strategic Outcome 2 (resilience building), WFP supported government efforts in scaling up social protection interventions through assistance with digital registration, verification and electronic cash transfers to the target population. During extended school closures, WFP provided take-home rations of high-energy biscuits or cash transfers in lieu of school meals. WFP also incorporated health awareness sessions and use of PPE in asset creation projects.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition), WFP provided cooked fortified blended food to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–59 months in quarantine centres, coupled with training to the volunteer cooks on the preparation to ensure the nutrient content was preserved. To improve nutrition status and boost immune systems for vulnerable



groups, WFP also provided one-off increased rations of fortified blended food in some programme areas. Under the newly added Strategic Outcome 4 (common services) WFP supported partners through logistics coordination and provision of common services.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic further complicated the existing risk landscape in Myanmar, including the volatile security context and access restrictions, partner capacity gaps, protection concerns, and insufficient funding. Additional COVID-19 related risks included disruptions to livelihood opportunities and staggeringly high unemployment rates, especially among women, informal workers and returning migrants. These heightened risks are likely to exacerbate the intersecting vulnerabilities of the economically insecure populations.

WFP mitigated these risks by maintaining strong advocacy and close coordination with the Government at all levels and all partners for safe, continued access and better coverage in hard-to-reach areas. WFP also strengthened due diligence processes, capitalizing on the use of the UN Partner Portal, a streamlined partnerships management platform developed in response to Grand Bargain commitments, to identify and screen suitable partners for project implementation. Furthermore, WFP stepped up its efforts to address protection risks, putting in place a senior protection advisor and a revamped Community Engagement Mechanism. To alleviate urban food insecurity aggravated by COVID-19,[10] WFP is developing an urban strategy focused on urban and peri-urban Yangon.

An internal audit was conducted this year on WFP's overall operations. It found that the governance arrangements, risk management and controls were generally established and functioning, but needed improvement to provide reasonable assurance in areas of beneficiary management and cash-based transfers. WFP has accepted all audit recommendations and the implementation of the recommended actions is a priority in 2021.

Partnerships

In 2020, three years into the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018–2022), WFP focused on consolidating its established partnerships and nurturing new partnerships with a range of stakeholders in the food security and nutrition sectors. These included the Government of Myanmar, UN and International Financial Institutions, local, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutes, as well as funding partners.

WFP strengthened its strategic partnership with various government ministries throughout the year. WFP partnered with the Department of Disaster Management in humanitarian response and emergency preparedness. The department's coordination support allowed WFP to access affected populations, particularly in Rakhine and southern Chin. WFP established strong coordination with the Ministries of Health and Sports; Education; Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation in shaping a national school feeding programme through a multisectoral approach. For the COVID-19 response, WFP harnessed its technical expertise in electronic cash transfers to support the Department of Disaster Management and the Department of Social Welfare in Kachin State, Magway and Sagaing regions, as well as the Department of Rural Development, to implement a government cash-for-work programme. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Central Statistical Organization in rolling out mobile market price data collection using tablets.

WFP maintained strong collaboration with UN agencies to maximize the impact and cost-efficiency of operations. Leveraging WFP's access across Rakhine, WFP delivered soap from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and dignity kits from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) alongside WFP relief rations, complementing food security interventions. WFP continued to host the UN Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) office in Myanmar and participated actively in the UN Network for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN). WFP also contributed to solidifying the UN's joint efforts on nutrition in Myanmar and devised a workplan in support of the national Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) 2018–2022 and other joint nutrition initiatives. Those included guidance on coordinating nutrition-sensitive interventions in emergencies in the context of COVID-19, and updating the Myanmar Food-based Dietary Guidelines.

In the COVID-19 response, WFP actively engaged in the Socio-Economic Response Workstream with other UN agencies to complement the Government's response, co-leading on social protection with UNICEF and on community resilience with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). WFP partnered with UNICEF to support the expansion of the Government's social protection programme in Kachin State, and with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on a food security and livelihood assessment in COVID-19 affected areas.

WFP worked closely with a strong pool of local, national and international NGOs on the implementation and monitoring of its activities. Main cooperating partners included Action contre la Faim, Asian Harm Reduction Network, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity, Myanmar Heart Development Organisation, Phyu Sin Saydana Action Group, Plan International, Save the Children, and World Vision. To assess the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition, WFP established a new partnership on food security assessments with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Michigan State University.

WFP continuously demonstrated accountability and maintained frequent and transparent communication with all donors. Regular donor briefings and written updates provided donors with timely information about WFP's achievements and challenges in the field. In 2020, Israel, Thailand and Timor-Leste made their first financial contributions to WFP in Myanmar. Furthermore, WFP has also taken steps in ensuring active participation and involvement of the private sector, through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network, aligning private sector interests with government policies to jointly address malnutrition in Myanmar.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP (2018–2022): 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 Archer-Daniels-Midland Company and Japan Association for the World Food Programme), Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United States of America – without whom the fight towards Zero Hunger in Myanmar would not advance.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP's total 2020 needs-based plan for the Myanmar Country Strategic Plan amounted to USD 93.31 million. During the year, WFP successfully resourced two-thirds of this amount through new contributions, while carry-over funds from the previous year covered important shortfalls in the early part of the year.[11] Since the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), the level of resources mobilized each year remained stable yet below CSP target. With the increased needs for the COVID-19 response, some of the funding was earmarked for this purpose, including for logistics augmentations and aviation services. However, there was no funding received for short-term emergency food and nutrition assistance for returning migrants in government-managed quarantine sites. As a result, WFP allocated part of its regular funding from Activity 1 to fund this operation.

Most of the funds mobilized in 2020 continued to be heavily earmarked at activity level, with resourcing levels varying considerably across Strategic Outcomes. This posed challenges in terms of programmatic flexibility in response to emerging needs. The bulk of the contributions were directed towards WFP's crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1, which was fully funded as a result of earmarking and prioritization. In 2021, WFP plans to explore options for implementing integrated programming which aim at a longer-term impact that would be required for most resilience-building interventions including school feeding, asset creation and nutrition. The availability of flexible funding will facilitate more effective planning of these interventions.

While the needs of crisis response activities were generally covered throughout the year, resilience building and nutrition activities in non-conflict-affected areas continued to be significantly underfunded. Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 64 percent, while Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 93 percent. This limited WFP's ability to strengthen the capacities and preparedness of the communities and the Government to respond effectively to shocks. However, as most funds were geographically earmarked, resilience building and nutrition activities remain underfunded despite a seemingly high funding percentage. Overall resource utilization during 2020 stood at 66 percent compared with the total resources mobilized. The level of expenditure varied across Strategic Outcomes. Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 faced operational delays or activity suspension due to COVID-19 and access restrictions, resulting in lower-than-planned expenditures.

Most resources received were from direct contributions, where multilateral funding and its internal advance financing mechanisms also allowed WFP to channel support where it was urgently needed in a timely manner. Funding from WFP's Immediate Response Account and Internal Project Lending enabled WFP to meet emerging needs arising from the fresh displacements in the conflict-ridden Rakhine and Chin states, as well as sustaining WFP relief operations to avoid major pipeline breaks despite unpredictable and ad hoc funding.

The fifth budget revision to the CSP was approved in July 2020. This was required to create an additional strategic outcome to enhance global partnerships in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17.16 and WFP Strategic Result 8. The creation of Strategic Outcome 4 allowed WFP to provide reliable, on-demand logistics and common services support to humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar, especially during crisis response.

In 2021, WFP will seek to attract funding support for long-term resilience-building activities that can respond to the socioeconomic impact brought by COVID-19 and pave the way to sustainable development. To ensure effective implementation of the entire CSP, WFP will continue to advocate for flexible, multi-year contributions at the CSP level to improve the flexibility and sustainability of planning and allocation across strategic outcomes to address the most pressing resource needs.

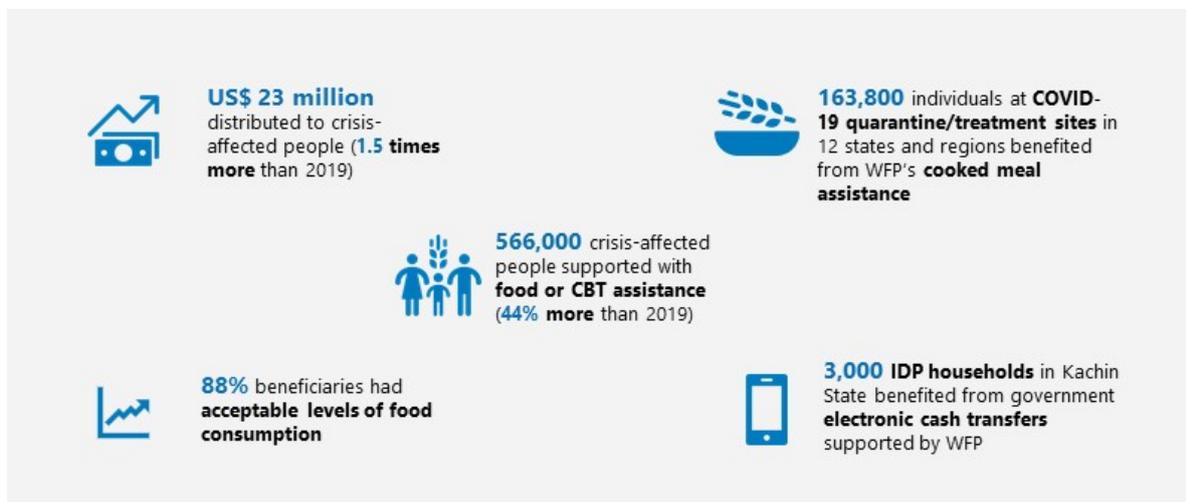
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	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.	 46,932,092	 41,850,162	 49,916,701	 42,350,550
02: Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	 22,864,916	 11,079,851	 14,693,187	 6,877,207
03: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.	 13,360,629	 9,881,459	 12,402,752	 6,681,627
04: Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services	 513,782	 0	 272,776	 189,857
Total:	 83,671,419	 62,811,472	 77,285,416	 56,099,241

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

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



In 2020, WFP provided life-saving relief assistance in the form of food and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) to overall 566,000 people (289,000 women/girls and 277,000 men/boys) affected by conflict, natural hazards and the COVID-19 pandemic – a 44 percent increase from 2019. Depending on accessibility to functional markets, the security situation and beneficiary preferences, WFP assisted crisis-affected populations through food, cash or mixed rations. While maintaining its regular relief assistance in Chin, Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states, WFP was able to extend its coverage and rapidly respond to the unprecedented COVID-19 emergency.

Strategic Outcome 1 continued to be the largest component of WFP's portfolio, constituting half of WFP's total 2020 funding requirements for Myanmar. The Outcome was fully funded (with carry-over funds from 2019), and expenditure levels were close to 80 percent. Strong donor support and WFP's solid implementation capacity enabled WFP to deliver results effectively. WFP relief assistance reached an average of 300,000 people each month. Programme performance remained consistently high throughout the year, exceeding the targeted number of beneficiaries by 35 percent. The overachievement was mainly attributed to the additional beneficiaries assisted under the COVID-19 response and people newly displaced by armed conflict in Rakhine and southern Chin states.

To complement the Government's COVID-19 response, WFP provided short-term food assistance to 163,800 beneficiaries in selected quarantine and treatment centres in 12 out of 14 states and regions, including 88,200 returning migrants. WFP developed guidelines and provided training on hot meal [12] preparation for partners and suppliers, which focused on food safety and balanced diets. In Kayin State, hot meals were complemented with fortified blended food for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–59 months. A robust community engagement mechanism helped inform beneficiaries and gather feedback on WFP's assistance. In addition, WFP supported the Government in piloting the use of electronic cash transfers for its emergency response to 3,000 households of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Kachin State, who received 40,000 Myanmar kyats (equivalent to USD 30) through WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE. Under this joint initiative, WFP trained government staff on how to use SCOPE in a rapid emergency response and supported with beneficiary verification and data triangulation as well as the setup of a community engagement mechanism. The successful collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management on their first digital cash transfers paved the way for national ownership of a future response.

In southern Chin State, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 12,800 IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Paletwa, Samee and Meeza towns that had been cut off by intensified armed conflict since February. Despite insecurity and logistical challenges, WFP was able to organize its first delivery by road in May and pre-position food commodities in Paletwa, in close coordination with local and national authorities and local community organizations. With increased frequency of remote monitoring, WFP was able to closely monitor availability and prices of food items on the markets, which informed programme decision-making on the transfer value and assistance modality.

In central Rakhine, WFP continued its monthly support to 149,000 IDPs and other vulnerable people. WFP significantly ramped up its cash assistance in the area in 2020, with a twofold increase in the total amount of CBT compared with 2019. Towards the end of 2020, 80 percent of beneficiaries received cash exclusively. WFP closely monitored price changes and market access to adjust the transfer value if needed. WFP's CBTs not only empowered people to make their own food choices based on their preferences, but also stimulated the local market through an injection of cash and local procurement of food commodities. To fill nutrient gaps, some 48,000 people received mostly cash plus fortified rice.

In light of stringent access restrictions due to ongoing conflict and a surge in COVID-19 transmissions, WFP swiftly shifted to electronic cash transfers to reach 36,900 newly displaced people in eight townships starting from September 2020. The successful transition demonstrated WFP's flexibility in finding innovative solutions to address acute needs in a dynamic humanitarian context. To support the scale-up of electronic cash transfers, WFP is selecting financial service providers for different delivery mechanisms and continues to enhance digital and financial literacy among its beneficiaries in 2021.

In northern Rakhine, WFP provided in-kind assistance to 139,900 IDPs and other vulnerable people. In light of restrictions on mass gatherings due to COVID-19, WFP's assistance since April has been delivered through cluster-based distribution points that were safe and accessible for beneficiaries. The spike in local COVID-19 transmissions in Rakhine and the corresponding tightened restrictions resulted in slight delays of distributions. WFP continued its regular coordination meetings with the International Committee of the Red Cross and a local NGO in order to optimize the coverage of humanitarian assistance in northern Rakhine.

In addition, WFP assisted 48,900 IDPs in Kachin and 13,600 IDPs and other vulnerable people in northern Shan with CBT, with the exception of Kokang Self-Administered Zone where WFP distributed food to 9,400 people due to the lack of access to reliable banking services and limited food availability in the markets. WFP also provided one-off assistance to 1,500 people with in-kind assistance affected by flooding in Kachin.[13]

According to the decentralized evaluation conducted in Kachin and northern Shan in early 2020, WFP's cash-based relief assistance was found effective, critical and appropriate to support the populations to adequately meet their food needs. The evaluation also concluded that WFP should continue to provide food assistance to displaced populations until the conditions for a safe and dignified return to their places of origin are fully met. Building on the recommendations for further improvements, in 2021, WFP plans to conduct a review of the vulnerability criteria and criteria for inclusion or exclusion for programme recipients to further improve targeting, and to strengthen the Community Engagement Mechanism to better address feedback in a timely manner.

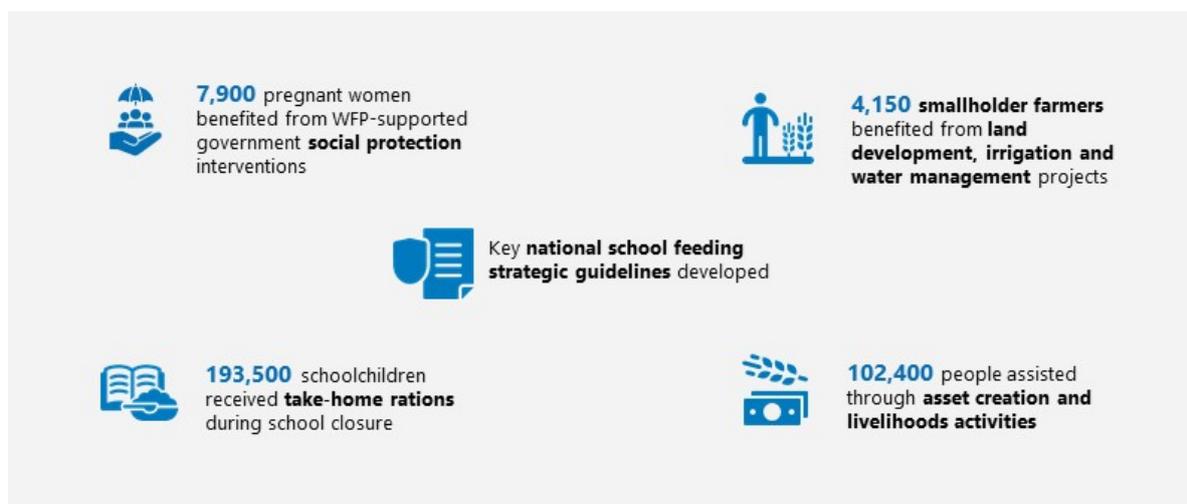
Monitoring findings showed that WFP's timely assistance contributed to maintaining food consumption and dietary diversity of assisted households at acceptable levels. Overall, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption showed an improvement [14] compared with 2019, despite geographical disparities. While beneficiary households in central and northern Rakhine generally fared relatively well, the food security situation in Paletwa Township in southern Chin remained dire despite WFP assistance. The gender-disaggregated analysis of data showed that female-headed households had a lower level of acceptable food consumption than male-headed households, mostly due to limited employment and other livelihood opportunities.

Households increasingly resorted to negative coping strategies to maintain their levels of food consumption by eating less preferred foods, limiting portion sizes and restricting consumption by adults to allow children to eat. Compared with 2019, households had to take on more debt to buy food and cover medical expenses, reduce expenditure on health and education, or sell productive assets. Higher levels of livelihood-coping strategies were observed in northern Rakhine and Chin, and among households headed by women. The results reflected the continued vulnerability of these populations affected by protracted conflict, with limited livelihood opportunities and further constrained by the COVID-19 movement restrictions.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4, gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's Activity 1 under Strategic Outcome 1. WFP was mindful of the intersecting challenges faced by women and people in vulnerable situations due to characteristics such as ethnicity, displacement status, and disability. For example, households headed by women were prioritized in vulnerability-based targeting.

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.



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to fill gaps in national social protection programmes to ensure vulnerable people's access to food and nutrition and build their resilience through three activities: capacity strengthening to the Government (Activity 2); school feeding (Activity 3), asset creation and livelihoods (Activity 4).

Strategic Outcome 2 was underfunded, with only 64 percent of annual required resources received. Programme performance was constrained by unstable and limited funding. Most of the funding under this Strategic Outcome was earmarked for livelihood recovery in conflict-affected areas, resulting in reduced geographical coverage in other areas. The lack of multi-year funding hindered long-term planning and the use of integrated approaches required for most resilience-building interventions, particularly for school feeding, and asset creation and livelihoods. To overcome the funding shortfall, WFP allocated available unearmarked contributions to these activities, allowing for implementation at a limited level.

Under Activity 2, as part of regional initiatives, WFP continued to coordinate among consortium partners the support to the Government in implementing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Guidelines on risk-informed and disaster-responsive social protection with innovative use of climate risk information for disaster resilience. WFP engaged in activities including desk research on hazard-specific vulnerabilities, triggers and thresholds, financial service provider mapping and capacity assessment. These aimed to strengthen the emergency preparedness of the Government and humanitarian and development actors, including through cash-based transfers for a swift and timely response. WFP also continued to co-chair the monthly inter-agency cash working group with Mercy Corps and Myanmar Red Cross Society.

Moreover, WFP strengthened the operational capacity of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement's Department of Social Welfare and Department of Disaster Management in social protection and emergency preparedness interventions. In 2020, WFP progressively scaled up its support to the Department of Social Welfare, facilitating registration and distribution mechanism in one-off cash distributions to 4,119 pregnant women as a shock-responsive social protection cash top-up of the Government's COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan in Kachin and northern Shan. Complementing these efforts, WFP and UNICEF supported a further expansion of the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) programme and cash delivery to 3,795 pregnant women in Kachin. The programme transitioned from paper-based to a digitalized beneficiary registration and verification system. With WFP's financial and technical support, the Department of Social Welfare also advanced the development of a social protection management information system through training of volunteers and a baseline survey in Ayeyarwady and Shan, which will allow evaluating the results of the MCCT programme.

As part of its emergency preparedness support, WFP facilitated a study tour for a government delegation to learn from earthquake preparedness practices in Japan, which guided the ongoing formulation of a joint multi-year action plan on emergency preparedness.

Under Activity 3, WFP implemented its school feeding programme in 10 out of 14 states and regions, providing nutritious snacks or cooked meals in primary schools, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Sports. In light of school closures due to COVID-19, WFP provided one-off cash transfers of 8,000 Myanmar

kyats (USD 6) to 28,621 students in lieu of school meals in June. Since July, WFP has provided take-home rations to 193,500 schoolchildren in the form of CBT or high-energy biscuits [15] to ensure nutritional requirements were adequately met. Through the programme, WFP reached overall 336,000 schoolchildren (49 percent girls, 51 percent boys), representing 75 percent of the target. The shortfall was attributed to the extended nationwide school closures from June to December due to COVID-19 [16], as well as access restrictions in conflict-affected areas, particularly in Rakhine State. A planned expansion of WFP's school feeding programme had to be postponed due to COVID-19, contributing to lower CBT transfers than planned. Remote monitoring via phone calls assessed household food consumption, changes in the number of meals and snacks schoolchildren consumed, and students' engagement in learning at home during school closures. Many parents reported a decrease in their children's consumption of snacks. An increase in food prices and lack of income opportunities meant that food was families' most pressing need, followed by health services, education supplies and shelter.

Throughout 2020, WFP continued its technical support to the Government on establishing a national sustainable school meals programme, to serve as a crucial safety net under the Multi-Sectorial National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) and the National Social Protection Strategic Plan. By developing the Strategic Guidelines for National School Meal Programme and the School Feeding Multi-Year Work Plan (2020–2022) with multiple government ministries, WFP laid the foundations for the expansion of the current programme. These key school feeding documents were approved by the Government to be launched in 2021. WFP also engaged in the development of the National Education Strategic Plan to ensure the school health and nutrition agenda, including school feeding, is effectively integrated into the national plan. In addition, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020–2030.

In addition to strengthening existing partnerships, WFP forged new partnerships with the Department of Medical Research on the implementation of the school feeding programme. A pilot research project was jointly initiated to study the changes in students' nutrition status and to improve awareness of key nutrition guidelines among students and parents.

Under Activity 4, WFP supported marginalized and vulnerable populations in both conflict-affected and chronically food-insecure areas through asset creation and livelihoods activities to help meet their immediate food needs and strengthen their resilience to shocks. WFP delivered conditional cash or food assistance for assets (FFA) in 8 out of 14 states and regions, coupled with health and nutrition education in partnership with local and international NGOs and development partners and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health and Sports. FFA activities contributed to sectoral strategies and national plans for agriculture, nutrition and social protection.

Despite COVID-19 restrictions on movement and mass gatherings, WFP was able to implement 78 percent of planned activities, reaching 9 percent more beneficiaries than in 2019. Land development, irrigation and water management projects benefited 4,150 smallholder farmers from Shan, Chin and Kayah states including Wa Region, which helped strengthen the food systems and improve sustainable crop production.

Project outputs were very diverse and included irrigation canals, renovated roads, terraced land, dykes, home gardens, pipe water supply, fishponds and fuel-efficient stoves. In Wa, WFP also established handwashing stations in 32 schools to prepare for safe school reopening. COVID-19 restrictions affected the collection of project baseline data in some of the project locations. In areas where both baseline and follow-up data were collected,[17] the data showed high levels of acceptable food consumption overall both at baseline and follow-up. However, households led by women fared worse in terms of lower levels of acceptable food consumption compared with households led by men. Diets were diverse among both groups. The use of negative consumption-based coping strategies was relatively low among all beneficiary households, and a small decrease was observed from baseline to follow-up.[18]

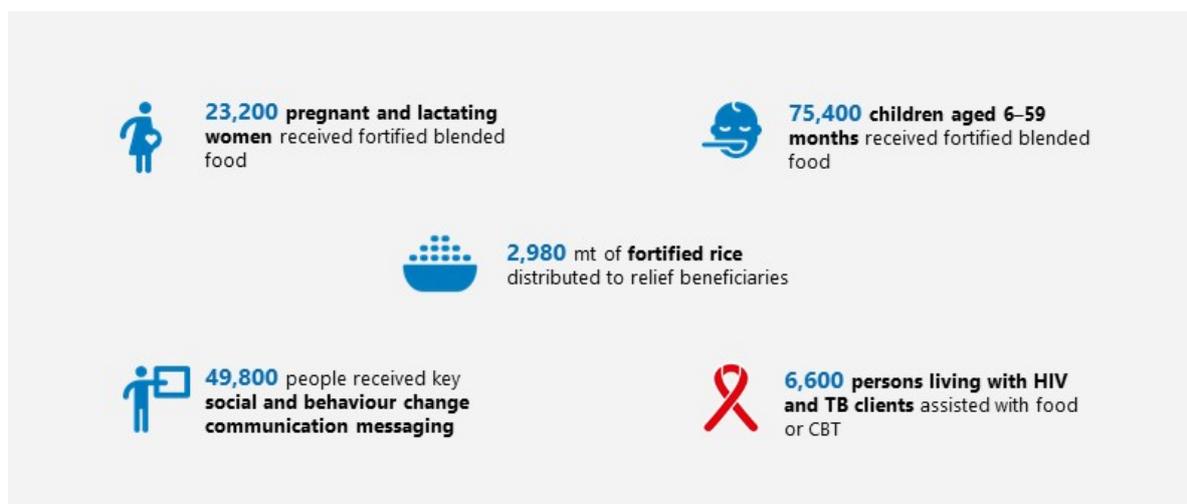
Under Activity 4, WFP also provided technical support to the Department of Rural Development in the area of cash transfer programming in response to COVID-19, including feasibility assessments, electronic cash transfers, design and implementation of rural cash-for-work interventions, joint monitoring and supervision, and establishing community development plans, using WFP's corporate tools such as integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community participatory planning. The successful collaboration led to efficiency gains in implementation and resource utilization in 96 villages in Magway, Sagaing, Mandalay regions and Chin State.

All activities under Strategic Outcome 2 received the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 4, reflecting the full integration of gender and age into the implementation of activities.



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	N/A
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 3: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the national programme	4
Activity 5: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance combined with nutrition messaging and counselling for PLHIV and TB patients	4

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



Despite recent improvements, the prevalence of malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) remains a serious public health concern in Myanmar. Geographical disparities remain significant: Kachin, Magway, Nagaland, Shan and peri-urban Yangon shoulder a high burden of stunting, while Magway, Rakhine, and peri-urban Yangon have high global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates. COVID-19 and ongoing conflict further aggravated the already fragile nutrition situation, where even prior to the pandemic six out of ten households could not afford a nutritious diet in nearly all states and regions.[19]

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided an integrated package of nutrition interventions to enhance the nutrition security of at-risk groups through four activities, aiming to break the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition and its repercussions. This package included capacity strengthening and implementation support for the Government and partners (Activity 6); prevention of stunting (Activity 7); prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (Activity 8), and nutrition support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) patients (Activity 9).

Although the Strategic Outcome was 93 percent funded, geographical earmarking, lack of government authorizations, and delayed arrival of food commodities due to COVID-19-related lockdowns affected programme achievements. As a result, stunting prevention and MAM treatment activities in non-conflict-affected areas with high malnutrition burden remained alarmingly underfunded. The utilization of resources was affected by COVID-19 restrictions and a volatile security situation, which limited mass gatherings and made access to treatment centres difficult. Despite restrictive funding and operational challenges, the satisfactory output results illustrated WFP's solid progress towards improving the nutrition of vulnerable groups in Myanmar.

Under Activity 6, WFP provided continued technical and financial support to the Government on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming. To advance implementation of the Multi-Sectorial National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN), WFP conducted capacity assessments and assisted with the prioritization of context-specific nutrition actions, monitoring and evaluation. WFP also facilitated national and sub-national meetings to roll out the MS-NPAN in the context of COVID-19. Under the UN REACH Initiative, WFP provided financial support to organize the third meeting of the National Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee and a Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) multi-stakeholder meeting which resulted in the production of the SUN movement annual joint assessment. This also included documentation support for the National Nutrition Center (NNC) and coordination among involved UN agencies on the update of the National Food-based Dietary Guidelines.

Moreover, WFP advanced preparations to launch the SUN Business Network (SBN) in Myanmar, supporting private sector engagement in nutrition. To this aim, WFP developed a Myanmar SBN strategy in close consultation with stakeholders to create an enabling environment for collaboration between the private sector and policymakers. The strategy was submitted for final endorsement by the Government. Although the planned launch of the SBN did not materialize in 2020 due to COVID-19, WFP continued to organize consultations on food fortification and workplace nutrition with the private sector, the Government and other nutrition actors to facilitate knowledge sharing and identify collective sustainable solutions to improve nutrition in Myanmar. WFP also supported the distribution of 2,980 mt of fortified rice under Strategic Outcome 1 and mobilized support for increased consumption of fortified rice through

production of fortified rice kernels, sharing of good manufacturing practices, and development of standard operating procedures of the blending regular rice with fortified kernels.

To prevent stunting (Activity 7), WFP provided specialized nutritious food (SNF) and CBT for children aged 6–23 months and PLW in Kachin, Magway, Nagaland, Shan and Yangon peri-urban areas. Outcome monitoring found a notable increase in the share of PLW with a minimum dietary diversity compared to 2019, and the proportion of children aged 6–23 months who consumed a minimum acceptable diet also recorded a steady increase from the baseline.[20] The wider coverage of the activity and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) are likely to have contributed to these positive trends.

These were complemented by community Infant and Young Child Feeding (cIYCF), adapted in line with COVID-19 preventive measures. Following training of trainers in 2019, WFP cooperating partners and volunteers received cIYCF training in Kachin, Chin, Yangon and Maungdaw on further sharing of key nutrition messaging at all distribution sites. To minimize COVID-19 transmission risks, WFP limited the number of participants and provided one-to-one tailored counselling particularly for mothers with acutely malnourished children. WFP also conducted a virtual SBCC training for its field staff and cooperating partners as a part of the planned expansion of SBCC in 2020. The SBCC integration across programmes is expected to optimize nutrition- and health-related outcomes. WFP is developing a new set of interactive, context-specific SBCC tools and approaches to increase communities' nutrition knowledge and promote positive health and nutrition practices.

Through Activity 8, WFP distributed SNF to children aged 6–59 months and PLW in Magway, Rakhine and Yangon peri-urban areas to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. In addition, WFP strengthened referral linkages among the community, outpatient therapeutic centres and MAM treatment centres. WFP provided follow-up support to children who were treated and discharged as cured of severe acute malnutrition from UNICEF-supported outpatient therapeutic centres. In light of COVID-19 restrictions, WFP adapted its MAM treatment activities from bi-weekly to monthly interventions and used mid-upper arm circumference measurements only for screening purposes to minimize contact.

WFP encountered considerable challenges in implementing Activity 8. As a result of intense fighting, activities were temporarily suspended in Zone 1 in central Rakhine in March and April. Moreover, the delayed renewal of a memorandum of understanding between the Government and WFP's major cooperating partner resulted in a suspension of treatment activities in northern Rakhine. Following the spike in COVID-19 local transmissions in central Rakhine in mid-August, the activity was temporarily suspended as per government instructions, and resumed in October, in compliance with mandatory COVID-19 testing of WFP and partner staff.

Several MAM treatment indicators fell below Sphere standards. COVID-19 movement restrictions and the lack of travel authorizations due to conflict impacted negatively on the defaulter rates, particularly in Rakhine, as parents or caregivers would sometimes miss appointments due to lockdowns. Moreover, the treatment success rate (71 percent) for the overall programme fell slightly below Sphere standards, despite the satisfactory rates in Magway and Yangon. The significantly lower rate in Rakhine (55 percent) resulted from temporary disruptions of MAM treatment services after the spike of COVID-19 local transmissions in mid-August. WFP's partner capacity was severely affected after some staff tested positive, resulting in subsequent mandatory quarantine for the entire organization.

In 2021, WFP, in collaboration with NNC, plans to support the rollout of the integrated management of acute malnutrition through the provision of ready-to-use supplementary food at existing health structures. The pilot will be implemented in Magway, Rakhine and Yangon, where further project scale-up will be subject to funding availability.

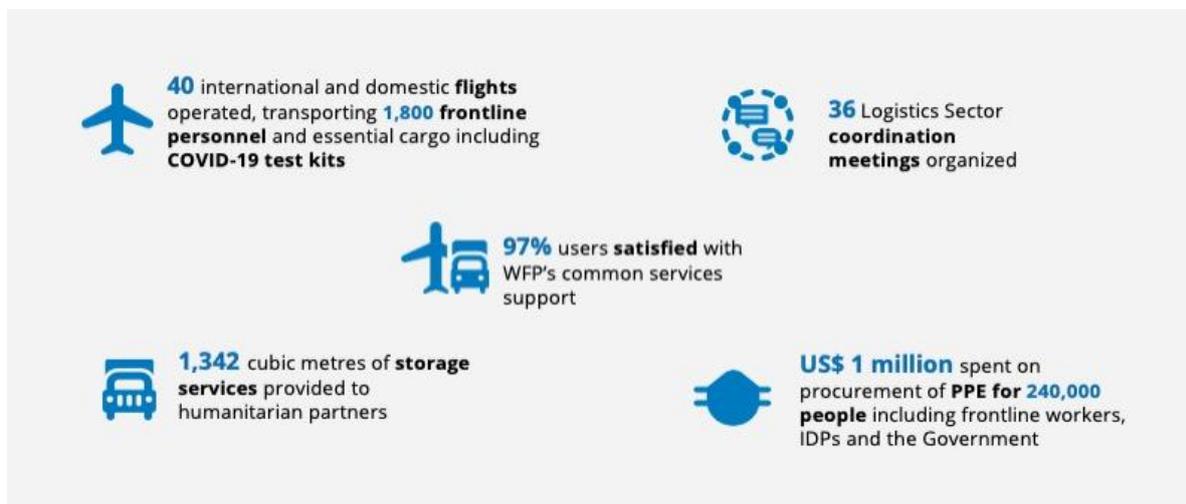
Activity 9 comprised food and cash assistance, nutrition assessments, counselling and support to PLHIV and TB patients in Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan and peri-urban Yangon. In peri-urban Yangon, WFP successfully transitioned to CBT for PLHIV and TB patients to give them flexibility in purchasing essential nutritious foods. WFP also further extended cash support to government-registered TB beneficiaries in peri-urban Yangon. Plans are underway for similar transitions in modality in Mon and Kayin in 2021.

With limited flexible funding, this activity reached only 36 percent of the planned beneficiaries. While most indicators were within Sphere standards, antiretroviral therapy (ART) nutrition recovery rate, TB nutrition recovery rate and TB treatment successful rate fell short of the target due to COVID-19 movement restrictions. The impact of COVID-19 also adversely affected access to diverse diets by the targeted beneficiaries despite WFP supplemental nutrition support.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 3. There was meaningful participation from men in the IYCF knowledge-sharing sessions to promote optimal caring practices for children.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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
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 6: Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the Government and partners	N/A

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



The creation of Strategic Outcome 4 formalized WFP's provision of common services to partners during crises and normal times, in support of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Logistics solutions were provided in support of the Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan to ensure the timely delivery of essential humanitarian supplies and services and to address operational barriers encountered by partners. This complemented WFP crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provided on-demand common services support to partners, enabling the efficient and effective implementation of humanitarian and development programmes in Myanmar. These included (i) Logistics Sector coordination and logistics information management, and (ii) provision of common services. WFP supported humanitarian and development actors through the coordination and facilitation of procurement and logistics services, including transportation, distribution and warehousing support, to serve the people of Myanmar and to further the achievement of SDG 17.

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP facilitated the optimal use of logistics assets and inter-agency logistics efforts, which mitigated the impact of disrupted local supply chains and suspended air travel during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Overall, 53 percent of the USD 0.5 million funding requirement for Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced and 70 percent of the available resources were utilized. WFP benefited from financial contributions from various donors to augment its logistics capacity to provide uninterrupted services to the humanitarian and development community, particularly for the provision of aid flight services.

In 2020, WFP operated 35 weekly international flights connecting Yangon, Vientiane and Kuala Lumpur, as well as five domestic flights connecting Yangon and Sittwe, Rakhine State. Amid the temporary ban on commercial flights in Myanmar, WFP flights provided access to 1,800 frontline personnel and transported over 6,800 kg of essential cargo including COVID-19 test kits and laboratory equipment. Thirty-nine organizations benefited from WFP flight services, including UN agencies, international and national NGOs, diplomatic missions and the Government. In delivering the flight services, WFP maintained strong links with the civil aviation authorities and other relevant government ministries in obtaining landing permits and other relevant information. During the surge in locally transmitted COVID-19 cases in Rakhine State, the domestic air bridge connecting Yangon and Sittwe set up by WFP, with support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, ensured the uninterrupted provision of life-saving humanitarian activities. WFP phased out the domestic passenger flights after eight weeks, following the resumption of domestic commercial flights.

Leveraging its technical expertise in humanitarian logistics, WFP facilitated timely information sharing on supply chain updates to jointly identify common logistics gaps and challenges in Myanmar. In the absence of an activated Logistics Cluster to coordinate logistics efforts in Myanmar, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP stepped up its leadership role in humanitarian logistics and convened weekly Logistics Sector Coordination Group meetings. WFP strengthened existing facilities and coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication of efforts among partners in securing key in-country logistics assets and resources and to improve pipeline visibility on medical and humanitarian supplies requiring transportation into the country.

The introduction of a standardized agreement for common logistics services in early 2020 allowed WFP to swiftly move into action to deliver services, especially in its COVID-19 response where a number of humanitarian organizations faced challenges in accessing updated logistics information and services, as well as the disruptions to the ongoing deliveries supplies in transit due to the new procedures and movement restrictions imposed by the Government.

WFP provided bilateral supply chain services on a full cost-recovery basis to fill critical logistics gaps. These benefited UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP distributed 370.55 mt of soap for UNICEF, 4.41 mt of soap for UNHCR and 7.25 mt of dignity kits for UNFPA alongside WFP food rations in Rakhine State. Furthermore, WFP provided storage space for 1,342 m³ per month of storage service in four states and regions to six partner organizations, and made available half of the expanded storage capacity of its Sittwe warehouse accommodating up to 1,000 mt of food commodities for partners. The total value of the service-level agreement signed with these six organizations amounted to over USD 160,000, and all transactions were recorded in WFP’s Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) system. Moreover, WFP provided a reliable and effective transportation solution to UNDP by supporting the urgent delivery of indelible inks for the 2020 general elections across 300 townships throughout Myanmar.

The results of a user survey indicated a high percentage of user satisfaction rates, which was attributable to the cost-efficiency of WFP’s services and its agility to respond to service requests. Since Strategic Outcome 4 was newly introduced in 2020, the 2020 outcome value was considered a baseline.

Cross-cutting Results

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

Myanmar ranks 145th out of 189 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index, despite the continued government efforts on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) through the implementation of its National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013–2022). Myanmar faces challenges in achieving gender quality, such as women's lower formal labour force participation, limited ownership of capital including land, and limited participation in decision-making at all levels. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the disproportionate burden on women of unpaid care work, including caregiving to children affected by school closures and other household members.

WFP recognizes the importance of integrating protection, gender and accountability to affected people (PGAAP) towards achieving sustainable strides in food security and nutrition. In line with its PGAAP Action Plan 2020, WFP emphasized GEWE across its operations, including efforts to achieve parity in community committees and prioritizing women's participation and engagement. In 2020, 32 percent of participants in asset creation activities were women and 52 percent of women were involved in food management committees. When shifting to mobile cash transfers in central Rakhine, WFP ensured that all senior women recipients had mobile phones (mostly loaned by WFP). This supported women's empowerment and social norm change on women's control of cash. Ongoing efforts towards gender parity in staffing were also observed – for example, a women's roster was created for qualified female candidates as WFP enumerators in monitoring surveys. In the COVID-19 response, WFP's Supply Chain unit promoted GEWE in vendor registration and contracted with female suppliers for the provision of cooked meals in COVID-19 quarantine centres.

WFP continues to raise awareness on gender issues including gender-based violence (GBV) as part of its social and behaviour change communication. However, the rollout of a community-level sensitization campaign on the transformation of social norms, following the successful training conducted with staff and cooperating partners in 2019, was deferred due to COVID-19. In 2021, if circumstances allow, WFP will resume the campaign, while focusing on meaningful consultation with children, youth and women with disabilities.

In 2020, WFP supported the efforts of the Government, local women's organizations and other United Nations agencies in promoting GEWE, strengthening the capacities of local organizations, and reducing violence against women and girls through the Akhaya Women Myanmar and Gender Equality Network. WFP undertook preparatory work with 2021 GEWE initiatives including partnering with UNFPA on a gender and GBV analysis on cash-based transfers and food security in Kachin and Shan states, as well as with UN Women for a women's empowerment hub pilot project in central Rakhine. These projects will lead to enhanced GEWE outcomes through enhanced women's leadership, participation and engagement, and improved social and behaviour change communication on gender and GBV.

WFP monitoring results of relief assistance indicated a more than twofold increase in joint decision-making over the use of WFP cash assistance compared to 2019.

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

Ongoing conflict, prolonged displacement, and a lack of durable solutions continued to heighten protection risks in Myanmar, affecting ethnic minorities disproportionately. In Rakhine and Chin states, local communities bore the brunt of targeted attacks and restricted movements, while the Rohingya who remained in Myanmar continued to face significant human rights violations. Extortion remained a major issue in central Rakhine, affecting access to assistance and freedom of movement. Landmine contamination and a heavy presence of armed groups were found in Kachin, Kayin, and northern Shan states. Ethnic groups remained skeptical that their grievances may be addressed. These complex protection challenges, further complicated by COVID-19, served as a major hurdle for close to 1 million people to achieve food security.

In 2020, WFP was able to maintain its proximity to most of the affected populations in Rakhine State, as well as the previously inaccessible areas of the remote Paletwa and Meeza towns in southern Chin State. However, WFP, as well as other UN agencies and international NGOs, remained unable to reach around 38,000 people in non-government-controlled areas in Kachin State on a regular basis. COVID-19 also had an impact on access, as did variations in travel authorization processes in Rakhine and Chin.

WFP continued reinforcing the capacity of its staff on protection issues and accountability to affected populations, including data protection, gender-based violence (GBV), and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP finalized a new set of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on PSEA to guide its staff and cooperating partners. Focal persons for WFP's community engagement mechanism (CEM) in each field office were trained in making referrals including handling any cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, WFP actively participated in the Protection Sector and sub-sectors on GBV and child protection, the PSEA Network, Human Rights Theme Group, and other taskforces for the centrality of protection including grave child rights violations and conflict-related sexual violence.

Post-distribution monitoring results in 2020 found that the majority of WFP's relief beneficiaries were able to safely access WFP's assistance, even in conflict-affected areas. This reinforced WFP's effective decisions on transfer modality and locations of distribution sites, where community consultation served as a strong reference point. Ninety-eight percent of households reported that they had been treated respectfully by WFP and partners, and that the conditions of the programme sites were dignified.

WFP ensures the provision of timely, accurate and accessible information to affected populations about its assistance. WFP and its cooperating partners regularly consulted beneficiaries from different gender and age groups on the selection of vulnerable households, type of transfer modality, and frequency of distributions. To ensure "No One is Left Behind", WFP also reached out to people with mobility constraints including the elderly, people with disabilities or chronically ill and women in places where purdah is practiced, who may be voiceless and invisible due to mobility constraints or attitudinal barriers. Where changes in programming were necessitated by COVID-19, WFP prepared corresponding risk matrices to identify the potential impact and set forward mitigation measures, and updated beneficiary messages accordingly.

To improve countrywide accountability and transparency towards its beneficiaries, WFP revamped and launched its CEM in July 2020 to encompass not only feedback and complaints, but also information sharing and community participation. WFP maintained close coordination with its cooperating partners to address protection issues and ensure that CEM cases were appropriately followed up. The rollout of the CEM SOPs is ongoing, including SugarCRM, a corporate tool to collate and track community feedback on a streamlined platform to allow timely action to be taken.

To sensitize beneficiaries about the new CEM and changes in WFP programming, WFP further developed various communication pathways including loudspeakers, suggestion boxes, recorded messages, banners, on-site help desks, and multiple helpline numbers to ensure the use of local languages. In WFP's COVID-19 response, the CEM was an important tool to disseminate beneficiary messages on WFP's programmatic shifts, including changes in ration size and distribution cycles, PSEA messages, and helpline services. CEM was implemented in COVID-19 quarantine centres to collect feedback and suggestions from the beneficiaries with regards to WFP's cooked meals distributed. Further efforts are ongoing to keep track of the informal engagement with beneficiaries, in order to better capture trends and address queries or concerns to improve programming.

The revamp of a more interactive and systematic CEM led to a steady increase in the number of engagements with users since the beginning of CSP. WFP received a total of 6,581 engagements from CEM users (59 percent from male and 34 percent from female [21]), of which 89 percent of cases were resolved and 11 percent of cases are under verification. The majority of cases were requests for inclusion in WFP's assistance and appreciations for WFP's assistance. Monitoring data highlighted that 89 percent of households knew how people were chosen to receive assistance, the duration of assistance, and what they were entitled to receive. These reflected the extensive efforts WFP

spent on enhancing beneficiary communication in 2020.

In 2020, WFP took active steps to ensure disability inclusion in its programming. Apart from reaching out for consultation with persons with disabilities, WFP improved on disability-disaggregated data in programme design and implementation. Further improvements are planned for 2021 with the rollout of Washington Group questions that aim to gather information about limitations in basic activity functioning among populations. WFP appropriately addressed challenges faced by households in attending physical distributions through the use of proxies, provision of transportation allowance, and home delivery of food assistance. Furthermore, efforts were made to include people with disabilities as participants in asset creation.

Furthermore, data protection was mainstreamed across WFP activities, as well as the support to the Government for its COVID-19 response. WFP arranged joint programming with the Government to ensure beneficiary informed consent was obtained. To ensure beneficiaries have a thorough understanding on the collection and use of their personal data, WFP conducted a privacy impact assessment in Kachin prior to the potential expansion of mobile cash transfers in several camps for internally displaced people.

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

In Myanmar, there is a strong correlation between climate-related extreme weather events, environmental shocks, and food insecurity. Recurrent climate events such as cyclones, droughts, and floods threaten sustainable food systems and agricultural production, which constitutes 30 percent of the national GDP. Most of the population is highly dependent on natural resources for food, shelter, and income, which in turn makes them highly vulnerable to climate and other shocks.

WFP integrates environmental considerations into its operations. Asset creation and livelihood activities supported communities to build and maintain assets to withstand climate shocks, strengthen food systems and improve food security, including through land rehabilitation and irrigation schemes. Building on the successful fuel-efficient stoves pilot in 2019, WFP further expanded the programme and distributed stoves to 7,858 households in four townships in Rakhine State, coupled with trainings on how to use them.

WFP also planned to install solar power systems in government warehouses in 2020. However, the implementation of this and other planned activities had to be postponed due to COVID-19. WFP continued to conduct research on disaster preparedness, using satellite data to create thresholds and triggers on drought and flood severity for anticipatory action in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center. WFP also finalized a research paper outlining an approach for determining thresholds based on historical drought and flood impacts and a set of sub-national thresholds for floods and droughts. WFP made concrete progress in configuring the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) for Myanmar and integrating a set of vulnerability layers from available national data. The integration into PRISM of additional hazard layers identified from the research is under way. These activities further support real-time identification of vulnerable populations and potential hazard risks.

In accordance with WFP's Environmental Policy, WFP conducted environmental and social risks screening of 1,587 asset creation projects to avoid unintended harm to the environment or people. The screening assessed the potential impact of asset creation and livelihoods projects on the ecosystem, particularly focusing on maintaining biodiversity and preservation of natural resources. Going forward, WFP will perform environmental and social risk screening of all partnership agreements under which WFP activities are implemented.[22]

WFP continued to improve the resource efficiency of its operations and mitigate the negative impact on the environment by engaging in environmentally responsible and sustainable practices in its activities and facilities, such as power-saving initiatives and recycling. Since WFP provides food to 1 million people across Myanmar, the environmental footprint of its food packaging needs to be reduced. In 2020, WFP started incorporating compulsory environmental screening of suppliers during tender and bidding processes. With the rollout of the UN Humanitarian Booking Hub in Myanmar, WFP encouraged car sharing for passengers and cargo across different UN agencies to use fleet services efficiently and reduce carbon footprint. In 2021, WFP will strive to reduce the use of plastic and look at innovative ways to recycle supply chain waste in ways that can benefit the livelihoods and income of local communities.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, 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 will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

The discrepancy in WFP corporate systems (COMET and WINGS) in the total annual cash transferred is attributed to the volatile exchange rate of the Myanmar kyat against the US dollar in 2020, and the carryover from 2019 included in WINGS system.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] The Ministry of Health and Sports, Data as of 31 December 2020

[2] Household Vulnerability Survey. Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, Central Statistical Organisation and United Nations Development Programme, December 2020.

[3] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis Myanmar, WFP and Ministry of Health and Sports, October 2019.

[4] International Organisation for Migration COVID-19 Situation Report as of 26 October 2020

[5] Household Vulnerability Survey. Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, Central Statistical Organisation and United Nations Development Programme, December 2020.

[6] Rakhine State Government – 2020 Displacement figures as of 15 December 2020

[7] Rakhine State Government – 2019 Displacement figures as of 6 January 2020

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

[9] A few outcome indicators were not collected due to their complexity in phone surveys: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition, Asset Benefit Indicator, and Environmental Benefit Indicator. School enrolment/attendance rate was not collected as most schools remained closed throughout the year.

[10] The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2020; Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry and United Nations Development Programme, 2020.

CSP Financial Overview

[11] In 2020, the total needs-based plan for Myanmar stood at USD 93.31 million. The value indicated in the bar chart (USD 83.671 million) did not include direct support costs and indirect support costs.

Strategic outcome 01

[12] Hot meals to 163,800 people in quarantine and treatment centres were registered as commodity vouchers.

[13] The actual distribution of high energy biscuits for flood response under Strategic Outcome 1 was lower than planned, as WFP's assistance was complementary to the Government's provision of cash assistance for rice, masks and soap.

[14] The increase in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption (from 78.4 percent in 2019 to 87.5 percent in 2020) may have been influenced by a wider geographic coverage of the post-distribution monitoring surveys and a change in the mode of data collection (from face to face interviews to mainly remote phone surveys) due to COVID-19. This may lead to limitations, where vulnerable households without phones may not have been reached.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

[15] In implementing its school meals programme WFP transferred cash to School Committees who were then responsible to procure the food and prepared the meals for students.

[16] The academic year in Myanmar normally runs from 1 June to 28 February. In 2020, schools did not re-open after the summer holiday due to COVID-19 and therefore school enrolment, attendance, retention and dropout rates for the 2020 academic year are not available.

[17] Baseline data was not collected in Kayin, Kachin, Magway and northern Rakhine project sites. Remote baseline surveys were conducted where phone numbers of beneficiary households were available at the start of the project or face to face interviews if COVID-19 where situation allowed (Shan, central Rakhine). Follow-up data was collected from all project areas. Two indicators, (i) proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base and (ii) proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits, were not collected over the phone due to the complexity and length of the modules.

[18] The 2020 results are not comparable to 2019 results as target groups and project locations change annually. The 2020 baseline and PDM results are comparable as they have been conducted in the same project locations.

Strategic outcome 03

[19] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis Myanmar, WFP and Ministry of Health and Sports, October 2019.

[20] A corrigendum in the 2019 follow-up value of the proportion of children aged 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet was made in this report. Furthermore, the 2020 data were collected remotely which also partially explains the increase (selection bias).

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[21] Of all CEM engagements in 2020, 59 percent were received from male, 34 percent from female, 25 percent from groups; whereas 4 percent were from people contacting WFP anonymously.

Environment

[22] Given recent changes to the methodology of the environment indicator, no partnership agreements have undergone environmental and social risk screening yet.

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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	292,104	277,000	569,104	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	521,625	522,071	1,043,696	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			14.1	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	292,104	277,000	569,104	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	521,625	522,071	1,043,696	
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 (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	32,683	28,354	61,037	
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	17,586	7,360	24,946	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	574,822	522,071	91%
	female	592,338	521,625	88%
	total	1,167,160	1,043,696	89%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	37,718	11,344	30%
	female	35,481	11,635	33%
	total	73,199	22,979	31%
24-59 months	male	50,777	76,890	151%
	female	52,395	77,710	148%
	total	103,172	154,600	150%
5-11 years	male	265,668	187,217	70%
	female	259,661	181,065	70%
	total	525,329	368,282	70%
12-17 years	male	37,544	51,709	138%
	female	39,120	53,205	136%
	total	76,664	104,914	137%
18-59 years	male	170,325	180,957	106%
	female	191,431	182,041	95%
	total	361,756	362,998	100%
60+ years	male	12,790	13,954	109%
	female	14,250	15,969	112%
	total	27,040	29,923	111%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	947,857	808,249	85%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	5,000	0	0%
IDP	214,303	235,447	110%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	176,800	102,382	57%
Nutrition Prevention	120,400	90,141	74%
Nutrition Treatment	63,960	18,892	29%
School Meal	450,000	336,324	74%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	418,000	569,104	136%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	24,988	27,235	109%
High Energy Biscuits	101	2	2%
Iodised Salt	197	196	100%
Vegetable Oil	1,179	1,128	96%
Beans	2,359	0	0%
Chickpeas	0	0	-
Peas	0	2,658	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	723	68	9%
High Energy Biscuits	5,696	1,654	29%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	6	1	9%
Vegetable Oil	44	4	9%
Beans	149	0	0%
Peas	0	15	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	3,004	348	12%
LNS	0	78	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	210	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	4,512	2,173	48%
Iodised Salt	38	5	12%
Vegetable Oil	247	26	11%
Beans	451	0	0%
Chickpeas	0	13	-
Peas	0	40	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	24,046,494	21,615,045	90%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,476,160	-
Cash	8,096,229	2,388,963	30%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	878,945	272,371	31%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.						
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	166,752 142,048 308,800	171,814 164,783 336,597
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	 0	 5,235 5,235
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	188,729 160,771 349,500	172,216 165,464 337,680
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	28,824	31,219
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	24,046,494	23,091,205

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas; Myanmar; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female		<10	<10	5.7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male		<10	<10	4.6			
		Overall		<10	<10	4.8			
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female		<56	<56	71.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male		<56	<56	60.6			
		Overall		<56	<56	62.6			
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	5.3	>4.5	>4.5	5.77		5.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.33	>4.5	>4.5	5.78		5.5	
		Overall	5.32	>4.5	>4.5	5.78	5.5	5.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	70.9	≥80	≥80	86.4	80.3	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	71.7	≥80	≥80	88.3	77.6	76.8	
		Overall	71.45	≥80	≥80	88	78.4	75.88	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25.6	≤19	≤19	12.7	17.6	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.2	≤19	≤19	9.9	18.9	21.4	
		Overall	25.45	≤19	≤19	10.4	18.5	21.94	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.5	≤1	≤1	0.9	2.1	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.1	≤1	≤1	1.8	3.5	1.8	
		Overall	3.1	≤1	≤1	1.6	3.1	2.18	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female		<25.2	<25.2	25.2			WFP programme monitoring
		Male		<30	<30	30			
		Overall		<29.1	<29.1	29.1			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<24.4 <20.3 <21.1	<24.4 <20.3 <21.1	24.4 20.3 21.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<5.2 <2 <2.6	<5.2 <2 <2.6	5.2 2 2.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<45.2 <47.7 <47.2	<45.2 <47.7 <47.2	45.2 47.7 47.2			WFP programme monitoring
Crisis-affected people in food security areas; Myanmar; Cash, Food									
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	67	<67	<71.1	71.1			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 02: Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food (Tier 3).	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	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: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food (Tier 3).	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	200	4

Activity 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	1,423 1,440 2,863
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	12,400 12,855 25,255
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	33,555 34,445 68,000	6,591 6,933 13,524
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	14,428 14,594 29,022
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0	12,130 12,318 24,448
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	66,902 69,355 136,257



A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	188,498 193,502 382,000	129,871 136,596 266,467
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,894	1,675
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,398,229	1,072,189
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Targeted girls and boys receive school meals/snacks to improve access to food (Tier 1).	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	3,000	0
A: Targeted girls and boys receive school meals/snacks to improve access to food (Tier 1).	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	10,000	0
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Targeted girls and boys receive school meals/snacks to improve access to food (Tier 1).	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	4,600	3,237
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive health and nutrition education through schools, to improve nutrition knowledge (Tier 1)	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	50,000	0
E*: Targeted women, men, girls and boys receive health and nutrition education through schools, to improve nutrition knowledge (Tier 1)	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	80,000	0
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food.	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	76
	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*: Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food.	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)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	22	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 Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	63,201 95,199 158,400	40,269 56,988 97,257
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	0	3,797 3,797
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	7,341 11,059 18,400	2,122 3,003 5,125
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	723	66
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,698,000	1,316,773
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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).	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Food assistance for asset	Ha	107.17	122.27
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).	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	1,390	1,390
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).	D.1.113: Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	83	83
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).	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	3.34	3.04
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).	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
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).	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
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).	D.1.135: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	9	9
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).	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
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).	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	13	13

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).	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,000	0
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).	D.1.156: Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	9,064.61	9,064.61
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).	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created		Food assistance for asset	Number	13	13
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).	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	7.37	6.91
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).	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	7.37	7.37
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).	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	109.97	54.15
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).	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	34	33.1
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).	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	7.35	5.35
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).	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	67,096	67,096
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).	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	780.8	780.8
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).	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	19	2
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).	D.1.59: Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	45	21
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).	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	1,729	1,449

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).	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6			
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).	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	9,830	8,227			
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).	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	71.67	66.82			
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).	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	13	0			
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches								
E*: Community members benefit from health and nutrition education to improve nutrition knowledge. (Tier 2)	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	7,000	5,369			
E*: Community members benefit from health and nutrition education to improve nutrition knowledge. (Tier 2)	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,026	3,639			

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity/or malnutrition; Myanmar; Cash, Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97	≥95	≥95			96	Secondary data
		Male	97	≥95	≥95			96	
		Overall	97	≥95	≥95			96	

Activity 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity and malnutrition; Myanmar; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Overall		<2.38	<2.38	2.38			WFP programme monitoring
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity/or malnutrition; Myanmar; Cash, Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	56	≥91	≥80	54.6	63	61.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	44.2	≥89	≥80	87.9	75.4	78.7	
		Overall	45.2	≥89	≥80	86	73.3	76.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	24	≤5	≤17	45.4	33.3	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	39.5	≤8	≤17	11.5	23.1	20.4	
		Overall	37.9	≤8	≤17	13.4	24.8	22.2	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	20	≤4	≤3	0	3.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.3	≤3	≤3	0.6	1.5	0.9	
		Overall	16.9	≤3	≤3	0.6	1.9	0.9	

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 06: Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened government capacity to improve implementation of national nutrition interventions (Tier 3).	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	500	322
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened government capacity to improve implementation of national nutrition interventions (Tier 3).	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	11
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened government capacity to improve implementation of national nutrition interventions (Tier 3).	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened government capacity to improve implementation of national nutrition interventions (Tier 3).	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2

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 Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered



Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	3,500 3,500	2,290 2,290
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	7,545 8,155 15,700	7,029 7,360 14,389
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,500 9,500	8,267 8,267
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	907	428
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	464,945	216,020
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: PLW/G, girls and boys under 2, and adolescent girls receive cash and food transfers to meet their nutrition needs (Tier 1).	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	200	252
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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).	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	5,000	6,010
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).	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	10,000	15,442
Activity 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	31,010 33,990 65,000	27,493 23,776 51,269
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	16,954 17,646 34,600	5,190 4,578 9,768
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	26,700 26,700	13,926 13,926

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	7,000 7,000	969 969
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,432	1,777
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Malnourished girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to treat acute malnutrition (Tier 1).	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	150	327
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	4,000	1,280
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.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	5,000	4,927
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.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	10,000	12,893
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.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	15,000	9,267

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	795 705 1,500	60 103 163
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	0 0 0	190 306 496
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	3,947 3,503 7,450	509 866 1,375
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	 0	43 65 108
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	7,108 6,302 13,410	2,323 3,690 6,013
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,122	478

A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	414,000	56,351
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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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Malnutrition prevention activities	Overall	83.7	≥84	≥84	70.5	56.5	83.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Malnutrition prevention activities	Overall	42	>70	>70	45	58		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Malnutrition prevention activities	Overall	31	>70	>70	87	42		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Malnutrition prevention activities	Female	95	>66	>95				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	95	>66	>95				
		Overall	95	>66	>95	88			

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Female	5	<15	<15	24	15.7		Secondary data
		Male	5	<15	<15	26	13.1		
		Overall	5	<15	<15	25	14		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0		Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	2.1		
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3	<15	<15	4	6.4		Secondary data
		Male	3	<15	<15	4	5.2		
		Overall	3	<15	<15	4	6		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Female	92	>75	>75	70	78		Secondary data
		Male	92	>75	>75	72.5	80.8		
		Overall	92	>75	>75	71	80		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Overall	23	>70	>70	28	39		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	37	>70	>70	79	70		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	83.2	>84	>84				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	83.2	>84	>84				
		Overall	83.2	>84	>84				

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Food								
ART Default rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	5	<15	<15	3	10	Secondary data
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	87	>75	>75	67	55	Secondary data
ART adherence rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	99	>99.5	>99.5	96	96	Secondary data
ART survival rate at 12 months	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	89	>89	>89	93	92	Secondary data
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	84	>75	>75	71	74	Secondary data
TB Treatment Default rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	3	<15	<15	3	7	Secondary data
TB Treatment Success rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	83	>85	>85	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 Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian common services to humanitarian organization in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs		Service Delivery General	Number	241,011	241,011

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian actors; Myanmar;									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	97	≥90					WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution		Overall	68	>50	>50	52	68
	Act 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Asset creation and livelihood support activities		Overall	15.63	>20	>20	32	15.63
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	80.60	≥20	≥60	64	80.60
			Decisions made by men	Overall	7.38	≥15	≥20	6	7.40
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	12.02	≥65	≥20	30	12
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Asset creation and livelihood support activities		Female	44	≥50	≥50	43	41
				Male	56	≥50	≥50	57	59
				Overall	100	≥50	≥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								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female	95	≥97	≥97	96	
			Male	98	≥97	≥97	96	
			Overall	97	≥97	≥97	96	
	Act 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	96	≥96	≥100	100	
			Male	96	≥96	≥100	99	
			Overall	96	≥96	≥100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female	100	>90	>90	99	
			Male	99	>90	>90	99	
			Overall	99	>90	>90	99	
	Act 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	98	>90	>90	100	
			Male	98	>90	>90	100	
			Overall	98	>90	>90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥90	98	
			Male	100	≥100	≥90	98	
			Overall	100	≥100	≥90	98	

Act 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Female	97	≥97	≥97	100
		Male	97	≥97	≥97	100
		Overall	97	≥97	≥97	100

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female	83.20	≥86	≥86	89	83.20
			Male	86	≥86	≥86	89	86
			Overall	85.60	≥86	≥86	89	85.60

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	85

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups; Myanmar	Act 07: Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, PLW/G and children under 2, including the roll-out of Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), maternal cash programmes, and SBCC	Prevention of stunting	Overall	0	=100			
	Act 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	=100			
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	=100			
Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas; Myanmar	Act 01: Provide unconditional food transfer and/or CBTs to population affected by crisis	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100			
Most vulnerable people in food insecure areas; Myanmar	Act 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100			
	Act 04: Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100			

World Food Programme

Cover page photo © WFP/Laitlan Sanga

WFP was the first international actor to deliver food and nutrition assistance to displaced families in conflict-affected southern Chin State in 2020

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

Financial Section

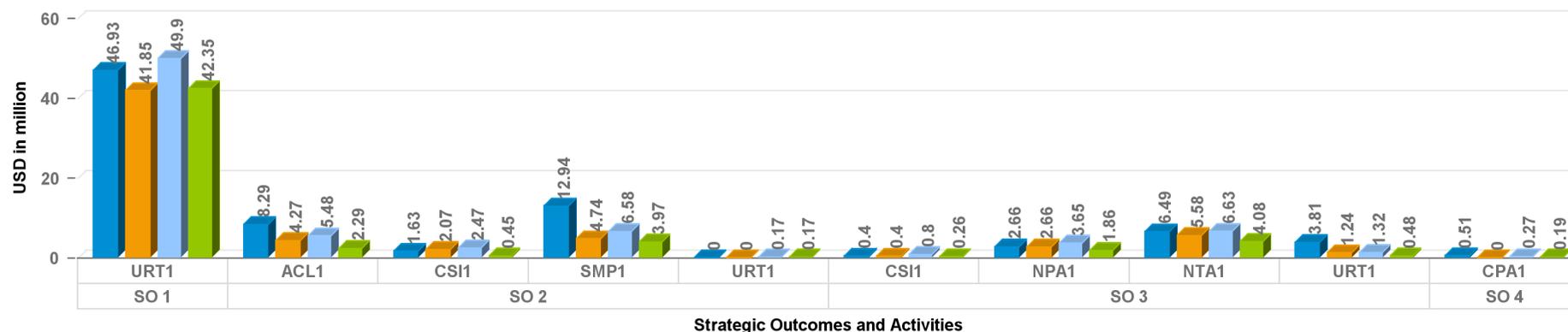
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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
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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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	46,932,093	41,850,162	49,898,246	42,350,550	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	18,456	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	8,291,954	4,272,582	5,480,170	2,293,452	
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	1,632,579	2,069,253	2,470,701	446,434	
		Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	12,940,384	4,738,017	6,575,045	3,970,049	
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	0	0	167,272	167,272	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			69,797,009	52,930,014	64,609,889	49,227,757

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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	404,818	397,717	796,652	260,865
		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	2,658,762	2,658,762	3,654,638	1,855,990
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	6,486,265	5,582,323	6,626,822	4,082,376
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	3,810,784	1,242,658	1,324,639	482,397
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,360,629	9,881,460	12,402,752	6,681,628
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	513,782	0	272,776	189,858
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthens global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			513,782	0	272,776	189,858

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,215,704	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,215,704	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			83,671,420	62,811,474	78,501,121	56,099,243
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,980,626	3,980,626	6,665,392	3,269,380
Total Direct Costs			87,652,047	66,792,100	85,166,513	59,368,623
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,662,398	4,341,487	3,443,705	3,443,705
Grand Total			93,314,445	71,133,587	88,610,218	62,812,328



Brian Ah Poe
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

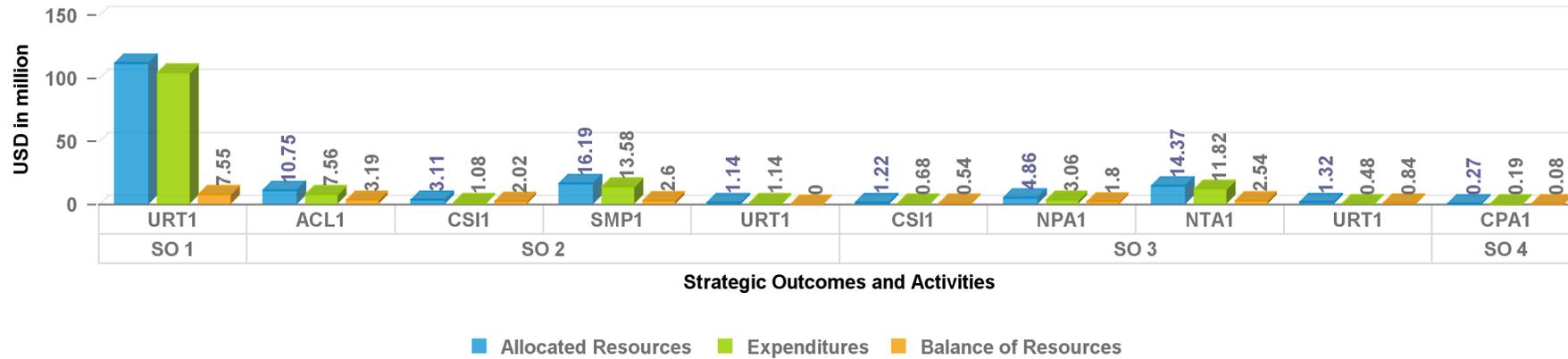
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
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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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	122,566,633	105,996,109	5,495,727	111,491,836	103,944,140	7,547,695
		Non Activity Specific	0	18,456	0	18,456	0	18,456
	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	26,331,581	10,749,203	0	10,749,203	7,562,485	3,186,718
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training for the government to improve delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	5,362,887	3,106,637	0	3,106,637	1,082,370	2,024,267
		Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	35,208,395	16,187,060	0	16,187,060	13,582,064	2,604,996

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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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)			194,717,050	137,192,838	5,495,727	142,688,565	127,306,433	15,382,131

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

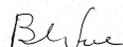
Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.	Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners	1,273,187	1,220,551	0	1,220,551	684,764	535,787
		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	7,063,785	4,857,057	0	4,857,057	3,058,409	1,798,648
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	20,799,344	13,425,418	940,376	14,365,794	11,821,348	2,544,447
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	5,620,242	1,324,639	0	1,324,639	482,397	842,243
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			34,756,558	20,827,665	940,376	21,768,041	16,046,917	5,721,124

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar have access to reliable common services	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	513,782	272,776	0	272,776	189,858	82,918
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)			513,782	272,776	0	272,776	189,858	82,918
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,215,704	0	1,215,704	0	1,215,704
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,215,704	0	1,215,704	0	1,215,704
Total Direct Operational Cost			229,987,390	159,508,982	6,436,103	165,945,086	143,543,208	22,401,878
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,537,812	12,260,739	452,395	12,713,134	9,317,122	3,396,012
Total Direct Costs			241,525,202	171,769,722	6,888,498	178,658,219	152,860,330	25,797,890
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			15,664,154	10,226,914		10,226,914	10,226,914	0
Grand Total			257,189,356	181,996,636	6,888,498	188,885,133	163,087,244	25,797,890



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 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