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Myanmar Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In the second year of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP stood at the forefront of combating food insecurity and malnutrition for the most food-insecure populations in Myanmar in 2019. The operating context remained volatile and challenging, with recurrent displacements and protracted crises across the country. Despite a complex operational environment and increasing needs, WFP maintained its strong emergency response capacity. In Rakhine, escalating armed conflict led to fresh displacements and mounting humanitarian needs. Although access remained a challenge for aid organizations, WFP was one of the few agencies that provided uninterrupted assistance in both central and northern Rakhine, responding to emerging needs on the ground. In Kachin and Shan, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to internally displaced people affected by ongoing armed clashes.

Overall, WFP demonstrated a strong performance in its programmatic interventions, reaching 900,000 people, including 305,700 beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers (CBT), through eight activities contributing to three Strategic Outcomes.

In addition to emergency relief assistance, WFP consolidated its strategic partnership with the Government of Myanmar to strengthen institutional capacities. Together with partners and other stakeholders at both national and field levels, WFP endeavoured to foster resilience building to improve long-term food security and nutrition through school feeding, asset creation and livelihoods, and nutrition support to HIV and tuberculosis (TB) patients, pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-59 months. WFP integrated nutrition messaging throughout its programmes to enhance communities' nutrition knowledge. Across the country, WFP continued to mainstream gender, protection and accountability in its programmes. This included strengthening a complaint and feedback mechanism to hear directly from beneficiaries, and collecting sex- and age-disaggregated data.

WFP continued to explore innovative solutions to delivering emergency food and nutrition assistance. In 2019, WFP launched a cash-plus-rice initiative in central Rakhine to enable beneficiaries to prioritize their household needs and help revitalize local markets. Following positive feedback received from the targeted population, WFP plans a large-scale transition to cash-based transfers, where feasible and appropriate, in central Rakhine in 2020. Furthermore, WFP strengthened its beneficiary registration and redemption processes by ramping up the use of SCOPE, its beneficiary and transfer management system, in Kachin and preparing for a roll-out in central Rakhine in 2020, contingent upon government approval.

WFP operations in 2019 were made possible through the generous support from 13 direct and multilateral donors. Although WFP's operations received important support from donors, earmarking caused significant disparities in the funding situation across regions and activities, manifesting the disparities in funding between conflict and non-conflict areas. WFP partnered with various government ministries, local and international non-governmental organizations, other United Nations agencies and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) network to implement and augment its programmes.

Through WFP's CSP 2018-2022, which is in close alignment with the national priorities and the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) 2018-2030, WFP supported Myanmar's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Global Partnerships). WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the robust development of the Myanmar Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) 2018-2022 to reduce all forms of malnutrition and ensure access to nutritious and quality food. Through the coordination of workshops on nutrition and other social protection schemes, WFP supported the roll-out of MS-NPAN at both national and state levels. Furthermore, WFP supported the Government in generating evidence for the design of nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes through the completion of a 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis, a government study tour to Nepal to examine the delivery of social protection entitlements, and data collection on food security-related indicators for the National Indicators Framework under the MSDP. WFP also stepped up investments in preparation for the launch of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network in Myanmar in 2020.

905,385

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 2,716 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (932 Female, 1,784 Male)

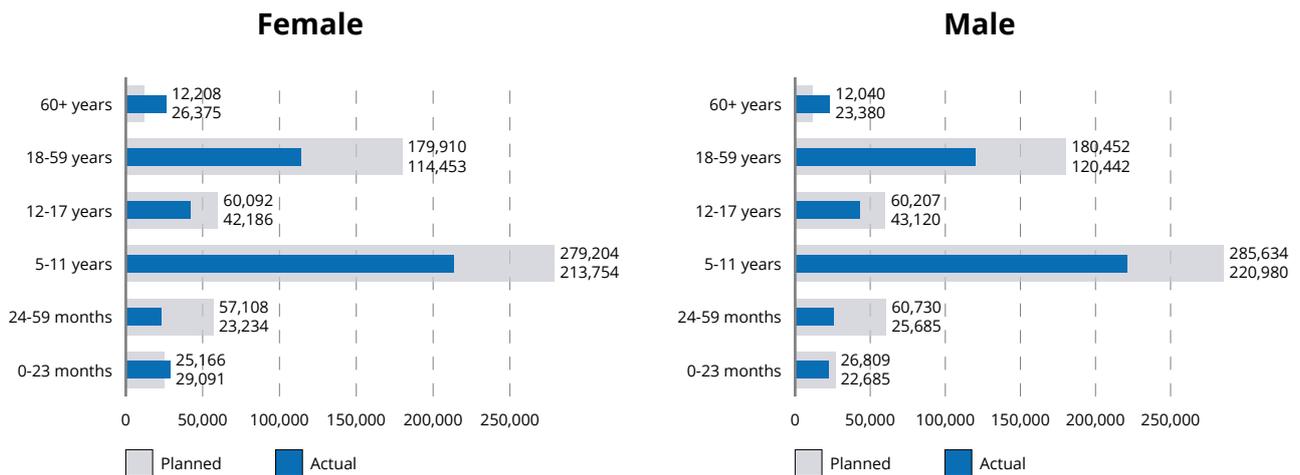


50% female

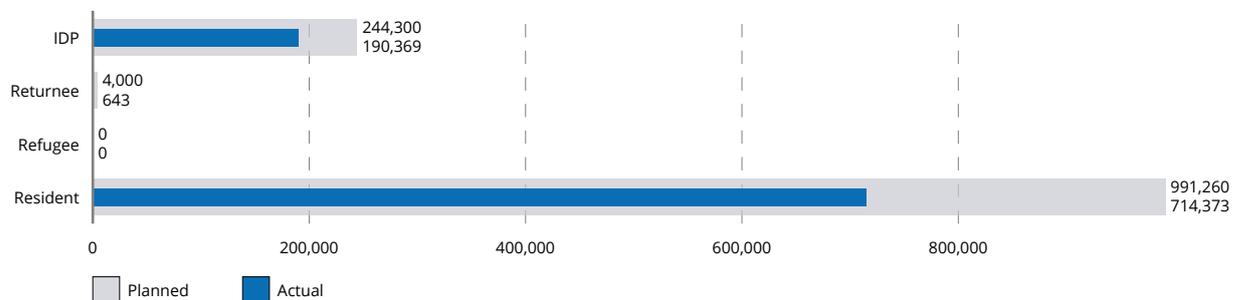


50% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



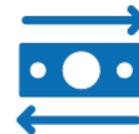
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

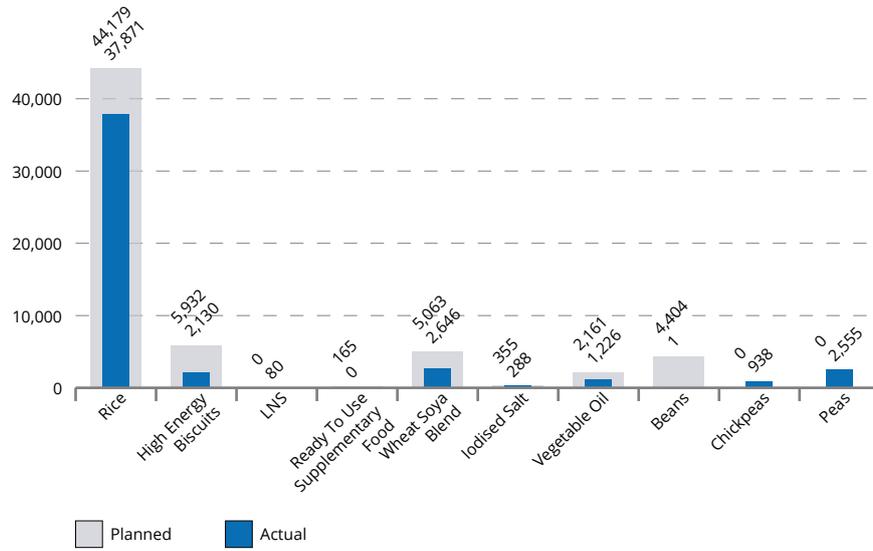


47,736 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 62,258 mt total planned

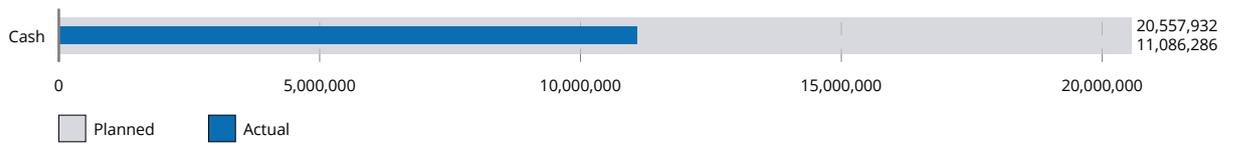


US\$ 11,086,286
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 20,557,932 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



thousands of people, mostly ethnic Rakhine, were displaced, of whom 49,000 [2] remained displaced by December 2019 in nine townships of Rakhine and Paletwa Township in southern Chin State. Although needs were initially expected to be short-term, ongoing fighting resulted in recurrent displacements and prevented many people from returning to their homes, leading to a protracted crisis. While WFP retained village-level access for food distribution in most cases, the ability of other humanitarian and development actors to continue field operations was severely restricted in conflict-affected areas, significantly impacting collective efforts to address complex challenges arising from years of ethnic tensions, poverty and stagnated development. In response to the conflict, the Ministry of Transport and Communications directed mobile internet services to be shut down in seven townships of Rakhine and Paletwa Township of Chin in June. By the end of 2019, the shutdown remained in place in four townships of Rakhine.

In addition to the new displacements, about 854,700 people [3], mostly Rohingya [4], remained displaced as refugees across the border in Bangladesh, following violence in Rakhine in August 2017. While the Government of Myanmar formalized a bilateral repatriation agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, no refugees returned under this arrangement, although there were reports of several hundred independent returns. The Government of Myanmar also continued to take steps towards implementing its camp closure strategy, officially launched in December 2019, declaring three camps as closed in central Rakhine. WFP continued to be guided by the lead of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on refugee matters, while continuing to respond to any new and enduring food assistance needs in Rakhine.

In Kachin and Shan, the Tatmadaw declared a unilateral ceasefire in five command areas in December 2018. The ceasefire was extended three times but expired in September 2019 when the Tatmadaw and ethnic armed forces could not reach a deal on a bilateral ceasefire. During the ceasefire, minimal clashes occurred in Kachin while the conflict between ethnic armed groups, including some engagement from the Tatmadaw, reportedly took place in Shan. Fighting escalated in the second half of the year in northern Shan State, including an unexpected, coordinated attack by the Northern Alliance in August. In 2019, 97,000 [5] people remained displaced in Kachin, and 9,600 [6] people in Shan, with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP, like other UN agencies, has not had access to non-government-controlled areas of Kachin since June 2016, and continued its advocacy efforts in order to gain access to all people in need of assistance.

In 2019, WFP continued to operate through its five-year Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022), which pursues three Strategic Outcomes:

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

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

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

To ensure effective action towards Zero Hunger, WFP integrated monthly food distributions to food-insecure, crisis-affected populations in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan with resilience building in the form of nutrition, school feeding, asset creation and livelihoods to foster an eventual transition away from humanitarian assistance. Where appropriate, WFP is working to bring its programmes together under the umbrella of an inter-agency durable solutions approach led by the UN Resident Coordinator. This targets conflict-affected areas where long-term displaced populations return to their home areas or are resettled, in support of the Government's camp closure strategy where the conditions are met for WFP to provide assistance.

As the lead of Myanmar's Food Security Sector, WFP continued to coordinate the response to food assistance needs across the country, and actively participated in other coordination mechanisms, including by chairing the Cash Working Group. WFP's leadership in CBT also provides an opportunity to make gains in financial inclusion amongst the most marginalized communities. To reinforce national ownership, WFP also engaged in capacity strengthening efforts.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP's operations in Myanmar were relatively well-funded, although heavy earmarking of funding continued to limit the implementation of resilience building activities, particularly in non-conflict-affected areas. By the end of the year, WFP had mobilized 80 percent of the total funds required to implement its needs-based plan from the start of the Country Strategic Plan (January 2018) through direct contributions from donors, multilateral fund allocation and the Immediate Response Account Fund. The majority of the funding was earmarked for crisis response and/or activities in conflict-affected areas, leaving significantly less funding for programmes in other states and regions. As such, while Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded, less support was mobilized for activities under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. Resilience building throughout the country is crucial to address the root causes of malnutrition and hunger, and to bolster the ability of communities and local authorities to adapt to and respond to adverse situations.

Thanks to relatively stable funding towards crisis response, WFP was able to continue life-saving food distributions in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan throughout the year with no pipeline breaks, and to integrate resilience-building activities with a view to long-term transition out of crises. However, many contributions were received last minute, and the uncertain funding forecast made forward planning challenging. Furthermore, as a significant portion of funding was earmarked for the conflict-affected states of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan, many of the needs for resilience building through school feeding, asset creation and nutrition interventions in more stable but highly food-insecure areas could not be addressed. These under-funded target areas include remote areas such as Nagaland of Sagaing Region, Wa Self-Administered Division and Chin State.

The fourth budget revision to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2022) was approved in late 2019, with the main purpose of incorporating sustained and new needs for food assistance to the five-year programme, particularly in conflict-affected areas. The revision included budget increases to (i) crisis response under Strategic Outcome 1; (ii) resilience building through school feeding and asset creation and livelihoods under Strategic Outcome 2; and (iii) the roll-out of a new complaints and feedback mechanism. Additionally, food assistance to HIV and/or TB clients shifted from Strategic Outcome 2 to Strategic Outcome 3 to better align with WFP's other nutrition interventions.

As in recent years, the United States remained the biggest donor to WFP's operation in Myanmar in 2019, with Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Fund and multilateral donors also providing significant amounts of funding. WFP thanks all its donors for their support to WFP's efforts to help achieve Zero Hunger in Myanmar.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$41,564,576	\$23,018,528	\$44,685,194	\$31,007,471

In 2019, WFP provided life-saving assistance in the form of food and/or cash to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters. Under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 1, WFP continued to maintain a strong emergency response capacity to address emerging needs, reaching 392,000 people (199,500 women/girls and 192,500 men/boys) with relief assistance in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states, while also supporting refugees returning from Thailand to southeast Myanmar. This represented 85 percent of targeted beneficiaries. Depending on the local context and needs, WFP assisted the population through food, cash or mixed rations. WFP's standard food basket comprised 13.5 kg of rice, 1.8 kg of pulses, 0.9 kg of oil and 150 g of salt. Cash rations were determined based on local market prices and household vulnerability status.

Most contributions received in 2019 were earmarked towards unconditional resource transfers under Strategic Outcome 1, which led to almost full funding of the needs-based requirement. Although WFP managed to implement the activity throughout the year, timely delivery of food commodities, particularly in remote locations, remained a challenge given limited available resources when food needed to be purchased and the lead time required for procurement and transport. Programme performance remained consistent throughout 2019, as demonstrated by monitoring findings from Kachin and Shan states (see below).

In northern Rakhine, WFP provided in-kind assistance to 134,100 food-insecure people. WFP distributed food to the assisted villages based on their food security profiles, with the most food-insecure villages receiving monthly assistance and the others receiving bi-monthly assistance. Despite continuous challenges in conducting formal monitoring and assessments, WFP, in coordination with the local authorities, updated the beneficiary population data in December 2019, to ensure that all villagers had been registered and would receive assistance. The beneficiary data collected allowed WFP to update its database and prepare for potential household targeting exercises.

WFP conducted consultations and studied market functionality to determine the acceptance of cash among the communities.

In central Rakhine, WFP continued its monthly support to 138,600 internally displaced people (IDPs) and other vulnerable people, with the gradual shift from full in-kind assistance to a mixed ration of cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance. WFP closely monitored the acceptance of cash-based transfers (CBT) in the communities, where a high level of acceptance was reported. Under the cash-plus-rice initiative introduced in June 2019, WFP provided a monthly ration comprising 13.5 kg of rice and 5,000 Myanmar kyats (equivalent to USD 3.5) to 134,000 IDPs. WFP then introduced full cash rations in October 2019 to 9,600 people in select locations of central Rakhine, where markets were accessible and beneficiaries showed a willingness to shift. Following the successful pilots, a further transition to full cash is planned in 2020, where feasible and appropriate. Furthermore, as a pilot project, WFP distributed fortified rice to 55,500 beneficiaries for at least six months. To improve beneficiary targeting, WFP conducted a vulnerability verification exercise for people who returned and resettled in their villages of residence in three townships.

In addition, WFP provided emergency food assistance to the new IDPs from the conflict between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army in seven townships across Rakhine and cash assistance to those in Paletwa Township of Chin State. To avoid duplication and maximize coverage, WFP coordinated its response closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the only other international organization with regular access to the displaced population. Due to a geographic reorganization of both agencies' response, WFP only reached 41 percent of the targeted 41,600 newly displaced IDPs. However, restrictions on any formal assessment or monitoring in Rakhine State remained stringent. Therefore, WFP continued with informal market assessments, and light post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for cash and fortified rice in central Rakhine.

WFP's relief assistance reached 49,800 IDPs in Kachin and 3,500 IDPs in northern Shan State. WFP assisted IDPs with CBT in both states, with the exception of Kokang Self-Administered Zone where WFP distributed food to 23,600 people due to security and protection concerns related to CBT. Cash assistance was targeted based on the household vulnerability levels determined through monthly verification exercises. The most vulnerable households received the full monthly ration, while less vulnerable households received between 50 and 70 percent. The ration size varied across townships to reflect market prices. In addition, WFP assisted IDP returnees with a six-month return and resettlement package. The intensified fighting in northern Shan State temporarily disrupted WFP operations, resulting in delays and suspensions of distributions in Kokang Self-Administered Zone.

In Kachin, WFP continued to expand the use of mobile money. To this aim, all beneficiaries in Myitkyina and Waingmaw townships were registered and enrolled in SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. WFP coordinated closely and shared lessons learned during the expansion exercise through the Cash Working Group. As an immediate response to severe floods that affected Kachin in July, WFP provided high-energy biscuits to 5,100 people in close coordination with the Government. WFP also took steps to plan for potential assessment and programme implementation in non-government controlled areas of Kachin, where all UN agencies have been unable to work since June 2016.

Monitoring findings in Kachin and Shan showed that the support from WFP helped stabilize the food consumption and dietary diversity of the assisted households when compared to 2018. While the majority of beneficiary households reported not having to rely on any consumption-based coping strategies in the short term, almost half of households showed a heavy reliance on livelihoods-based coping strategies. This indicated that household coping and productive capacities may be impaired, as well as their future impact on access to essential needs, including food, shelter, health and education.

In south-eastern Myanmar, WFP facilitated the return of Myanmar refugees from Thailand. WFP provided a monthly cash grant of 15,000 Myanmar kyats (equivalent to USD 10) for six months to 880 returnees (460 women/girls and 420 men/boys) from seven camps along the Thai-Myanmar border. WFP's assistance was part of a return package which included a transport grant from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and a reintegration grant from the United Nations High-Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP collaborated with government counterparts at national, state/regional and township levels, United Nations agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations. In addition, leveraging WFP's access in northern Rakhine, WFP coordinated the delivery of soap with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which helped improve the conditions for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) that are complementary to food security interventions. As the Chair of the Cash Working Group in Myanmar, WFP organized quarterly and ad-hoc meetings as required, to facilitate the coordination, harmonization and communication among its stakeholders. WFP's cooperating partners included Action for Green Earth, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity, Myanmar Heart Development Organization, Plan International, People for People, Save the Children and World Vision.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's provision of unconditional resource transfers under Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring Code of 4.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$24,790,610	\$16,945,629	\$18,079,904	\$9,296,893

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP supported people's access to food and nutrition through four activities: capacity strengthening by providing technical assistance, policy support and training to the Government (Activity 2); school feeding (Activity 3); asset creation and livelihoods (Activity 4); and nutrition support to people living with HIV and TB (previously Activity 5, now Activity 9 after the budget revision).

Most of the funding under this Strategic Outcome was earmarked for livelihood recovery for conflict-affected populations and technical assistance to the Government. As a result, activities implemented outside the conflict-affected areas were significantly underfunded in 2019, particularly for school feeding and asset creation and livelihoods. The availability of some multilateral, unearmarked contributions allowed WFP to implement these activities at a limited level.

Under Activity 2, WFP provided technical support to the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Disaster Management in social protection and emergency preparedness initiatives, including the programming of cash-based transfers, vulnerability assessments and monitoring systems for social protection flagship programmes, and the establishment of a management information system to guide decision-making processes and targeting through social



protection and emergency programmes. Initial brainstorming discussions took place to identify the systemic issues in Myanmar's food system and how to enhance the performance of food systems through improved coordination. As part of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, WFP facilitated a study tour for a government delegation to learn from social protection approaches in Nepal.

Under Activity 3, WFP implemented its school feeding programme in 11 out of 14 states and regions through the provision of nutritious snacks or cooked meals five days a week in primary schools, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Sports and the Ministry of Education. In 2019, WFP expanded its programme to some hard-to-reach areas including Nagaland and the northernmost part of Kachin with the provision of high-energy biscuits (HEBs), and scaled up cash-based school feeding in 17 townships, based on the positive feedback from schoolchildren and their communities. With the cash provided by WFP, parents and communities engaged in preparing nutritious hot meals with locally produced foods at schools. Furthermore, nutrition and hygiene messages were disseminated to the schoolchildren, parents and teachers to promote nutrition awareness and hygiene in schools.

Overall, WFP reached 74 percent of the planned number of schoolchildren. More than 323,000 schoolchildren in 84 townships received nutritious snacks, and 33,700 in 43 townships had cooked meals. The shortfall was mainly ascribed to the limitations in rolling out school feeding in northern Rakhine and expanding it in Shan, given protection concerns and funding constraints respectively. Difficulties in setting up school kitchens with limited funding and inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities at some schools, as well as the lack of community involvement in some areas resulted in distributing considerably less CBT to schools than planned (54 percent) and reaching fewer schoolchildren with hot meals.

Despite the various challenges — security concerns and access restrictions in conflict-affected areas, logistics constraints during the rainy season, and limited resources for scaling up the school meals programme — WFP's school feeding contributed to increased enrolment and attendance of primary schoolchildren as compared to 2018. Should more funding be available, WFP could further scale-up the transition to school meals in more schools.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government for the implementation of the national school feeding programme through a multisectoral approach, strengthening the institutional capacity and developing the National School Feeding Guidelines. To align with the Government's MS-NPAN, WFP strove to strengthen linkages between its school feeding and asset creation and livelihood programmes. WFP continued to explore the potential of a home-grown school feeding programme to further ramp up the local sourcing of food and promote livelihood opportunities for the local communities.

Through asset creation and livelihood activities, WFP supported marginalized and vulnerable populations in conflict-affected and chronically food-insecure areas to meet their immediate food needs and strengthen their self-sufficiency and resilience. WFP delivered conditional cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with health and nutrition messaging, in 27 townships in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Rakhine, northern Shan and Mon states, Nagaland, Wa Self-Administrative Region and Magway Region, and food transfers in Chin and Nagaland. The transfers corresponded to a daily wage, calculated based on work norms appropriate to the Myanmar context and average household size of five people. Complementary to the projects, which included road and dyke construction, terraced land development and school gardens, WFP also provided health and nutrition education and agriculture training to the participants.

Throughout project implementation, WFP consulted closely with the communities to encourage equal participation from men and women and to accommodate different needs, particularly those with disabilities and elderly people. Main achievements included nutrition-sensitive outputs through projects such as school gardens and kitchens, and fishpond construction, which enhanced access to diverse diets and clean water. WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation to implement the nutrition-sensitive asset creation and livelihood programme under the MS-NPAN. WFP developed the health and nutrition manual with the National Nutrition Centre, which was disseminated to community members at project sites to improve their nutrition awareness.

Working with eight cooperating partners under this activity, WFP reached 52 percent of planned beneficiaries either through cash or food. As a significant share of contributions for this activity was earmarked for conflict-affected areas, livelihood assistance in other chronically food-insecure areas, such as Chin, Kayah, Kayin and Mon states and Magway Region, was incommensurate with the needs. Operational challenges included security concerns and access issues in conflict-affected areas, logistics constraints in remote regions and seasonal migration resulting in reduced community participation in the implementation of certain projects.

Monitoring results demonstrated that the activity contributed to a significant improvement in the beneficiaries' overall food consumption, with a significant increase in households showing an acceptable food consumption score compared to the baseline. While households headed by men were likely to achieve acceptable food consumption level, the proportion of households headed by women with borderline food consumption levels increased considerably. This exemplifies the persistent vulnerability of women, particularly those in conflict-affected areas, who lacked access to nutritious food and were subject to the security and landmine risks.



WFP provided food and nutrition assistance coupled with health education and counselling to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB patients in 24 townships in Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan states and Yangon peri-urban areas. The activity emphasized both adherence to treatment and nutritional recovery, hence nutrition assessment and counselling were key in the implementation. Due to a lack of funding, WFP suspended this activity in northern Shan State in 2017, but managed to resume in February 2019. In partnership with UNAIDS, WFP developed education and counselling materials for PLHIV. To enhance social protection schemes for PLHIV and TB patients, WFP took active steps to prepare for the transition from in-kind assistance to cash-based transfers through the national system in Kayin, Mon and Yangon peri-urban areas in 2020.

Given limited flexible funding and the difficulty in identifying cooperating partners in some areas, this activity reached only 31 percent of the planned beneficiaries. WFP was unable to scale up this intervention in Yangon peri-urban areas. Nevertheless, interventions achieved most of the outcome targets in terms of treatment adherence, survival rate and treatment default rate. The decrease in nutritional recovery rate was mainly due to the limited treatment effect on drug users, who were recently included in this activity in 2019. Since the causes of malnutrition for drug users were often complicated with various adverse food and drug interactions, the nutrition recovery was not as effective as for the non-drug users.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring Code of 4.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 4: Provide conditional food or cash-based assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging for targeted populations	4
Activity 5: Provide unconditional food and/or cash-based assistance combined with nutrition messaging and counselling for PLHIV and TB patients	4
Activity 3: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the national programme	4

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$10,248,917	\$8,153,522	\$8,225,931	\$4,006,090

Ongoing conflict and chronic poverty continued to adversely affect the nutrition situation in Myanmar in 2019. The high prevalence of stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) remained a challenge across Myanmar.

WFP continued to pursue this Strategic Outcome through three activities:

Activity 6: Capacity strengthening and technical assistance with evidence-based research for Government and partners;

Activity 7: Stunting prevention programmes, including through cash-based transfers for mothers of young children aged 6-23 months, complemented with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programmes and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC);

Activity 8: Prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

- In late 2019, nutrition support to people living with HIV and TB, an activity previously under Strategic Outcome 2, was moved to Strategic Outcome 3 to better align with nutrition-related outcomes. Therefore, HIV/TB activity was reported under Strategic Outcome 2 and no follow up values were reported for outcomes under Strategic Outcome 3.

Given geographical earmarking in funding, both stunting prevention and MAM treatment activities in non-conflict-affected areas with high malnutrition burden were significantly underfunded. Consequently, WFP was only able to reach 45 percent of the targeted beneficiaries under stunting prevention, and withheld any planned expansion in Chin, Nagaland and Yangon peri-urban areas. The lack of adequate flexible funding also prevented WFP from

expanding MAM treatment in Magway Region, Nagaland and Yangon peri-urban areas. The shortfall in meeting planned targets in MAM treatment was also attributed to government restrictions on access and on the reopening of treatment facilities to full operating capacity in Rakhine.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government in implementing the MS-NPAN, including national-level planning and coordination support, and WFP staff was appointed as state-level focal points under the MS-NPAN Secretariat. In an effort to provide evidence-based research to the Government and partners, in coordination with the National Nutrition Centre, WFP concluded the 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis to assess the gaps and barriers in the consumption of adequate nutrients in communities across the country. The findings will be used to prioritize ongoing strategies and interventions outlined in the MS-NPAN. With a view to informing the types and scale of programming needed in Nagaland, one of Myanmar's poorest and most remote areas, WFP closely collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Action Contre la Faim to lay the groundwork for a nutrition survey using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology, planned in 2020. With the exhaustion of resources for the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH) partnership, WFP was the first agency to pledge six-month funding to ensure programme continuity, whilst lobbying with other United Nations agencies to support UN REACH coordination, critical for the roll-out of the MS-NPAN.

WFP implemented stunting reduction interventions for PLW and children aged 6-23 months in Kachin and Shan states, Nagaland and Yangon peri-urban area, while also supporting the national Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme and assisted 2,000 people in Kachin and Yangon peri-urban areas with a monthly distribution of 15,000 Myanmar kyats (equivalent to USD 10). Outcome monitoring found that the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received a minimum acceptable diet steadily improved from the baseline and significantly exceeded the national average (16 percent), but fell short of the 70 percent target. Only 57 percent of PLW had a diet with the minimum acceptable level of diversity – a significant drop compared to the previous year. The results can be attributed mainly to the extension of coverage to Nagaland, one of the worst-affected areas with high levels of food insecurity, stunting and wasting, which was not covered in the baseline survey.

With the use of IYCF programmes and SBCC, WFP attempted to address common knowledge gaps and social barriers on the basics of a nutritious diet. SBCC messages on IYCF targeted both men and women to encourage the active involvement of men in childcare practices and improve their knowledge. In Kachin, WFP provided training to 712 PLW to promote health and nutrition messages, aiming to foster nutrition awareness among beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers. WFP plans to further expand the awareness sessions to beneficiaries receiving food assistance in other parts of the country. Monitoring results in Kachin and Shan indicated a striking increase in the number of men and women exposed to nutrition messaging. WFP ensured that health education sessions were conducted alongside every distribution, facilitated by cooperating partner staff who received training from the National Nutrition Centre. The high achievements at output level demonstrated WFP's concrete progress towards achieving the impact of improving the nutrition of all children in Myanmar in line with national targets by 2020.

WFP successfully implemented MAM treatment in Magway Region, Rakhine and Yangon peri-urban areas, reaching a total of 13,500 children aged 6-59 months and 530 PLW. Following a 20-month suspension since July 2017, WFP was able to resume MAM treatment in northern Rakhine in March 2019. The programme was bolstered with preventive activities in the form of blanket supplementary feeding for all PLW and children aged 6-59 months in Rakhine, as well as IYCF key messaging. WFP also provided ready-to-use supplementary food for MAM treatment in Rakhine and Yangon peri-urban areas.

All MAM treatment indicators (cure, default, death, non-response rates) were within SPHERE standards. The slightly higher default rate resulted from access constraints in northern Rakhine and the difficulties in long-distance travelling encountered by the beneficiaries. Challenges to further scaling up this activity included restrictions on opening new treatment sites in northern Rakhine, and difficulties in identifying partners with the appropriate technical capacities and willingness to work across Rakhine.

Complementary to the distribution of fortified rice under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided awareness sessions on the health benefits of rice fortified with eight essential vitamins and minerals [7] to 3,300 households. Furthermore, WFP initiated discussions on preparing a rice fortification roadmap for Myanmar and produced a work plan with specific actions and the responsible stakeholders. Capacity strengthening is one of the actions in the roadmap considering that lack of technical capacity is one of the challenges in the production of fortified rice. Due to the limited technical and operational capacity of suppliers, acquiring high quality and enough quantity of fortified rice kernels remained a major challenge in Myanmar, which repeatedly hampered further scaling-up of fortified rice distribution. WFP is planning to improve the capacity of the suppliers through the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, where there will be a specific working group on food fortification to enable various suppliers to share ideas and perspectives from other countries.

WFP made final preparations for the launch of the SUN Business Network in the first quarter of 2020. This included the formulation of a strategy in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders and consultations with the private sector and

other stakeholders towards the formation of the SUN Business Network Strategic Advisory Group. Furthermore, WFP took action to mainstream nutrition-sensitive programming in all its activities. In 2019, WFP conducted training for its own staff and cooperating partners on the mainstreaming of nutrition at all stages across all programmes, especially in asset creation and livelihood activities and unconditional food transfers.

Gender and age aspects were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 3, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring Code of 4 for Activity 7 and 8.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 7: Implement preventive nutrition interventions for adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children under 2, and roll out community infant and young child feeding programmes, CBTs for mothers of young children, and SBCC	4
Activity 8: Provide specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under 5	4

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The Gender Inequality Index ranked Myanmar 106th out of 162 countries for gender inequality and discrimination in 2018. The Government of Myanmar promoted gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) through its ten-year National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) and has since made notable progress towards GEWE. However, strongly defined intergenerational gender roles are deeply embedded within cultural and religious norms in Myanmar, making gender inequalities difficult to address or put onto the public agenda.

WFP's operations in Myanmar align with its Gender Policy (2015-2020) and 2019 Gender Action Plan, integrating GEWE into all aspects of work. This included the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and post-distribution monitoring exercises, and the mobilization of women's participation in various committees in Rakhine, with general food distribution as the entry point. Women not only received daily wages for their participation, but were also encouraged to take up active roles in decision-making in food and project management committees.

WFP engaged with its cooperating partners and communities on the importance of incorporating women's perspectives to improve programme outcomes and addressing the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys.

To reinforce the importance of GEWE, WFP organized training on the transformation of social norms for gender equality in beneficiary communities. The training resulted in open discussions on specific barriers to women's participation in WFP activities and committees, and on how to address those obstacles in the unique context of each operational area. WFP used the information gathered from the training to improve its own approaches to engaging beneficiaries. WFP also conducted similar training with its staff and cooperating partners to ensure that the objectives of the Gender Policy were internalized at all levels of operations. In line with the 2019 Gender Action Plan, a budget was mobilized to promote women's participation through community-level sensitization sessions and skills training.

Monitoring results of relief assistance in Kachin and Shan indicated that among 64 percent of respondents, women made decisions over the use of WFP assistance independently in 2019, while joint decision-making of women and men decreased slightly compared to 2018. A fourfold increase in women membership in decision-making committees for general food distributions and livelihood projects showed WFP's progress towards advancing GEWE in its programmes.

To maintain this very positive shift in women's involvement in leadership positions and promote joint decision-making over the use of food and cash, WFP is incorporating community-level sensitization on social norms in its 2020 Gender Action Plan. WFP continues to support 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 Myanmar Gender Equality Network.

Throughout 2019, WFP championed gender equality through advocacy and participation in events, including taking part in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign and International Women's Day, and through collaboration with national gender initiatives.

Protection

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

WFP continued to encounter substantial challenges in maintaining presence and/or re-establishing proximity to the affected populations in Kachin, Shan, and particularly in Rakhine. The lack of sustained humanitarian access to non-government controlled areas of Kachin constrained humanitarian support to protect civilians in armed conflict. In northern Shan, ongoing clashes posed persistent protection challenges to internally displaced persons (IDPs), exacerbating the ongoing friction between the IDPs and host community over resources (e.g., water, land, jobs). In Rakhine, in addition to movement restrictions and limited access to markets, the intensified conflict in 2019 led to new displacements and aggravated the vulnerability levels in many communities.

WFP's gradual shift to cash-based transfers necessitated careful consideration of potential protection challenges, which were assessed and mitigation measures undertaken in close partnership with other humanitarian actors.

In 2019, WFP conducted a privacy impact assessment prior to the electronic registration and e-voucher implementation supported by WFP's SCOPE system in central Rakhine and Kachin. WFP ensured that beneficiaries were informed over the collection of biometric data and safeguarded the security and confidentiality of sensitive personal data. In addition, as an active member of the Protection Sector Working Group chaired by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP contributed to the development of the 2019-2020 Protection Sector Strategy and 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan.

Under the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Standardization Project, WFP aims to strengthen its processes to improve accountability, case management and action, and systematize the referral system to draw on the technical expertise of protection sector partners. Post-distribution monitoring results in 2019 found that the majority of WFP's

beneficiaries were able to safely access relief assistance. Nevertheless, the more vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, elderly and female-headed households reported some protection issues at distribution sites. These included insecure travel routes to distribution points, compulsion to use shortcuts to avoid inquiries and payments at checkpoints and long waiting hours for distributions for IDPs outside the camps. To address protection concerns, WFP worked closely with camp/village leaders and the communities, and changed distribution points, where necessary, to ensure safe access. WFP encouraged the inclusion of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable people in community consultations and advocated for home delivery of assistance to those who did not have the proxy to receive WFP assistance or who suffered from a serious illness. Furthermore, WFP maintained close communication with its cooperating partners to address protection issues and verify cases reported in the CFM promptly, through regular joint monitoring visits.

In 2020, WFP will continue to put protection at the forefront of its activities, aiming to increase partnerships with United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors to mitigate challenges that may arise from a shift to cash-based transfers, gender-based violence and the return and resettlement of displaced people. WFP will continue to work with its cooperating partners to enforce the collection of sex-, age- and disability- disaggregated data and explore home-delivery assistance for people with disabilities based on findings from monitoring missions in 2019.

Accountability to affected populations

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

WFP upholds its accountability to affected populations, facilitating community participation in WFP's programmes. It does so by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes are informed by the needs, choices, and greater agency of those being assisted. Throughout the project cycle, WFP regularly collected feedback from beneficiaries and subsequently followed up on any complaints and feedback received.

WFP actively participated in the UN Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network in Myanmar by developing a PSEA training package and supporting cooperating partners for specific assessments of PSEA-related matters. Together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and cooperating partners, WFP conducted an inter-agency training in northern Rakhine to raise awareness of gender-based violence and mainstream efforts to eradicate it.

In 2019, WFP worked with its cooperating partners to ensure that affected communities were consulted and informed on beneficiary targeting considerations, locations of distribution sites, as well as the selection of the most appropriate transfer modalities. WFP and its cooperating partners pledged to communicate major changes in programme design and transfer modality with the affected communities and other humanitarian partners in a timely manner, with at least one month's notice. However, reaching all regular beneficiaries with dissemination of key messages remained a challenge, given language and gender barriers among the communities and time constraints subject to the security situation and government approval.

WFP strengthened the country-wide complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) that has been in place since 2016. Under the CFM, feedback and complaints were received through various channels, including a hotline, e-mail, suggestion box, help desk or in-person through WFP or cooperating partner staff. This enabled WFP to monitor and respond to concerns voiced by community members in a more coherent way to address the different needs of women, men, boys and girls, with and without disabilities. Sensitization materials in different languages were posted at all distribution points, camp offices and project sites. WFP prepared for the rollout of the CFM standardization project in 2020 to manage beneficiary feedback in an easy, fast and more efficient way that guarantees no voices are left unheard. This included the finalization of standard operating procedures and documents related to the internal and inter-agency referral system.

In 2019, WFP received a total of 2,168 complaints/requests from 563 female and 1,511 male beneficiaries, of which 1,808 cases were resolved and 360 cases are under verification. The majority of pending cases were requests for inclusion in WFP's assistance, separate issuance of ration cards for beneficiaries with large extended families, distribution point transfer and increasing the cash amount given the increased vulnerability.

Monitoring results indicated a slight decrease in the proportion of assisted people who reported being informed about WFP's programme objectives, and perceived that their feedback was documented and integrated into programme improvement. Obstacles included beneficiaries' low attendance in distribution meetings and low literacy level. WFP will address this gap through enhanced engagement with the community on programme changes and dissemination of communication messages in 2020.

Environment

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



Myanmar's high susceptibility to extreme weather events adds a layer of vulnerability to its food insecurity. Earthquakes, cyclones, floods and landslides have regularly affected the same population in the coastal zone and low-lying lands, compromising the food security and nutritional situation. Myanmar ranked 14th out of 191 countries on the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) Global Risk Index 2019, with increased exposure to natural hazards and generally weak coping capacity. Concurrently, climate change continues to pose a significant threat to food security and nutrition outcomes in Myanmar. The majority of the population in Myanmar depends on highly to moderately climate-sensitive income (farming, fishing, livestock rearing) and resides in areas that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts, including Ayeyarwaddy, Chin, Kachin, Rakhine and northern Sagaing.

WFP embeds environmental sensitivity into its programming under the Country Strategic Plan. Through its asset creation and livelihoods activities (Activity 4) under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP rehabilitated 528 ha of land, as planned, and conserved another 164 ha of cultivated land. These contributed to the reduction of carbon emissions resulting from slash and burn practices, particularly in the hilly areas of Chin State and Wa Self-Administered Division. Besides, WFP introduced fuel-efficient stoves to 1,019 households in five townships of Rakhine State where people benefited from clean and sustainable energy. This was imperative to the preservation of the natural resources that were severely depleted by fuelwood harvesting and armed conflict.

All of the households reported environmental benefits from the assets created in 2019, up from 74 percent in 2018. The community assets not only empowered the food-insecure households to withstand climate shocks, but also enabled them to achieve diversified and sustainable livelihoods.

To explore potential ways for WFP to contribute to environmental protection in its programmes, WFP led multi-stakeholder discussions on strengthening the food systems in Myanmar, through a workshop bringing together experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation and other development partners.

WFP continued with the preparation work for the roll-out of the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) in 2020, which provides timely information on the potential risks and forecasted impacts of climate hazards on the most vulnerable populations. WFP began building strategic partnerships with government counterparts and exploring potential collaboration with the SERVIR-Mekong Project to create drought and flood products for PRISM. In 2019, WFP consulted with government counterparts to adapt the configurations of PRISM to the context of Myanmar, and to identify vulnerable communities and groups to be prioritized for potential emergency response.

In line with WFP's Environmental Policy, WFP screened all the new asset creation and livelihoods projects in Myanmar for any unintended harm to the environment or populations, before they were implemented. To mitigate the risks, WFP closely consulted with the government counterparts for their technical support and endorsement, as well as community consultations in the project areas.

Building bridges in northern Rakhine State

Through its asset creation and livelihood activities, WFP empowers marginalized and vulnerable population groups to invest in their livelihoods and communities. The construction or rehabilitation of community-owned assets improves long-term food security and builds community resilience. In the conflict-ridden northern Rakhine, WFP is supporting people's access to markets, education and health facilities.

On a small island in Buthidaung Township surrounded by the May Yu River and Sein Nyin Pyaw Creek, lie six villages inhabited by Rakhine and Rohingya communities. For a long time, this geographic isolation created a significant obstacle to over 5,000 villagers living together in peace. To access a nearby market, school and health centre, villagers had to cross the creek on an improvised, rickety bamboo-log structure which they had built with the scarce resources they had.

"Every single step along this bridge was very worrying. The route was even riskier for pregnant women, school girls and boys," Zawli Husson, a 67-year-old from Hpoe Kaung Chaung village, recounted.

In light of these challenges, WFP and its cooperating partner mobilized and supported the local community in constructing a new bridge and renovating the main road connected to the bridge. Through the project management committee, comprising community leaders, women and men from different ethnic groups, WFP promoted the involvement of women and vulnerable groups throughout the various stages of the project. The committee ensured appropriate allocation of work and commensurate payment to all participants. Work allocation, project design and implementation considered the needs and ability of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, pregnant women and breastfeeding women. The month-long project employed 465 participants, benefiting up to 2,790 residents of the island.

"The road and bridge have changed everything in our lives. Now we can even use a tuk-tuk (a tri-wheel taxi) to go to the market, health centre, relatives' home and more," Zawli Husson told WFP.

This new infrastructure not only provides safe and convenient transportation for the villagers, but also cuts average transportation costs in half. Direct and daily commuting to the state capital Sittwe is now possible. The reduced transportation cost of USD 7 per person is significant, which exceeds the daily household income in many areas of northern Rakhine. With the improved road access, exchanges and interactions between the two communities from different villages on the island have significantly increased, especially during the rainy season.

The project also unlocks access to basic essential services such as education. Secondary school students can now commute daily to attend the Sein Nyien Pyar Sub High School in a village six kilometers away from the island. The enrolment of students from the island increased by 35 percent during the 2019-2020 academic year.

At the Hpoe Kaung Chaung Primary School, which is situated on the island, the daily attendance rate of kindergarten and grade one to two students from Kandah and Kan Pyin villages also increased by 30 percent. Mr. Mogul, the headteacher, told WFP: "In addition to WFP's high-energy biscuits, the new road help to increase attendance rates."

The improved road access also benefits local fishermen. "My fellow fishermen and I are now enjoying easy access to the market with reduced time and transport costs. Given the high demand in the market, our income doubled," Muttol Hussien joyfully shared. The fishermen are no longer worried about the drenched road in the coming monsoon season.

WFP is seeking more funds for its food assistance for assets to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities and restore hope to the vulnerable communities across Myanmar.

Data notes

Context and operations

[1] Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019

[2] Rakhine State Government – Displacement Figures as of 6 January 2020

[3] Data from UNHCR

[4] 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 the Republic of the Union of Myanmar objects to the use of the term Rohingya.

[5] Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020

[6] Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020

Strategic outcome 03

[7] Rice was fortified with iron and zinc, as well as Vitamin A, B1, B3, B6, B9 and B12.

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	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			29.4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	2,935	2,958	5,893	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	625,872	456,292	73%
	female	613,688	449,093	73%
	total	1,239,560	905,385	73%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	26,809	22,685	85%
	female	25,166	29,091	116%
	total	51,975	51,776	100%
24-59 months	male	60,730	25,685	42%
	female	57,108	23,234	41%
	total	117,838	48,919	42%
5-11 years	male	285,634	220,980	77%
	female	279,204	213,754	77%
	total	564,838	434,734	77%
12-17 years	male	60,207	43,120	72%
	female	60,092	42,186	70%
	total	120,299	85,306	71%
18-59 years	male	180,452	120,442	67%
	female	179,910	114,453	64%
	total	360,362	234,895	65%
60+ years	male	12,040	23,380	194%
	female	12,208	26,375	216%
	total	24,248	49,755	205%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	991,260	714,373	72%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	4,000	643	16%
IDP	244,300	190,369	78%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	40,254	37,177	92%
High Energy Biscuits	101	3	3%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	312	281	90%
Vegetable Oil	1,869	1,178	63%
Beans	3,739	0	0%
Chickpeas	0	930	-
Peas	0	2,442	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,423	695	29%
High Energy Biscuits	5,831	2,126	36%
Wheat Soya Blend	191	45	24%
Iodised Salt	24	7	29%
Vegetable Oil	168	48	29%
Beans	440	1	0%
Chickpeas	0	7	-
Peas	0	113	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	1,502	0	0%
LNS	0	80	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	165	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	4,871	2,601	53%
Iodised Salt	19	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	124	0	0%
Beans	225	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	12,929,889	8,707,805	67%
Cash	7,091,519	2,264,714	32%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	536,524	113,767	21%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive				
Activity 01	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys receive food and/or cash-based transfers in a timely manner to meet their daily food and nutrition needs (Tier 1).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	190,101	171,977		
				Male	195,499	166,209		
				Total	385,600	338,186		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	154,703	97,674		
				Male	159,097	94,397		
				Total	313,800	192,071		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	46,275	42,011		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,929,890	8,707,804		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas; Myanmar; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	70.90 71.70 71.45	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	80.30 77.60 78.40	73.60 76.80 75.88
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25.60 25.20 25.45	≤19 ≤19 ≤19	≤19 ≤19 ≤19	17.60 18.90 18.50	23.30 21.40 21.94
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.50 3.10 3.10	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	2.10 3.50 3.10	3.10 1.80 2.18
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10	<10			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	3.50	≥3.50			
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	51.50	≥51.50			
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	70	≥70			
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	31	<31			
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	2.40	<2.40			
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	1.40	<1.40			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	65.50	≥65.50			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	46.10	≥46.10			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupilations	General Distribution	Overall	28.60	≥28.60			
Dietary Diversity Score								

	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupils	General Distribution	Female	5.30	>4.50	>4.50		5.40
			Male	5.33	>4.50	>4.50		5.50
			Overall	5.32	>4.50	>4.50	5.50	5.50

Crisis-affected people in food security areas; Myanmar; Cash, Food

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupils	General Distribution	Female					
			Male					
			Overall	67	<67			

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupils	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$		447,443		
Activity 02	Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, M	Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food (Tier 3).							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	2,500	2,310		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	200	256		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		School feeding (on-site)	unit	1	1		
Activity 03	Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted girls and boys receive school meals/snacks to improve access to food (Tier 1).							
Output N*	Food insecure people benefit from strengthened national programmes to enhance access to food.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	207,275 212,725 420,000	158,319 164,780 323,099		

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	30,993 31,807 62,800	16,532 17,207 33,739		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	6,292	2,209		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,246,521	692,613		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	18,000	17,330		
	Number of IEC materials distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	9,000	9,292		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	4,700	4,200		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	83		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	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	15		
Activity 04	Provide conditional food or cash assistance in support of the creation and rehabilitation of assets, combined with nutrition messaging, to targeted populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Food insecure women and men receive cash or food transfers to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of their households through asset creation activities (Tier 1).							
Output D	Community members benefit from creation and rehabilitation of assets in order to improve resilience against disaster-related risks and to enhance livelihoods (Tier 2).							
Output E	Community members benefit from health and nutrition education to improve nutrition knowledge (Tier 2).							
Output E*	Community members benefit from health and nutrition education to improve nutrition knowledge. (Tier 2)							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	7,341 11,059 18,400	6,131 9,514 15,645		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	63,401 95,499 158,900	30,681 47,594 78,275		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	723	363		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,707,000	1,124,656		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							

	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	2,418	742	
	Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	18	27	
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	123	80	
	Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	53	53	
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	23	31	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	164	164	
	Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	30,346	0	
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	1	
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2	
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	5	5	
	Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	163	163	
	Number of feed storage facilities constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	13	13	
	Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	28		
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	4,000	0	
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	14	12	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	20	20	

	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,582	1,019		
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	1	1		
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	31,251	26,651		
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	1,390			
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	528	528		
	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	111	0		
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	15	0		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	32	32		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,500	2,315		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,000	644		
E.2	Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging							
	Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Food assistance for asset	individual	5,694	4,457		
	Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Food assistance for asset	individual	4,805	3,109		
Activity 05	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	PLHIV and TB patients receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their specific food and nutrition needs (Tier 1).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	5,512 7,898 13,410	2,154 3,086 5,240		

		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	3,062 4,388 7,450	624 893 1,517		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	411 589 1,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,061	470		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	138,000			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity and malnutrition; Myanmar; Cash, Food								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
	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	44	≥50	≥44	39	
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition; Myanmar								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	2	<2			
Retention rate	Act 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	98	>98			
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity; Myanmar; Cash, Food								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits								
	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	46	=100	=100		
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity or malnutrition; Myanmar; Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	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	Female Male Overall	7	<7			
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity/or malnutrition; Myanmar; Cash, Food								
Dietary Diversity Score								

	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 Male Overall	5.61 5.10 5.18	>4.50 >4.50 >4.50	>4.50 >4.50 >4.50	5.26 5.45 5.42	
Enrolment rate								
	Act 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	5.40 3 3	≥3 ≥3 ≥3	≥3 ≥3 ≥3	2 5 4	
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 03: Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	97 97 97	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	96 96 96	
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	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 Male Overall	56 44.20 45.20	≥91 ≥89 ≥89	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	63 75.40 73.30	61.90 78.70 76.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	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 Male Overall	24 39.50 37.90	≤5 ≤8 ≤8	≤18 ≤17 ≤17	33.30 23.10 24.80	38.10 20.40 22.20
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	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 Male Overall	20 16.30 16.90	≤4 ≤3 ≤3	≤2 ≤3 ≤3	3.70 1.50 1.90	0 0.90 0.90
Vulnerable people with high food insecurity/or malnutrition; Myanmar; Food								
ART Adherence rate								
	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	99.50	>99.50	>99.50		99
TB Treatment Success rate								

	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV Care & treatment	Overall	65.90	>85	>85	83
PLHIV survival rate at 12 months							
	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	87.70	>85	>85	89
PLHIV Nutritional Recovery rate							
	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	70.60	>75	>75	87
ART Default rate							
	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	2.20	<15	<15	5
TB Treatment Default rate							
	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	2.90	<15	<15	3
TB Nutritional Recovery rate							
	Act 05: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	TB Care & treatment	Overall	84	>75	>75	74

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						
Activity 06	Provide implementation support, research-based advice and technical assistance for national policies and action plans to the government and partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output 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*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	2,500			
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3			
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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	PLW/G, girls and boys under 2, and adolescent girls receive cash and food transfers to meet their nutrition needs (Tier 1).							
Output E, 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).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	7,545 8,155 15,700	2,935 2,958 5,893		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	9,500 0 9,500	4,433 0 4,433		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		1,643 0 1,643		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	3,000 0 3,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	907	238		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	398,524	113,767		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	150	160		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	2,000	2,469		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	6,000	6,168		
Activity 08	Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, E	Crisis-affected and at-risk girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to prevent acute malnutrition (Tier 1).							
Output A, E	Malnourished girls and boys under 5 and PLW/G receive a comprehensive nutrition package in order to treat acute malnutrition (Tier 1).							
Output 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.							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	35,910 39,090 75,000	38,858 35,502 74,360		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	16,954 17,646 34,600	7,056 6,447 13,503		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,000 0 7,000	521 0 521		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	24,500 0 24,500	15,991 0 15,991		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,938	2,443		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	100	135		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	5,000	6,045		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	10,000	15,148		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	6,500	4,404		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	3,300	3,141		
Activity 09	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	PLHIV and TB patients receive food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their specific food and nutrition needs (Tier 1).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	3,062 4,388 7,450			

		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	5,512 7,898 13,410			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	411 589 1,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,061	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	138,000			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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	7.80	>7.80			
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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	58.50	≥58.50			
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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	72.50	≥72.50			
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	17.20	≤17.20			
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	3.80	<3.80			
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	<0			

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	75	≥75		
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	37.70	≥37.70		
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	27.50	≥27.50		
Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Food							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	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	Malnutrition prevention activities	Female	31	>70	>70	44
			Male	31	>70	>70	38
			Overall	31	>70	>70	42
	Act 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Female	23	>70	>70	43
			Male	23	>70	>70	35
			Overall	23	>70	>70	39
		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	37	>70	>70	67
			Male	37	>70	>70	75
			Overall	37	>70	>70	70
ART Nutritional Recovery rate							
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	87	>75	>75	
ART Default rate							
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	5	<15	<15	
TB Nutritional Recovery rate							
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	84	>75	>75	

TB Treatment Default rate							
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	3	<15	<15	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	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	Malnutrition prevention activities	Female	95	>66	>66	
			Male	95	>66	>66	
			Overall	95	>66	>66	
	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	Female	83.20	>66	>66	
			Male	83.20	>66	>66	
			Overall	83.20	>66	>66	
ART adherence rate							
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	99	>99.50	>99.50	
ART survival rate at 12 months							
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	89	>89	>89	
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	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	Malnutrition prevention activities	Female	42	>70	>70	58
			Male	42	>70	>70	58
			Overall	42	>70	>70	58
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Female	92	>75	>75	78
			Male	92	>75	>75	80.80
			Overall	92	>75	>75	80
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0
			Male	0	<3	<3	2.10
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0

MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3	<15	<15	6.40	
			Male	3	<15	<15	5.20	
			Overall	3	<15	<15	6	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 08: Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Female	5	<15	<15	15.70	
			Male	5	<15	<15	13.10	
			Overall	5	<15	<15	14	
TB Treatment Success rate								
	Act 09: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	83	>85	>85		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	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	Malnutrition prevention activities	Overall	83.70	≥84	≥84	56.50	83.70

Cross-cutting 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 Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	95	≥97	≥97		
			Male	98	≥97	≥97		
			Overall	97	≥97	≥97		
	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			
			Male	96	≥96			
			Overall	96	≥96			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	100	>90	>90		
			Male	99	>90	>90		
			Overall	99	>90	>90		
	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			
			Male	98	>90			
			Overall	98	>90			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥90		
			Male	100	≥100	≥90		
			Overall	100	≥100	≥90		

	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 Male Overall	97 97 97	≥97 ≥97 ≥97				
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Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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	Overall	74	=100	=100	100	

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 Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall	68	>50	>50		14
	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		11

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 Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	80.60	≥20	≥60		75
			Decisions made by men	Overall	7.38	≥15	≥20		9
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	12.02	≥65	≥20		16

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 Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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	41	
				Male	56	≥50	≥50	59	
				Overall	100	≥50	≥50	100	

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 Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	83.20	=86	=86		54.80	
			Male	86	=86	=86		86.20	
			Overall	85.60	=86	=86		85.80	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Crisis-affected and vulnerable groups; Myanmar; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	85		

World Food Programme

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For many in Myanmar, happiness means not having to worry about food. WFP brings smiles and hope to families in northern Rakhine State.

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

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.
SO 3	Children under 5 and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in Myanmar have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2022.
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
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 to the government on the 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 and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected pupils

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (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 and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	41,564,576	23,018,528	44,685,194	31,007,471
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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	8,271,681	7,729,392	5,698,233	2,455,064
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	2,613,052	2,358,869	2,589,878	323,815
		Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	12,028,174	5,935,303	8,658,086	5,946,906
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	1,877,703	922,065	1,125,563	571,108

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable people in states and regions with high food insecurity and/or malnutrition have access to food all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,144	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			66,355,186	39,964,157	62,765,098	40,304,364
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	453,368	466,191	567,634	211,979
		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	2,228,999	2,283,509	1,781,603	587,911
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	5,757,092	5,403,822	5,876,694	3,206,200
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	1,809,458	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,248,917	8,153,522	8,225,930	4,006,091

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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	206,283	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	206,283	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			76,604,103	48,117,679	71,197,311	44,310,455
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,857,679	3,783,368	7,039,555	2,983,378
Total Direct Costs			80,461,782	51,901,047	78,236,865	47,293,833
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,230,016	3,373,568	3,453,496	3,453,496
Grand Total			85,691,798	55,274,616	81,690,362	50,747,329



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

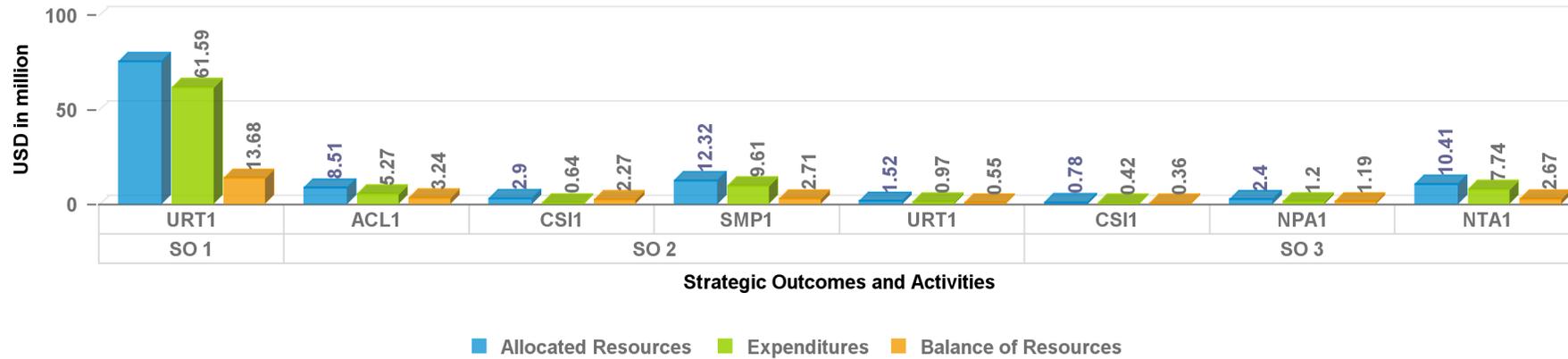
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.
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
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 to the government on the 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 and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in food insecure areas meet their food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance to crisis-affected populations	75,634,540	69,565,883	5,705,430	75,271,313	61,593,590	13,677,723
	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	18,039,628	8,512,202	0	8,512,202	5,269,033	3,243,169
		Provide technical advice, policy support and training to the government on the delivery of national social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems programmes	3,730,308	2,901,999	0	2,901,999	635,937	2,266,062
		Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme in targeted schools in support of the government's national programme	22,268,011	12,323,196	0	12,323,196	9,612,015	2,711,181
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	5,247,554	1,522,556	0	1,522,556	968,101	554,455

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Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	8,144	0	8,144	0	8,144
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			124,920,041	94,833,980	5,705,430	100,539,410	78,078,676	22,460,734

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	868,369	779,553	0	779,553	423,898	355,654
		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	4,405,023	2,396,110	0	2,396,110	1,202,419	1,193,691
		Provide specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and management of acute malnutrition of PLW/G and children under 5	14,313,079	9,467,892	941,574	10,409,466	7,738,972	2,670,494
		Provide unconditional food and/or cash assistance, combined with nutrition messaging and counselling, to PLHIV and TB patients	1,809,458	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			21,395,929	12,643,554	941,574	13,585,128	9,365,289	4,219,839

Annual Country Report

Myanmar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	206,283	0	206,283	0	206,283
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	206,283	0	206,283	0	206,283
Total Direct Operational Cost			146,315,970	107,683,817	6,647,004	114,330,821	87,443,965	26,886,856
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,557,185	9,750,922	352,996	10,103,918	6,047,742	4,056,176
Total Direct Costs			153,873,156	117,434,739	7,000,000	124,434,739	93,491,707	30,943,033
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,001,755	6,783,209		6,783,209	6,783,209	0
Grand Total			163,874,911	124,217,948	7,000,000	131,217,948	100,274,916	30,943,033

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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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