

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

MYANMAR

Supporting Transition by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition among the Most Vulnerable

Project Number	200299
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	2,916,300
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,285,400
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,154,966

Project Approval Date	14 Nov 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2017
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,666,214
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	26,624,356
Direct Support Costs	46,094,467
Food and Related Costs	241,682,662
Indirect Support Costs	22,334,739
Total Approved Budget	341,402,438

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	301,563
Planned Commodities in 2015	68,094
Actual Commodities in 2015	52,597

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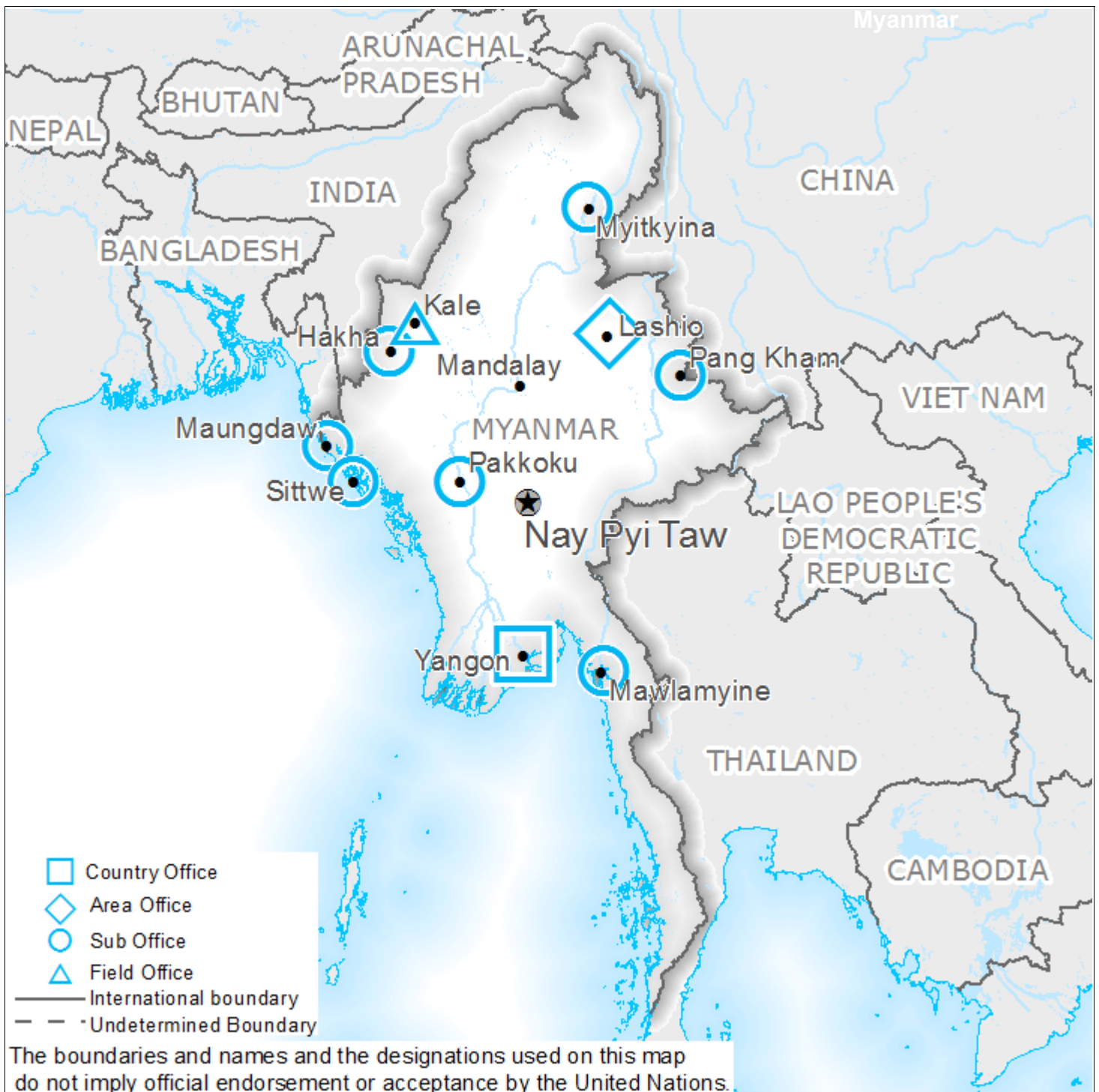
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Myanmar, with an estimated population of 51.4 million, is the second largest country in Southeast Asia. The nation's economy is one of the least developed in the world and is suffering the effects of extended isolation and stagnation. Myanmar has a low Human Development Index, ranking 148th out of 187 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report.

Myanmar is undergoing a critical and protracted period of unprecedented transition. A range of socio-political, environmental and economic shocks continue to critically and abruptly compromise food and nutrition security in many areas of Myanmar. More than 13 million continue to live below the poverty line, and close to three million people are considered food poor. One in three children under 5 years of age is chronically malnourished, with the prevalence of stunting and wasting at 35 and 8 percent, respectively. Over 80 percent of children under the age of 2 years are anaemic. Micronutrient deficiencies persist, including thiamine deficiency which has led to incidences of infantile beriberi, contributing to child mortality.

Myanmar is also one of the world's 22 high tuberculosis (TB) burden countries, with a prevalence rate three times higher than the global average and one of the highest in Asia. HIV prevalence is concentrated among key populations and remains especially high in people who inject drugs, men having sex with men, and female sex workers. The consequences of chronic malnutrition coupled with HIV-TB coinfection are far-reaching, reducing the human development and income-generating potential of individuals, stifling economic growth, and increasing the cost of health care and other social services.

Without a major breakthrough in the peace process, localised conflicts in Kachin, Kokang and Shan and continued inter-communal violence in Rakhine still result in massive internal displacements of people across the country. Myanmar's education expenditure is low, compared to the ASEAN member states. However, the Government of Myanmar has increased 26.3 percent of its basic education expenditure between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Low education indicators remain a concern, particularly in poor and remote rural areas.

Myanmar is among the Asia-Pacific countries that are most prone to natural disasters, including floods, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, landslides and drought, putting burdens on an already strained economy. The floods and landslides in July-August caused by Cyclone Komen destroyed more than 1 million acres of farmland and devastated almost 2 million people, slowing down the economic growth from 8.5 percent in 2014/2015 to only 6.5 percent in 2015/2016.

Despite such setbacks, Myanmar has made significant progress recently. The country has achieved the Millennium Development Goal of halving hunger by 2015. The country's first relatively free and fair general election in 25 years has brought a landslide victory to Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy. Continued economic reforms have supported consumer and investor confidence despite ongoing business environment and socio-political challenges. These transitions have the potential to create opportunity and shared prosperity for the people of Myanmar and to enable the country to become one of the most dynamic economies in the region.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In 2015, WFP supported Myanmar's transition by reducing food insecurity and undernutrition by providing food assistance to the most food-insecure and vulnerable populations across various regions and states of the country, such as Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Kokang, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Wa.

WFP's assistance was delivered through five primary operational activities: relief, nutrition, HIV and TB programmes, school feeding and assets creation. Relief activities in support of the conflict and disaster-affected and other most vulnerable populations constituted the bulk of WFP assistance and were carried out through general food distributions (GFD). In response to recurrent ethnic conflicts in Kachin and Shan States as well as Kokang Self-Administered zone and inter-communal violence in Rakhine State, WFP delivered life-saving food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to almost 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). WFP also supported people from the poorest and most food-insecure communities in northern Rakhine State, facing protracted crisis. In response to severe flooding, WFP timely delivered emergency food rations to affected populations in 8 out of 13 hit states and regions.

WFP nutrition support was provided to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and to children aged 6-23 months and PLW for the prevention of stunting, in Kachin, Magway, Rakhine and Shan. In order to contribute to nutrition recovery and treatment success, WFP continued to provide food assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients on treatment in Kachin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine, Shan and Wa.

In order to contribute to better education through increased school enrolment, attendance and retention rates, WFP in close partnership with the government implemented in-school feeding with high-energy biscuits (HEB) to pre-school and primary school children in Chin, Rakhine, Shan, Magway and Wa.

Asset creation activities carried out through food and CBT in return for work helped strengthen livelihoods and improved the food security and resilience of communities in the long term in the vulnerable communities of Chin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine and Shan.

WFP continued to engage with the government to enhance its capacity in the areas of food security, emergency preparedness and response, nutrition, health and education through various joint initiatives and frameworks. WFP operations in Myanmar was made possible thanks to timely contributions from donors and valued partnerships with numerous local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as United Nations agencies.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	73,373	68,996	142,339
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	204,967	166,039	371,006
Number of adults	282,676	358,915	641,591
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	561,016	593,920	1,154,936
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	534,597	579,146	1,113,743
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	534,387	576,836	1,111,223

Project Type	Distribution (mt)					Total
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	
Single Country PRRO	42,464	2,241	4,648	2,835	410	52,597
Total food distributed in 2015	42,464	2,241	4,648	2,835	410	52,597
Total food distributed in 2014	48,947	2,451	5,739	2,484	477	60,099
Total food distributed in 2013	51,390	2,341	5,564	2,164	469	61,928

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

In Myanmar, recurrent natural disasters, ethnic clashes and inter-communal violence, high malnutrition rates and prevalence of HIV/TB as well as low education indicators remained major challenges throughout 2015. In response to existing challenges, WFP continued to contribute to more equitable development across the country and support national reconciliation efforts to reduce poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition and increase resilience among the most vulnerable communities.

In line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4, the current PRRO aimed to:

1. Prepare for and respond to recurrent natural disasters and other shocks in support of government response efforts (Strategic Objective 1);
2. Assist post-disaster recovery through the restoration and rehabilitation of productive assets to improve household food security and create socio-economic opportunities for the most vulnerable groups, which contribute to national reconciliation efforts (Strategic Objective 2);
3. Reduce malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups, such as boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and provide support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients (Strategic Objective 4);
4. Improve attendance and retention of children in pre-primary and primary schools (Strategic Objective 4);
5. Improve the sustainability of responses to food insecurity and undernutrition through knowledge sharing and capacity development (Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 4).

In 2015, WFP reviewed its strategy and extended the current PRRO until 2017 in order to accommodate the current political transition, renewed national development priorities and the objective of establishing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in 2018 under the overarching goal to assist the country to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In 2015, WFP targeted the most vulnerable and food-insecure women, men, girls and boys in Myanmar, based on food security and nutrition surveys, emergency needs assessments and monitoring findings. Most beneficiaries of relief, assets creation and HIV and TB programmes received a standard food basket consisting of rice, pulses, oil and salt, allowing a daily intake of 2,100 kcal per person. Children aged 6 to 59 months, PLW, PLHIV and TB clients received nutrition support through fortified blended food (FBF). In intervention areas with available markets, safe functioning infrastructure and stable prices, cash-based transfers (CBT) and combined food and CBT were prioritised. In these cases, recipients of relief assistance benefitted from unconditional CBT and beneficiaries of the asset creation programmes received conditional ones.

Generally activities showed good performance, although funding uncertainties and late confirmation of contributions affected the timeliness and delivery. The largest number of beneficiaries was reached through relief assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other most vulnerable groups as well as emergency response to flood-affected populations. In July and August, WFP provided emergency assistance to half a million individuals affected by floods and landslides caused by the cyclone Komen. Affected communities were assisted with high-energy biscuits (HEB), rice, oil, salt and pulses. CBT was also introduced in flood-affected areas such the dry zone and Ayeyarwaddy where markets were functioning.

WFP implemented relief activities targeting IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Kachin, Rakhine, Shan and Kokang. IDPs who were able to access markets in northern Shan were provided with combined food and cash transfers. WFP also assisted the newly displaced population in Shan State affected by the armed conflict, and carried out protracted relief assistance in northern Rakhine state. Between June and November, WFP assisted migrants originating mostly from Bangladesh, intercepted by the Myanmar navy, with monthly rations during their stay in temporary camps in northern Rakhine State. During the lean season from May to November, WFP reached the most food-insecure and vulnerable communities in northern Rakhine, including returnees from Bangladesh. Strict socio-economic targeting criteria were applied to identify disabled, elderly, orphan and female-headed households with dependent minors, who were receiving no other form of external assistance or income from assets.

WFP implemented nutrition programmes for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and the prevention of acute malnutrition, for children aged 6-59 months and PLW, as well as for the prevention of stunting for children aged 6-23 months and PLW. For both treatment and prevention programmes, PLW were provided a monthly ration of Super Cereal, and children aged 6 to 59 months were given Super Cereal Plus. Overall, nutrition interventions reached fewer beneficiaries than planned mainly due to the lack of adequate technical capacities among cooperating partners, the low number of partners working in the field of nutrition, and the conflict in Kokang which limited the access to vulnerable communities. In order to address the challenges related to the lack of technical skills within partners, WFP increased its capacity development efforts to partners through technical assistance and training. While the actual number of beneficiaries for the treatment of MAM was lower than planned, the number of beneficiaries of the prevention of acute malnutrition programme increased in order to ensure that vulnerable communities could benefit from adequate prevention programmes.

Hence, the number of children aged 6 to 59 months who were assisted through the prevention of acute malnutrition programme was higher than planned. Lack of resources led to the prioritisation of support to children over support to PLW. Thus, the support provided to PLW as well as the number of beneficiaries was reduced under the stunting prevention programme. The conflict in Kokang also led to a reduction of beneficiaries under the stunting prevention programme. Moreover, under both programmes, distributions to PLW were slightly delayed due to pipeline constraints and lack of available FBF.

Under the Care and Treatment programme, WFP continued to support the integration of nutrition rehabilitation into the HIV and TB continuum of care, through nutritional assessment, counselling and food assistance to PLHIV, TB and Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB clients. In addition, WFP provided nutrition education to beneficiaries of all nutrition interventions. However, mainly due to the lack of cooperating partners and also their low capacity to implement large-scale programmes, fewer PLHIV and TB clients were assisted than planned.

WFP school feeding was implemented in pre-primary and primary schools in Chin, Magway, Rakhine, Shan and Wa States. Schoolchildren received high energy biscuits (HEB) fortified with various vitamins and minerals. Take-home rations (THR) of rice were only provided until the last semester of 2015/16 school year. The shift from THR to HEB was considered to be a more child-centred approach. A mid-term review of the programme highlighted that HEB produced multiple, positive outcomes at a lower cost when compared to THR. HEB allowed increased enrolment, participation and learning potential and are also fortified with micronutrients. Moreover, teachers reported that children were performing better in school when provided HEB as they were able to concentrate more, especially during the afternoon sessions after the lunch break.

From 2015, the ownership of the school feeding programme was transferred to the Ministry of Education. In order to support the Myanmar government in realizing its own national school feeding programme, WFP provided technical assistance in building the capacity of the Ministry of Education.

The asset creation programme targeted women and men from marginal and vulnerable population groups during the lean season. Programmes were implemented in areas with subsistence livelihood, poor basic infrastructure, and high vulnerability to shocks. The activities helped rebuild community infrastructure and rehabilitate livelihoods in areas with limited employment opportunities, poor infrastructure and high vulnerability to shocks in Chin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine and Shan States. Communities affected by floods and landslides benefitted from both food and CBT through asset creation activities. WFP also piloted asset creation activities in northern Shan, using a flexible approach between conditional and unconditional CBT, based on the seasonality. Cash-based transfers only reached half of the planned beneficiaries due to the late confirmation of contributions which led to a reduction in the timeframe of the activities as well as the number of beneficiaries.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	338,800	403,400	742,200	282,676	358,915	641,591	83.4%	89.0%	86.4%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	222,300	211,600	433,900	204,967	166,039	371,006	92.2%	78.5%	85.5%
Number of children below 5 years of age	56,500	52,800	109,300	73,373	68,996	142,369	129.9%	130.7%	130.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	617,600	667,800	1,285,400	561,016	593,950	1,154,966	90.8%	88.9%	89.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	568,800	616,200	1,185,000	534,597	579,146	1,113,743	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	588,120	637,131	1,225,251	534,387	576,836	1,111,223	90.9%	90.5%	90.7%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internally Displaced Persons	93,600	101,400	195,000	94,218	102,069	196,287	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	8,200	7,800	16,000	5,218	5,703	10,921	63.6%	73.1%	68.3%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	13,000	12,200	25,200	13,272	14,377	27,649	102.1%	117.8%	109.7%
Children receiving take-home rations	38,000	34,000	72,000	14,638	11,977	26,615	38.5%	35.2%	37.0%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	11,000	12,000	23,000	7,362	5,554	12,916	66.9%	46.3%	56.2%
Participants in Food For Assets	15,000	10,000	25,000	9,592	7,236	16,828	63.9%	72.4%	67.3%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		13,500	13,500		8,298	8,298		61.5%	61.5%
Pregnant and lactating women given food under complementary feeding (prevention of stunting)		8,000	8,000		6,230	6,230		77.9%	77.9%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	362,400	347,600	710,000	369,672	400,477	770,149	102.0%	115.2%	108.5%
Children receiving school meals	105,200	102,800	208,000	99,215	87,984	187,199	94.3%	85.6%	90.0%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	5,500	5,300	10,800	1,051	1,869	2,920	19.1%	35.3%	27.0%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	8,600	8,200	16,800	8,848	9,585	18,433	102.9%	116.9%	109.7%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	3,700	3,500	7,200	700	1,246	1,946	18.9%	35.6%	27.0%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		3,000	3,000		1,916	1,916		63.9%	63.9%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	91,000	108,000	199,000	51,039	49,543	100,582	56.1%	45.9%	50.5%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	337	315	93.4%
Chickpeas	4,479	4,105	91.7%
High Energy Biscuits	1,518	1,080	71.1%
Iodised Salt	499	410	82.2%
Peas	1,170	228	19.5%
Rice	54,538	42,464	77.9%
Rice Soya Blend	918	600	65.4%
Vegetable Oil	2,931	2,241	76.5%
Wheat-soya Blend (wsb)	1,704	1,154	67.7%
Total for 2015	68,094	52,597	77.2%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	77,211	60,099	77.8%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	59,491	61,928	104.1%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,950,000	1,912,510	24.1%
Total for 2015	7,950,000	1,912,510.45	24.1%

'Story Worth Telling'

More than 12 villages along the banks of the Ayeyarwaddy River in Moe Nyo Township of Bago Region were battered by the severe flooding caused by monsoonal rains in August. "It was late evening when the floods came. We were getting ready to go to bed when suddenly the ominously grey waters inched through the door of our house," recalls Nwe Nwe, a 45-year-old single mother of three. Her family is one of 150 flood affected households in Yae Kin village of Bago. "The floods destroyed our hut and washed away all our food stores, chickens and crops," she remembers with agony. "The water reached human height; it was terrifying." Some 50 houses were inundated by the floods in her village.

Nwe Nwe and her children found refuge in a school first and then at a monastery on the hill as the water levels rose rapidly. For three days, Nwe Nwe's family and other flood victims could only survive on the little food provided by the local community, social welfare groups and private benefactors until WFP food arrived. "We all received snacks and food baskets enough for a couple of weeks. We were in shock because we had lost almost everything and I don't know how we would have managed to cope without urgent help from WFP", gratefully exclaims Nwe Nwe. At the request of the government and within 48 hours of declaration of state of natural disaster, WFP was the first humanitarian agency on the ground to initiate emergency flood response by distributing life-saving HEB and rations of rice, pulses, oil and salt to the flood victims. WFP reached 17,000 people in 34 camps of Moe Nyo Township.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

While working to improve the food security of communities, WFP programmes also addressed gender specific needs and priorities.

Whenever appropriate, food or cash was provided to women in order to facilitate women's decision-making for the optimal management of food or cash within the household. A large proportion of households reported that women made decisions over the use of food and cash. This is an overachievement of the project end target for the second consecutive year.

Under the nutrition sensitisation activities, PLW in IDP camps were invited to join cooking demonstration classes, received information on the importance of nutrition in their daily diet and were introduced to best nutritional practices. Field visits highlighted that men also showed a growing interest in joining nutrition-oriented informative activities. In Pakokku, men were responsible for providing food when their wives were pregnant or lactating. Hence, WFP will include both men and women in nutrition sensitisation activities as this would allow moving towards greater gender equality.

Furthermore, WFP in collaboration with the University of Columbia conducted a gender study on acute malnutrition. The study enabled the understanding of the determinants of high acute malnutrition among girls in northern Rakhine State. Gender differences in both feeding practices and health behaviours were identified in the study. Through adequate nutrition messaging, WFP addressed gender inequalities in feeding practices and care behaviours.

A balanced representation of women and men was encouraged in local food management committees established through food distributions. WFP and its partners were able to provide project management training to both female and male project management committee members. However, since the latest follow-up showed a slight decrease in comparison to 2014 results, WFP and its partners will step up efforts in this direction and also continue to sensitise communities on women's empowerment. To further empower women in decision-making with regard to food assistance, WFP aimed to have half of the leadership positions in food management committees occupied by women. The 2015 result for this indicator exceeded the 2014 results by 3 per cent. However, this result is still lower than the base value, due to the fact that the baseline value did not include Rakhine, where women's representation in leadership positions remains low.

WFP Myanmar was selected as a gender award pilot country and aims to receive the 2016 WFP Certification for Excellence in Gender Mainstreaming. The certification will establish minimum quality standards that improve WFP's corporate acknowledgment and reaffirmation of the good gender equality work being done in WFP country offices. Within WFP Myanmar, a Gender Focal Team was composed and was in charge of coordinating the gender award exercise. A comprehensive gender action plan was also developed and the roll-out initiated.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	20	11	6	7
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	60	73	84	85
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	20	16	10	8
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	51	43	46
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	51	60	56

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Under the framework of the United Nations Secretary General's Human Rights Up Front Initiative, all WFP staff members at country and sub-office levels were trained and required to commit themselves to the founding human rights principles of the United Nations. The United Nations Country Team instituted systems and processes to avert serious violations of human rights.

The protection and gender considerations for women, girls and boys in IDP camps and camp-like settings, for instance in Rakhine State, led WFP to increase the human resource capacity within WFP team. Through the generous contribution of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, WFP was able to increase its internal capacity to be better prepared at tackling the protection issues that could arise. A protection advisor joined the Country Office in June 2015 and played a key role in operationalising the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy by ensuring that all protection concerns were considered and addressed in WFP programmes in a timely manner. One of the main tasks which was assigned to the gender advisor was the implementation of a complaints and feed-back mechanism. WFP made sure that food and cash distribution points were located in accessible, safe places inside camps and within 20 minutes' walk from those households outside camps to prevent gender-based violence associated with travel to/from these points. The proportion of women and men informed about the programmes declined somewhat in the latest follow-up but it should be noted that the baseline was also set at a very high level.

During the emergency flood response, field based protection and gender checklists integrating the do-no-harm principle in emergency relief operations and programming were used to ensure protection and accountability to affected populations. WFP developed a countrywide complaints and feedback mechanism which consisted of the roll-out of hotlines to increase the accountability to affected populations.

WFP increased the frequency of its post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and conducted livelihood profiling exercises to capture information on a wide range of issues pertaining to processes, outcomes and outputs. The PDM questionnaire was adjusted to capture knowledge about complaint mechanisms and protection concerns including the negative impact of having to pay illegal fees while collecting food, discrimination or suffering abuse. In June 2015, the PDM results indicated that there were no major security incidents related to food or cash transfers.

WFP used posters as well as community awareness meetings to inform people about their entitlements. In Kachin, WFP invested considerable time on vulnerability assessments of IDPs both in and outside of camps and consultations linked to a change of transfer modality. Using a community-based, participatory approach, WFP and its cooperating partners refined the targeting for relief food assistance from in-kind, blanket coverage to all IDPs to targeted assistance only for the most vulnerable households who lacked access to functioning markets. In addition, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Protection Cluster and related working groups.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	98	82	84
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	90	99	100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	96	83	81
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	90	99	100	100

Outputs

WFP provided timely relief assistance to IDPs in Kachin, Rakhine and Northern Shan States as well as to flood-affected communities. In Kachin, WFP delivered food assistance to IDPs living in areas both under and beyond government control where access to vulnerable communities was challenging. Relief activities were provided in Kachin even when access was not granted to other humanitarian actors. WFP was granted exclusive access by the government to carry out bi-monthly distributions in areas beyond government control.

In areas with functional markets, support gradually shifted from food to CBT. While cash for assets (CFA) activities were very limited in flood affected areas due to funding shortages, cash for relief was carried out among flood-affected communities. However, actual cash transfers represented 24 percent of planned transfers due to the late confirmation of contributions. As part of WFP's activities aiming at preventing acute malnutrition and stunting, nutrition messaging activities as well as cooking demonstrations were rolled out in order to increase the output of nutrition interventions. However, nutrition messaging activities were only carried out from November onwards. Hence, no indicator was reported on nutrition messaging as the time frame for measuring the output was too short. Through the messaging, access to ante-natal and post-natal care services were promoted, and messages on better dietary diversity and increased food intake were shared to increase the community's awareness and knowledge on care practices.

Support to TB and MDR-TB clients was provided according to plan with only slightly less beneficiaries than planned due to the lack of available resources as well as the late start of the activities. The implementation of the joint nutritional support programme with the Ministry of Health enabled the provision of nutrition assistance to MDR-TB clients. However, the support was provided gradually over all intervention areas which resulted in a delay in the commencement of the activities and consequently reached a smaller number of beneficiaries than planned. As nutrition education activities for PLHIV, TB clients and MDR-TB were rolled out towards the end of the year, they were not reported in the output indicators for 2015 in view of the very short period of implementation.

With the implementation modality changed from THR to HEB, the school feeding programme provided HEB to over 180,000 children. Only in areas affected by floods and landslides in July-August, the start of the 2015/16 school year was postponed. As a result, fewer than planned pre-school children and primary schoolchildren were reached. Moreover, the number of achieved school feeding days was lower than planned due to pipeline breaks at the start of the school year and the consequent prioritisation of relief activities.

Highly food-insecure households in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Shan participated in WFP's asset creation programme during the lean season. Vulnerable households were provided food or cash assistance in exchange of their participation in the creation or rehabilitation of community or household assets. Vulnerable communities actively participated in the identification, design and implementation of the asset creation programme through community sensitisation actions. The activities helped rebuild community infrastructure and rehabilitate the livelihoods in areas with limited employment opportunities, high level of vulnerability to shocks and poor infrastructure. The rehabilitation of agricultural assets was prioritised by communities. Activities included the rehabilitation of fishery ponds or the construction of irrigation schemes. The rehabilitation of community infrastructure was also amongst the most prioritised activities by communities and included activities which enabled better access to roads, the rehabilitation of bridges and repairs of schools. CFA activities were emphasised in areas where market accessibility was strong. The results of monitoring activities highlighted that CBT enabled beneficiaries to diversify their food intake. However, due to the late confirmation of contributions, CFA activities could not be fully implemented.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: GFD				
Number of days rations were provided	day	365	365	100.0%
SO 2: FFA				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	152	141	92.8%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	292	268	91.8%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,800	1,468	81.6%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	140	137	97.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	100	84	84.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	50,109	29,953	59.8%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	115,472	90,348	78.2%
SO 4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	35	35	100.0%
SO 4: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	17	17	100.0%
SO 4: School Feeding				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	176	75	42.6%
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	Individual	4,617	4,037	87.4%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	192,224	183,162	95.3%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,837	1,820	99.1%

Outcomes

In 2015, positive outcomes were recorded under Strategic Objective 1. As in 2014, less than 1 percent of both, female and male headed households who received relief assistance, showed a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS). The positive trend of an improved Diet Diversity Score (DDS) which was observed in 2014 also continued in 2015. However, the DDS remains less than baseline as it was observed during monitoring data collection that less fruit were consumed within households. Other vulnerable groups were able to consume several other food items in addition to the rations provided through general food distributions, which contributed to the improved FCS and DDS. Due to different food consumption habits, the number of male-headed households with borderline food consumption was seen to be double the number of female-headed households with borderline FCS.

Under Strategic Objective 2, the DDS for both male and female-headed households improved in comparison to baseline data. In Kachin, the findings from market assessments and livelihood profiling exercises informed that access to markets and livelihood opportunities increased. Consequently, there was an increasing shift from food to CBT as the preferred modality. This trend is planned to be maintained in 2016. In Rakhine, IDPs continued to rely predominantly or entirely on WFP food assistance as they had limited or no livelihoods opportunities and were affected by movement restrictions and security issues. Support provided in northern Rakhine to migrants originating mostly from Bangladesh reduced as they returned to their places of origin or were relocated. Support to displaced individuals was reduced due to the conflict in Kokang which limited access to vulnerable people.

The outcomes of the asset creation activities, covered under Strategic Objective 2, were significant. Support to restoration of agricultural potential such as rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, land development such as terracing and Soil and Agricultural Land Technology, and fishery pond construction reduced the use of negative coping mechanisms within food-insecure households. The construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges resulted not only in better economic opportunities by accessing functional markets but also in improved access to social services such as health and education. Soil and water conservation directly supported the livelihoods of vulnerable households by increasing the crop yield per acre of their marginalised farmland. However, due to the reduced number of beneficiaries, vulnerable communities were not able to create all planned community assets in order to increase their resilience to upcoming shocks. Consequently, their vulnerability to food insecurity is increased.

Positive outcomes were also noted under Strategic Objective 4. All MAM performance indicators met the project targets and also improved in comparison to 2014. The replacement of Super Cereal with Super Cereal Plus across all programme areas and the continued technical assistance provided to partners contributed to improving the quality of service delivery as well as the programme's performance. However, the low coverage in northern Rakhine remains a challenge for the treatment of MAM. The findings of a Semi Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) survey carried out by Action Against Hunger International in 2015 reported a coverage of 35.3 percent and pointed out a lack of awareness on malnutrition, social stigma, checkpoints and travel restrictions as key obstacles to health care access. While the coverage for prevention of stunting was lower than the baseline value, it remains higher than the project end value. This was mainly due to funding constraints and prioritisation for treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. In Shan, coverage for stunting prevention was reduced through the conflict which forced partners to evacuate programme areas and interrupt nutrition assistance in some areas.

While targets were successfully met for participation in the prevention programmes for children, PLW's participation in the prevention of acute malnutrition programme was low due to the pipeline break which affected the FBF distribution for PLW. The achievements for the MAM treatment default rate and non-response rate were outstanding as the programme only included a low number of beneficiaries. The Minimum Acceptable Diet registered low for children aged 6 to 23 months showing a persistent lack of appropriate complementary feeding practices, and can be attributed to factors such as lack of knowledge, cultural beliefs, low income, and local availability of appropriate and nutritious food for small children. While the timely introduction of complementary feeding was noticed as a common practice in Myanmar, the quality of the diet remained an issue. In response, WFP provided specialised food and is also attempting to address the underlying causes through activities such as nutrition education.

In 2015, HIV and TB activities showed positive results. The ART adherence rate remained high with 97 percent of patients in treatment 12 months after ART initiation. Between 2014 and 2015, the TB treatment success rate improved by 8 percent, reaching 83 percent in 2015. Also encouraging was the ART survival rate at 12 months after ART initiation, highlighting an inverse association between food assistance and mortality risk. The default rate remained low for both programmes, highlighting the role of food and nutrition education and counselling for treatment adherence. The nutritional recovery rate was close to 80 percent, which translated into 77 percent for TB clients and 79 percent for PLHIV. While the targeted TB treatment default rate was not reached, 5 percent remains an acceptable achievement. It is worth mentioning the project end target was initially overestimated. Continued technical assistance to WFP staff and partners and on-the-job training contributed to sustaining and fostering the quality of service delivery.

Also under Strategic Objective 4, the school feeding programme contributed to improved nutrient intake and enhanced cognitive abilities and encouraged participation. However, negative enrolment rates among girls and boys were registered in 2015, which was due to a combination of factors such as reduced coverage in some areas (Laukai and Taunggyi), a worsening security situation in northern Shan, prolonged pipeline breaks between November 2014 and February 2015 and suspension of school feeding due to funding shortfall as well as the prioritising of the flood response due to insufficient funds.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.5	5.9	5.8	5.5
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	0.73	3.66	0.4	0.4
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	0.36	1.78	0.3	0.1
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	80			60
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.5	4.9		5.7

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.5	5.14		5.6
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	5.34	26.7		10.5
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.84	24.2		21.2
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	2.34	11.7		0
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	1.7	8.5		0
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	97.5		97
ART Default Rate (%)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	15			3.42
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	75			77
ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	85	89		91
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Programme monitoring.	95	95		94
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Programme monitoring.	95	95		93
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Programme monitoring.	6	6.6		-4
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		-6
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, MAM treatment , children 6-59 months, Programme monitoring.	15	5		3
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, MAM treatment, children 6-59 months, Programme monitoring.	3	0		0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, MAM treatment, children 6-59 months, Programme monitoring.	15	5		0
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, MAM treatment, children 6-59 months, Programme monitoring.	75	80		95
Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Stunting prevention, children 6-23 months, Programme monitoring.	70	20.3		29.3
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, MAM prevention, children 6-59 months, desk review, Programme monitoring.	70	90.37		95
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Stunting prevention, children 6-23 months, desk review, Programme monitoring.	70	94.4		77.5
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Base value: Nov-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, MAM prevention, children 6-59 months, Programme monitoring.	66	97.04		99.3
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Stunting prevention, children 6-23 months, Programme monitoring.	66			86

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	15			5
TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	75			77
TB Treatment Success Rate (%)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Programme monitoring.	85	75		81

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2015 WFP continued its active collaboration with different ministries, development partners and civil society organizations in government-led Sector Working Groups, particularly on agriculture and rural development, food and nutrition security, protection, disaster risk reduction, health, education and transport.

In 2015, WFP started its collaboration on the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative with FAO, UNICEF and WHO. The United Nations network for nutrition under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement was formed with WFP as chair. To foster capacity development efforts with the Government and thus ensure sustainability, WFP in collaboration with REACH partners, provided technical support to the government in developing the Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (MNPAFNS) 2016-2025. The plan mainstreams the implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as strengthens multi-sectoral national platforms for nutrition and food security that facilitate engagement to the SDGs. WFP also worked with the government to catalyse the establishment of the SUN network for the private sector.

Capacity development activities were undertaken within the framework of the National TB Programme, aiming to foster the quality of the joint programme implemented for MDR-TB clients and at designing sustainable interventions. WFP provided technical assistance to the government in integrating nutrition into national HIV care packages and supported the development of national guidelines on nutrition care for PLHIV in Myanmar. WFP also provided technical support to the government to support the introduction of fortified rice in Myanmar, which included a Fortified Rice launch event in the capital Nay Pyi Taw and support to development of policies on rice fortification. Technical assistance was also provided to the National Nutrition Centre for the Development of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines and for the first national nutrition guidelines for PLHIV. In collaboration with UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO, WFP provided technical assistance to the National AIDS Programme, which led to the inclusion of nutrition as a key component in the continuum of care and treatment in the HIV National Strategic Plan for 2017-2021.

WFP successfully established a cooperation arrangement with the Ministry of Education to support the government in mainstreaming school feeding into national policies and education sector plans and in transitioning to a sustainable national programme. WFP provided technical support on designing and implementing a National School Feeding Programme strategy and action plan, developing a school feeding policy as well as building the capacities of key personnel. School feeding became one of the flagship programmes under the newly established national social protection strategic plan developed by International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNICEF, WFP, World Bank and relevant government ministries under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

WFP has established an agreement with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to cooperate on designing and implementing an Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) strategy and action plan. The plan supports the fast onset of an emergency response as well as capacity development of relevant personnel. To this end, WFP provided technical assistance and training on early warning and EPR to the Relief and Resettlement Department Training Centre in Hinthada.

As the Food Security Sector (FSS) co-lead and the Logistics Sector lead, WFP joined the Emergency Operation Centre as well as the Recovery Coordination Committee, which were part of the National Disaster Management Committee chaired by the Vice President during the emergency operations in response to the flooding caused by the cyclone Komen. This collaboration allowed on the one hand to strengthen the governments' capacities in EPR and on the other, allowed the establishment of sustainable coordination mechanisms and procedures. WFP's partnership with the Department of Rural Development (DRD) enabled conducting food security and poverty surveys in five states and regions which would enable the production of the first ever countrywide food security atlas. DRD and WFP worked jointly on all components of the survey, including the design, implementation and data analysis. Moreover, WFP continued the establishment of regional resource centres throughout Myanmar that can provide support through technical equipment and training to develop the capacities of local staff in data analysis, reporting and mapping. So far, nine such facilities have been established in the country.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

Since resourcing needs were not fully met, WFP had to prioritise activities focusing on nutrition support to malnourished children, life-saving food assistance for IDPs as well as flood-affected populations in the second half of the year, which put further strains on already scarce resources. Consequently, nutrition support to PLW, PLHIV and TB clients was interrupted and school feeding and asset creation activities were temporarily suspended. The pre-positioning of HEB contingency stocks in strategic locations enabled providing an immediate response to cyclone Komen affected communities.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		7,252	6,670
Canada		215	365
Czech Republic		84	84
European Commission		4,862	3,814
Germany		830	830
Italy		1,102	1,102
Japan		13,837	13,965
Luxembourg		195	195
MULTILATERAL		2,819	1,704
New Zealand		95	95
Private Donors		515	452
Republic of Korea		503	
Switzerland		2,848	2,847
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		5,275	5,268
United Kingdom		1,179	1,179
USA		9,230	17,409
Total:		50,841	55,980

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In 2015, food was mainly purchased locally. Rice, pulses and salt requirements which represented 88 percent of all requirements for WFP activities were procured in Myanmar. The local market had a sufficient supply of pulses and buying locally did not create price increases and/or deficiencies in the market. Only oil, HEB and specialised nutritious foods were purchased internationally.

When the incidence of floods combined with a high level of demand significantly affected the availability and prices of pulses, WFP had to explore the availability of new suppliers. Hence, new suppliers for pulses were identified in the dry zone and alternative commodities such as butter beans instead of chickpeas were considered. Prices for beans were below the import parity. As part of WFP's procurement policy, WFP continuously explored purchasing opportunities from small-holder vendors, who would in turn buy food from small-holder farmers, in areas close to beneficiaries.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	900	0	0	
Chickpeas	3,644	0	0	
High Energy Biscuits	0	1,621	599	
Iodised Salt	443	0	0	
Peas	302	0	0	
Rice	43,885	0	0	
Rice Soya Blend	395	0	0	
Vegetable Oil	0	2,572	0	
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	1,737	
Sum:	49,569	4,193	2,336	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP delivered food through a large number of experienced local transporters with good knowledge of logistical challenges, who were able to overcome security constraints prevalent in WFP's areas of operation. In remote areas, where no cooperating partners were present, WFP delivered food directly to beneficiaries.

Post-Delivery Losses

To minimise losses while food was under the custody of cooperating partners, WFP continuously worked to build the capacity of partners through technical trainings in order to strengthen their capacity on storage and commodity management.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

In 2015, partnerships were integral to WFP's work in Myanmar. WFP continued its extensive cooperation with the government, United Nations organizations as well as local and international NGOs. However, there are continuing challenges that impact WFP's work such as the lack of adequate technical capacities within partners as well as the small amount of existing partners with specific technical skills such in the field of nutrition.

Strong partnerships with local NGOs such Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), Network Activities Group (NAG) and international NGOs such as Save the Children International and World Vision International enabled the mobilisation of distribution teams among partners in the field and the rapid delivery of life-saving support to the most needed populations within 48 hours after cyclone Komen hit Myanmar.

WFP also continued the extensive coordination and collaboration with United Nations partners. Within the Humanitarian Country Team and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, WFP significantly contributed to the development of the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview and the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan in Myanmar with an overarching goal to support the government and local communities to protect the lives, dignity and well-being of persons affected by conflict and disaster. FAO and WFP's co-leadership of the FSS ensured inter-sectoral coordination and information management to support the response under the HRP. The FSS included four United Nations organizations with observer status and 30 local and international NGO members. Among these, the Karen Baptist Convention, KMSS, Metta Development Foundation, Oxfam and Trocaire provided food assistance in areas beyond government control in Kachin where WFP complemented these efforts with food assistance.

Joint WFP-FAO efforts with other FSS partners such as World Vision International, the Italian NGO CESVI, and CARE enabled carrying out an Agriculture and Livelihood Flood Impact Assessment which contributed to a better understanding of the food security situation. Further, a joint WFP and FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was carried out in November to assess the impact of the floods ensuing after cyclone Komen, on the food and nutrition security situation countrywide.

WFP established a network with international and local NGOs for collaboration on the implementation of HIV, TB and nutrition activities. However, the number of partners operating in these areas remain low. UNICEF and WFP strengthened their collaboration on IMAM, which resulted in securing specific the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) support for joint implementation in Rakhine. The REACH network contributed to increasing United Nations coherence on nutrition. The United Nations joint collaboration between FAO, UNICEF, WHO and WFP contributed to the high-level, President-led, multi-sectoral commitment to eradicating hunger and undernutrition and to the establishment of the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security 2015/2025 in response to the Zero Hunger Challenge.

WFP contributed to the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JT), the permanent operational and technical body of the United Nations system on HIV/AIDS in Myanmar. The purpose of the JT is to ensure cohesion and effectiveness of the United Nations contributions to the national response to HIV/AIDS in Myanmar, with a particular focus on the development and coordination of HIV/AIDS related activities.

Partnership between PATH, UNICEF, the private sector and other partners contributed to finalise the production and the launch of fortified rice in Myanmar. WFP cooperated with PATH through the Technical Working Group on rice fortification to support the development of policies on rice fortification in Myanmar. Collaboration with the World Bank resulted in elaboration of technical guidelines for CFA interventions with the support of the social protection and disaster risk reduction working group.

While Myanmar continued its fast-paced transition towards democratisation and socioeconomic development, WFP maintained its dialogue with the government throughout 2015. WFP worked with the government, United Nations and other partners in the roll-out of the National Social Protection policy and strategies, as mentioned earlier. WFP has also collaborated closely with the Department for Rural Recovery in order to increased national capacities in food security and livelihoods recovery programme implementation and monitoring. Through capacity development activities, WFP has successfully supported the transition to a national school feeding programme. Close collaboration with government bodies has contributed to strengthening WFP's reputation of being a trusted partner to the government.

Partnerships for the school feeding programme were not reported as the programme is in a transition process to a national school feeding programme. The baselines for the crosscutting indicators were not collected as these indicators were incorporated relatively recently into the project monitoring framework.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	16	36	2	10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Latest Follow-up: USD million, Programme monitoring.	19			9
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.				38
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	100			100

Lessons Learned

Despite some improvements, undernutrition remains above emergency levels in all WFP intervention areas. High levels of undernutrition in pocket areas throughout Myanmar such as in Rakhine, Chin or Shan states. While efforts to strengthen the coherence of food and nutrition support programmes were made, the programmes were hindered by low coverage, limited resources and lack of technical partners. The prevention of stunting as well as the treatment of MAM need to be reinforced in order to support behavioural changes and to tackle cultural barriers to optimal feeding practices for infants and young children. Through the process of implementation of a national school feeding programme, personnel in the Ministry of Education were challenged at different levels. While WFP started the process of building the capacities of ministries at a central level, additional efforts would need to be made on capacity building at school, township, state and region levels. Specific trainings would be required on the implementation of a school feeding programme, logistics, monitoring and evaluation as well on the reporting process. Moreover, the school feeding programme reached 5 percent of the pre-primary and primary school children in Myanmar, which highlights the gaps still remaining in the outreach. There is a strong potential to expand the school feeding programme in order to increase further the quality of children's' school environment in Myanmar.

With the scale-up of CBT was in areas where markets were accessible and functional, WFP and cooperating partners were able to enhance their understanding and strengthen their implementation capacities of this transfer modality, particularly within an emergency context. Following the emergency flood response, early recovery was phased out and food and CBT were promptly implemented in Magway, Chin and Rakhine where livelihoods of vulnerable communities were severely affected. Due to WFP's flexibility on intervention modalities, the rehabilitation of lost or damaged assets could be carried out rapidly.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		Chickpeas			0
Australia		High Energy Biscuits			0
Australia		Rice			0
Australia		Wheat Soya Blend			0
Australia	AUL-C-00060-02	Rice		1,019	438
Australia	AUL-C-00215-13	Chickpeas		187	187
Australia	AUL-C-00215-13	Rice		3,182	3,182
Australia	AUL-C-00215-13	Wheat Soya Blend		76	76
Australia	AUL-C-00221-04	High Energy Biscuits		776	776
Australia	AUL-C-00222-01	Chickpeas		426	426
Australia	AUL-C-00222-01	Rice		1,280	1,280
Australia	AUL-C-00222-01	Wheat Soya Blend		306	306
Canada		High Energy Biscuits			0
Canada		Rice			0
Canada	CAN-C-00505-08	High Energy Biscuits		180	180
Canada	CAN-C-00505-08	Rice		35	185
Czech Republic		Chickpeas			0
Czech Republic	CZE-C-00017-01	Chickpeas		84	84
European Commission		Rice			0
European Commission	EEC-C-00451-01	Vegetable Oil			0
European Commission	EEC-C-00505-01	Rice		4,862	3,814
Germany		Rice			0
Germany	GER-C-00429-01	Rice		830	830
Italy		Rice			0
Italy	ITA-C-00190-01	Rice		1,102	1,102
Japan		Chickpeas			0
Japan		Iodised Salt			0
Japan		Rice			0
Japan		Vegetable Oil			0
Japan		Wheat Soya Blend			0
Japan	JPN-C-00330-01	Rice Soya Blend			128
Japan	JPN-C-00405-01	Chickpeas		1,326	1,326
Japan	JPN-C-00405-01	Iodised Salt		61	61
Japan	JPN-C-00405-01	Rice		9,390	9,390
Japan	JPN-C-00405-01	Vegetable Oil		532	532
Japan	JPN-C-00405-01	Wheat Soya Blend		610	610
Japan	JPN-C-00421-01	Rice		1,918	1,918
Luxembourg		Iodised Salt			0
Luxembourg		Vegetable Oil			0
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00123-01	Iodised Salt		38	38
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00123-01	Vegetable Oil		158	158
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		2,819	1,704
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend			0
New Zealand		Wheat Soya Blend			0
New Zealand	NZE-C-00062-01	Wheat Soya Blend		95	95
Private Donors	WPD-C-00280-54	Iodised Salt		59	59
Private Donors	WPD-C-00280-54	Rice		52	52
Private Donors	WPD-C-02926-04	High Energy Biscuits		139	139
Private Donors	WPD-C-03279-01	Rice		265	203
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00111-01	Rice		503	
Switzerland		Chickpeas			0
Switzerland		High Energy Biscuits			183
Switzerland		Wheat Soya Blend			0

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Switzerland	SWI-C-00432-01	Chickpeas		79	79
Switzerland	SWI-C-00432-01	High Energy Biscuits		1,124	941
Switzerland	SWI-C-00432-01	Rice		1,430	1,430
Switzerland	SWI-C-00432-01	Vegetable Oil		79	79
Switzerland	SWI-C-00432-01	Wheat Soya Blend		135	135
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Iodised Salt			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Rice			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Vegetable Oil			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Wheat Soya Blend			516
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01294-01	Iodised Salt		110	110
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01294-01	Rice		3,797	3,797
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01294-01	Vegetable Oil		374	374
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01318-01	Rice		221	214
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01318-01	Vegetable Oil		256	256
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01318-01	Wheat Soya Blend		516	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00236-01	Rice		1,179	1,179
USA		Beans			0
USA		Chickpeas			0
USA		Iodised Salt			0
USA		Peas			0
USA		Rice			0
USA		Vegetable Oil			99
USA	USA-C-01041-01	Rice Soya Blend			267
USA	USA-C-01041-02	Rice			56
USA	USA-C-01041-02	Vegetable Oil			0
USA	USA-C-01086-01	Chickpeas		132	1,432
USA	USA-C-01086-01	Iodised Salt			110
USA	USA-C-01086-01	Rice			5,849
USA	USA-C-01086-01	Vegetable Oil			655
USA	USA-C-01086-02	Chickpeas		110	110
USA	USA-C-01086-02	Iodised Salt		33	33
USA	USA-C-01086-02	Peas		302	302
USA	USA-C-01086-02	Rice		3,892	3,833
USA	USA-C-01086-02	Vegetable Oil		301	301
USA	USA-C-01086-03	Beans		900	900
USA	USA-C-01086-03	Iodised Salt		33	33
USA	USA-C-01086-03	Rice		3,428	3,428
USA	USA-C-01086-03	Vegetable Oil		99	0
Total:				50,841	55,980