

Report on 5Ws: Mid-Year 2022

Myanmar Food Security Cluster

2022/08/01

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[Food Security Cluster Myanmar homepage](#)

Summary of achievements

This is the PDF version of the original [online report](#). Online elements will only be available on the online version.

Beneficiaries of humanitarian action formed 90.57% of the 3,033,156 beneficiaries in the first quarter of 2022. The remainder were reached through development interventions.

In this report, when beneficiaries are mentioned, the Food Security Cluster is referring to unique beneficiaries or individuals. This is different from a beneficiary frequency which is an instance of a person receiving aid i.e. a person who receives food distributions, a crop, vegetable and seed kit and farmer training would be counted as three beneficiary frequencies, but as only one beneficiary.

To recall, the Food Security Cluster's strategic objectives for 2022 are:

- SO1: 556,000 IDPs have equitable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food (either in-kind or through food assistance).
- SO2: 2.9 million vulnerable persons (excl. IDPs) have equitable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food (either in-kind or through food assistance).
- SO3: Restore, protect and improve livelihoods and resilience for 850,000 persons.

Overall, 91.12% of the food security cluster's beneficiaries were from humanitarian activities.

Table 1: 2022 humanitarian beneficiaries

SO	Q1	Q2	Total_Jun22	%_of_total	%_increase
SO1	193,154	341,050	534,204	19.32	176.57
SO2	1,560,453	588,488	2,148,941	77.72	37.71
SO3	34,116	47,702	81,818	2.96	139.82
Total	1,787,723	977,240	2,764,963	100.00	54.66

A total of 8.88% beneficiaries were from development activities and actors.

Table 2: 2022 development beneficiaries

SO	Q1	Q2	Total_Jun22	%_of_total	%_increase
SO3	220,587	47,606	268,193	100	21.58
Total	220,587	47,606	268,193	100	21.58

Pertaining to the humanitarian response under the HRP, the increase between beneficiaries reached in SO1 and SO3 were 177% and 140% respectively. This is in comparison with SO2, which saw an increase of only 38% from Q1. This demonstrates that:

- The food security response to non-IDP vulnerable groups (SO2) is a well-established activity which is largely repeating the same pattern that it did in 2021. The limited number of new beneficiaries highlights that this is a routine activity mainly providing addition rounds of food assistance to persons already served in Q1.
- The very significant progress in the number of IDPs reached by food assistance (SO1) is largely due to FSC partners reaching many more IDPs in Rakhine State.

- Regarding SO3 and development activities (achievements have been transferred to UNDP for reporting under the SERRP), 21.3% of development projects have been in place since Q1. The limited financial support from development donors is major constraint to developing new projects and reaching new beneficiaries.

Table 3: Beneficiaries by activity, as of 30 June 2022

Activity	Q1	Q2	%_change	Total	%total
Food distribution	1,723,250	851,483	-50.59	2,574,733	84.89
FFS and farmer training	195,839	1,003	-99.49	196,842	6.49
Crop, vegetable and seed kits	48,046	60,912	26.78	108,958	3.59
Multi-purpose cash transfer	31,357	76,365	143.53	107,722	3.55
Food_cash for work_assets	7,352	26,362	258.57	33,714	1.11
Community infrastructure and equipment	0	4,770	100.00	4,770	0.16
IGA and small grants	2,048	462	-77.44	2,510	0.08
Heb and fortifed rice	0	1,706	100.00	1,706	0.06
Vocational training	327	1,306	299.39	1,633	0.05
Kitchen garden kits	0	475	100.00	475	0.02
Livestock kits	91	2	-97.80	93	0.00

Food distributions overwhelmingly target persons in host and local communities, this group forms 75.04% of all beneficiaries of food distributions or 1,932,135 persons. However, as will be seen in section 5, the food insecurity status of beneficiaries is often reported incorrectly.

Table 4: Food distributions by type food insecurity status and beneficiary type

beneficiary_type	Moderate	Severe	Total
Host/local Community	1,913,480	18,655	1,932,135
Internally Displaced	260,257	182,793	443,050
Rakhine Stateless	3,618	189,405	193,023
Resettled	2,977	0	2,977
Returnees	2,413	1,135	3,548
Total	2,182,745	391,988	2,574,733

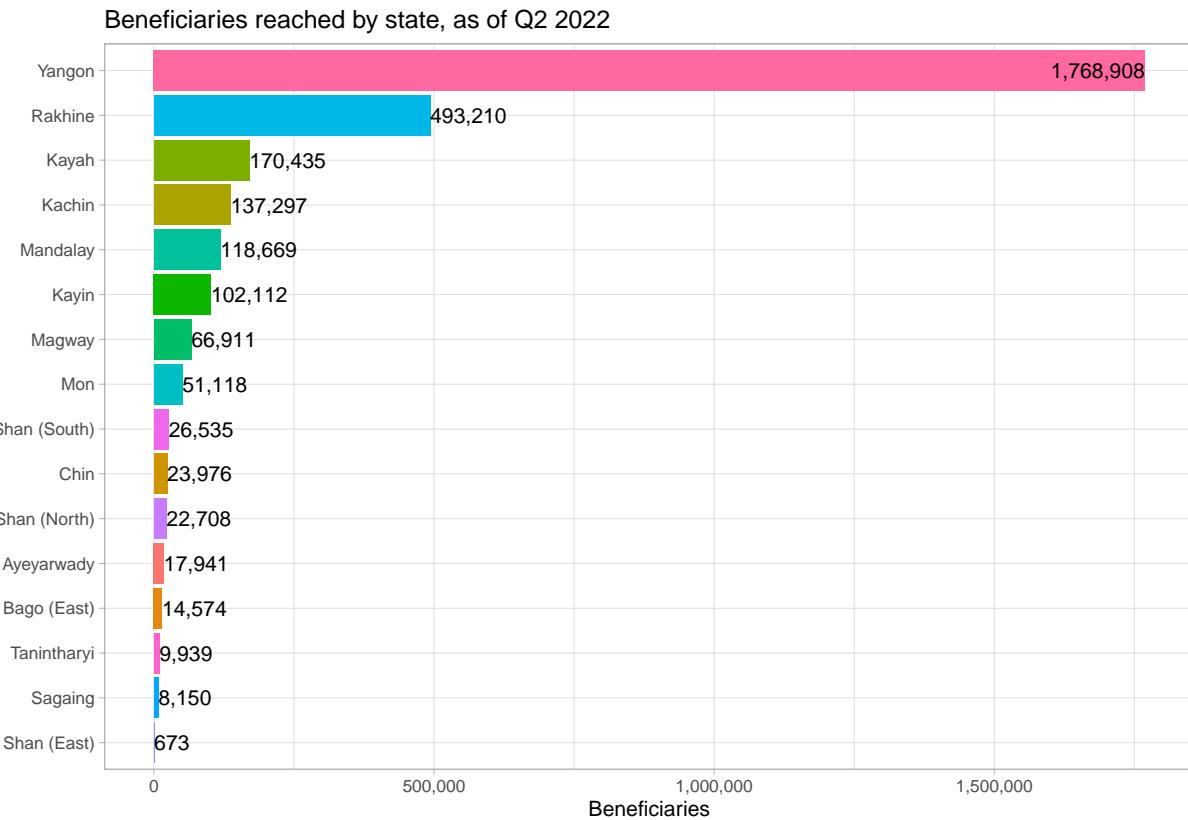
45% of beneficiaries were reached by activities where nutrition had been mainstreamed.

Table 5: Beneficiaries by status of nutrition mainstreaming

was_nutrition_mainstreamed_in_activity	SO1	SO2	SO3	totalBeneficiaries	%_beneficiaries
Yes	327,046	957,282	90,490	1,374,818	45.33
No	207,158	1,192,675	258,505	1,658,338	54.67

1. Geographies

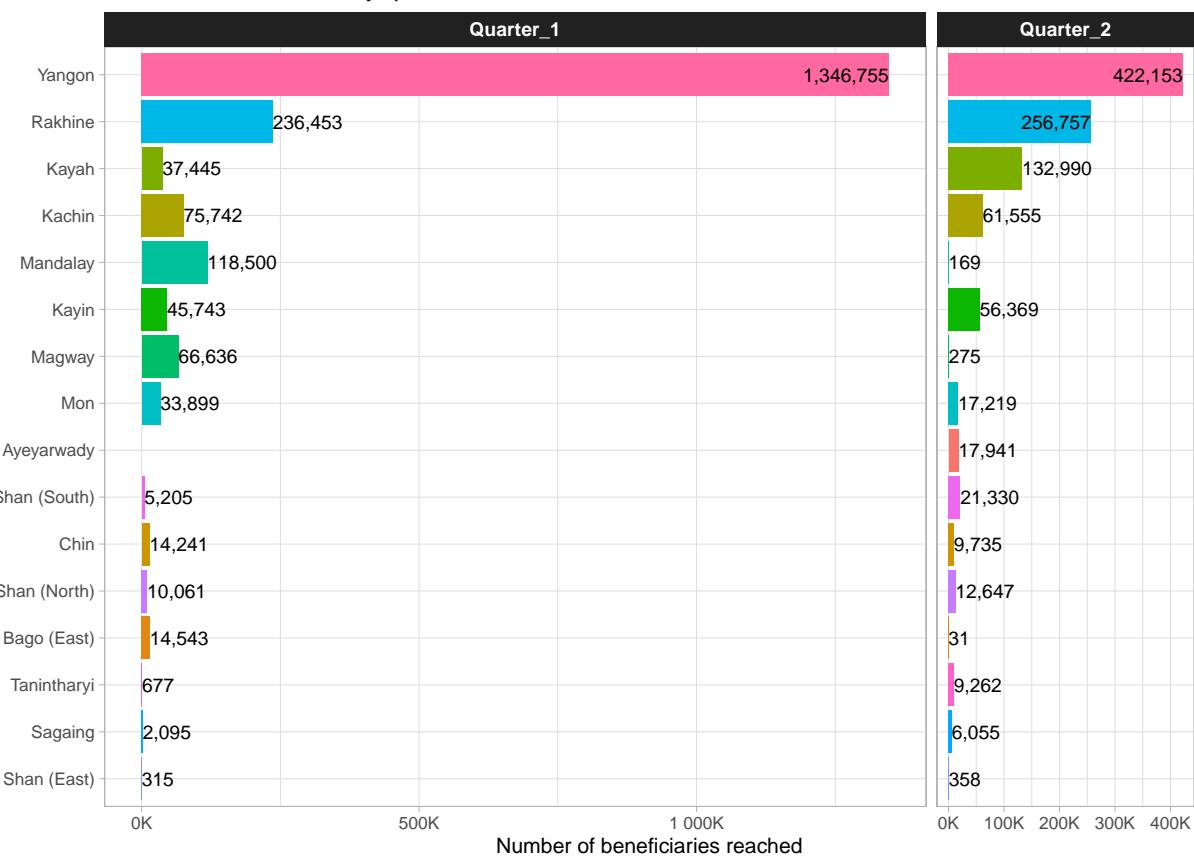
A total of 3,033,156 beneficiaries were reached in the first half of 2022. The plot below shows cumulative beneficiaries over time.



1.1 States

Though new beneficiaries reached remained biased towards Yangon and Rakhine in Q2, figures were less skewed than they were in Q1. Overall 66.24% of beneficiaries in Q2 came from Yangon or Rakhine, whereas it was 78.83% in Q1. Kayah saw the largest quarter-to-quarter increase in number of persons reached.

Beneficiaries reached by quarter



A total of 123 townships have been reached across 16 states/regions as of 30th June 2022.

1.2 Townships

The top 7 townships – Hlaingtharya East and West, Shwepyithar, North Okkalapa, Buthidaung, Dala and Sittwe – by total number of beneficiaries reached as of 30th June 2022, are all from Yangon or Rakhine and contained 68% of all beneficiaries. There is, overall, still quite a significant skew in where the food security cluster is reaching its beneficiaries.

When comparing the current footprint to that of the first quarter, the most significant new activity was observed in Mandalay, Magway, Kayah and Kayin.

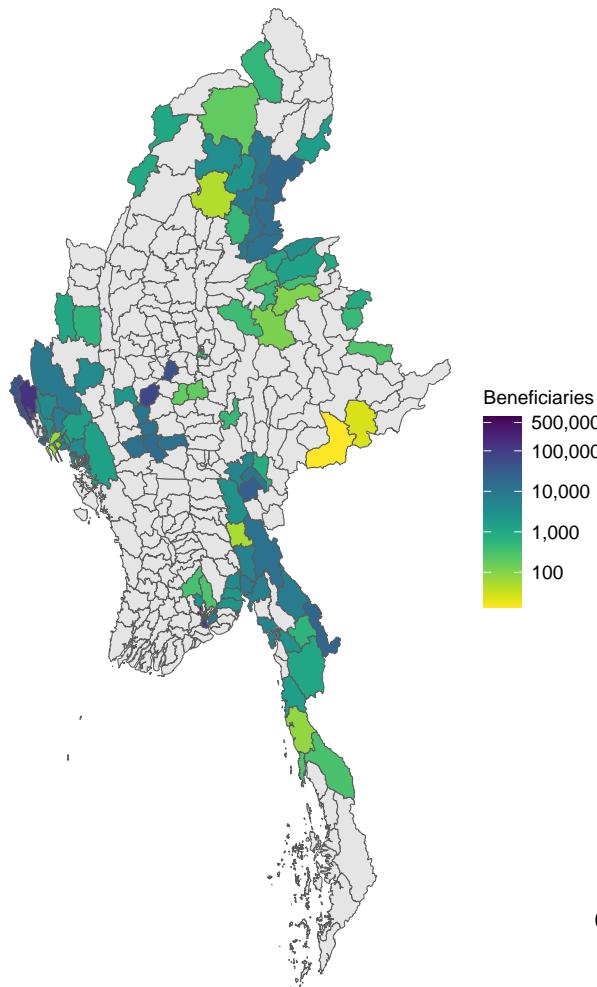
Table 6: Top townships by beneficiaries reached

state	township	Q1	Q2	Total_as_of_Q2_2022	%total
Yangon	Hlaingtharya (West)	433,074	36,195	469,269	15.47
Yangon	Hlaingtharya (East)	270,646	128,461	399,107	13.16
Yangon	Shwepyithar	380,512	0	380,512	12.55
Yangon	North Okkalapa	168,400	172,559	340,959	11.24
Rakhine	Buthidaung	147,534	18,314	165,848	5.47
Yangon	Dala	81,125	81,390	162,515	5.36
Rakhine	Sittwe	22,484	130,281	152,765	5.04
Kayah	Loikaw	815	107,473	108,288	3.57
Mandalay	Nyaung-U	71,547	0	71,547	2.36
Rakhine	Maungdaw	44,625	22,757	67,382	2.22
Mandalay	Myingyan	46,087	3	46,090	1.52
Kayin	Hpapun	12,477	29,561	42,038	1.39
Kayah	Hpruso	26,507	7,557	34,064	1.12
Kachin	Waingmaw	19,249	14,292	33,541	1.11
Rakhine	Pauktaw	76	31,597	31,673	1.04

Only showing townships with >1% of total beneficiaries

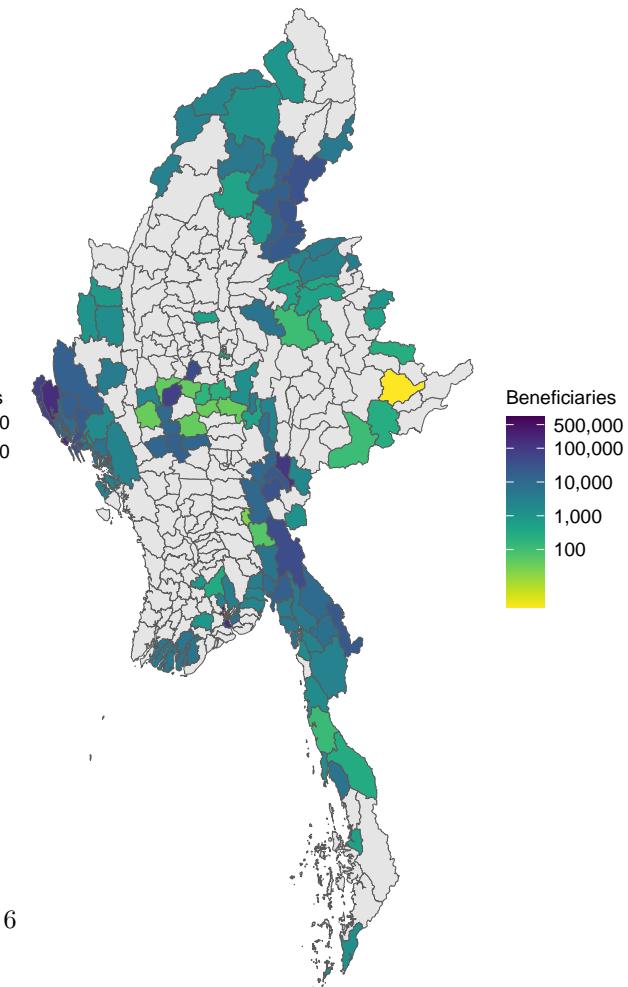
Beneficiaries by township, as of 2022–03–31

Townships in grey do not have any partners present



Beneficiaries by township, as of 2022–06–30

Townships in grey do not have any partners present



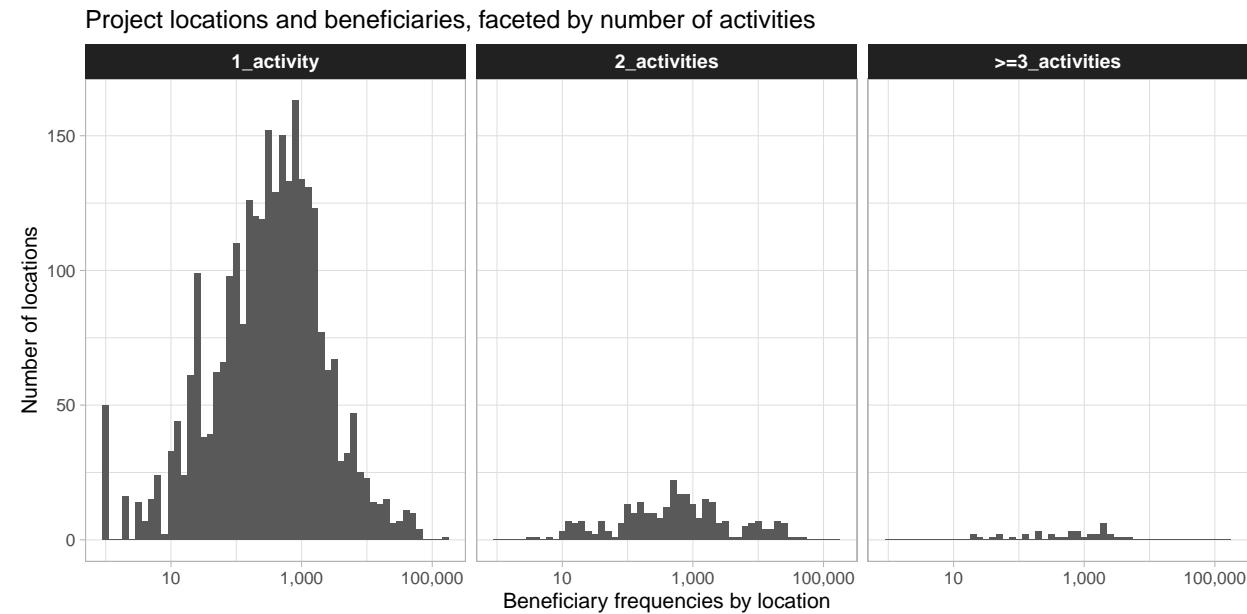
31 new townships were added in the second quarter of 2022. 6 of the new townships were from Shan, 5 were from Ayeyarwady; Magway, Mandalay and Tanintharyi each added 3; Kayah, Mon, Rakhine and Sagaing each added 2; and Bago, Chin and Kayin added 1.

1.3 Locations

A location refers to either a village, ward, IDP site or industrial zone.

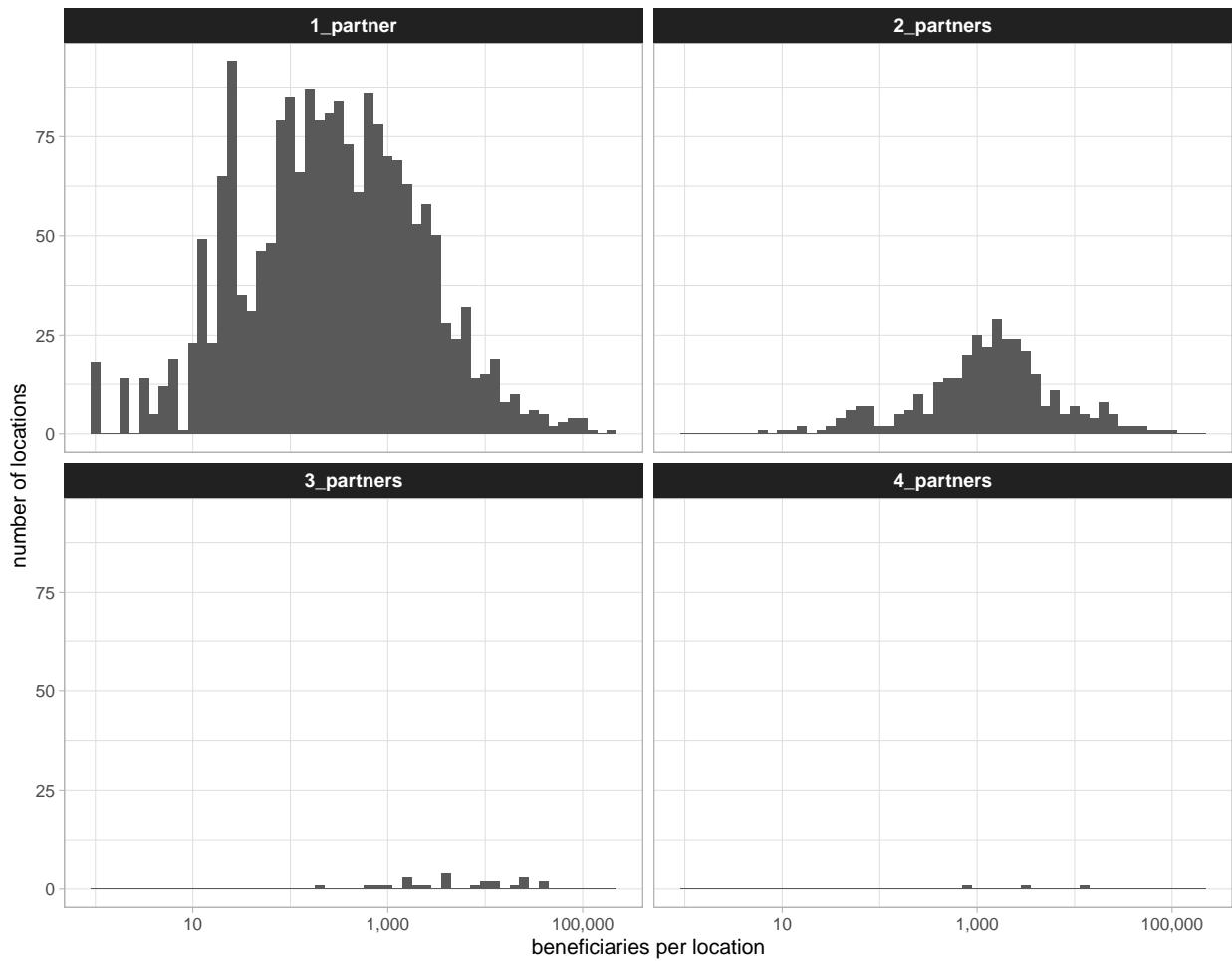
The vast amount of project locations have only one food security activity.

This first plot below is a histogram of intervention locations, by the number of beneficiaries reached in each of them. The vast majority of locations only have one activity occurring in them. This is something to be monitored over the course of the years, as it is assumed that a range of activities are required to comprehensively meet the food security and livelihoods needs of targeted communities. As it currently stands, the response is very broad, with little depth.



The same is true for the number of partners, with the majority of locations having one partner.

Histograms of beneficiaries by location
Faceted by number of partners per location



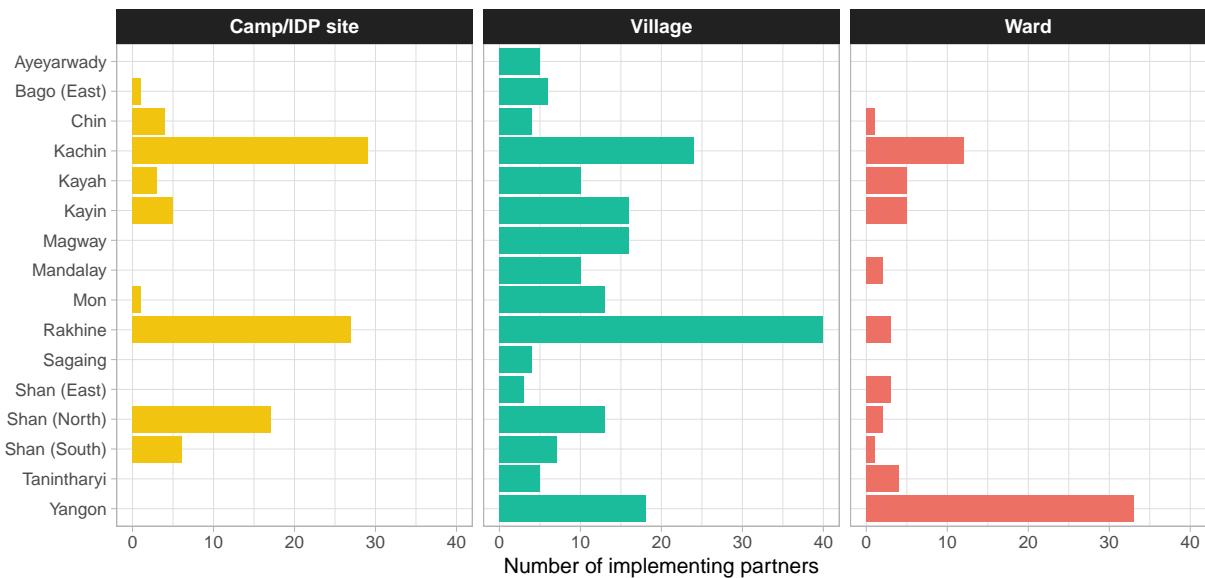
Of the 2,197 sites reached, 359 had more than one partner present.

Table 7: Number of partners by location, as of 30 June 2022

partners	location
1_partner	1,838
2_partners	332
3_partners	24
4_partners	3

The food security cluster's partners can mostly be found in Yangon, Rakhine and Kachin.

Number of implementing partners by state and location type



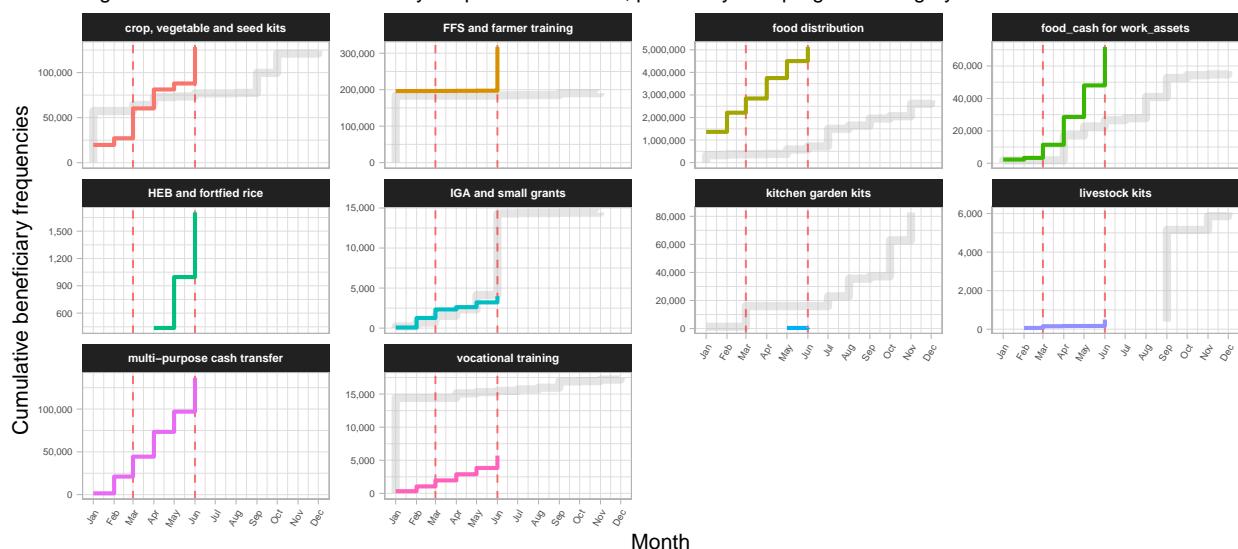
2. Activities

2.1 Progress by activity

The first dotted red line shows the end of Q1 and the second shows the end of Q2. The thick line in grey shows the progress in 2021 for the same activity. It should be noted that the 2021 progress lines are just a reference and not meant to be a direct comparison. The scope of the HRP was much different at the start of 2021 and the response only became nationwide in June; the FSC was also much smaller than it is now in 2022. Indeed, with the post-coup crisis affecting both humanitarian and development programming, the need for stronger coordination to adapt food security programming has pushed many partners to enter the FSC. This type of comparison will be more useful next year.

Monthly progress by activity, 2022 Q1 & Q2

Figures are in cumulative beneficiary frequencies reached; previous year's progress is in grey



Newly implemented in Q2 of 2022 was the provision of HEB and fortified rice, largely in Chin state. Food distributions continued to be the largest activity, followed by the provision of crop, vegetable and seed kits.

2.2 Agricultural and livelihoods activities

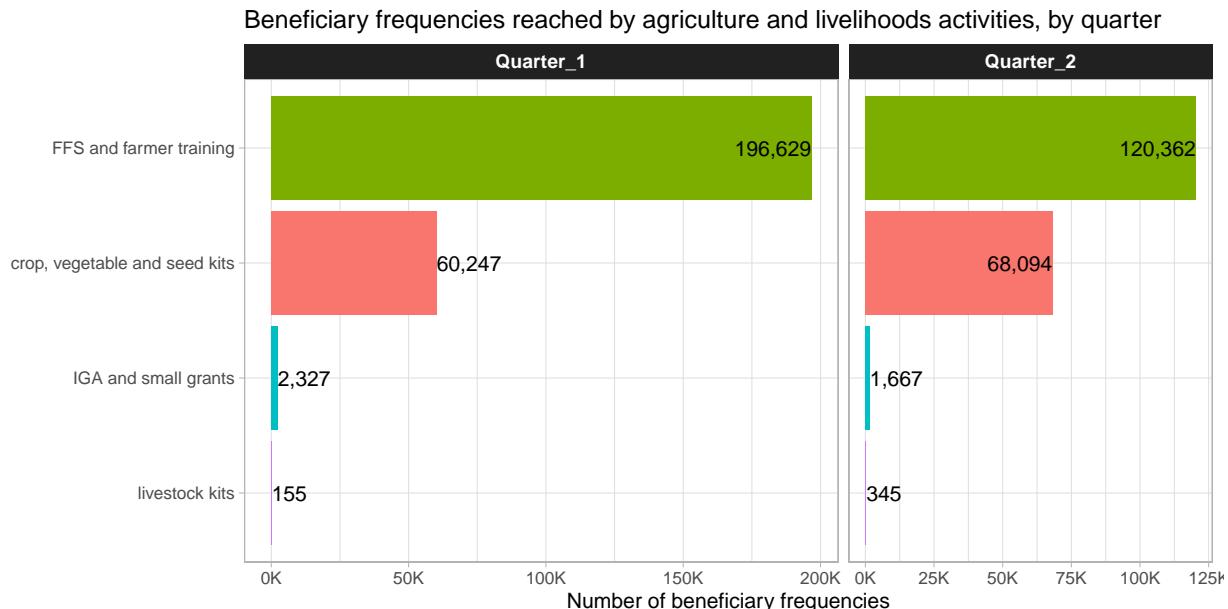
308,403 persons were reached through a combination of crop, vegetable and seed kits, FFS and farmer training, IGA and small grants and livestock kits.

Table 8: Beneficiaries reached by agricultural and livelihood activities

activity	beneficiaries	%beneficiaries
FFS and farmer training	196,842	63.83
crop, vegetable and seed kits	108,958	35.33
IGA and small grants	2,510	0.81
livestock kits	93	0.03
Total	308,403	100.00

as of 30 June 2022

The plot below shows the beneficiary frequencies reached. The percentage of beneficiaries reached by agriculture and livelihoods activities (crops, vegetable and seed kits; FFS and farmer training; IGA and small grants; livestock kits) slightly in Q2 2022, compared to Q1.



2.3 Delivery modalities

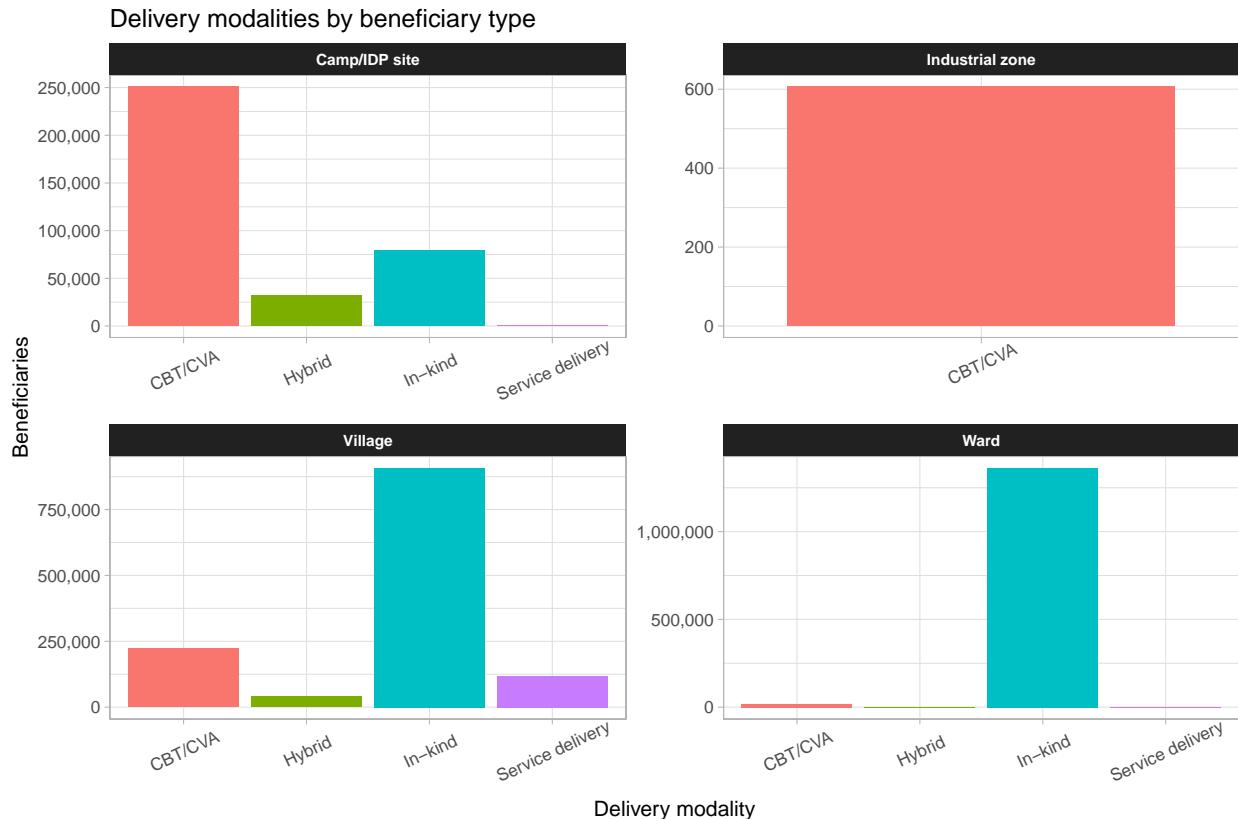
Only HEB and fortified rice and kitchen garden kits were delivered entirely through in-kind modalities.

Table 9: Percentage of beneficiaries reached by activity and delivery modality

Activity	In-kind	CBT/CVA	Hybrid	Service delivery	Beneficiaries
Food distribution	86.1%	12.3%	1.6%		2,574,733
FFS and farmer training	15.0%	24.7%		60.3%	196,842
Crop, vegetable and seed kits	83.3%	0.5%	16.2%	0.0%	108,958
Multi-purpose cash transfer		89.3%	10.7%		107,722
Food_cash for work_assets	17.3%	82.7%			33,714
Community infrastructure and equipment	100.0%				4,770
IGA and small grants	10.4%	87.4%	1.2%	1.0%	2,510
Heb and fortifed rice	100.0%				1,706
Vocational training	0.0%	23.1%		76.9%	1,633
Kitchen garden kits	100.0%				475
Livestock kits	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	93

Beneficiary totals are as of 30 June 2022

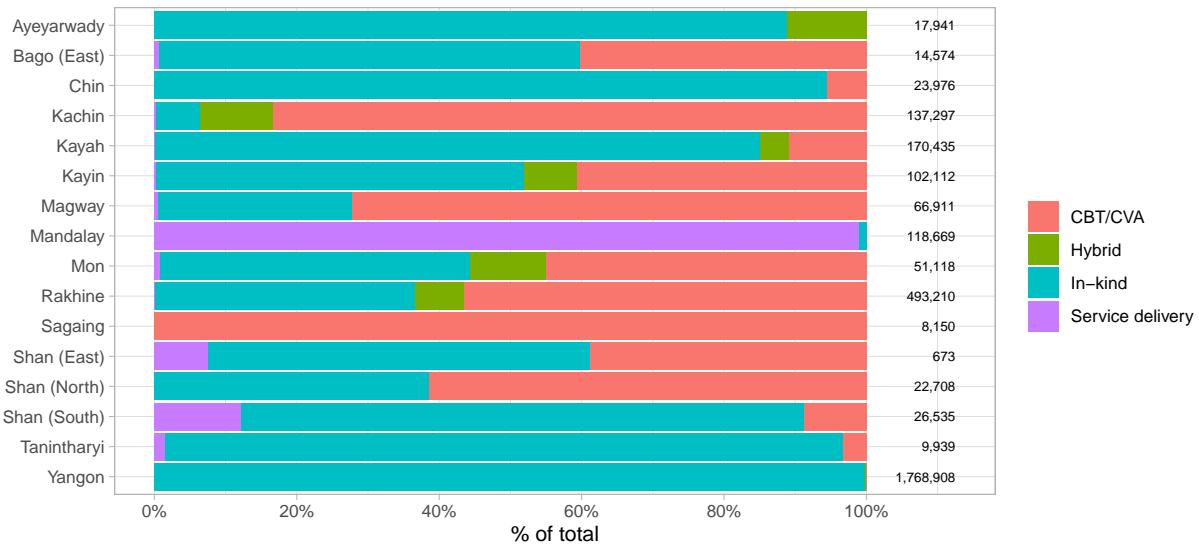
There are also clear differences between the different beneficiary types and the delivery modalities employed with them. Beneficiaries from host/local communities largely received in-kind distributions whilst those from camps and IDP sites mostly received cash-based interventions, indicating that partners mostly worked in the same areas in Q1 and Q2.



Areas with the highest number of IDPs, such as Sagaing, Rakhine and Kachin, reach most of their beneficiaries through cash-based programming.

Percentage of beneficiaries reached by delivery modalities

Beneficiaries as of 30 June 2022 at the end of each bar



3. Cash-based programming

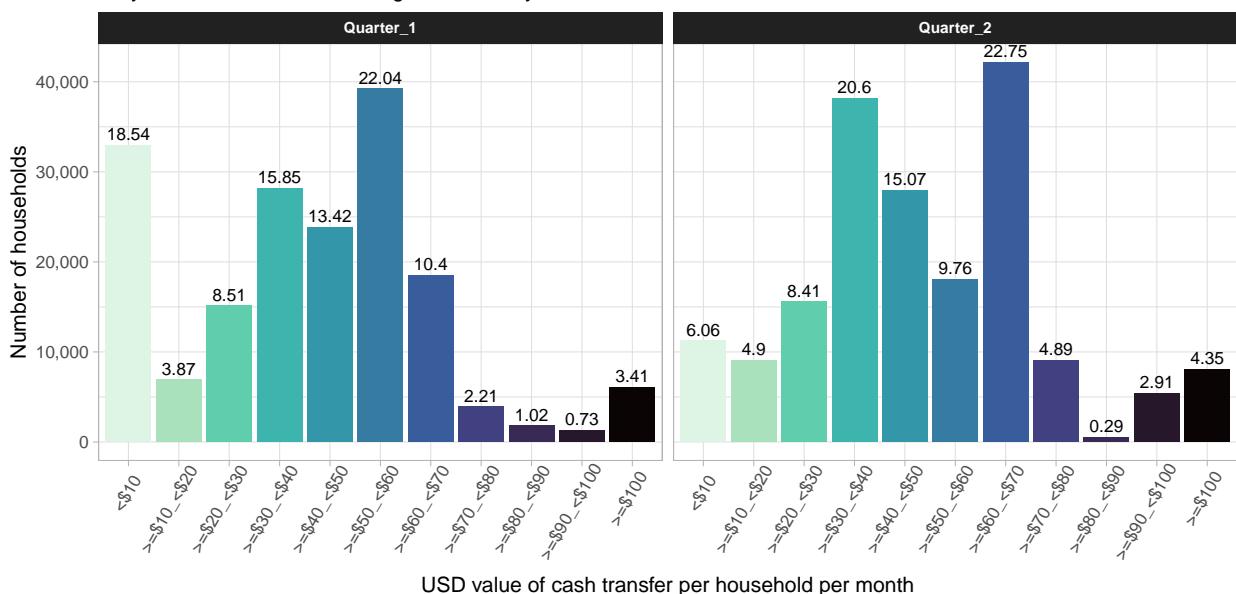
3.1 USD per household

Compared to Q1, beneficiaries in Q2 are much less likely to have received cash transfers of less than USD 10 per household. The most common transfer values were between USD 60 and 70, an increase from the previous quarter.

Number of households by value of cash transfer per household (2022/Q1)

Figures at the top of each bar show percentage of households

Only households reached through the cash, hybrid or voucher modalities are included



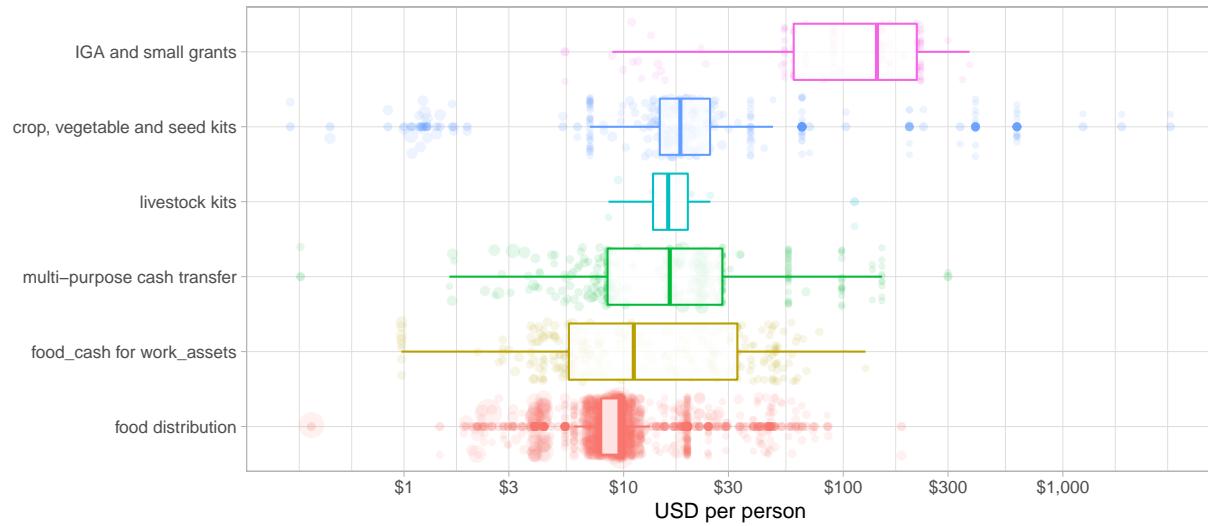
3.2 USD per person

The boxplots below shows the range of cash transfer values (all values are per person, to facilitate comparability) by activity. The average for each activity is marked by the thick line in the middle of each box. The leftmost and rightmost side of each box indicate the 25th and 75th percentile of transfer values, respectively. The length of each box is a gauge for how much variation there is in the transfer values of each activity.

Boxplots of USD transfer values per person in 2022 (Q1 & Q2)

Thick line in each box is the mean;

Points are individual distributions, sizes indicate number of beneficiaries



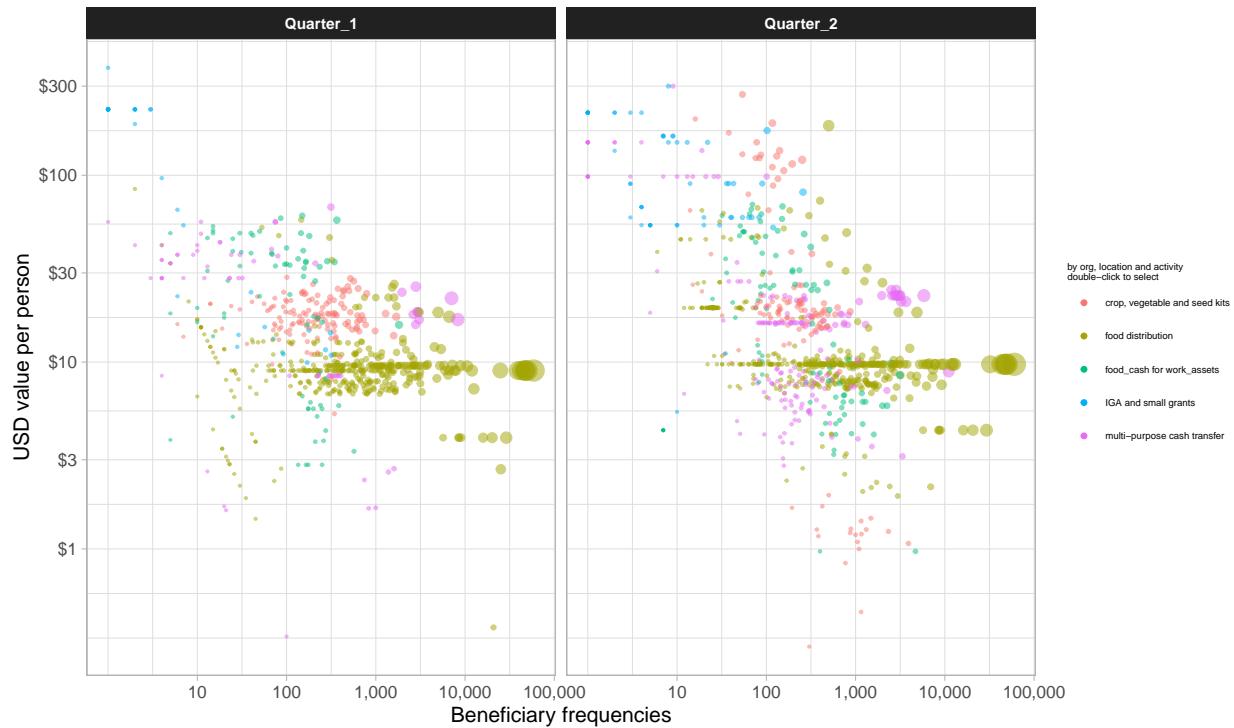
Each of the bubbles represents an individual intervention, with their position along the x-axis showing the USD per person value of the intervention and the size of each bubble indicating the number of beneficiaries reached.

Food distributions tended to have the tightest range of values, which proves that food assistance is quite standardised amongst partners.

Average USD transfer value per person in 2022 (Q1 & Q2)

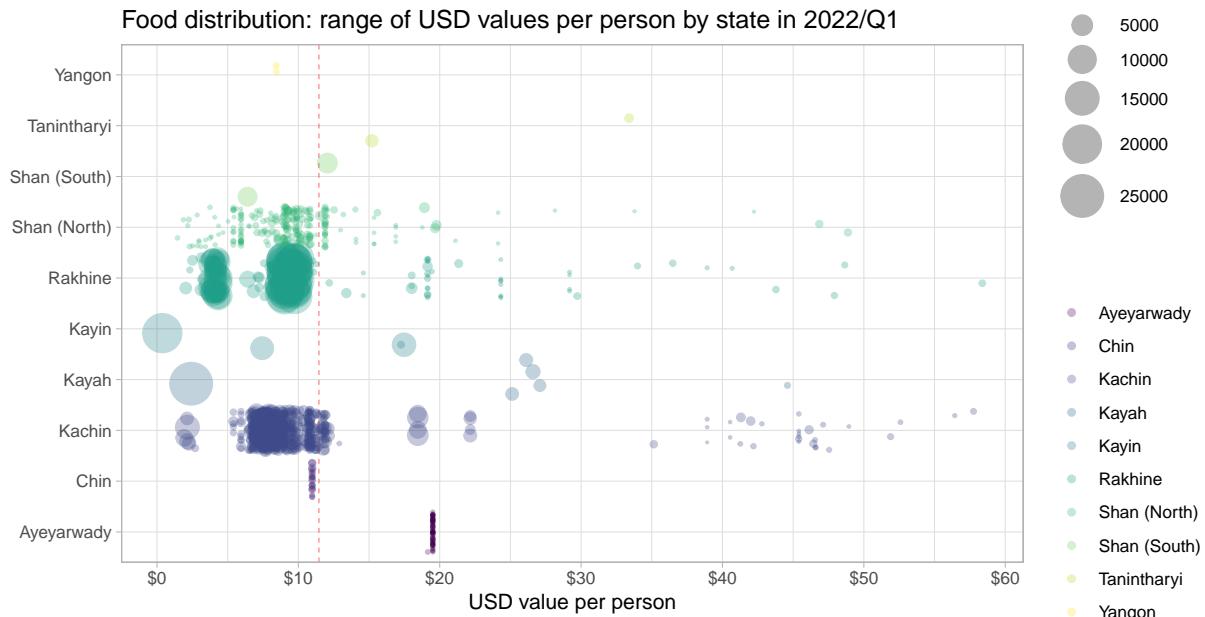
By organisation, location and activity

By organisation, location and activity



Cash transfer values tended to be higher in Q2 as compared to Q1 largely due to increases in the per-household package of multi-purpose cash transfers. This may be explained by the implementation of new 2022 projects that have integrated the inflation in their budgeting.

3.3 Food distributions



Kachin, Rakhine and Shan notably have several extreme outliers much higher than the average for that state.

Kayin, however, has a very large number of beneficiaries who received less than the USD 1/person. Distributions in Chin and Ayeyarwady had very consistent values as they were all implemented by the same implementing partner.

The table below compares the different bins for cash transfer values of food distributions with the minimum expenditure basket for food established by the Cash Working Group. They have established a floor of MMK 190,555 (or USD 114.55) for the food security component per household per month.

Overall, 1.86% of food distribution beneficiaries have received at least 100% of the food security MEB and 8.86% have received at least 50% of the food security MEB (USD 11.45 per person).

Table 10: USD values of food distributions by percentage of MEB received

usd_person_bin	avg_pc_of_meb	avg_usd_month	beneficiaries	pc_of_hhd
<\$2	6.14	1.41	23,892	5.44
>=\$2_<\$4	14.44	3.31	46,648	10.62
>=\$4_<\$6	22.76	5.21	30,454	6.93
>=\$6_<\$8	32.15	7.36	60,380	13.75
>=\$8_<\$10	40.60	9.30	223,906	50.99
>=\$10_<\$12	47.98	10.99	19,185	4.37
>=\$12_<\$14	54.60	12.51	5,090	1.16
>=\$14_<\$16	64.92	14.87	1,741	0.40
>=\$16_<\$18	74.43	17.05	6,941	1.58
>=\$18_<\$20	84.51	19.36	12,730	2.90
>=\$20	187.95	43.06	8,179	1.86

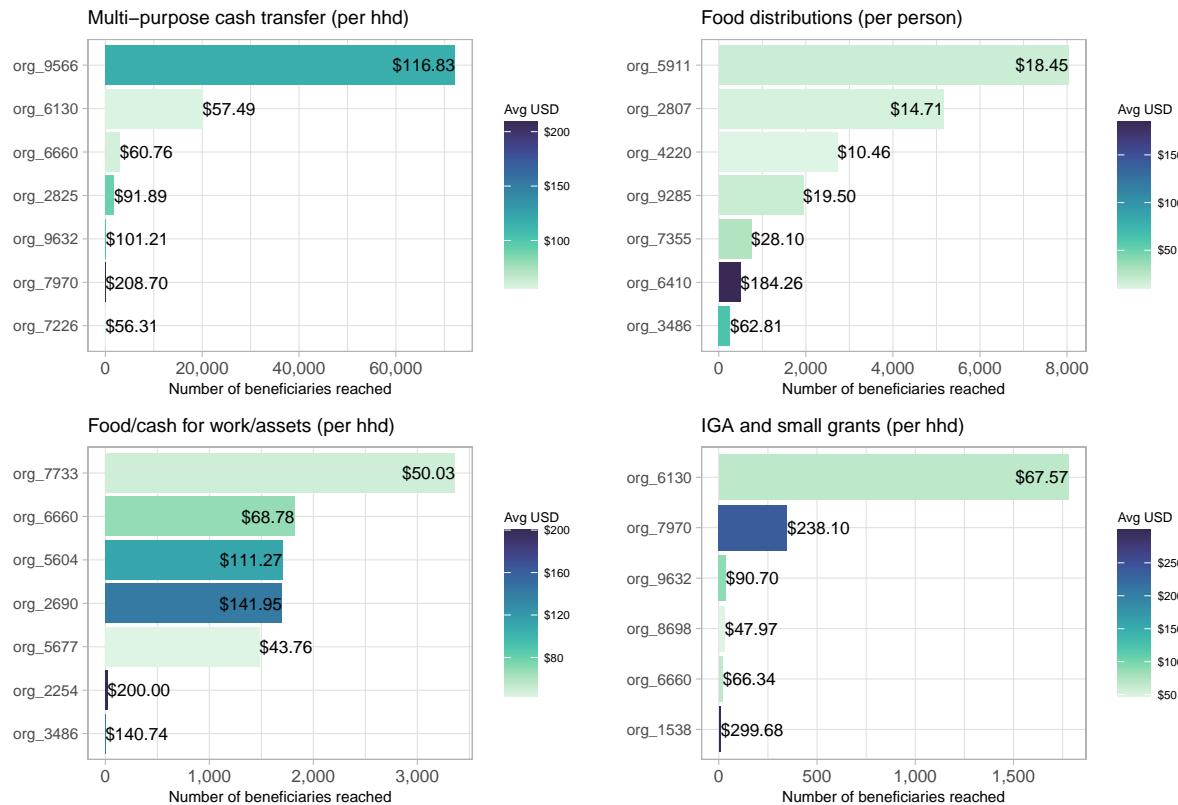
Only persons reached through CBT/CVA/hybrid modalities are included

3.4 Implementing partners

The plots below show the average cash transfer values by activity for the top 7 partners implementing that activity. The x-axis shows the number of beneficiaries reached and the depth of the colour indicates the value of the cash transfer.

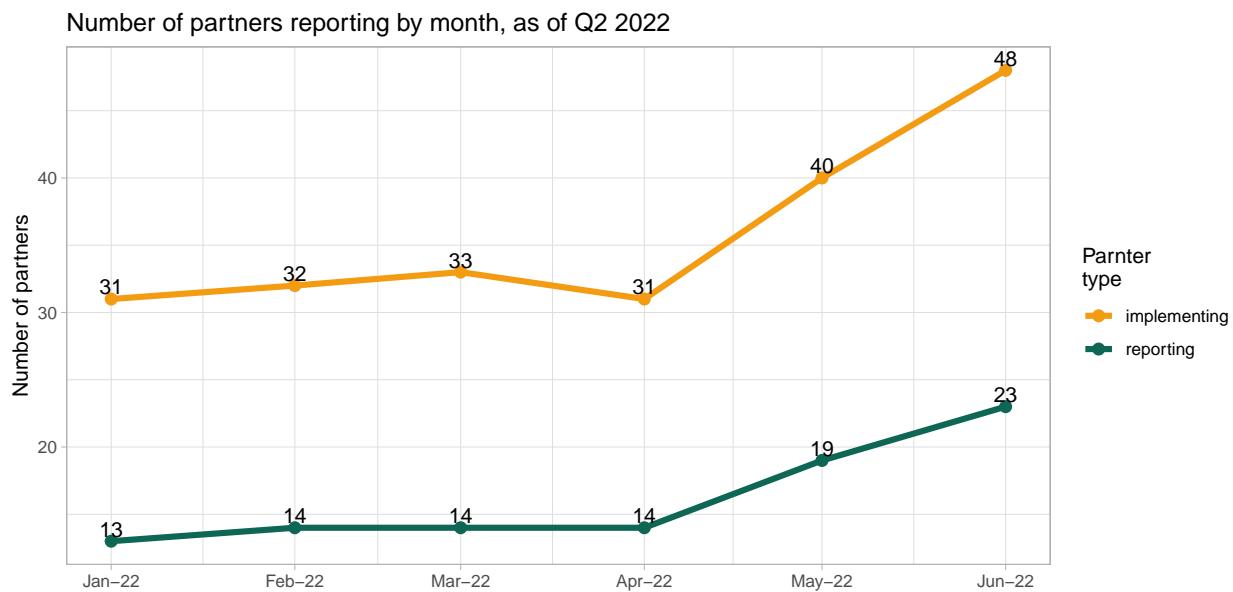
Cash transfer values of the top implementing partners (by beneficiaries reached)

Faceted by activity



4. Partners

A total of 71 partners have reported into the Food Security Cluster as of Q2 2022 – there are 48 implementing partners and 23 reporting partners.



4.1 Implementing partner

There are 55 partners that were involved in direct implementation that have reported achievements in second quarter of 2022, in comparison with 44 in the first quarter. These implementing partners corresponded to a total of 26 reporting organisations. The largest reporting organisation, 2690, had 24 implementing partners.

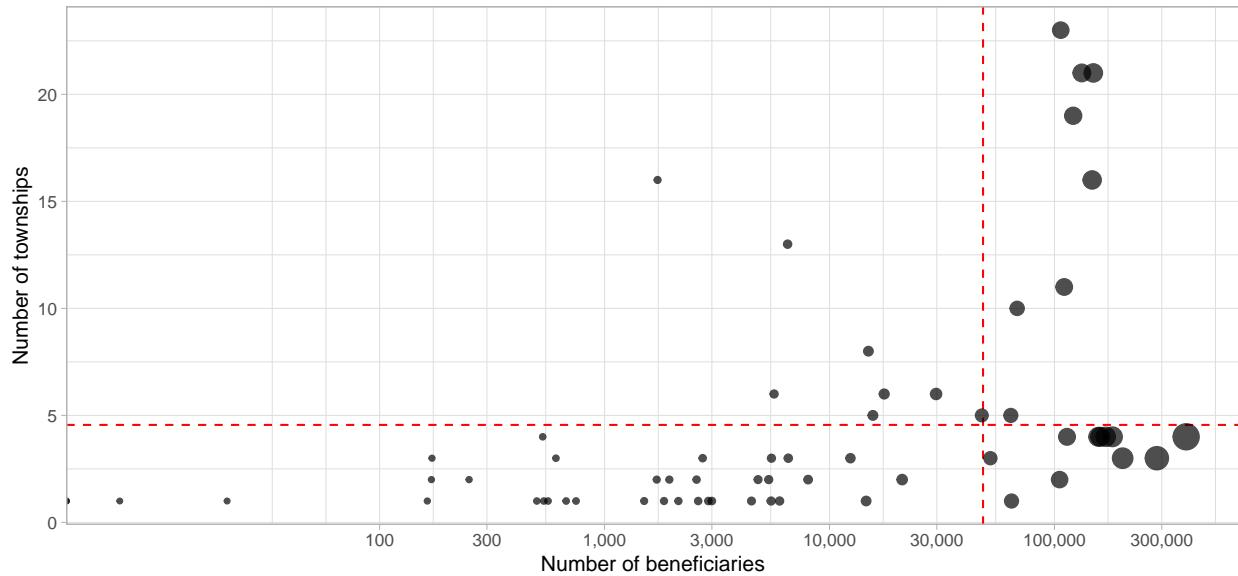
Table 11: Reporting organisations with the most implementing partners

report_org_code	implementing_partners
org_2690	24
org_3536	7
org_8415	7
org_2625	4
org_3422	4
org_2214	3
org_5369	3

All others had 1 or 2 implementing partners

The interactive plot below shows the number of beneficiaries and townships reached by implementing partner. 13 partners (21% of the total) have a presence in more than 5 townships. 8 partners (16% of the total) are present in more than 10 townships.

Plot of beneficiaries and townships reached, by implementing partner



As a reference, in Q1, only 6 partners (17% of the total) have a presence in more than 5 townships. This highlights that:

- The expansion of the FSC members help to collect data on food security programming that was not on the FSC's radar.
- FSC partners are making efforts to reach vulnerable groups in new areas.

Overall, this positive change underlines the expansion of the geographic coverage of the FSC.

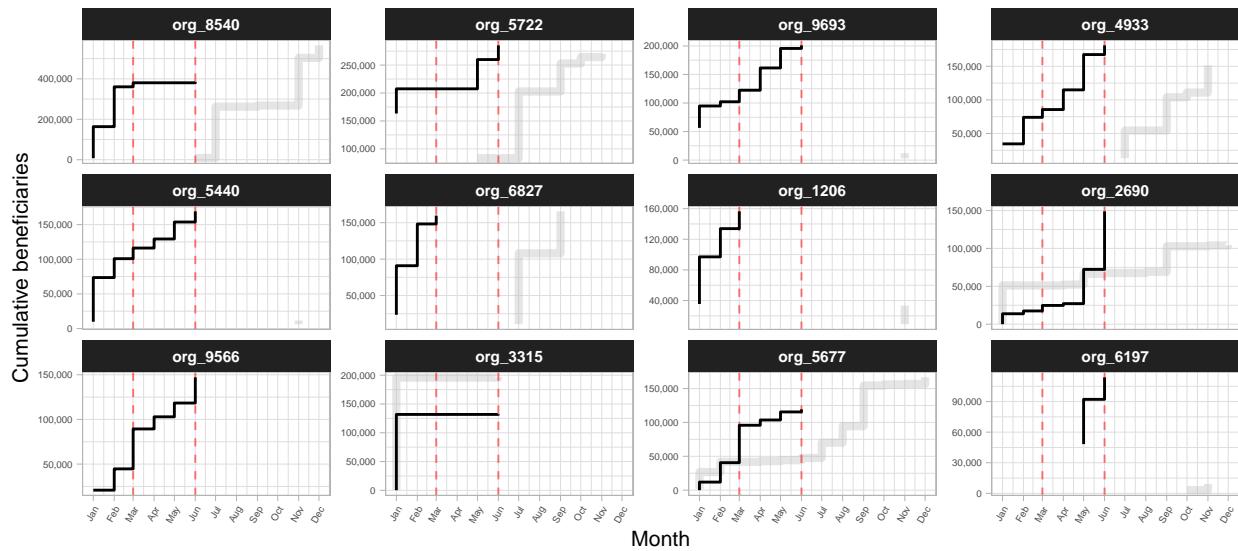
4.2 Monthly progress by partner

Organisations 6197, 2690 and 5722 have implemented the majority of their activities in the second quarter of 2022.

The thick grey line shows an organisation's progress from last year, which, as mentioned, cannot exactly be used for a straight comparison as the scope of the HRP in 2021 was different until the approval of the IERP, additionally, many partners only joined the cluster late in 2021 or even in 2022. Still, it serves as a reference.

Monthly progress of top 12 implementing partners, 2022 Q1 & Q2

Figures show cumulative unique beneficiaries; previous year's progress in grey



The table below lists the top 15 partners by number of beneficiaries reached in 2022.

Table 12: Top implementing partners by beneficiaries reached in 2022, as of 30 June 2022

org_code	ben_q1	rank_q1	ben_q2	rank_q2	total_ben
org_8540	380,478	1	4,502	25	384,980
org_5722	207,512	2	77,743	5	285,255
org_9693	122,397	6	78,569	4	200,966
org_4933	85,627	11	95,475	3	181,102
org_5440	116,142	7	52,944	10	169,086
org_6827	159,724	3			159,724
org_1206	156,433	4			156,433
org_2690	24,753	16	124,142	1	148,895
org_9566	89,365	10	57,723	9	147,088
org_3315	131,861	5	441	43	132,302
org_5677	95,835	9	23,473	13	119,308
org_6197			113,704	2	113,704
org_8004	69,918	12	40,490	11	110,408
org_6792	105,410	8			105,410
org_6130	35,385	15	61,280	8	96,665

4.3 Donors

The table below summarises the reach and scope (in terms of geographic extent and number of organisations supported) of donors who support at least two reporting organisations.

Table 13: Organisations supported and geographic reach by donor

donor	report_orgs	implementing_orgs	states	townships
FCDO	6	8	6	19
LIFT	6	10	6	15
MHF	5	6	4	7
ECHO	3	4	3	5
BHA	2	5	4	11
GIZ	2	2	2	7
org_5677	2	2	6	15
org_6793	2	3	3	9
org_7904	2	3	2	7
org_8415	2	2	3	15

Only showing donors supporting more than one reporting partner.

Sagaing, Shan (East) and Ayeyarwady have the fewest number of donors present.

Table 14: Number of donors by state

state	donors	implementing_partners
Kayin	14	13
Kachin	13	14
Rakhine	11	18
Kayah	10	5
Mon	7	6
Shan (South)	7	8
Mandalay	5	3
Shan (North)	5	8
Bago (East)	4	3
Chin	4	4
Yangon	4	14
Magway	3	3
Tanintharyi	3	3
Ayeyarwady	2	4
Sagaing	2	3
Shan (East)	2	2

However, as shown by the table below, even though the majority of partners reported their donors, the omission of data from three key partners has resulted in the vast majority of reported beneficiaries not being associated with any donor.

Table 15: Top donors by beneficiaries reached

donor	beneficiaries	%_beneficiaries
No donor specified	2,397,314	79.04
org_6793	156,303	5.15
FCDO	94,653	3.12
CERF	71,253	2.35
AICS	63,986	2.11
org_5677	49,279	1.62
BPRM	31,640	1.04
org_7904	20,213	0.67
DFAT	17,329	0.57
BHA	16,356	0.54
org_7002	13,851	0.46
AAP	12,392	0.41
MHF	12,303	0.41
NZMFAT	10,791	0.36
ECHO	7,854	0.26

Donors starting with 'org_xxxx' are partners using their own organisational funds

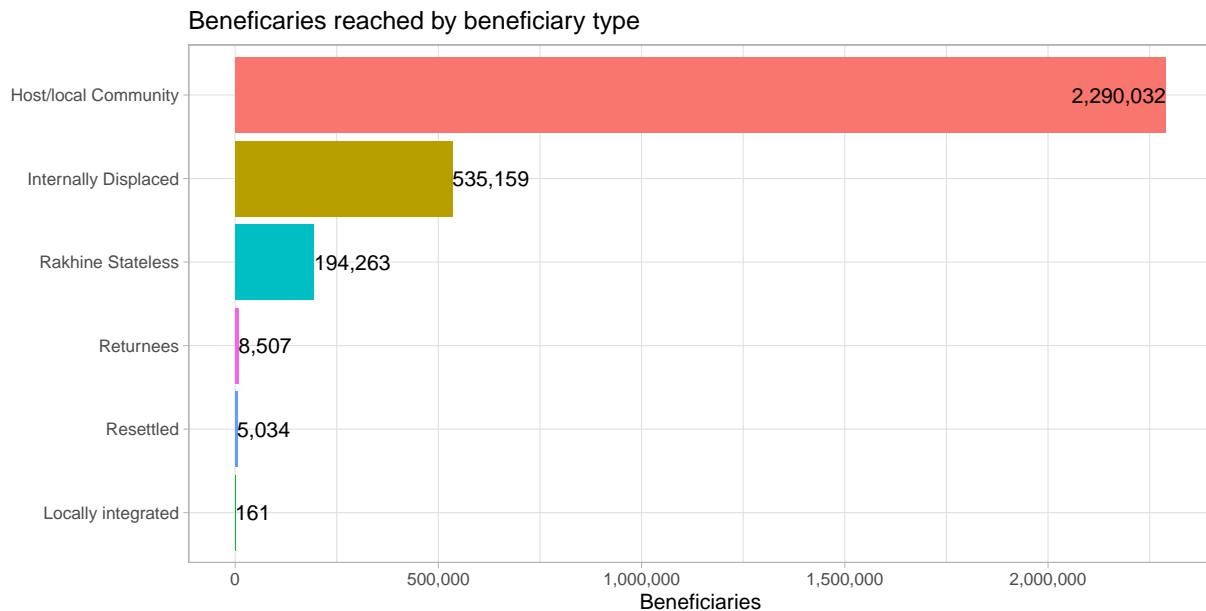
Below is a table of beneficiaries who are missing donors, grouped by state.

Table 16: Reported beneficiaries with missing donor data

state	beneficiaries	partners
Yangon	1,752,158	9
Rakhine	421,076	9
Kayah	98,394	1
Kachin	69,031	3
Shan (North)	18,420	5
Chin	16,389	2
Shan (South)	9,416	2
Sagaing	7,650	2
Kayin	4,505	2
Shan (East)	275	1

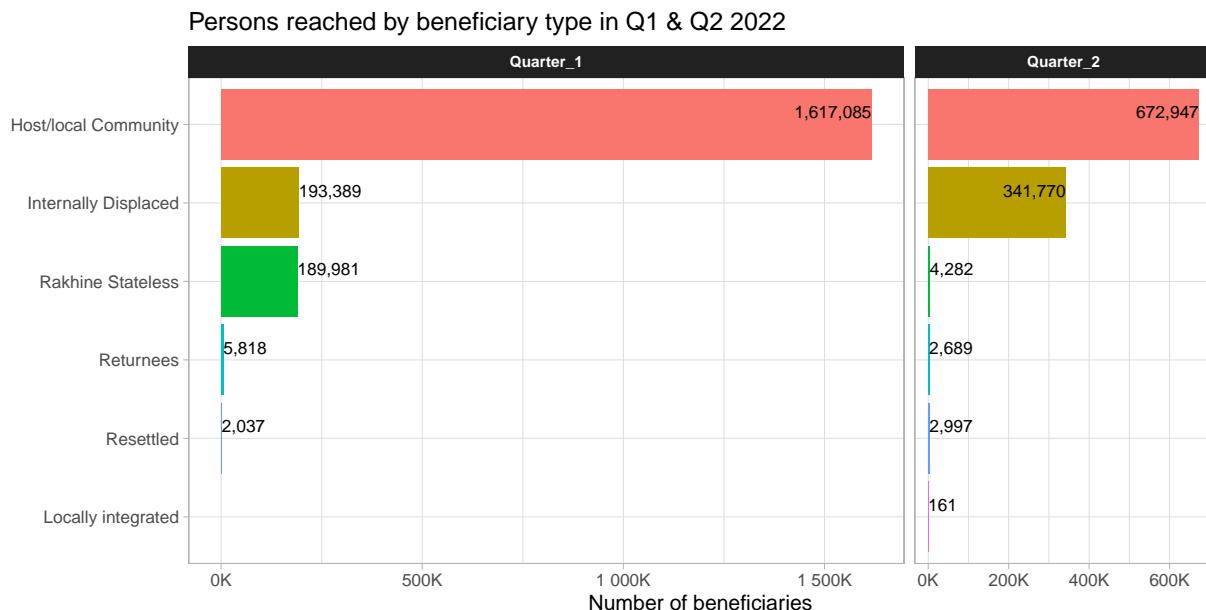
5. Beneficiaries

75.5% of all beneficiaries in the first half of 2022 were from host or local communities.



5.1 Beneficiary types

In Q2 2022, 65.66% of beneficiaries were from host or local communities, in comparison to 53.31% for round 1. 33.35% of beneficiaries in Q2 were IDPs, compared to 9.63% for Q1.



5.2 Evidence of food insecurity status

Of the food security activities reported, very few provided details about the food insecurity status of beneficiaries. This makes it difficult to determine whether interventions are truly reaching those most in need.

In general, the food insecurity status of the beneficiaries of multi-purpose cash transfers were much better documented than the statuses of those who received food distributions.

Table 17: Missing food insecurity data of beneficiaries, as of 30 June 2022

activity	food_insecurity_status	beneficiaries	%_of_group
food distributions, moderate	NA	1,895,565	86.84
food distributions, severe	NA	296,787	75.71
multi-purpose cash transfer, moderate	NA	4,695	13.25
multi-purpose cash transfer, severe	NA	16	0.02

Evidence of beneficiaries' food insecurity status provided to the cluster include:

Table 18: Evidence of food insecurity status, as of 30 June 2022

evidence	beneficiaries	%_beneficiaries
No evidence	2,757,212	90.90
Armed conflict	147,088	4.85
community-based beneficiary selection	34,407	1.13
Post-distribution monitoring	31,347	1.03
Acceptable FCS	29,071	0.96
Beneficiary list and distribution list	19,279	0.64
Regular reporting	8,984	0.30
assessment, meeting minutes, payment	3,020	0.10
Village Profile	1,683	0.06
Based on Vulnerable Score (Vulnerable Criteria)	608	0.02
Food distribution certificate	308	0.01
Food Security and Livelihood Baseline Survey	119	0.00
Provision grants of women led micro business activities	30	0.00

The general lack of evidence of beneficiaries' food insecurity status makes it difficult to justify to affected communities and donors that the Food Security Cluster is reaching the most in need. This highlights the need to promote a shared understanding of the response through the development of a common prioritisation tool for food security partners.

5.3 Beneficiary disaggregation

In this section, a test is applied to determine if the disaggregated numbers of beneficiaries reach have been copied and pasted – a somewhat common practice that sullies the quality of the data. To do this, the proportions of each disaggregation group by partner have been compared to how close they were to the mean for the entire group. To explain: if partner A reported that 40% of beneficiaries in an activity were adult females, this percentage was then compared to the average percentage of adult females for all other activities reported by that partner. This measure whether or not the same proportions were copied and pasted throughout the 5W form.

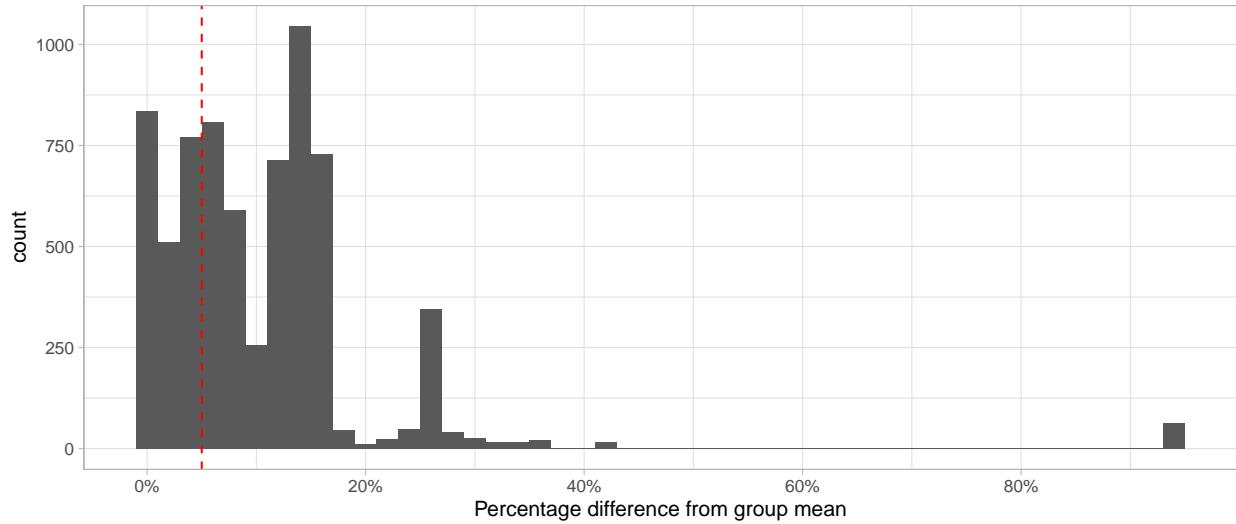
It is extremely unlikely that these percentages would be similar across activities as implementing partners worked in an average of 42 locations.

In the plot below, the closer a value is to 0% on the x-axis, the more likely it is that it was copied and pasted. It is estimated that 73% of beneficiary disaggregation values were copied and pasted. All entries on

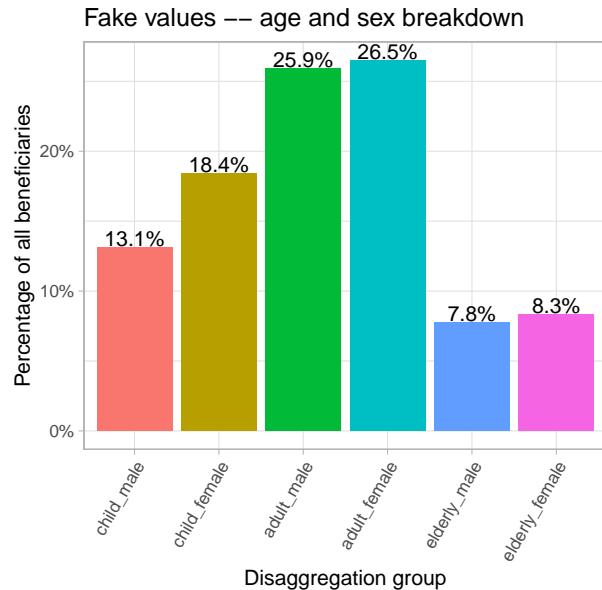
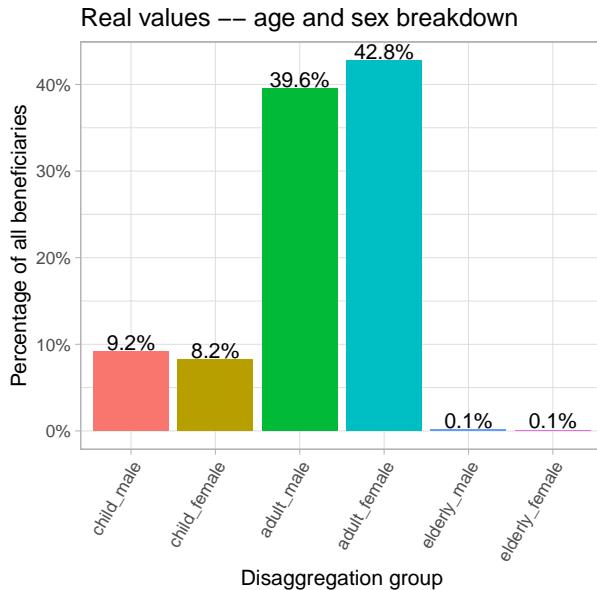
the left side of the red line are considered similar enough to other rows to be treated as having been copied and pasted.

Histogram of standard deviations across beneficiary disaggregations

The lower the standard deviation, the more likely the value is to be copy/pasted.
Cut-off is the red line.



The plot on the below-left shows the breakdown of beneficiaries by disaggregation group with the copy-pasted values removed. The plot on the below-right shows a breakdown of the “fake” copy-pasted values.



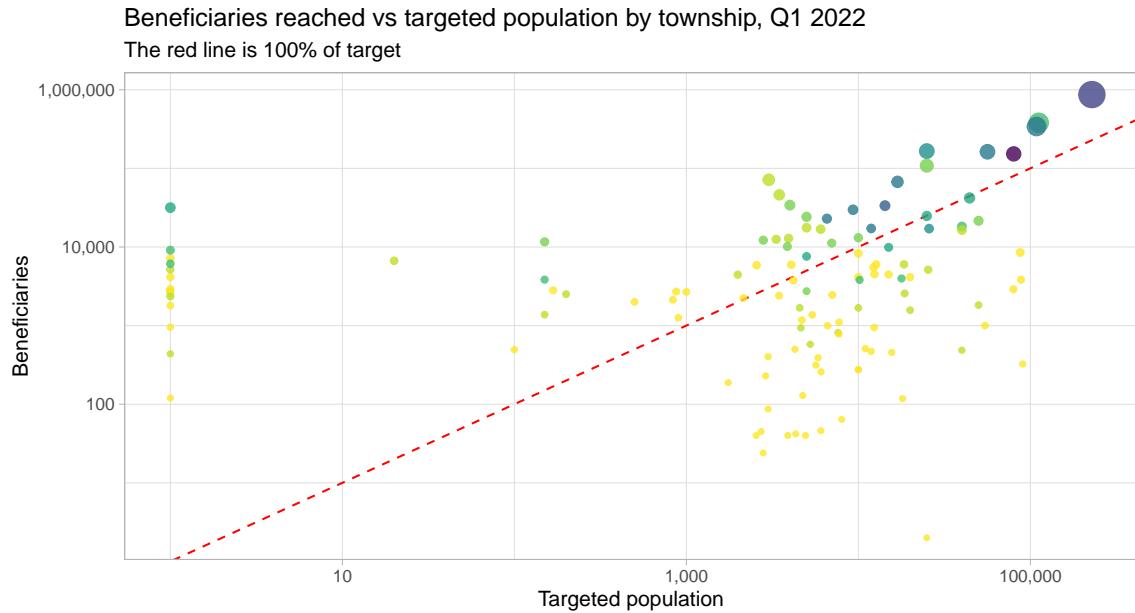
6. Comparison with targets

6.1 Reached vs target by township

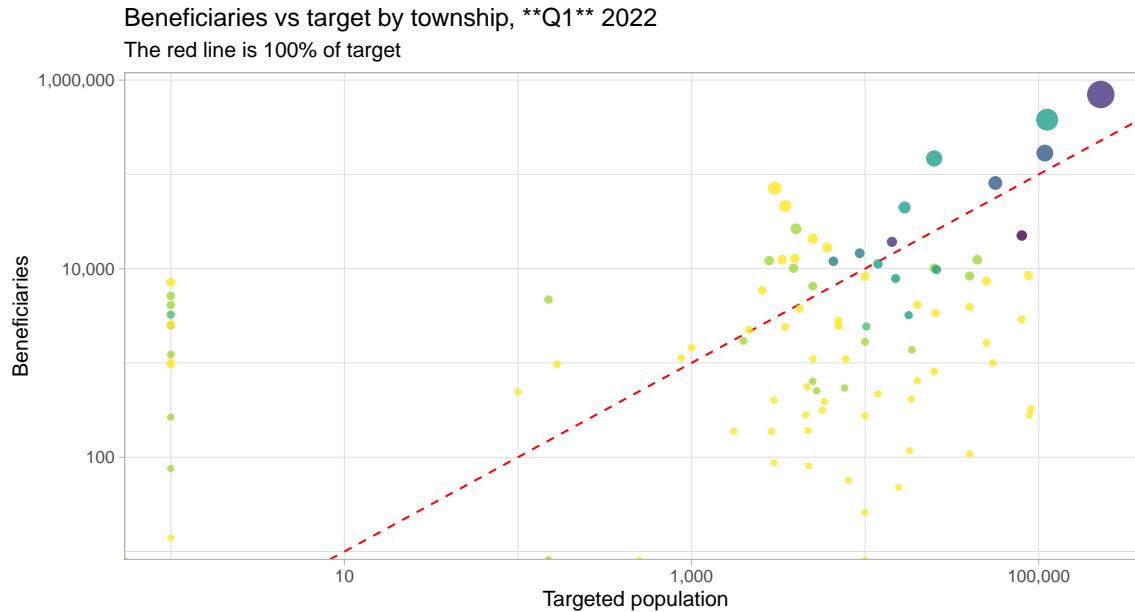
The specifics of each township can be reviewed with the interactive plot below. Each point is a township, with the size indicating the number of beneficiaries. The x-axis indicates the target population by township and the y-axis shows the number of beneficiaries reached, as of Q2 2022.

The red line down the middle represents reaching 100% of the target. Townships above this line have reached more beneficiaries than their target and townships below the line have not met their target yet. The further away a township is from the red line, the further above or below its target it is. Mouse over each of the townships to see more details.

The 13 townships along the extreme left side of the plot have beneficiaries but do not have targets (their targets have just been coded as 1 so that they show up on the plot). 209 townships with targets have not been reached.



When compared to the results for Q1 2022, it is clear that the areas which already have exceeded their targets (above the red line) have actually received even more assistance in the second quarter of 2022.



The table below shows the top townships in terms of overreach.

Table 19: Top 15 most overreached townships

state	township	Q1	Q2	beneficiaries	target	gap
Yangon	Hlaingtharya	703,720	164,656	868,376	227,976	-640,400
Yangon	Shwepyithar	380,512	0	380,512	111,938	-268,574
Yangon	North Okkalapa	168,400	172,559	340,959	108,603	-232,356
Rakhine	Buthidaung	147,534	18,314	165,848	25,001	-140,847
Yangon	Dala	81,125	81,390	162,515	56,325	-106,190
Kayah	Loikaw	815	107,473	108,288	25,000	-83,288
Rakhine	Sittwe	22,484	130,281	152,765	79,999	-72,766
Mandalay	Nyaung-U	71,547	0	71,547	3,016	-68,531
Rakhine	Maungdaw	44,625	22,757	67,382	16,889	-50,493
Mandalay	Myingyan	46,087	3	46,090	3,470	-42,620
Rakhine	Pauktaw	76	31,597	31,673	0	-31,673
Kayah	Hpruso	26,507	7,557	34,064	4,000	-30,064
Kachin	Momauk	14,601	15,144	29,745	9,311	-20,434
Kachin	Waingmaw	19,249	14,292	33,541	14,284	-19,257
Kayin	Myawaddy	20,843	3,341	24,184	5,000	-19,184

In most of the townships where the food security cluster is present, the number of beneficiaries reached is under the cluster target. Not encouragingly, the fastest growing group of townships are those where the target has been exceeded. Townships such as Hlaingtharya, which were already far over their target in Q1, continued to add beneficiaries in Q2, and now stands at 381% of target. Similar areas include Shwepyithar (340% of target), Dala (289%), North Okkalapa (314%) and Buthidaung (663%).

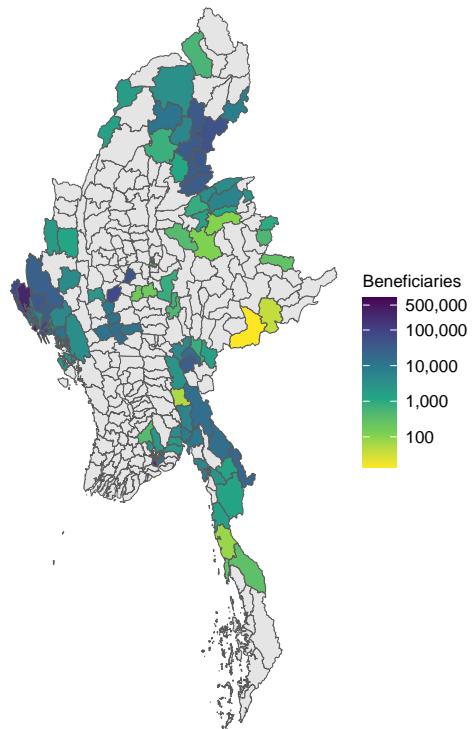
Table 20: Townships by percentage of target reached

category	range	townships_Q1	townships_as_of_Q2_2022
under	<90% of target	76	105
on_target	>=90% and < 110% of target	4	6
overreach	>= 110% of target	18	27
not_reached	0% of target	106	78

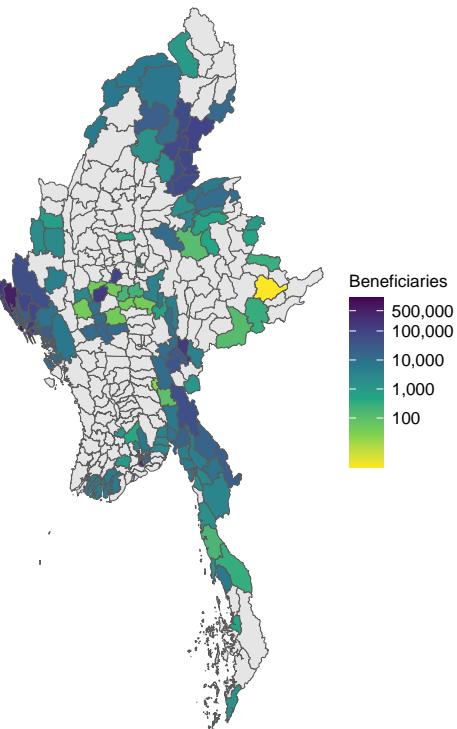
The number of towships with food security targets not reached has reduced from 106 in Q1 to 78 in Q2.

6.2 Map of beneficiaries reached in Q1 & Q2 2022 vs target

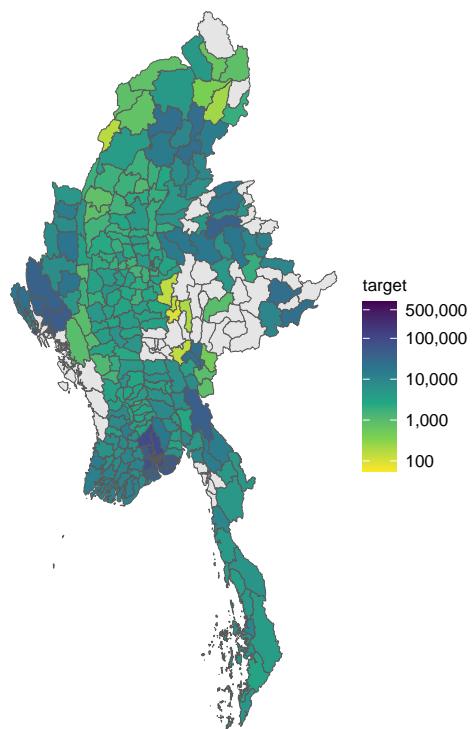
Beneficiaries Q1 2022, by township
townships in grey do not have any partners present



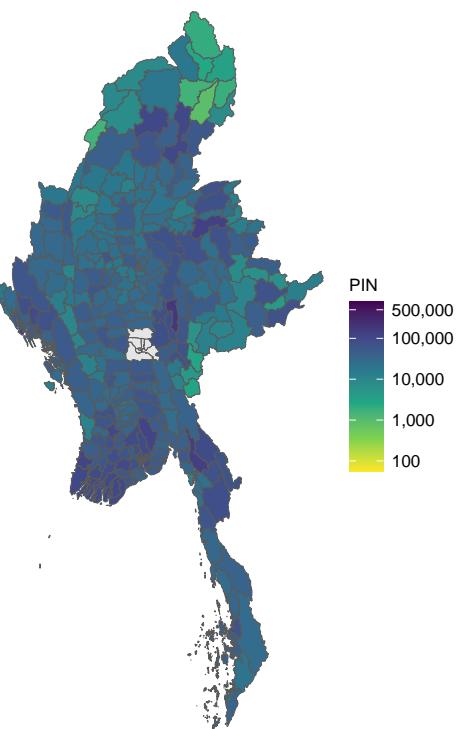
Beneficiaries Total 2022 as of Q2 2022, by township
townships in grey do not have any partners present



Target by township
townships in grey do not food security targets



People in Need by township
townships in grey do not food security targets



6.3 Interactive reference table

In the interactive table below, is a list of townships sorted by the gap between the targeted population and beneficiaries reached in 2022. Any of the columns can be sort; the search bars above each column can also assist in filtering. Please use the [online version](#) of this report for the interactive table.

	Search						
	state	township	target	beneficiaries	pop	% reached	partners
1	George	Mangochi	20,070	16,676	36,600	45.0%	30
2	George	Sekonyane	11,938	10,612	20,574	51.4%	6
3	George	Ntcheu Village	10,000	9,600	16,000	60.0%	7
4	Babanki	Babanki	21,000	16,648	34,647	48.3%	46
5	George	Dala	16,221	16,215	16,399	100.0%	77
6	Kwakhe	Lokene	21,000	18,288	41,236	44.1%	5
7	Kwakhe	Ukwe	7,000	7,000	7,000	100.0%	12
8	Mandabu	Njeng' U	3,614	3,147	48,511	27.7%	21
9	Babanki	Mangochi	16,809	17,145	20,500	84.0%	77
10	Kwakhe	Mpumalanga	8,000	8,000	12,000	66.7%	2
11	Babanki	Poziwe	0	31,673	31,673	100.0%	3
12	Kwakhe	Hipwane	6,000	5,064	874,4	0.6%	1
13	Kwakhe	Mosook	9,110	26,741	35,644	74.4%	7
14	Kwakhe	Nyanga	12,000	11,951	20,000	59.8%	1
15	Kayis	Mgwayi	5,000	34,194	49,364	69.0%	31

Showing 1 to 15 of 130 entries

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