



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

FEED THE FUTURE BURMA FISH FOR LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

Quarterly Report

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[Agreement Officer Representative (AOR)]: [Sutham Phurahong]

Submitted by: [Michael Joseph Akester], Chief of Party (CoP)

[WorldFish]

[Bayint Naung Road, West Gyogone, Insein Township, Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF), Yangon, Myanmar]

Tel: [+95(01) 647521]

Email: [M.Akester@cgiar.org]

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List of Acronyms

AP	Aquaculture promoters
AYO	Ar Yone Oo Social Development Association
BMP	Better Management Practices
BRAC	International Development Extension Entity
BSF	Black Soldier Fly
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organizations
F4L	Fish for Livelihoods Activity
FC	Field Coordinators (WorldFish)
FY	Fiscal Year
GIFT	Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia
HH	Households
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
KMSS	Karuna Mission Social Solidarity
LoA	Life of the Activity
MFF	Myanmar Fisheries Federation
MMK	Myanmar Kyat
MSA	Market-Based System Approaches
PDF	People's Defence Force
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
SIS	Small Indigenous fish Species
SRT	Sex-Reversed Tilapia
SSA	Small-Scale Aquaculture
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VfM	Value for Money
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

This Quarterly Progress Report (QPR-3), April-June fiscal year '23-'24, captures what the Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods Project (F4L) achieved in the reporting period, how challenges were overcome, and what significant strides were made for the small-holder fish farmers in Myanmar. Q3, '23-'24 faced several challenges and limitations, especially in the implementation of field activities. Nonetheless, WorldFish Myanmar and sub-grantees assisted over 100 new and close to 500 second year, fish farmers, some fisherfolk (revolving credit funds and post-harvest work), and their families.

To assist farmers with improved aquaculture, F4L helped 585 farmers with the stocking of their fishponds with fingerlings. This activity is vital in the monsoon season and for farmers to stock their ponds with quality fish to ensure a good harvest. In the reporting quarter, 585 (Female=201 and Male=384) fish farmers stocked their fishponds. In aggregate, 680,185 fish fingerlings were stocked in project-assisted townships. Fish farmers stocked several fish species based on their preferences and market demand. Figure 1 provides information on what fish species farmers stocked in their ponds. The breakdown of how many fish were stocked in each township can be seen in Figure 2.

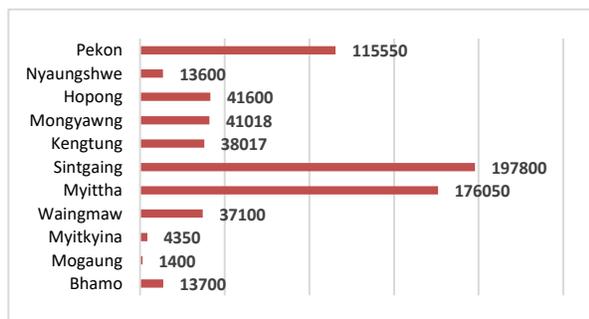


Figure 1: Township-wise fingerlings stocked

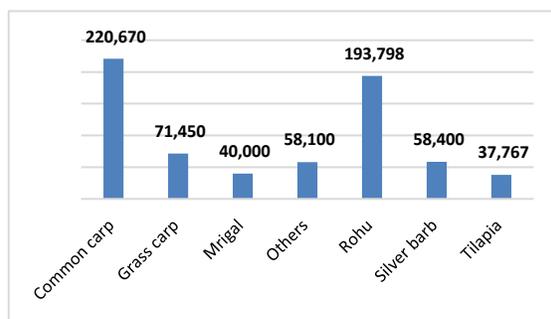


Figure 2: Fish species stocked

In addition to the above, farmers and their families received materials and tools for home gardening and better fishing and farming practices. Figure 3 illustrates the number of farmers in three townships who have received vegetable production assistance to grow vegetables on pond embankments.

F4L promoted vegetable production as part of the integrated aquaculture-agriculture promotion for improved profitability and dietary diversity for better human nutrition. 141 farmer (Female =47 and Male=94) received vegetable production assistance. This assistance was also provided to fish farmers in the previous quarters. Close to 440 farmers harvested vegetables and they were able to generate additional income from this activity. Based on the calculated data, 438 farmers (Female=147, Male =291) generated an additional income of 4,830,390 MMK [USD2,300] from the cultivation of vegetables from their pond embankments. Moreover, the consumption of vegetables by households along with fish improved dietary diversity, an important component of the project to address nutritional deficiency and prepare farmers and their families to consume more balanced and diverse diets.

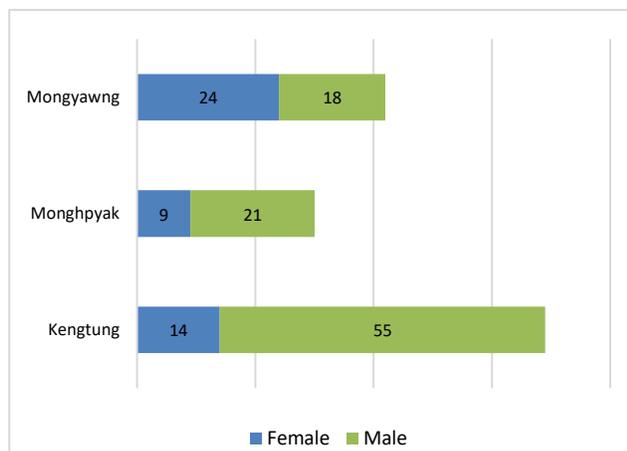


Figure 3: Farmers who received vegetable production assistance

Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods project selected 101 new farmers in 09 townships. These townships include existing and scaling townships. Figure 4 below shows the segregation of farmers based on townships. 484 farmers were selected in the previous two quarters of FY 2024. This is the reason why

only 101 new farmers were selected in the reporting quarter.

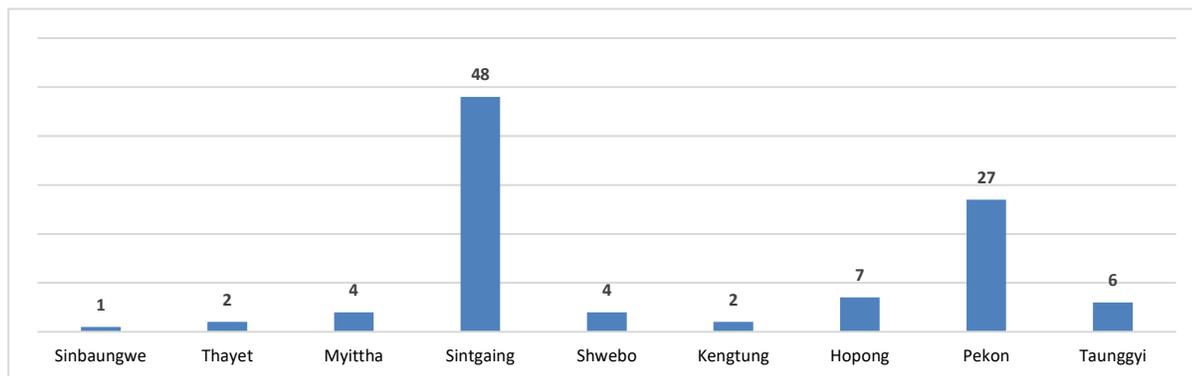


Figure 4: Township-wise selection of new farmers

Capacity building of farmers, fish value chain market actors, and sub-grantees is also an important and integral part of implementation. The enhanced capacity of staff members helps them perform their jobs more efficiently and effectively thus enhancing productivity. Farmers, market actors, and community members' enhanced capacity not only helps them but also provides them an opportunity to encourage new skills and practices to others in the community. In the reporting period, F4L delivered training sessions on a range of topics and completed training sessions received by 1792 (Male=1228, Female=564) farmers and their households. The major topics covered in these training sessions are aquaculture, better management practices (BMPs), operation of feed mills, virtual platforms, and technical training on fish reproduction. In addition to this, F4L trained 57 (Male=27, Female=30) sub-grantee staff on water management and gender. For staff, both sessions were delivered in person.

For the nutrition and WASH component, F4L assisted fish farmers and their households. In two townships, 17 market actors produced fish powder for local consumption. These 17 (Female=14, Male=3) farmers, generated an additional income of 171,950 MMK [USD82] from producing 9.4 kilograms of fish powder. In addition, 343 farmers (Female=98, Male=245) were provided WASH and aquaculture materials. Figure 5 below illustrates the gender disaggregation of farmers in 09 townships.

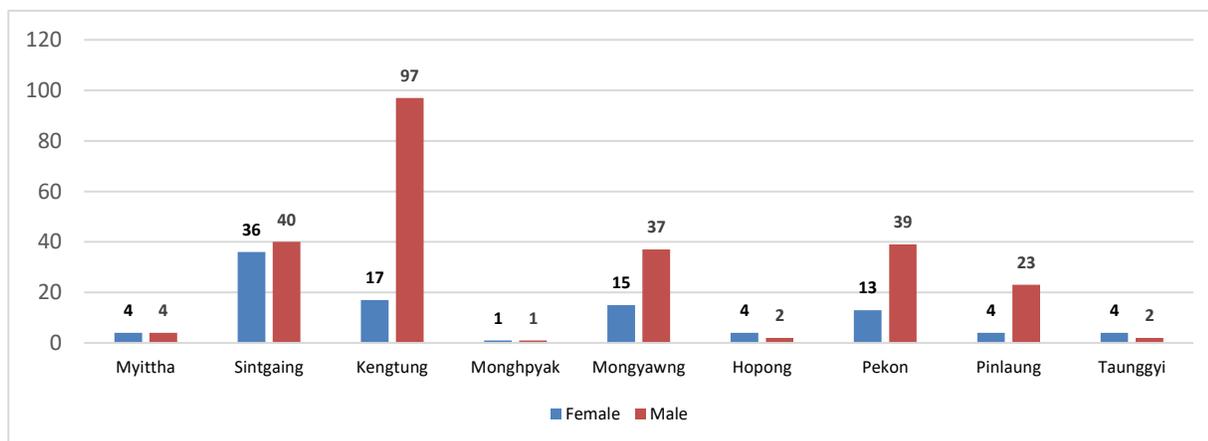


Figure 5: Gender distribution of farmers who received WASH and Aquaculture materials

In summary, Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods Project continued the momentum it has built in the previous years of implementation. This is the fifth year of implementation, and the situation is still fluid on the front of political and economic stability. F4L has demonstrated that it can reach farmer beneficiaries in all townships and plans to continue to do so in the forthcoming implementation year.

1 Program Overview/Summary

Full Name of the Activity:	Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods Project
Activity Start Date and End Date:	September 15 th , 2021, to September 14 th , 2027 (precursor period 01 October 01, 2019, to 14 September 2021).
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	WorldFish Myanmar
Contract/Agreement Number:	Agreement No. 72048221IO00001
Name of Subcontractors/ Sub awardees:	Ar Yone Oo Social Development Association (AYO) – Myanmar BRAC- Myanmar International Water Management Institute (IWMI) Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS)- Kengtung Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS)- Pekhon Myanmar Fisheries Federation, Myitkyina, Kachin State Myanmar Fisheries Federation – Taunggyi, Shan State Myanmar Fisheries Federation – Sagaing Region.
Geographic Coverage:	Central Dry Zone: <i>Mandalay, Magway, and Sagaing</i> East: Shan South and Shan East North: <i>Kachin</i>
Reporting Period:	April 01 to June 30, 2024

1.1 Program Description/Introduction

In October 2019, USAID awarded WorldFish the “Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods Project” to be implemented from October 01, 2019, to September 30, 2024. A change in the funding modality from advance to reimbursement created an *Activity* re-start from 15 September 2021. In FY 2023, USAID approved a costed extension of the *Activity* for another three years. The updated timeline for implementation is now from September 15, 2021, to September 14, 2027. The *Activity* will focus on improving the human nutrition status in Central and Northern Myanmar by promoting inclusive and sustainable aquaculture growth that focuses on small-scale farmers and in some cases fishers. WorldFish is leading this *Activity* with implementing partners including AYO, BRAC, IWMI, KMSS, and MFF. This *Activity* aims to provide a means of ensuring the improved availability of diverse, food-safe, affordable nutrient-rich food, especially for women and young children from poor and vulnerable households.

1.1.1 Goals and Objectives

The development objective (goal) of the *Activity* along with three-dimensional objectives are as follows; “Inclusive and sustainable small-scale aquaculture growth to enhance integrated agriculture nutrition

pathways using improved production and market systems approaches to increase the availability of fish, income and dietary diversity, dietary and agriculture practice behavior change, reduce poverty of beneficiary populations, especially women and children, in central and northern Myanmar.”

The three specific objectives are:

1. Increase small-scale aquaculture production through strategic activities including improved land and water use, increased access to high-quality inputs (feed, seed, and equipment), capacity development and research into production, and access to credit.
2. Further develop and utilize market-based system approaches (MSA) to increase access to food, and safe fish and fish products.
3. Enhanced nutrition and WASH practices delivered via social behavior change communication (SBCC) activities.

1.1.2 Targets

The *Activity's* three components are: 1) increased SSA production, 2) leveraging market actors, and 3) nutrition and WASH interventions. This will target the small-holder farmers who own small ponds in the selected region and who are the direct beneficiaries of the *Activity*. The latter aims to reach at least 10,000 SSA farmers during the Life of the Activity (LoA). These farmers will be provided with SSA interventions in fish stocking management, better management practices (BMPs), efficient use of inputs, and access to credit and markets. Increased production will in turn improve the livelihoods and income of these farmers and households (HHs).

1.1.3 Implementation Approach

The *Activity* aims to provide a means of ensuring the improved availability of diverse, safe, affordable nutrient-rich food, especially for women and young children from poor and vulnerable households. This will be achieved by ensuring that poor households have an increased ability to produce and or purchase nutritious food due to improved incomes from entrepreneurial activities including improved small-scale aquaculture in the intervention areas and the strengthening of aquaculture market systems with attention to expanding opportunities for women and youth.

1.1.4 Geographical Focus

The intervention will focus on five inland states and regions in Central and Northern Myanmar:

- Central Dry Zone: Mandalay, Magway and Sagaing
- North: Shan (East and South) and Kachin

These areas present more challenges concerning aquaculture development and livelihood opportunities. The growth in aquaculture can play an important role in changing this scenario by increasing production and income opportunities. Figure 1 shows the broader context of the selected regions of *Activity* interventions in Myanmar. It further highlights the townships where the *Activity* has operated since the implementation started.

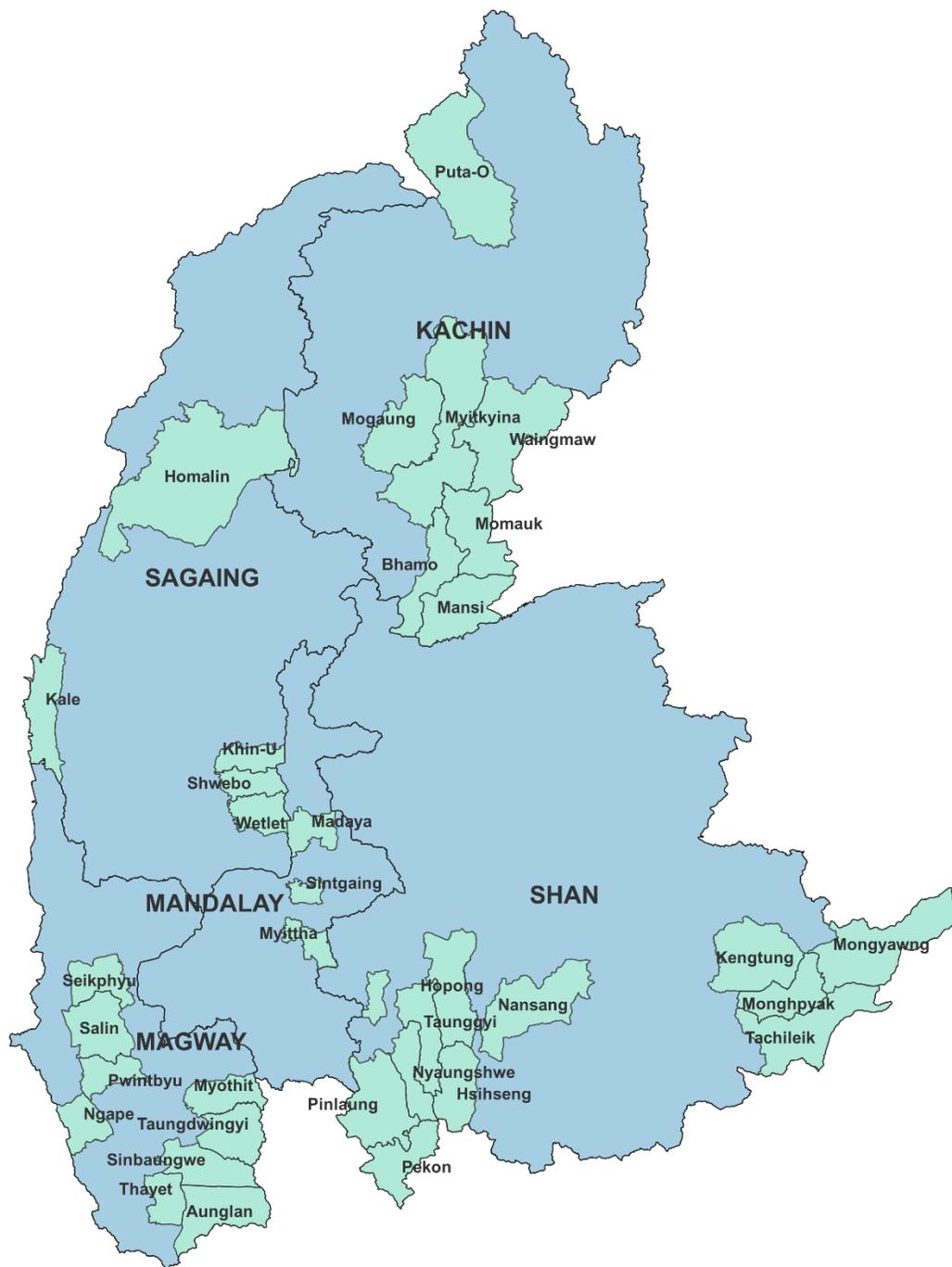


Figure 6 : A map showing areas of intervention across Five Regions and States

2 Summary of Key Results to Date

Table 1: Summary of key results

Indicators	Baseline 2020	Annual Target	Q1 FY24	Q2 FY24	Q3 FY24	Q4 FY24	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
EG.3-2: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]	-	1,500	380 (M-221, F-159)	749 (M-554, F-195)	158 (M-63, F-95)	-	86%	Yes
EG. 3-10, -11, -12: Yield (i.e. production/unit area) of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	1,599 kg/ha	10% increase	-	1756 kg/ha	1617 kg/ha			No ³
Custom 1.1: Percentage of farmers shifted from subsistence to commercial aquaculture practices.		600		348 (M-181, F-167)	493 (M- 329, F-164)		140%	Yes
EG. 4.2-7: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [IM-level]	13%	600	-	407 (M-286, F-121)	N/A		68%	Yes
Custom 1.4: Number of fry and fingerlings produced by the hatcheries and nurseries supported	-	200 million	20,058 (Nursery)	3,551,950 = (32,950 Nursery) + (3,519,000 Hatchery)	49,673,856 = (30,556 Nursery) + (49,643,300 Hatchery)	-	27%	No ³
Custom:1.5: Number of people accessing quality feed and feed ingredients through the newly established feed traders and feed mills	-	600	150 (M-120, F-30)	260 (M-157, F-103)	42 (M-31, F-11)	-	75%	Yes

Indicators	Baseline 2020	Annual Target	Q1 FY24	Q2 FY24	Q3 FY24	Q4 FY24	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
Custom 1.6 Number of non-participants (indirect beneficiaries) engaged and assisted by the Activity.	-	4,000	33 (M- 27, F-6)	998 (M-691, F-307)	233 (M- 183, F-50)	-	32%	No ³
EG.3.2-26: Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]	-	4 million	13,678 \$	172,194 \$	235,568 \$	-	11%	No ³

3 Activity Implementation Progress

3.1 Progress Narrative

A high-level WorldFish mission led by the Chief of Party of Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods Project and the Country Director to Putao, Kachin in April 2024. The mission consists of the Deputy Chief of Party, Head of Finance, Human Nutritionist, and Field Coordinator for Kachin. The mission observed fisherfolk's method of smoking fish, local fishing sites in the Malikha River, local markets selling captured fish, and visited local fish farms. The mission held a joint meeting with the HOPE¹ organization and a virtual meeting with the Bangkok-based USAID office in search of possible mutual collaboration for the implementation of the project activities such as fish farming, and possible fisheries management under F4L employing supporting activities to the rehabilitation center and its communities trained by the HOPE. The virtual meeting also served as a 'virtual monitoring' opportunity for USAID with access to short video clips of field activities e.g. the use of a micro-hydropower turbine to power a homestead 24/7.

Induced breeding training on carp and silver barb was offered and continued as planned for SSA farmers including nursery farmers and hatchery operators in the rest of the planning for Y5, particularly to 10 SSA farmers (Male 9, Female 1) in Myitkyina, Kachin; 14 SSA farmers (Male 12, Female 2) in Shwebo, Sagaing; and 16 SSA farmers (Male 12, Female 4) in Mandalay respectively. The WorldFish Field Coordinators led the training by delivering courses with hands-on demonstrations. SSA farmers, project staff assigned, and interesting farmers got opportunities to share experiences and knowledge over induced breeding and relevant methodologies for rearing seeds, feeding, and nursery operations.

5,000 swim-up fry of genetically improved farmed tilapia (GIFT) were successfully imported from Nam Sai International Co., Ltd. of Thailand across the Burma-Thailand border from Prachinburi, Thailand to Tachileik, Burma via Chiang Rai in June 2024. Fry were distributed to 4 hatcheries located in Eastern Shan, Southern Shan, Kachin, and Mandalay in the aim of raising GIFT broodstock under hatchery conditions which are affiliated with and been supported by F4L. It will solve the unavailability of broodstock by providing broodstock management to reach the breeding stages and the production of all-male sex-reversed tilapia (SRT). Project Activity 1.4.2.10 of Year 5 is to promote and support hatcheries to produce all-male SRTs and promote their availability to SSA farmers in the project intervention areas. Nursery operators will receive comprehensive and intensive training on SRT. KMSS Kengtung reported that 10,000 pieces of SRT were stocked at one SSA pond in May 2024 following the provision of training on nursery operations in Kengtung in April 2024. In addition, SRT training was offered in consultation with KMSS Kengtung delivering hands-on training to selected SSA farmers of Kengtung, Mongphyak, and Mongyaung in June 2024.

Nursery pond management training was achieved for nursery farmers and interested grow-out farmers in Taungdwingyi, Magwe followed by the stocking of 140,000 fish fingerlings by four nursery farmers. KMSS Kengtung reported that 8,256 individuals of GIFT out of 10,000 provided and stocked survived (17% mortality) after 3 weeks of rearing in a pond with an increased growth length of 2-2.5 inches from the stocking size of 1 inch. Apart from GIFT in Eastern Shan, catfish rearing in portable tanks as food production for Internally Displaced People (IDP) was demonstrated to 16 IDP households at La Brang Camp in Waingmaw, Kachin in collaboration with MFF Kachin and Kachin Baptist Convention. Most of the households at the camp were relocated as refugees from a village under the project evacuated from the armed conflicts between the Junta and the PDF. BRAC reported that 5 nursery farmers from Sintgaing of Mandalay, and Nyaung Shwe of Southern Shan continue to be involved in nursery operations that produce good quality fingerlings with a good survival rate. They admitted that

¹ Myaw Lint Yar (HOPE) is a Myanmar based NGO with offices in Yangon and Putao <https://hopeputao.org/>

nursery management practices are adopted to improve the quality of fingerling production and healthy survival rates. Local fish farmers including SSA farmers can access fingerlings with fair prices and good quality fish seeds in the project intervention areas. However, many stock at reduced levels as they cannot afford fish feed.

Water Quality Management Training was offered by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in Yangon in April 2024 to selected SSA farmers and the project staff covering the role of water quality in the fish farming industry, and the ability to maintain water quality, one of the keys to a successful harvest.

For IWMI under Component 1, in year 5 (2024), the key milestones are the development of water quality best management practice (BMP) materials and the offering of training on water quality BMP for the small-scale fishponds. The following activities have been conducted during this quarter.

1. Development of a water quality BMPs guidebook in English and Burmese and accompanying videos
2. Offering TOT on water quality BMP to the participants from implementing partner organizations as well as other CBOs
3. Offering training on water quality BMP to the project beneficiary farmers in Southern Shan and Mandalay region in collaboration with BRAC

Under Component 2, in year 5 (2024), the key milestone is the dissemination of the decision support system model (DST) for aquaculture future expansion with key stakeholders. The following activities have been conducted over this quarter.

1. Aqua-DST database update
2. Development of Aqua-DST offline version 2.0 with dashboard visualization viewer

Project staff and Aquaculture Promoters meet virtually - if possible - and in person monthly to monitor the progress of fish farming activities, for possible collaboration with SSA farmers and collect data and information on project activities despite the nationwide political unrest threatening and restricting the mobilization of staff and Aquaculture Promoters (AP) in the project intervention townships. AYO and KMSS Pehon reported successful meetings and training. AP are village-based volunteer farmers who are selected from confirmed farmer groups to lead the farmer groups for coordination with the project. To improve the capacity of the selected aquaculture promoters, pond monitoring, and reporting training are given to new APs every year. This quarter, the aquaculture promoters selected from Taungdwingyi and Myothit for Y5 implementation were given pond monitoring and reporting training. In this training, how to monitor ponds, fish sampling methods and data recording, Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) calculation, supervising grow-out farmers on record book data entry, water quality management, and problem-solving for challenges encountered in fish farming and monthly reporting template are shared at the training. Besides, WASH and nutrition knowledge like four cleanings and the relationship between malnutrition and hygiene were shared and discussed.

The fish feed formulation course with hands-on production of fish feed was delivered in Homalin, Sagaing in May 2024 followed by the provision of a grinder and a 10" pelletizer for a selected feed miller. 10 SSA farmers (Male 5, Female 5) attended the course.

Lessons Learned Workshops and Business Plan Training for Y5 were introduced to selected SSA farmers in Taunggyi and Mandalay inviting selected SSA participants from Southern Shan in Taunggyi in May 2024, and participants from Kachin, Mandalay, and Sagaing in Mandalay in June 2024 respectively. Participants revealed the advantages and preferences of nursery-reared fingerlings and the theft problem. They were encouraged to

follow Better Management Practices.

KMSS Pekhonn reported that Good Processing Practices training was held in Hopong to enhance products and effective processing methods to selected SSA farmers. Mitigating post-harvest losses, awareness about quality control, fish handling, product placement, and safe transportation mechanisms were provided through the training.

Despite travel restrictions, interruption of the internet services, and other challenges built on political unrest and armed conflicts across the country, the WorldFish implementation partners such as Ar Yone Oo, MFF Sagaing, MFF Kachin, and BRAC were able to continue their implementation activities as scheduled to reach the project villages and continue a regular connection with the assistance of aquaculture promoters and village leaders through using phone and/or Viber² App. to support field works, monitoring, collecting data and information, and calling monthly meetings. When it was opportune, in-person meetings were accomplished.

3.2 Implementation Status

3.2.1 IR 1. Small-scale aquaculture production increased by improved land and water use, and increased access to information, high quality inputs and credit.

Small-scale aquaculture training gives knowledge and concepts of how to raise fish in farming facilities by using small-scale aquaculture methodologies, and how to utilize high-quality inputs. Fallow (marginal) land that could not be used for agriculture development could be used and applied for aquaculture development to maximize the use of available land and water resources from natural water and reservoirs.

Nursery operations are one of the keys to a successful raising of fish in fishponds. BRAC reported that two nursery farmers from Sintgaing sold 3,500 Mrigal fingerlings to 6 farmers (4 male, 2 female) and earned 525,000 MMK [USD250 i.e. USD0.07/fingerling or MMK150/piece] in return. In May 2024. Similarly, in Nyaung Shwe, another nursery farmer sold 1,500 common carp fingerlings and 1,300 grass carp fingerlings to 2 growers (females), earning 420,000 MMK [USD200]. Additionally, GIFT production succeeded in Madaya by the project-supported hatchery by producing 10,000 hatchlings out of 20,000 eggs of which 10,000 fry, and 4,000 fry left from the previous quarter (January to March 2024) were sold to growers. Subsequently, project staff followed up and held discussions with 2 private hatchery farmers in Madaya and Khin U townships.

AYO reported a total of 140,000 0.5-inch fry (85,000 Rohu and 55,000 Silver barb) from the project-supported hatchery in Taungdwingyi, Magwe were stocked in 4 nursery ponds in order to distribute fingerlings to growers in its intervention townships.

Table 2: Stocking of fish seeds in nursery ponds by Ar Yone Oo as of June 2024

#	Township	Name	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (acre)	Species stocked	Total
1	Sinbaungwe	Daw Myint Sein	100	60	0.14	Rohu	40,000
2	Sinbaungwe	U Naing Win	150	50	0.17	Silver barb	25,000

² Viber Media, owned by Rakuten, was founded in Tel Aviv, Israel, in 2010. The company is run from Israel and is registered in Cyprus.

3	Aunglan	U Than Zaw	120	50	0.14	Silver barb	30,000
4	Aunglan	U Tin Htay	100	100	0.23	Rohu	45,000
Total					0.68		140,000

Source: Ar Yone Oo

For these 4 nursery operators, the nursery pond management training was given by WorldFish before stocking fish. All these 4 nursery farmers, some aquaculture promoters, and interested grower farmers attended one-day in-person training held in Aunglan and Sinbaungwe of Magwe.

MFF Kachin listed the distribution of fish fry to nursery operators for rearing and producing fingerlings for self-raising and sale. The table below is the statistical data of fry distribution by MFF Kachin.

Table 3: The distribution to 4 nursery operators of 4 townships under MFF Kachin

Township	Number of Nursery Operators	Numbers of Fish Fry	Total Acre
Waingmaw	2	83,000	1.04
Mogaung	1	26,000	0.32
Bhamo	1	12,000	0.14

Source: MFF Kachin

Stocking fish fingerlings was done in Pekhon and Pinlaung particularly for 39 SSA farmers including one community pond. It draws the interest of neighboring fish farmers motivated to increase new fishponds in villages, where water sources are abundant and healthy for fish farming. BRAC and KMSS Kengtung also distributed 511,525 fingerlings in its intervention townships summarized in the tables below.

Table 4: Distribution of fish fingerlings by BRAC in its intervention townships as of May and June 2024

Township	Fish species	Numbers of Fingerlings	Notes
Myittha, Mandalay	Common carp	39,300	127 SSA farmers (Male 61, Female 66)
	GIFT	50,000	
	Rohu	131,750	
Sintgaing, Mandalay	Common carp	23,400	135 SSA farmers (Male 74, Female 61)
	Mrigal	40,000	
	Pacu	58,100	
	Silver barb	18,400	
	Rohu	57,900	
Nyaung Shwe, Southern Shan	Common carp	13,600	20 SSA farmers (Male 15, Female 5)
TOTAL		432,450	Source: BRAC

Table 5: Distribution of fish fingerlings by KMSS Kengtung in its intervention townships as of May and June

Township	Fish species	Numbers of Fingerlings	Notes
Kengtung, Mongphyak, Mongyawng (Eastern Shan)	Common carp	44,820	126 SSA farmers (Male 61, Female 66) Feeds for a month is provided.
	Rohu	1,488	
	Tilapia	32,767	
TOTAL		79,075	Source: KMSS Kengtung

BRAC reported a total harvest of 630 fishponds in June 2024 such as 150 from Shwebo, 80 from Wetlet, in Sagaing; 100 from Nanhsam, 104 from Nyaungshwe of Southern Shan, and 196 from Sintgaing, Mandalay respectively. It also reported that fish powder blenders have been used by 20 women in Shwebo, 10 women in Sintgaing, and 10 women in Nyaung Shwe respectively. Among 40 women who received fish powder blenders, 18 women made 5.65 viss³ (9kg) of fish powder using 14.45 viss of fresh fish for home production and fish consumption. They dried the SIS fish and small prawns under the sun for one or two days before blending to get the dry fish and prawn powder feeding to children with rice and making meals. It encourages women and children to consume getting much nutrition. Besides, 10 women of Nyaung Shwe produced powder of chickpeas, peanuts, chili, and small dry prawns for home consumption.

AYO reported that all 445 fishponds stocked in Y4 had finished harvesting but 7 ponds were damaged by flood.

Table 6: Harvesting status of ponds stocked in Y4

Batch	Township	Total ponds stocked in Y4	No. of pond harvest completed	No. of pond damaged completely	Total Yield (Viss)
Y3	Ngape	31	30	1	1047.20
	Myothit	55	54	1	2388.35
	Salin	99	99	0	10958.25
	Seikphyu	8	7	1	107.75
Y4	Pwintbyu	105	104	1	3768.75
	Seikphyu	30	29	1	1605.10
	Taungdwingyi	19	19	0	966.81
	Myothit	59	59	0	1672.53
	Sinbaungwe	39	37	2	1815.50
Total		445	438	7	24330.24

Source: Ar Yone Oo

³ 1 Viss is 1.68kg

According to the data of 438 ponds collected, the survival rate is about 81%, and the total fish weight harvested is 24,330.24 viss (39,415 kg) with a total value of 180,121,760 MMK. Of these harvested weights 24,330 Viss, 4.5% (1,101 Viss) were consumed by the farmers, whereas 3.5% (814 Viss) were gifted and 92% (22,427 Viss) were sold. The selling price of fish ranged from 5,000 -12,000 MMK per Viss [USD1.8 to 3.5/kg] and most of the fish are sold at the village level thereby ensuring the availability and affordability of fish at the local level.

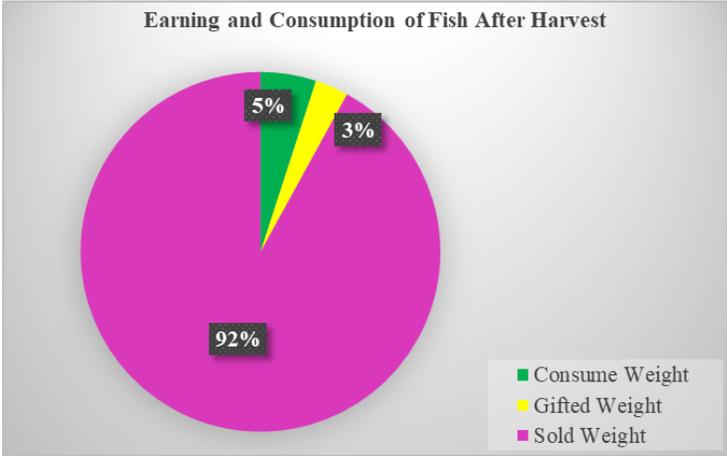


Figure 7: Fish production showing percentages marketed (92%), consumed by the producer (5%) and gifted (3%) (Source: Ar Yone Oo)

The project has provided - in support of SSA farmers of the new township - a grinder and a pelletizer in Homalin. It enables SSA farmers to produce fresh and nutritious pellets after formulating them for feeding the fish. Starting in July 2024, this initiative will likely enhance aquaculture practices' overall sustainability and productivity. Producing fish feed locally can ensure the safety and quality of the feed used in their aquaculture ponds, and lead to cost savings for SSA farmers by reducing reliance on external sources of fish feed.

AYO reported 598 viss production of pellet feed in this reporting period by only one feed mill from Pwintbyu, Mandalay consumed by one grow-out farmer and herself. The other feed mills under the project do not produce in the off-season in the CDZ. MFF Kachin also reported the production of feed production by a single feed miller in this period mentioned below. MFF Sagaing distributed 544 Viss of sinking pellets to 30 SSA farmers in April, 760 Viss in May, and 954 Viss in June 2024 were provided to the fishponds in its project areas. In the project areas under BRAC, feed millers produced a total of 5,360 Viss of pellet feed during this reporting period; 4,400 Viss in Khin U, 400 Viss in Shwe Bo, and 560 Viss in Sintgaing township.

Table 7: The production of fish feed in Kachin as of June 2024

Feed Miller Name	Township	Total Viss
U Hpauyu Tu Myat	Myitkyina	2,300

3.2.2 IR 2. Increased access to food safe fish and fish products in the markets

For the project period, implementing partners continued to promote the adoption of improved fish handling and food safety practices among market actors by distributing 15 fish display racks among women retailers in Sintgaing (3), Myittha (3) and Taunggyi (3), and Hopong (6) Townships. To monitor the economic benefits of using the display racks, M&E coordinators distributed simple record books among the retailers. Data will be reported in the coming months.

Meanwhile, in Shwebo township, 4 fish vendors continued to use the solar powered freezer extending the shelf life of fresh fish for the next day. During the reporting period, a total of 1,216 viss [723kg] of different types of fresh fish e.g. featherback, Rohu, Tilapia, and small prawn were stored in the solar freezer. For vendors who used the freezer, there is a storage fee of 50 MMK per 1 viss for maintenance cost.

Following the favorable response from training participants from other townships, MFF Southern Shan conducted training on Good Post Harvest Practices among 6 SSA Farmers in Hopong Township. The training focused on the importance of observing basic hygiene practices and applying basic fish handling practices such as wearing gloves, aprons, among others to reduce the risks of contamination from animals and microbial agents when handling fresh fish.

The Activity is trying to support the farmers in reducing fish loss after harvest by delivering post-harvest fish handling knowledge in the SSA module refresher training course. For a high ambient temperature, SSA farmers face problems in handling, transporting, and marketing fresh fish which need to follow hygiene practices to avoid exposure to high temperatures, shorten the working period, quickly upload and offload goods, use ice and insulated containers and to display fish by using hygienic materials.

Local markets survive when fish vendors are not able to sell in other villages, towns, or cities so the local and neighboring communities get a chance to consume fresh quality fish at lower prices than fish imported from Yangon increasing access to food safety and fish products. The risk of transporting fish to markets has led to some farmers selling fish at their homesteads to neighbors at farmgate prices – a benefit to both vendor (no transportation costs and loss to intermediaries), and buyer (price lower than the marketplace)⁴. This can be seen in the project areas intervened by KMSS Pekhoh. Preference for fresh fish to frozen fish is still the first choice by consumers in Kachin. By carrying out BMP on farms, fish can be produced in a safe manner for the consumers when compared to the previous extensive practices. MFF Kachin reported that the farmed fish produced by SSA farmers is mostly placed on markets after observation and monitoring are done. The fresh fish retailer adhered to good food safety and fish handling practices in the market which can help increase their income and provide safe and nutritious food to consumers after using the fish display rack and WASH packages including water buckets provided by the project to fish vendors first time in Hopong reported by MFF Southern Shan improving food safety practices, cleanliness, hygienic, and reducing postharvest. BRAC also distributed fish steel racks to 9 fish vendors (all females) in Sintgaing, Myittha, and Taunggyi in June 2024. The project staff followed up with fish vendors who used fish steel racks in the local Shwebo market. The 6 fish vendors from Shwebo have already received the post-harvest and fish processing training provided by the project.

3.2.3 IR 3. Improved nutrition, food safety and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) practices

⁴ WorldFish will study the proportion of fish sold to local markets and those sold farmgate to assess the impact on price and availability at the local village markets.

For this period, Ar Yone Oo, one of the Implementing partners selected farmers who will receive water containers and toilet bowls to facilitate adoption of handwashing with soap and proper disposal of feces among project households. Farmers set up handwashing containers in the kitchen, near the toilet and in front of the home to make it easier to wash hands with soap and water at critical times.

To demonstrate the adoption of good WASH practices among project participants, the project team conducted a WASH survey among selected project households. Based on the findings, 19 of 21 townships have either soap or detergent and within reach at every household's handwashing station, and 94% of households used soap and water at their handwashing stations. Every household in 19 townships used its toilet, and all the toilets had doors to ensure privacy and to prevent animals from entering the facility. In addition, all the households in 8 of 19 townships surveyed had handwashing stations with soap and water in the toilet facility.

To support in increasing dietary diversity among project households, the project assisted with vegetable production with collaboration from demonstration farmers in Southern Shan. After planting the local seeds, the farmers indicated that the average germination rates were 79% for okra, 80% for bush-type beans, 90% for yard-long beans, and 85% for Amaranthus. The average survival rates of germinated seedlings were 82% for okra, 84% for bush-type beans, 93% for yard-long beans, and 78% for Amaranthus that will ensure good yield during harvest.

The seed germination performance trials demonstrated the strong potential of okra, bush-type beans, yard-long beans, and Amaranthus for reliable germination, high yields, and favorable market demand. These crops offer valuable opportunities for farmers due to their adaptability, productivity, and profitability since the seed is produced locally. There is good market demand for okra and beans supporting farmers in increasing their income.

An additional benefit observed during the trials was the practice of farmers saving harvested seeds for the next growing season without purchasing from seed companies. This practice not only reduces costs but also helps maintain genetic diversity resulting in long-term agricultural sustainability.

After the success in producing local seed varieties in Southern Shan, the activity was replicated in Magway and recently completed with favorable results. In the coming months, the seeds produced will be distributed to the farmers and will be monitored for the germination rate.

Meanwhile, in Shwebo, Sintgaing and Nyaung Shwe Townships, 40 women continued to produce small fish powder at home. A total of 5.65 viss of fish powder were produced for this period. Women combined fish powder with rice, peanut and chili to add more variety in their meals. The consumption of animal source food such as fish remains important for children and women of reproductive age in addressing nutrient gaps.

3.3 Implementation challenges

The nationwide political unrest escalated with some non-Activity townships falling into the control of resistance organizations; People's Defense Forces (PDF) and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAO) across the country. These conflicts periodically threatened the mobilization of project staff within the intervention areas as crossing township borders requires many checks. The worst hit areas were in Magway leading to the delay of some project activities. Monitoring and data collection by farm visits is still risky due to the number of military checkpoints on the way to access SSA fishponds at the time of visits. At times both PDF and the SAC demand money to pass the checkpoints.

Unfortunately, two APs managed by BRAC were killed by the PDF during the reporting period. The two individuals were victims to circumstances unrelated to F4L activities. The first, U Tin Htay, was assassinated as he was coerced into collecting funds for the military and then targeted by the PDF. The second was killed during

the theft of his motorbike, it is assumed that he resisted the theft and was shot he was also retired military. It is unknown who committed the crime. A third beneficiary U Myint Lwin, a growout farmer and AP from Kyone village at Madaya Township, was summarily arrested as electricity payment funds went missing. Sadly, he was duped into handing over the funds to fraudsters and subsequently accused of stealing the money.

The impact of the conscription law discourages travel restrictions on youths whose age falls in the range of the conscription law - between 18 and 35 years old - prohibiting inter-township traveling to avoid being conscripted, especially for males. There are some examples of men and women over 16 and up to 50 being taken from busses for military duty. Extreme care and prior permission from the Government General Administration Department (GAD) must be taken before arranging group meetings in certain conflict-ridden townships like Shwebo and Wetlet of Sagaing; and Madaya, Sintgaing, and Myittha of Mandalay respectively where the PDF proactively resists.

Cash withdrawal from the banks has been restricted for years, however in some isolated areas the recent restrictions make bank transactions more dysfunctional. Besides, cash receipt via mobile transfer under some circumstances requires a transfer charge above the normal minimal bank charge rate of 0.01%.

The restriction and limitation of the use of phone lines and internet connections are part of military tactics over resistance organizations and the supporting villages in the armed conflict. Wetlet and Khin U Townships in Sagaing along with PutaO in northern Kachin have little or no Internet access. The same applies to Myittha in Mandalay and there is little connection in Homalin northern Sagaing. Mobile phone use is usually possible depending on the carrier and this is used as a means of making regular contact with APs and SSA farmers. However mobile phone airtime is now more expensive, more than double the rates pre-2021.

Fuel prices in Yangon have doubled while in some isolated areas the cost has increased 10-fold to MMK10,000-15,000/L threatening some project activities, particularly in Kachin, Magway, and Sagaing raising the cost of production and lowering profit margins for beneficiary farmers.

A combination of the late and then heavy monsoon rains in some Central Dry Zone (CDZ) areas has meant that fish stocking was delayed while some farmers suffered fingerling losses due to flash flooding.

Theft is still a nationwide problem resulting in the loss of fish from fishponds, hence increased effort with those farmers with a fishpond next to the homestead.

3.4 Performance Management Plan (PMP) Update

Despite the constraints in many of the implementation townships the F4L can implement activities as WorldFish has its field coordinators (FC) based in the implementation areas and they in turn are in direct contact with our selected IPs and their chosen APs. Our M&E team, all women, have not faced difficulties with their field visits as they coordinate closely with our WorldFish FCs and the AP network to ascertain that travel will be safe before leaving. We also acquire travel permission from the MFF and where necessary inform the GAD of the time and place of farmer gatherings.

WorldFish is now concentrating on outcome and impact information to demonstrate the effectiveness of the activity outputs. BMP adoption and continued dietary diversity successes are still being recorded, however the level of success is diminishing as farmers adjust their farming systems to adapt to the impacts of both the political situation and climate change. In many ways this is encouraging as nutritious food continues to be produced and consumed while farmers adjust to their ability to invest in their farming systems.

One shift that may be necessary will be a possible move towards communal aquaculture in IDP camp environs as more farmers are being forced off their land to more secure areas while fighting continues. Most farmers have no intention to remain permanently in IDP camps, hence the F4L interventions need to provide rapid and transient solutions to provide animal protein quickly. The latter will include the production of chickens as broilers and egg layers (not a F4L function) and fast-growing fish. The latter will include GIFT and air-breathing catfish. Catfish can be fed on chicken offal hence drawing on circular economy aspects of organic waste recycling.

A F4L consultant company Spectrum has been promoting the production of Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae during the reporting period. Trials in the peri-urban areas of Yangon and Southern Shan have been successful and the BSF larvae have been fed directly to climbing perch in poor water quality conditions resulting in fish of market size in only 3-months.

4 Crosscutting Issues

4.1 Gender Equality, Youth and Female Empowerment

Promoting internal staff capacity strengthening within an organization is essential for enhancing their understanding of Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) when striving for Gender Transformative outcomes throughout all project cycles. A thorough grasp of GESI by key staff in an organization can enable them to ensure equal opportunities for career advancement, fair pay, and equal representation in leadership positions for all. It can also contribute to establishing an environment where employees feel safe and respected, free from harassment and discrimination. This knowledge can then be more effectively transferred to our Activity beneficiaries.

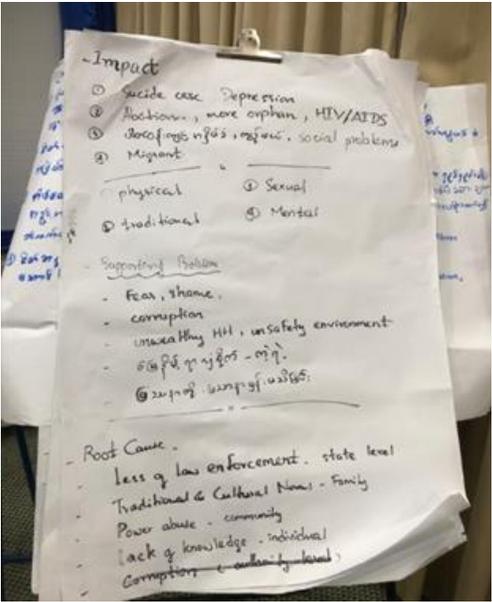
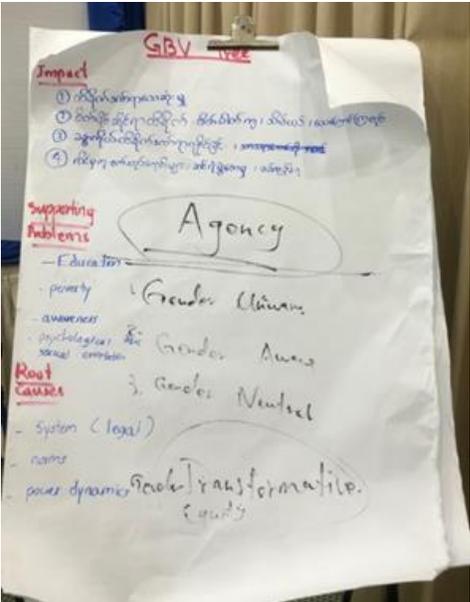
To initiate a structural change process towards better gender equality in an organization, awareness of gender inequality and knowledge about gender issues in management, but also in the workforce, is of central importance.

All staff, leaders and decision-makers have a role to play in identifying practices, cultures and unconscious gender biases that disadvantage women, and in implementing more inclusive approaches. Thus, Capacity Enhancement Training for the Internal Staff on Gender Equality and Inclusion was conducted by Gender Specialist from WorldFish Myanmar for two days on May 6th and 7th 2024 at Summit Park View Hotel, Yangon, Myanmar. Total 15 (Male- 3 and Female - 12) participants joined in it and 4 out of 15 were WorldFish Implementing Partners' staff who never received the gender training before by the Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihood project.

Gender Training covers conceptual and practical understanding on how gender mainstreaming matters in all sectors, and how Negative Social Gender Norms, Stereotypes, Discrimination can negatively affect the society and create the types of Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases and its negative consequences.



Additionally, the two days training aims for the key internal staff to examine their own behaviors and views and to identify how institutional processes may cause disadvantage to women in areas such as decision-making, careers and leadership and how unconscious or implicit bias unintentionally influences judgements and opinions about others based on stereotypes and can result in discrimination.



Moreover, Gender short dialogue sessions were also integrated in the Project Lesson Learned Workshop in Taunggyi from May 13th to 17th 2024 and Mandalay from 24th June to 28th June 2024.

The F4L Activity held workshops on lessons learned in Taunggyi from 13 to 17 May with implementing partners such as BRAC team, KMSS and from 24th to 28th June 2024 in Mandalay with implementing partners BRAC Myanmar, MFF Kachin.

Each Gender Session in Lesson Learned Workshop took 45 minutes at the beginning of the Day 2 and it was great to discuss about Gender Equality and the session included the short presentation about Gender Equality and Inclusion and how it is important and continued with the discussion on how the men’s opinion on Women

Leadership, division of Labors and how men can support the women’s role and leadership skills as well as women also need to capacitate themselves with high self-confidence as they are also human beings as the men.

The men realized that they need to share the roles and responsibilities of women so that women can represent in public places more than before and the women can gain their capacities in a way from public than private life.



Gender Session at the end of second day Venue: UCT Taunggyi Hotel | Date. 15 May 2024



Field Visit at Naung Kan Village, Nyaung Shwe Township | Date. 16th May 2024



Venue: Swallow Hotel, Mandalay| Date. 26th June 2024

Photo taken by – Nan Tin May Win, IECT Coordinator, WorldFish Myanmar

4.2 Environmental/Climate Change Compliance

The M&E team gave the Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP) refresher training on the 3rd of April and the implementing partners started to collect the data at the end of April till the second week of May. The questionnaires were created in KoBo app software and the enumerators from implementing partners could collect offline as well. Since there are two components in EMMP questionnaires; Hatchery and Nursery and Grow out, 59 hatchery and nursery in 25 townships and 370 grow out farmers in 28 townships were collected. It was not feasible to collect in Bhamo, Mansi and Momauk townships and there are some difficulties to collect via phone only. The detailed analysis report will be produced in the coming quarter.

4.3 Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Data collection accuracy is paramount to the success of any intervention. With the difficulties faced in reaching farmers in person, some surveys are completed virtually. In-person contact when collecting data is the preferred method as data verification can be clarified on the spot. WorldFish and Greenovator have been perfecting a digital record-keeping application designed to assist farmers in the recording and storage of their data. This information, monetary input and output details, help farmers to calculate the profitability of their farming systems.

We also know that many farmers are now selling fish at the farmgate to avoid the risks of fish being confiscated on the way to local markets. On the one hand, this is good as it mitigates farmer's risks and allows fish availability in the immediate locality, however on the other hand the supply to local markets may be reduced thereby pushing up prices for the urban communities. WorldFish will assess the proportion of fish marketed at the farmgate compared with local urban markets to determine the affordability of aquatic food in both rural and urban markets at the township levels.

Lesson Learned Workshop in Taunggyi (Southern Shan) and Mandalay Township:

F4L, MEL and the data team completed a field trip to Nyaungshwe and Hopong in Southern Shan and Myittha and Sintgaing in Mandalay Region. The team also attended the Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) in Taunggyi and Mandalay Township. In LLW, MEL and Data team delivered sessions on a range of topics related to data and MEL. These sessions resulted in a better understanding of data for participants and sub-grantees got an opportunity to interact with WorldFish colleagues to clarify their concerns regarding data and reporting. In addition to delivering sessions in LLW, the team also undertook a field trip where they met fish farmers who have received assistance from the project. Moreover, the team did physical monitoring of field implementation. As a result of the field trip, the team prepared and submitted a report to management and sub-grantee with a set of recommendations to be followed in the future. Overall, it was a successful trip where MEL and the data team contributed prudently.

Progress of Annual Performance Surveys:

MEL and Data's team conducts four in-house surveys each year. The data gathered from these surveys are reported on key USAID indicators and WorldFish also publishes results in a comprehensive report. In the reporting quarter, the team initiated all these surveys. For the Production survey, most of the Farmer Record Books (FRBs) were collected and their data was transferred to a database template. This process is ongoing and will be completed in the next quarter. The second survey is to verify farmers who claim adopting Better Management Practices (BMPs). The data is collected and is being analyzed to share results in the annual report. Surveys on the adoption of BMP have been useful although, as mentioned above, BMP is not being 100% adopted as farmers cannot afford to do so. We therefore need to modify the BMP to reflect accessible options under the current crisis. The third survey is dietary diversity or what we call MDDW. The data from women (836 respondents) in 34 townships is collected and currently, the MEL team is analyzing it. WorldFish will publish the results in a separate report and will share

them with USAID in the next reporting cycle. The fourth survey is the verification of WASH material provided to farmers and their families. It is an important component and MEL, and the data team will collect data on this survey in the coming quarter.

Survey on Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP):

Another important survey is the data collected on EMMP. The MEL and data team, with the help of the field team, was able to collect data on EMMP. The data collected is being analyzed. WorldFish will publish the results of this survey in a report and will share it with USAID in the coming quarter.

Survey to ascertain the relationship between improved income and adoption of BMPs:

The MEL and data team, with the help of an Impact Assessment colleague from WorldFish Headquarters, designed and developed a survey to assess whether the adoption of BMPs is linked to better income and production for fish farmers. For this survey, detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed and advertised to hire services of a local consulting firm based in Myanmar. The firm will help in the data collection from the field in all townships. After a rigorous selection process, WorldFish Myanmar hired a local consulting firm to collect data from more than 700 fish farmers in the townships where we work. The results of this survey will be included in the annual report to be submitted to USAID.

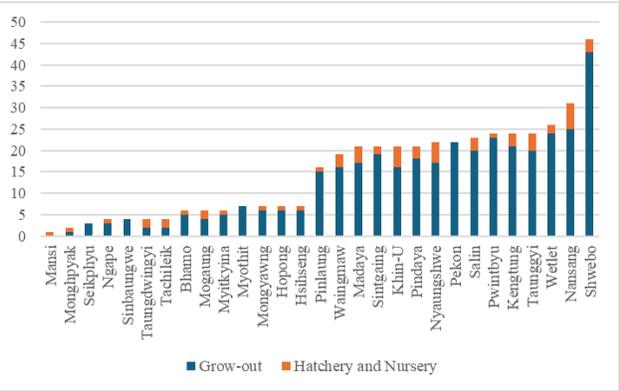


Figure 9: Number of respondents by township for EMMP survey

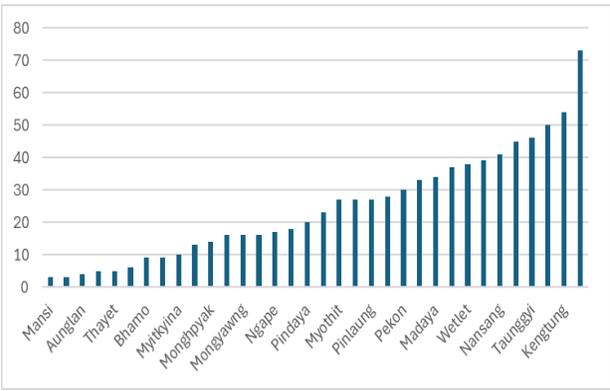


Figure 8: Number of respondents by township for MDDW survey



Discussion for fish production, market and nutrition components with SSA farmers in Baw Ri Thard village and Naung Kan village in Nyaungshwe township

4.4 Local Capacity Development

As part of capacity building activities to the F4L field implementation staff this quarter, the training titled “water quality management in SSA pond” and “gender” were delivered. The implementing partner IWMI organized the water quality management training in Yangon for three consecutive days, and Gender Specialist from WorldFish organized the gender training for two consecutive days. The training methodology was interactive as the trainers ensured that knowledge was not only disseminated but accurately perceived and understood by the participants.

Table 8: Number of WorldFish and Implementation Partners staff who received trainings

Training topic	From	# of men trained	# of women trained	Total # Trained
Water quality management in SSA pond	April 2024	24	18	42
Gender	May 2024	3	12	15
Total		27	30	57

Participatory Community Appraisal (PCA) and project orientation workshop

From April to May 2024, IP staff from AYO and KMSS Kengtung conducted one day Participatory Community Appraisal (PCA) and project orientation workshop to the selected new villages in several batches. A total of 224 (39% women) people from Magway region and Shan state participated actively to explore key findings on PCA tools. The key findings from villages in Thayet Township were defined as rainwater is main source for fishponds, also tube well and earthen ponds are main source of water and a remote and inaccessible fish seed in the area.

Training on Small-Scale Aquaculture modules 1, 2 and 3

From April to June 2024, with the support of Field Coordinators, Implementing Partners Ar Yone Oo, BRAC and MFF field staff delivered training on SSA and improved human nutrition for three days. The training was conducted to project participants in several batches and the course is separated into three modules.

A total of 278 (27% women) people attended module-1 on pre-stocking management pond preparation and stocking management, 382 (33% women) people attended module-2 on post-stocking management and human nutrition part-1, and 178 (39% women) people attended module-3 on post-stocking management and human nutrition part-2. Figure shows delivering SSA modules training in Waingmaw and Mongyawn Townships.

On June 26, 2024, the Ar Yone Oo (AYO) team trained one day of SSA pond monitoring and reporting training to six Aquaculture Promoters at the AYO office in Taungdwingyi. Also in June 2024, AYO staff conducted one day Financial Management training to SSA farmers from Aunglan, Sinbaungwe, Taungdwingyi and Thayet Townships. A total of 63 (16% women) project participants attended and gained the financial knowledge on managing daily cashflow, income and expenditure balance for their household. In addition, the fisherfolks can easily manage their daily routine of revolving funds. Moreover, the refresh session on Financial Management was also conducted to 33 (20% women) SSA farmers from Salin township in April and May 2024. Figure shows delivering Financial Management training in Sinbaungwe.

On May 17, 2024, KMSS Pekhoh field staff in turned delivering the awareness session on Gender Equity to a total of 13 (92% women) fisherfolks from Pekhoh township. The participants gained knowledge on gender and how women in communities are playing many roles, often not recognized, which are essential for the well-being of community life. Moreover, one day micro-finance concept training was also delivered to the fisher folk in Pekon township in May and 13 (92% women) attended.

From April to June 2024, Ar Yone Oo field staff delivered one day of face-to-face training on Htwet Toe mobile application (App) to direct beneficiary farmers on how to download, install, register and use of the mobile App. A total of 178 (19% women) people from Magway region attended. Moreover, Green Way mobile application (App) using training was also delivered to 172 (33% women) SSA farmers.

On May 3, 2024, with the support of Field Coordinator from Sagaing region, MFF Sagaing field team conducted in-person training on Feed Miller Management. A total of 10 (40% women) SSA farmers from Homalin attended. The participants learned how to select good quality feed, which is available locally, different feeding methods and how to operate feed miller.

In April and June 2024, with the lead of Field Coordinators, WorldFish field team conducted hands-on training on induced breeding of Common Carp to the farmers from Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing and Kachin. A total of 30 (10% women) project participants attended actively. All participants explored the practical knowledge and strategy for accessing high-quality fish seed, especially on Common Carp species which is still high in demand within the local market and consumption in the implementation areas. Moreover, nursery pond management training was delivered to 11 (9% women) farmers from Aunglan, Mongyawng and Sinbaungwe townships.



Photo shows the delivery hands-on carp breeding training in Kachin.

On June 17, 2024, Implementing Partner MFF Shan conducted in person training on “good post-harvest practices for fresh fish trading” to project farmers from Nyaungshwe. The participants enhanced their knowledge of improving the quality of fish to help them improve their incomes from sales and enhance their ability to provide safe and fresh fish to consumers. A total of 6 participants attended the training.

In June 2024, MFF Shang and BRAC field staff conducted training on farmer record keeping in Hopong and Sintgaing townships and a total of 83 (35% women) participants attended. The SSA farmers learned how to make proper record keeping for their fishpond expenses from pond preparation to harvesting for each cycle of fish stocking.

From May to June 2024, one and half days of in-person training on “Business Planning” were held in Taunggyi and Mandalay townships. A total of 38 (24% women) SSA farmers or entrepreneurs attended. The WorldFish field team members delivered content on business planning for the entrepreneurs, when and how to draft a business plan, and sharing the application of simple business plan templates. From this session, participants learned the components of a business plan in detail through the lectures and their group work on writing their business plan. Figure shows delivering business planning training in Taunggyi and Mandalay.



From May to June 2024, the WorldFish field team conducted “Lessons Learned” workshops in Taunggyi and Mandalay townships. A total of 38 (24% women) SSA grow-out farmers, demonstration farmers, nursery farmers, hatchery farmers, aquaculture promoters, and feed millers from Kachin, Mandalay, Sagaing and Southern Shan states participated in the discussion. The session was aimed at documenting key lessons learned during the project implementation. Discussions and deliberations were held on what went well, what didn’t work, and what needs to be improved regarding the project support.

Table 9: Number of men and women participants received training/event/workshop

Training topic	From Date	To Date	# of men trained	# of women trained	Total # Trained
Community Orientation Workshop	April 2024	-	35	11	46
Participatory Community Appraisal Workshop	April 2024	May 2024	101	77	178
SSA module 1	April 2024	June 2024	204	74	278
SSA module 2	April 2024	June 2024	257	125	382
SSA module 3	April 2024	June 2024	109	69	178
Induced breeding Carp species training	April 2024	June 2024	27	3	30
Nursery pond management training	April 2024	June 2024	10	1	11
Htwet Toe App Training	April 2024	June 2024	144	34	178
Green Way App Training	May 2024	June 2024	115	57	172
Financial Management Refresher Training	April 2024	May 2024	22	11	33
Feed Miller Training	May 2024	-	6	4	10
Lesson Learned Workshop	May 2024	June 2024	28	9	37
Business Planning Training	May 2024	June 2024	28	9	37

Training topic	From Date	To Date	# of men trained	# of women trained	Total # Trained
Micro-finance Concept Training	May 2024	-	1	12	13
Gender Awareness Training	May 2024	-	1	12	13
Financial Management Training	June 2024	-	53	10	63
Good Post Harvesting Practices Training	June 2024	-	6		6
Record Bookkeeping training	June 2024	-	27	26	53
Record Bookkeeping and Water quality management training	June 2024	-	27	3	30
Tilapia SEX Reversal Training	June 2024	-	8		8
Ice plant operators Good Manufacturing Practices Training	June 2024	-	3	1	4
Pond Monitoring and Reporting Training for AP	June 2024	-	6		6
Catfish rising with tarpaulin training	June 2024	-	10	16	26
Water quality management in SSA pond training (from IWMI data)	June 2024	-	46	49	95
Total			1,274	613	1,887

4.5 Communications and Outreach

The WorldFish Headquarters (HQ) communication department and IECT coordinator helped the program team to brand all information, education, communication, and training materials to comply with the branding and marking guideline of F4L, which has been approved by the USAID in the year 3. In December 2023, USAID approved the following list of extension and training materials, awareness-raising materials. The printing and distribution process of these extension and training materials for all key F4L participants in year 3 (FY 2023-24), are in progress in the quarter. The process will be continued as required, and as requested from the project field team. The major communication products developed are accessible in the Annex "Fish for Livelihoods IEC documentation list".

1. Why fish? pamphlet
2. BMP for vegetable production systems
3. Traditional Fish processing recipe
4. Guide on dried fish processing
5. Recipe card fish pumpkin ball
6. Small Indigenous Species (SIS) partial harvest guide
7. Small Indigenous Species (SIS) question and answer sheet

8. Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods factsheet
9. Poster Important factors for a healthy and happy family
10. Poster Toilet and sanitation
11. Poster_1000 days
12. Poster Myanmar Mola comic story
13. Poster Ceramic water filter
14. ToT on SSA for improved human nutrition manual
15. Small-Scale Aquaculture (SSA) farmer guidebook
16. Hatchery operation on Carp manual
17. Nursery pond management of Carp species
18. Fish feed nutrition and management in Aquaculture
19. Good post-harvest practices for a fresh fish trading guidebook
20. Good fish processing practices guidebook
21. Production of dried small fish powder in the communities

In this quarter the distribution of IEC and training materials (773 IECT) were made to the IPs MFF Sagaing and WorldFish direct implemented activities on trainings and events in Taunggyi, Myitkyina and PutaO. The distribution list can be seen in the Annex “IECT distribution list_Q3”.

4.6 Grants and Finance

The new grant agreement, numbered 720482211000001, for the Feed the Future Fish for Livelihoods Activity (FF-F4L) began on September 15, 2021, and will continue until September 14, 2027. The total grant amount is USD 17,000,000, with USD 3,400,000 obligated for the current reporting year.

Between April 1, 2024, and June 30, 2024, actual expenditure amounted to USD 670,430, with a 5% variance mainly due to changes in the Sub-Grant budget lines. A simple time versus expenditure expectation would have meant a spending of USD850,000, hence an underspend of approximately USD180,000 about 20%. It is expected that this deficit will be made up in Q4. The recent military conscription law in Myanmar and security concerns have caused some delays in field operations. Despite these problems, sector leaders examined and adjusted the fiscal year's workplan to achieve objectives. The entire initiative budget is carefully tracked and managed, and the remaining activities are expected to be completed in the upcoming quarter.

To enhance capacity training for our implementation partners and the Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF), Burma's sole fisheries federation, the Finance team continues to offer comprehensive financial guidance. Throughout this reporting period, we will maintain ongoing communication with the leads of the technical, M&E, HR, and finance divisions to ensure effective support and collaboration. Note: Please kindly refer to Annex C: Progress Expenditures and Funds Status, for more details.

4.6.1 Value for Money (VfM)

The team continued to manage input costs ensuring VfM principles were considered as part of procurement, recruitment, and subcontracting. Synergy with other interventions has added VfM aspects in that experience from other WorldFish work regarding the circular economy, regenerative agriculture, and nature-based solutions being applied in the Activity implementation areas.

Together with USAID colleagues from Bangkok, we visited the Black Soldier Fly (Larvae) farm in East Dagon Township during the reporting period. A portion of the grant funds are in use to support the production of protein-rich larvae from organic waste through efficient means. To measure the profitability of the BSF production, costs vs. return, we are working with Spectrum to better understand the cost per kg of larvae using a range of organic waste options linked to the economy of scale.

WorldFish draws upon a wealth of experience globally and within Myanmar. As an entity within the One CGIAR, we also gain experience in Myanmar from IFPRI, IRRI and IWMI. WorldFish continues to focus on achieving efficiencies through programmatic linkages with the implementation partners and stakeholders' different intervention modes for the country under the 'Four-C' quadruple crisis (Conscription, Climate Change, Covid-19 and Coup) while many of the activities were performed virtually. As a result, it is possible to reduce operational costs while scaling results to more target areas.

During the reporting period, we conducted travel and field assessments in the pilot test area at PutaO, including an online meeting with USAID Burma and BKK colleagues, and engaged with the local NGO HOPE. These activities were crucial for evaluating the current fish supply from capture and aquaculture, and market systems, which will inform improvements needed to enhance local fish production as a quality protein source. This ensures that funds are used effectively to address existing gaps and boost local production. Additionally, the team visited local food markets to assess fish availability and pricing, which supports informed decision-making to optimize project investments in the fish supply chain. We also evaluated the project to identify opportunities for generating employment for rehabilitated heroin users in PutaO Township, ensuring that the project provides meaningful employment opportunities and contributes to social impact.

Engaging with the local NGO, Myaw Lint Yar (HOPE) allowed us to gain insights into their drug rehabilitation program, identifying potential synergies for integrating rehabilitated individuals into the workforce. This not only maximizes the impact of grant funds by creating job opportunities but also ensures that resources are invested in effective rehabilitation and employment strategies. Overall, these activities demonstrate a commitment to achieving value for money by optimizing resources, enhancing local fish production, and fostering social and economic benefits.

Using grant funds effectively to assist the areas that require the most support, particularly those that are hard to reach, is a key aspect of achieving value for money in this report. By targeting resources to these high-need and remote locations, we ensure that the funds are utilized where they can have the greatest impact, addressing critical gaps and maximizing the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the project. This approach not only helps in reaching underserved populations but also enhances the project's overall return on investment.

WorldFish works closely with virtual extension service providers to ensure that key climate advisory, aquaculture and market systems messages are available when in-person contact is periodically restricted. This provides extremely good VfM as thousands of beneficiaries within and outwith our Activity zone of influence (ZoI) are reached, even when there are frequent Internet outages.

During this reporting period we started work in Internally Displaced People's (IDP) camps with the production of catfish in small ponds managed by the IDP communities. This kind of activity not only increases self-esteem but also ensures access to nutritious animal sourced protein under conditions when animal protein is missing in the diet. A small intervention, training for the community, has a big impact, hence good VfM.

When analyzing the adoption of Better Management Practices, we have noted that not all farmers are following the recommendations. Many stock fish at a lower level and therefore feed less than they would be expected to do at the recommended stocking rates. This is a product of farmers assessing the limited funds available for their investment and thereby minimizing their risk while continuing to have fish for their own consumption (5%) and an excess for marketing (92%) – please see figure 7 above. An example of VfM on behalf of our beneficiaries' actions.

In summary, during the reporting period, we reached 1,792 beneficiaries (1,228 males and 564 females) across 22 townships, providing essential vocational training courses while considering the assistance of numerous others, including additional technical and in-kind support. By implementing Better Management Practices (BMP), these beneficiaries are managing to enhance fish production per unit area and generate additional profit for producers

and value chain participants despite the considerable constraints they face. This approach not only helps reduce hunger and improve human health but also demonstrates increased value and a favorable cost-benefit ratio, reflecting good value for money both during and after the project.

4.7 Science, Technology, and Innovation Impacts

Mobile phone application – Village Link, Htwet Toe

F4L is promoting the Village Link Htwet Toe mobile application by Village Link to access information on SSA and improved human nutrition. And through its IPs AYO, BRAC, KMSS and MFF, the project encouraged project participants to register and to use the Htwet Toe mobile application (App).

On June 30, 2024, Village Link had 5,751 farmers registered as Htwet Toe mobile app users. 715,869 people visited the 42 fish-related news, nutrition, and articles uploaded to the aquaculture page. There have been 675,323 visitors to the 38 Fish technical guidelines. The Htwet Toe App report can be accessed in the Annex “Village Link (Htwet Toe App) Report”. Htwet Toe App link: <https://htwettoe.com/>

Moreover, with input and coordination of WorldFish Fish technical team, developing fish feed calculator was completed in this fiscal year, 1st quarter. And piloting training and promotion of using App Tools were conducted by the local field staff from Village Link. A total number of 2,766 (18% women) users registered and used the Fish Feed Calculator (web link: <https://htwettoe.com/fish-feed/>).

Mobile phone application – Green Way

F4L is also promoting the Green Way mobile application to access information on SSA and improved human nutrition. And through its IPs AYO, BRAC, KMSS and MFF, the project encouraged project participants to register and to use the Green Way mobile application (app).

On June 30, 2024, Greenovator had 120,964 users registered in the project implementation area. Among them 5,356 users were farmers. 13,317 people visited the 23 fish-related news, nutrition, and articles uploaded to the aquaculture page. The Green Way App report can be accessed in the Annex “Greenovator (Green Way App) Report”. Green Way App link: <https://greenwaymyanmar.com/>

GPS locations of Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods SSA farmers

With the support of field team and IPs from AYO, BRAC Myanmar, KMSS and MFF, the collection of GPS location data for year 1 (2021-22) 1,014 ponds and year 2 (2022-23) 1,011 ponds were completed in September 2023. The collecting of GPS pond location data for the fiscal year 3 (2023-24) is in progress.

5 Management and Administrative Issues

In the forthcoming operational year 2024-25 WorldFish will endeavor to secure IP contracts earlier than last year. BRAC has informed us that they will no longer be able to provide an IP service during the next implementation year. WorldFish is therefore looking for a replacement. We are in discussions with AYO regarding the prospect that they take over the BRAC field team and manage them as they did with the PACT local team when they also decided to leave due to the political situation. There is a possibility that WorldFish will directly implement work in some townships while AYO takes over in others. Either way the existing BRAC field-based team will continue as the staff, mainly women, have shown their willingness to do so.

Most of the current WorldFish local staff members have indicated that they are willing to extend their contracts to the end of the Activity. However our gender specialist has been given a visa to the USA to join her husband, hence she will therefore be replaced before her departure in November 2024.

The WorldFish International M&E expert has also decided to leave as he will take up a new position in South Korea later this year. He will not be replaced with an international M&E expert as WorldFish will bring in a local M&E professional from a sister project. She will share the M&E coordination tasks with our existing data management expert – hence the M&E unit will be led by two women.

6 Lessons Learned

Climate change is predicted to cause disrupted rainfall problems in Q4 this fiscal year, hence F4L will review fish stocking near the Ayeyarwady River and floodplain areas. https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/01_sipri-nupi_fact_sheet_myanmar_may_0.pdf The Activity needs to further improve the supply of fingerlings, to do this it is becoming evident that the choice of self-recruiting species or those that can easily be reproduced by farmers themselves will be a good option for farmers in areas with no fingerling providers.

The choice of feed millers assisted by the Activity needs to be carefully examined as some are unable to source and pay for ingredients while other better of individuals provide feed for their fishponds only.

Revolving fund groups with a low number of members are struggling to sustain their revolving fund. In one case it was observed that the same borrower is repeatedly taking out loans. The project should consider forming fund groups with new members who produce food but not necessarily fish from the village. Every three months, staff need to collect microfinance data and promptly fill in the revolving fund database without delay.

On the other hand, revolving funds offer sustainable financial support by replenishing resources through repayments, promoting self-sufficiency and efficiency for community development, infrastructure upgrades, and entrepreneurial ventures. Revolving funds empower communities to address immediate needs and build long-term resilience. By using these funds for repairing schools and temples, villages can achieve transformative outcomes. With local contributions and repayments, communities can continuously maintain educational and cultural spaces, preserving heritage and promoting pride among residents.

Financial management training offers more than just fiscal literacy, equipping individuals and organizations to effectively manage budgets and resources. Moreover, financial management training cultivates a culture of transparency and accountability within institutions, fostering trust among stakeholders and attracting potential investors or donors. Proficiency in financial planning and analysis helps individuals navigate economic uncertainties, ensuring long-term success. Financial management training enables personal financial resilience through effective budgeting, debt management, and wise investments. This knowledge enhances individual

security and community economic stability, fostering sustainable development and equitable growth.

Some selected farmers are dropping out as they are operating in areas impacted by conflict. Although difficult to manage we will select individual farmers in areas with reduced conflict while supporting community ponds associated with IDP camps where animal protein is missing.

During the crisis period, we will encourage our IPs not to recruit village heads as Aquaculture Promoters. In the past the selection of influential farmers made sense regarding the promotion of BMP, improved dietary diversity and WASH activities, however these individuals are also subject to being targeted by either side of the factions due to their ability to influence.

We have learned during the implementation that it is better to have not only the phone number of the project farmer but also of their family members, to contact them in case of frequent internet and phone line problems.

There is an urgent need to increase dialogues about gender in all project activities to enhance participation, confidence, skills, leadership, and decision-making of women, thus leading to a sustainable gender balance by sharing power among women and men.

7 Planned Activities Q4 Including Upcoming Events

1. WorldFish will encourage our staff and those from our IPs to take more short video clips (10-20 seconds) to assist with the virtual monitoring process required by USAID.
2. There will be a strong focus on Outcome and Impact documentation.
3. An analysis of where farmed fish is marketed and consumed. This is required to address the question about fish sales at the farmgate to mitigate the risks of taking fish to local markets. We need to know if this is having an impact on the availability of fish in local markets and the price – linked to affordability.
4. Conduct of nutrition month campaign in selected areas to promote awareness of the importance of good nutrition especially for the first 1000 days of life---a critical period from conception until the child reaches 2 years of age.
5. Provide nutrition integrated with cooking demonstrations & WASH Training in selected areas.
6. As 92% of farmers market their fish and only 2% consume them all (Fig 7 above), we need to know what impact the marketing of fish has on dietary diversity and household nutrition i.e. if fish are not consumed does the income from fish sales go into other animal sourced protein like eggs.
7. Conduct of Post-harvest Management and value-added training among SSA farmers and market actors in selected areas.
8. Conduct of good manufacturing practices training to increase adoption of hygiene and sanitation practices and increase adherence of good handling practices in producing good quality ice among ice plant operators and laborers.
 - Inter-state/region visit in Mandalay to commercial fish farms in Sintgaing, a feed factory in Kyaukse, wholesale fish market in Mandalay, and an induced breeding trial on stinging catfish in Mandalay
 - Lesson learned workshop in Eastern Shan
9. Hatchery construction in PutaO, Kachin.
10. Replicate mini-hydropower installations in PutaO as required.
11. SSA modules training in PutaO, Kachin.
12. Planning meeting for FY-25 to discuss workplan and budget of each partner in August.
13. An assessment of the political situation and possible adjustments to the F4L *modus operandi*.

Annex A: Progress Summary

Achieved progress versus planned for the period disaggregated by gender, geographic area and other relevant factors (use table below).

Table 10: PMP Indicator progress - USAID Standard Indicators and Project Custom Indicators

[Strategic Objective]											
Indicator	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2024		Quarterly Status – FY 2024				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
GOAL: Inclusive and sustainable aquaculture growth to improve nutrition and food security especially for reproductive-age women and children under five in central and northern Burma.											
EG.3-2: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]	Firm records, activity records, training participant lists, or through census or sampling of participating firms/farms/families/individuals	-	0	1,500	1,129	380 (M-221, F-159)	749 (M-554, F-195)	158 (M-63, F-95)		86%	
Intermediate Result (IR): IR 1 Small-scale aquaculture production increased by improved land and water use, and increased access to information, high quality inputs and to credit.											
EG. 3-10, -11, -12: Yield (i.e. production/unit area) of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance	Farmer; Sample survey (Survey questionnaire), farmers' record books, and production database		1,599 kg/ha	10% increase from the baseline (1758.9 kg/ha)			1756 kg/ha	1617 kg/ha		5% average increase over baseline to date end of Q3	Although 5% less than the intended target this is a good result under the political constraints
Intermediate Result (IR) I : Small-scale aquaculture production increased by improved land and water use, and increased access to information, high quality inputs and to credit.											

Sub-IR 1.1 : An enabling environment is created to increase the engagement of farmers in commercial aquaculture production (water and land use and market knowledge)											
Custom 1.1: Percentage of farmers shifted from subsistence to commercial aquaculture practices	Reports; surveys; farmers' record books and production database	-	0	600	348		348 (M-181, F-167)	493 (M-329, F-164)		140%	A surprising result – we need to look at the implications re dietary diversity
Sub-IR 1.2 : Efficiency of aquaculture production increase											
E.G., 3.2-24: Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	Farmers; private sector; Market analysis – Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team, BMP Checklist			1,200							Will add in the annual report after finalizing the BMP survey.
Sub-IR 1.3 : Increased access to credit and financial instruments											
EG. 4.2-7: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs [IM-level]	Farmers; private sector; Market analysis – Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team, BMP Checklist	2021	13%	600	407		407 (M-286, F-121)			68%	
Sub-IR 1.4 : Increased access to fish seed through engaging and strengthening linkages between private and public sector											
Custom 1.4: Number of -fries and fingerlings produced by the hatcheries and nurseries supported	Hatchery and nursery record books	-	0	200 million	3.5 million	20,058	3,551,950	49,673,856 = (30,556 Nursery) + (49,6		27%	

								43,300 Hatc hery)			
Sub-IR 1.5 : Increased availability and access to quality affordable feed using agricultural co-products by farmers											
Custom 1.5 Number of people accessing quality feed through the newly established feed mills	Feed maker record books	-	0	600	410	150 (M-120, F-30)	260 (M-157, F-103)	42 (M-31, F-11)		75%	
Custom 1.6 Number of non-participants (indirect beneficiaries) engaged and assisted by the Activity	Farmers Database (non-participants), Monitoring Tools, IP monitoring records	-	0	4,000	1,031	33 (M-27, F-6)	998 (M-691, F-307)	233 (M-183, F-50)		32%	
Sub-IR 1.6 : Enhanced capacity and role of MFF and its associations in supporting SSA in improved management practices											
CBLD-9: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [IM-level]	MFF report (associations reports on activities), and CBOs record.			75%							To be added in the annual report after verification by MDF
Intermediate Result (IR) 2 : Access of SSA to domestic markets increased and consistent supply of food safe fish and fish products ensured											
EG.3.2-26: Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level]	Project beneficiaries/farmers; Automated Directives System (ADS) implementation statistics, MEL record, Sales Databases	To be collected	million	4 million	185,872 \$	13,678 \$	172,194 \$	235,568 \$		11%	
Sub-IR 2.1 : Clustered production using BAPs to improve direct marketability of product increased											

Custom 2.1: Number of farmers groups selling fish and fish products using BMPs (Better Management Practices)	This indicator will be collected directly all the group producers and firms using BMPs. (Partner record); MEL data collection, BMP Checklist, Production Database	-	0	5							To be added in the final report after the post-harvest BMP survey is completed.
Sub-IR 2.2 : Food safety practices adopted /integrated into fish processing and fresh fish trading											
Custom 2.2: Number of fish processors and fish vendors improved their processing practices	Data will be collected directly from and processors and fresh fish vendors that have adopted food safety measures and practices. This activity is connected with the sub-IR 3.2. Market Analysis; MEL data collection; BMP Checklist	-	0	20							To be added once the survey is completed towards the end of the current fiscal year.
Intermediate Result (IR) 3 : Improved dietary diversity and consumption of safe food, and increased access to WASH package, especially in Women of reproductive age and children under five											
GNDR 2: Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	Depends on the data source of the indicator(s) used to quantify the GNDR-2 indicator	-	0	35%							Although we have the quarterly data, better viewed annually.
Intermediate Result (IR) 3 : Improved dietary diversity and consumption of safe food, and increased access to WASH package, especially in Women of reproductive age and children under five											

Sub-IR 3.1 : Increased awareness on nutrition and WASH practices											
HL.8.2-2: Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	IPs through direct count of participant households' numbers in the zone of influence, participant-based surveys, Project Participant Database	-	0	200							We need to gather the data from the field based on a targeted survey post WASH intervention.
HL.8.2-5: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on-premises [IM-level]	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) (Round 4 and later) conducted by UNICEF (http://mics.unicef.org/tools) - - Demographics and Health Surveys (DHS) Macro (http://www.measuredhs.com/countries/) -Household surveys, which may be conducted by USAID, contractors, grantees, or a third-party evaluator during USG-funded interventions		80%	100%							To be added after the survey completion. Indications are that the response is close to the expected 100%.

<p>EG.3.3-10: Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [IM-level]</p>	<p>Participant-based survey reports. Data collection through routine reporting systems</p>		<p>59%</p>	<p>80%</p>							<p>To be added in the annual report as the final report. The MDDW survey data collection is completed; however the report writing is ongoing.</p>
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Annex B: List of Activity Staff Members

Table 11: List of Activity Staff Members

Name of Staff	Title	Duty Station	Status	Remarks
Mohammed, Essam	Director General	Penang, Malaysia	Active	
Mohd Ikbal, Shabeen	Portfolio Manager	Penang, Malaysia	Active	Left WorldFish to be replaced
Chin, Hooi Bing	Senior Program Associate	Penang, Malaysia	Active	
Tan, Su Ching	Grants and Contracts Manager	Penang, Malaysia	Active	
Nadarajan, Vithiya	Accounts Manager (Finance and Grants)	Penang, Malaysia	Active	
Michael J. Akester	Chief of Party	Yangon	Active	
Aung Zaw Win@Aubery	Deputy Chief of Party	Mandalay	Active	
Kyaw Moe Oo	Field Coordinator	Northern Shan State	Active	
Yu Maung	Field Coordinator	Kachin	Active	
Kyaw Win Khaing	Field Coordinator	Penang, Malaysia Mandalay	Active	
Aung Myo Lwin	Field Coordinator	Sagaing	Active	
Sai Noot	Field Coordinator	Eastern Shan State	Active	Will leave Q2 FY 2025 and will be relaced
Quennie Vi Rizaldo	Human Nutrition Specialist	Yangon	Active	
Syed Aman Ali	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist	Penang, Malaysia	Active	Will leave WorldFish and will be replaced by two local M&E experts
Hsu Myat Nway	Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator	Yangon	Active	
Naw Christine Pan Wai	Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator	Yangon	Active	
Htet Htet Khaing	Data Management Specialist	Yangon	Active	
Su Su Mon	Field & Data Associate	Northern Shan State	Active	
Kay Khaing Soe	Administrative Assistant	Mandalay	Active	
Nay Zar Tun	Finance Officer	Mandalay	Active	
Lae Lae Kyaw	Finance Officer	Yangon	Active	
May Thu Oo	Financial Controller	Yangon	Active	
Nwe Nwe Kyu	Cleaner	Mandalay	Active	

Name of Staff	Title	Duty Station	Status	Remarks
Than Than Win	Cleaner	Yangon	Active	
Aung Myat Thu	Market System Specialist	Yangon	Active	
Tin Tin Oo	Gender & Inclusion Specialist	Yangon	Active	Departing November 2024 and will be replaced
Hnin Wyut Hmone Soe	Information, Education, Communication & Training Assistant	Mandalay	Active	
Nang Tin May Win	Information, Education, Communication & Training Coordinator	Mandalay	Active	
Than Than Swe	Project Support Officer	Yangon	Active	
Ohm Mar Nyunt	Project Accountant	Yangon	Active	Will leave at the end of August and will not be replaced
Naw Keller Phaw	Finance Officer	Yangon	Active	Will assume some of Ohm Mar Nyunt's duties
Saw Du Du	Admin Officer	Yangon	Active	Resigned 17 March 2024 and will not be replaced
Naw Nay Thah Paw	HR & Administration Specialist	Yangon	Active	

Annex C: Year 3 (2023- 2024) Expenditures and Funds Status

Table 12: Year 3 (2023- 2024) Expenditures and Funds Status

No	Budget Line Items	Approved Budget	Prior Period Cumulative Expenditure	Current Period Expenditure	Cumulative To Date Expenditure	Budget Balance	% of total budget spent as end of June 2024
			Period from 15 Sep 2021 to 30 March 2024	Period from 1 April 2024 to 30 June 2024			
			a	b			
I	Personnel (Salaries and benefits)	5,670,479	1,997,065	217,640	2,214,705	3,455,774	39%
II	Travel and Transportations	434,514	111,924	6,769	118,693	315,821	27%
III	Supplies	610,151	203,314	14,198	217,512	392,639	36%
IV	Contractual/Sub-grants	5,690,000	2,156,887	247,609	2,404,496	3,285,504	42%
V	Others	1,713,500	1,212,673	70,581	1,283,254	430,246	75%
	Total Direct Costs	14,118,644	5,681,863	556,798	6,238,660	7,879,984	44%
	Total Indirect Costs	2,881,356	1,159,564	113,632	1,273,196	1,608,160	44%
	GRAND TOTAL	17,000,000	6,841,426	670,430	7,511,856	9,488,144	44%

Obligated Amount	Cumulative Disbursement as of June 2024	Expenditure In June 2024	Balance end of June 2024	% of fiscal year budget spent as of the end of June 2024
a	b	c	d = a - b - c	e = ((b + c) / a) * 100
3,400,000	1,746,718	223,511	1,429,771	58%

[Other Annexes]

[Most recent financial progress, success stories, press releases, etc.]

[M&E Database Annex Files](#)

[IECT Database and Document Annex Files](#)

[Success Story AYO U Htay Linn](#)