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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Bangladesh, People's Republic of (BD)

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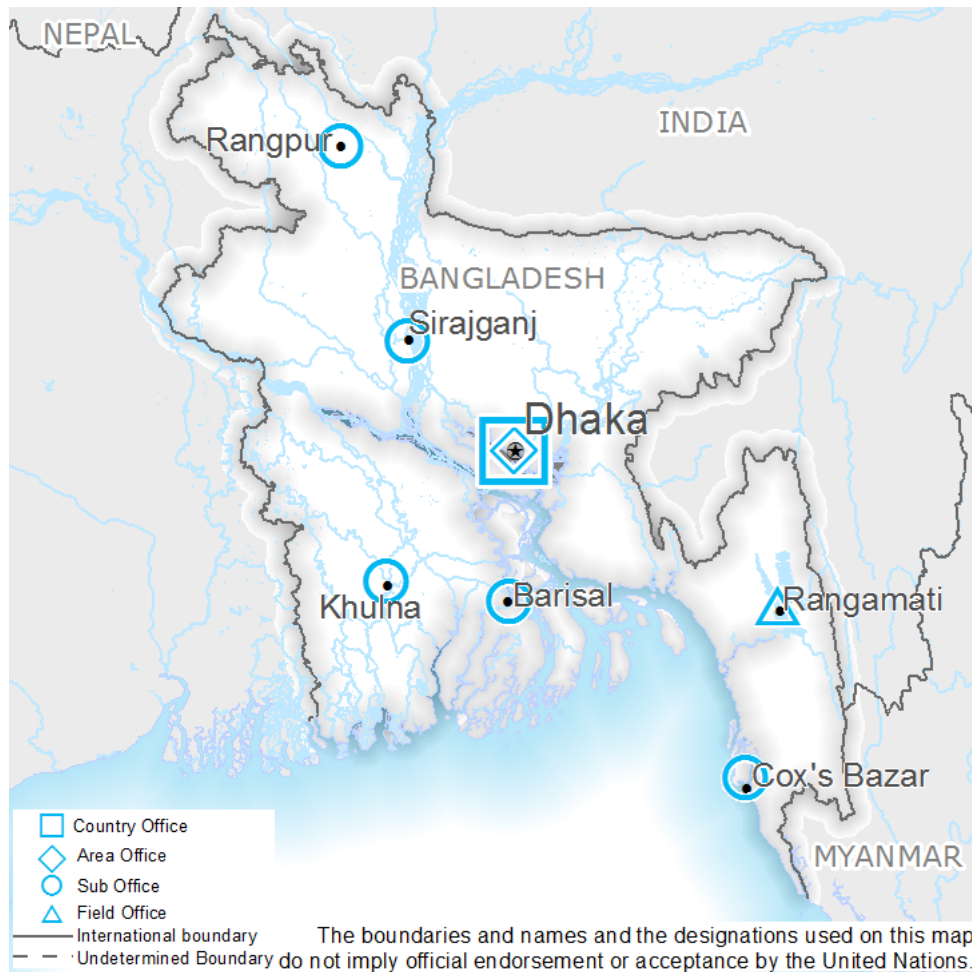
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Bangladesh ranks 142 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index and 90 among 118 developing or transitioning countries on the 2016 Global Hunger Index. It has made tremendous progress in recent decades – evidenced by its rise to lower middle-income country in 2015.

While the population has more than doubled from 75 million people in the early 1970s, to 160 million people this year, rice production has risen to meet the challenge, so much so that at the aggregate level rice deficits do not exist any longer. The improvement in food security has come about through progress in both availability of and access to food. In addition, from 1997 to 2007, Bangladesh achieved one of the fastest sustained reductions in child stunting in recorded history.

Though the prevalence of undernourishment has fallen by half in the past 25 years, there are still 26 million undernourished people in Bangladesh. Both stunting and wasting rates amongst children 0-59 months remain worryingly close to critical thresholds as defined by the World Health Organization. More than one-third of children below five years in Bangladesh, 5.5 million children, suffer from stunted growth, which is known to affect physical and cognitive development with widespread negative impacts on school completion, productivity as an adult and lifetime earning potential. About 14 percent of children, totalling 2.2 million, are affected by wasting.

The 2014 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale reports that 40 million people – about a quarter of the population – are food insecure. Of that group, 11 million suffer from acute hunger and many are at risk for food insecurity caused by periodic shocks (particularly natural disasters). In general, there is concern over the diversity, nutritious quality and food safety found in local diets.

In the Cox's Bazar district, up to 34,000 registered Rohingya refugees from Myanmar live in two official refugee camps managed by the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. An additional estimated 35,000 unregistered persons from Myanmar live in two main makeshift settlements in the area, in impoverished conditions. They typically face higher food insecurity, malnutrition rates and protection concerns.

Progress has been uneven across different socioeconomic groups, with improvements in the food security of poorer populations much slower than wealthier groups. Gender parity continues to elude the country as women and girls face greater food insecurity and are more likely to carry the burden of negative coping strategies (like reduced meals or less food). Moreover the prevalence of child marriage and adolescent pregnancies contribute to the hindrances women and girls face in actively engaging in education and work and contribute to the cycle of undernutrition. The low social status of women and girls is reflected by Bangladesh's 107th rank in the Gender Development Index and 115th rank in the Gender Inequality Index in 2015. Violence against women is also widespread in Bangladesh, with 73 percent reportedly subject to domestic violence during their lifetime. Moreover, the International Labour Organization reported in 2015 that 1.2 million children are trapped in the worst forms of child labour in Bangladesh.

Food security and nutrition concerns are compounded by the country's high population density and susceptibility to natural disasters. While there has been notable expansion in education, the quality of education in Bangladeshi schools remains a concern, as are high drop-out rates. Female secondary education enrolment increased from 47 percent to 57 percent from 2008 to 2012, implying that more future mothers are educated than ever before. This is significant as it is likely to make them more receptive to behavioural change efforts and since maternal education is known to be associated with enhanced intergenerational nutrition outcomes.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Bangladesh is in the process of incorporating the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into its Sixth Five Year Plan and developing compatible sectoral targets and action plans.

WFP activities align with SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The Government's priorities related to SDG 2 include: 1) consolidating safety nets including those that focus on food security in line with the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS); 2) introducing a child benefit programme to improve nutritional outcomes in young children as per NSSS; and 3) implementing the nutrition policy with a view to reducing the stunting prevalence amongst children 6-59 months from 36 to 25 percent and their underweight prevalence from 32 to 20 percent by 2020.

The 2015 NSSS aims to reform the national social protection system to prioritise support to the poorest and most vulnerable people, to expand urban coverage and to establish a disaster responsive social security system. It foresees the consolidation of over 140 different safety nets into five core programmes following a life cycle approach focused on pregnancy and early childhood; school age; working age; old age; and disability. The child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes have significant potential as vehicles for achieving food security and nutrition outcomes.

The 2006 National Food Policy provides strategic orientation and aims to ensure food security through adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food, increased purchasing power and access to food, and adequate nutrition, especially for women and children. Its associated action and investment plans define targets and indicators and highlight priority investments.

The 2015 National Nutrition Policy aims to improve nutrition, especially among pregnant and lactating women, children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and vulnerable groups as well as to promote well-being through healthier diets and improved living standards. Its National Plan of Action prioritises nutrition and agricultural interventions to promote healthier diets as well as nutrition-sensitive programming in social protection, women's empowerment and disaster management. It also emphasises evidence creation and multi-sectoral collaboration and foresees the strengthening of data management systems.

Though the formal REACH coordination has come to an end, United Nations agencies operating in Bangladesh, including WFP, continue coordinating their nutrition activities and jointly supporting the Government in its formulation of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition. WFP is teaming up with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and starting the dialogue with the Government on the establishment and facilitation of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) business network. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and WFP plan to jointly advocate for improvements of the Government's capacity to address acute malnutrition at the village level, where there is no health services outreach mechanism except for non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In Cox's Bazar, the Government maintains the two formal refugee camps for up to 34,000 registered Rohingya refugees. All issues there, including assistance provided by WFP, are coordinated with the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner.

School feeding, as a potentially multi-benefit intervention for education, nutrition and social change, has been a critical entryway for WFP's strategic cooperation with the Government. The country has one of the largest primary education systems in the world – nearly 80,000 primary-level educational institutions – and aims to reach universal primary education, aided by its removal of school fees and the granting of monthly stipends. In 2011, the Directorate of Primary Education, under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, launched the National School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Areas providing support to girls and boys in pre- and primary schools in the poorest and most food-insecure areas. WFP has been providing technical support to the Government as it scales up school feeding, including advising on sustainable funding options. Bangladesh continues to engage in South-South cooperation to build learning; a government delegation visited Brazil's successful school feeding programme at WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brasilia in 2012.

To underpin further support to the Government's development agenda in addition to school feeding, WFP supports the strengthening of government safety net programmes that focus on disaster risk preparedness and food security. This involves improving the contents and delivery of the Government's main safety nets and expanding their reach. These programmes include efforts to mainstream nutrition (especially through behaviour change activities, rice fortification and better targeting).

In Bangladesh, the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) is the main pillar of the country's humanitarian system. The HCTT is composed of nine humanitarian clusters (Food Security; Nutrition; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Health; Education; Shelter; Early Recovery; Child Protection; and Logistics) which are technical and sectoral working groups comprised of a United Nations lead agency, national counterparts and cluster members. WFP is co-lead, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), of the Food Security Cluster and lead of the Logistics Cluster. The HCTT acts as a coordination platform to strengthen the collective capacity of the Government, national and international actors to respond to emergencies. Under the Food Security Cluster specifically, active district focal points contribute in both humanitarian and development focused coordination. WFP actively participates in the Nutrition Cluster and has taken the lead in the process for formulating emergency infant and young child feeding guidelines. In Cox's Bazar, WFP served as the main nutrition coordinator under the Cluster in 2016.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP is working in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and other actors to reduce poverty, enhance food security and nutrition, and minimise vulnerability to recurrent shocks through a country programme (CP) and a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), both of which contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Through its CP, WFP aims to improve the long-term food security and nutrition situation of vulnerable households in the poorest and most food-insecure rural areas and urban slums, with assistance to 3.6 million people over five years (2012-2016) in 15 prioritised districts. Its objectives are to reduce undernutrition among women and children aged 6-59 months; increase children's access to pre-primary and primary education; enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change; and enhance nationally owned safety-net programmes addressing hunger and household food insecurity. It falls in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and Strategic Objective 4 (reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

The PRRO seeks to improve the food security and nutrition of 34,000 refugees residing in two official camps in Cox's Bazar through unconditional food assistance, nutrition interventions and school feeding. Its specific objectives are consistent with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 (save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and Strategic Objective 4.

In Bangladesh, WFP engages in reviews that guide future interventions. In 2016, this most notably included the independent Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition and the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Cox's Bazar. JAMs are jointly conducted and reported on by WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as a means to determine the food and related needs of refugees – in Bangladesh's case, the mission focused on the refugee population from Myanmar residing both within and outside of the camps in Cox's Bazar. This significant undertaking will contribute to both organizations' plans on how to continue assistance to this population while capitalising on opportunities to increase self-reliance.

The Strategic Review was commissioned by WFP at the end of 2015 and launched in October 2016. Researched and written by a team of independent national experts, it documents Bangladesh's progress and remaining challenges in food security and nutrition and provides strategic direction for the country to achieve SDG 2 by 2030. It has served as a critical analytical basis for WFP Bangladesh's Country Strategic Plan for 2017-2020.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Compared to previous years, overall funding levels for WFP's operations in Bangladesh were satisfactory for all activities, with the exception of component 3 under the country programme (CP) – Enhancing Resilience. Top donors include Australia, the European Commission, Bangladesh, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. A multilateral contribution, which represents 5 percent of overall 2016 contributions, was allocated at the end of the year and enabled WFP to maintain activities at their planned levels during the last months of 2016.

Funding for nutrition in the CP enabled implementation largely as per the plan, although assistance for some planned locations was phased out. For school feeding, the Government of Bangladesh provided 10,500 mt of wheat as an in-kind contribution, which was twinned successfully through a combination of flexible donations. A multi-year United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern Dole contribution allowed WFP to continue its government capacity support activities for its school feeding programme. A multi-year Australian contribution and funding from the United Kingdom were crucial for the continuation of Enhancing Food Security interventions in Cox's Bazar, outside of the registered refugee camps.

For the PRRO, two major contributions from Australia and the United Kingdom, as well as funds from Canada and a 2015 grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Food for Peace helped ensure continuous assistance to refugees.

In addition to contributions for the CP and PRRO, a number of trust funds supported WFP to implement several activities – strengthening government safety nets (through the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs), scaling up rice fortification, emergency preparedness and Food Security and Logistics cluster coordination.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP reached 986,000 people with food assistance under its country programme (CP) including: pregnant and lactating women and children through malnutrition treatment and prevention, schoolchildren through the distribution of vitamin and mineral fortified biscuits, hot meals and dried fruits (dates), one-off cash grants for investments, and an integrated package to enhance food security and nutrition in Cox's Bazar (outside of the registered refugee camps). In addition, three emergency responses were conducted this year under the Enhancing Resilience programme – rice rations and unconditional cash transfers were provided to households affected by cyclone Roanu in southern Bangladesh in May and to those in the northwest affected by seasonal flooding, first in February and again in September. In total, WFP reached people in 63 sub-districts and urban slums across 13 districts in 2016.

Through the PRRO intervention, WFP provided food assistance to 32,770 beneficiaries in registered refugee camps through three modalities: (i) food electronic vouchers (FoodCard); (ii) supplementary nutrition feeding for malnutrition prevention and treatment; and (iii) school feeding.

A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) this year providing deeper understanding of issues on ground, insight for designing effective operational solutions through direct recommendations, as well as opening dialogue with the Government on targeted food assistance and proposing ideas for how to tackle nutrition challenges that persist in the camps despite the safety nets in place.

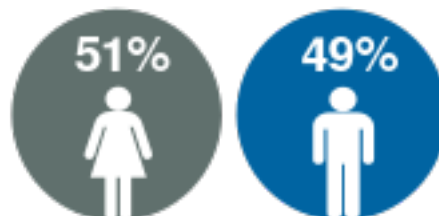
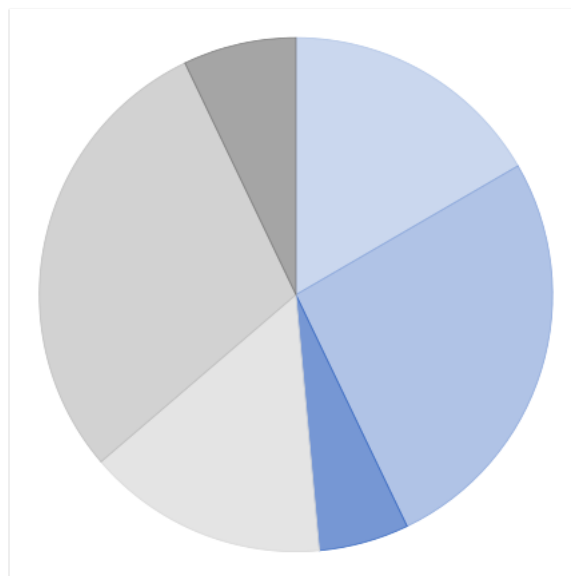
In the next years, guided by the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2020, WFP's added value will focus on supporting national hunger solutions, maximising impact and value for money. As such, technical assistance, policy engagement, evidence creation and advocacy work will be increasingly emphasised with a view to accelerate policy operationalisation and positively influence the governance and efficiency of national initiatives as well as their effectiveness in achieving food security and nutrition results for the most vulnerable. This shift is congruent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework's (UNDAF) 2017-2020 new focus. WFP plans to limit its direct interventions to areas of highest food insecurity and vulnerability where marginalised populations live, such as Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and assistance to otherwise unreached populations in need during emergencies, while support the capacity strengthening of government social protection and safety nets to reach these populations in the future.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	163,998	149,708	313,706
Children (5-18 years)	258,479	287,292	545,771
Adults (18 years plus)	55,921	70,175	126,096
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	478,398	507,175	985,573

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	618	73	64	8,026	791	9,572
Single Country PRRO	-	15	-	284	-	299
Total Food Distributed in 2016	618	88	64	8,310	791	9,871



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	6,677,398	-	-
Single Country PRRO	-	3,518,898	-
Total Distributed in 2016	6,677,398	3,518,898	-

Supply Chain

Commodities were procured through a competitive bidding process. WFP procured fortified biscuits and lentils locally and other commodities internationally. The vendors' roster for logistics services was updated to enhance customs clearance and transportation based on thorough market assessment. The country office received in-kind contributions of wheat from the Government of Bangladesh and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and dates from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Internationally procured commodities and in-kind donations from donor governments (Bangladesh, Japan and the United States of America) were stored in the Government's warehouses. WFP's contracted suppliers for fortified biscuits received USDA in-kind wheat from the Government's silos and warehouses and then delivered the biscuits in exchange to their final delivery points. Millers were requested through a call for quotations to assign the metric tonnage exchange ratio for wheat to biscuits. When cash grants were received for biscuits, they were purchased through competitive tendering using the normal food procurement process. Rice distributed during emergency humanitarian responses was delivered from government storage facilities.

WFP supported cooperating partners and the Government in capacity strengthening for the efficient management of their supply chain management processes in part by embedding them in its own procurement process. Most notably, the country office's procurement unit assisted the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in the process of assessing and qualifying rice millers for blending with fortified rice kernels, and creating a roster of approved millers for the tendering process. WFP continues to help integrate fortified rice into government and WFP-assisted safety net programmes, oversees the procurement process where the Government contracts rice fortification millers, and provides technical support through its food technologist to assist rice kernel producers in meeting international quality standards. The selecting and contracting for fortified biscuits and rice for the Government is also conducted through WFP's supply chain unit with government representatives serving as voting members on the selection committees. Building on its logistics expertise, WFP conducted trainings on warehouse management and commodity control for the government food officials, cooperating partners, biscuit suppliers and traders.

Losses incurred in 2016 were minimal and were mainly attributable to the inadequate packaging of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus procured internationally. Some losses also occurred during the process of milling lentils before distribution to beneficiaries while some in-kind commodities were lost due to waterlogging during cyclone Roanu in mid-2016. Consistent with procurement rules and regulations, WFP took mitigation action to minimise the

effects of commodity losses. The new corporate supply chain management system, the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), has greatly improved stock position tracking and minimised losses. No losses related to 'best before dates' were reported in LESS in 2016.

For the electronic voucher (FoodCard), WFP contracted three local traders, selected through a competitive screening process which assessed their capacity to deliver the required volumes of quality food items. Successful candidates underwent orientation sessions to develop a common understanding of the programme and WFP's expectations for service delivery. WFP staff in Cox's Bazar held monthly meetings and follow-up training sessions with the traders, helping them become proficient in the electronic voucher redemption process. Sub-office staff also participated in meetings in Dhaka every three months to negotiate staple food prices based on market price monitoring, which have been stabilising according to trends.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
High Energy Biscuits	1,245	-	1,245
Lentils	32	43	75
Rice	-	1,690	1,690
Vegetable Oil	-	55	55
Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,471	1,471
Total	1,277	3,258	4,535
Percentage	28.2%	71.8%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An external decentralised evaluation of the country programme (CP) was undertaken in 2014 and 2015 and reported on in 2015. As the country office has started its shift from implementation to capacity support to the Government as reflected in the new Country Strategic Plan, some of the main recommendations for Enhancing Resilience (ER), Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) and urban engagement have become less relevant.

Other recommendations remain pertinent and have been absorbed into the new focus and activities of the Country Strategic Plan, including the continuation of technical support and policy guidance to the Government in the institutionalisation of school feeding; the development of a clear strategy for supporting nutritional programme outcomes through a comprehensive multi-sectoral approach; and the need to develop WFP staff to better serve their new evolving roles.

Insufficient resourcing was one programmatic risk for 2016, alleviated by mapping of the development partner landscape, engaging with non-traditional donors, and contracting skilled consultants to develop project proposals as required. Consultations have been held with the Government to identify gaps and WFP's areas of expertise for added value.

The 2016 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) provided recommendations for the PRRO, which will be integrated in the Country Strategic Plan as support to the refugee population continues. The JAM findings highlight the positive effects of the introduction of the FoodCard, while identifying several areas for attention including continued proposals and advocacy for a durable solution for refugees, identification of additional space and shelter, review of the nutrition interventions and behavioural change efforts due to persisting high levels of undernutrition, improvement of education quality and recognised certification to increase its usefulness beyond the camps, efforts to address the use of negative coping strategies and a move towards a targeted approach rather than blanket assistance.

The rollout of the FoodCard from 2014 has been a success, and ongoing support from WFP's SCOPE support team has enabled prompt responses to technical issues as required. New mobile Point of Sale (mPOS) machines are being procured that will facilitate the payment process. The new mPOS machines have been identified as having more robust, flexible software, better interface, increased security and being easier to handle. Lessons learned during the rollout and implementation will help in the future expansion of the SCOPE system to other WFP programmes.

In 2016, the security situation deteriorated significantly. WFP was able to continue its project implementation and monitoring uninterrupted through the deployment of police escorts, third party and remote monitoring and working with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to enable international staff to visit the field. WFP continued to enhance its ability to respond to large scale disasters through trainings, an update of the internal emergency preparedness and response package, and engagement with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team clusters, particularly Food Security, Nutrition and Logistics clusters as this reduces costs and lead times for emergency responses.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Due to restricted movement and limited opportunities to pursue livelihoods, and therefore achieve self-reliance, refugees in Bangladesh are particularly dependent on food assistance to meet their food security and nutrition needs. The objectives of the PRRO are to:

- (i) safeguard the food security of refugees in the camps until durable solutions are agreed upon by providing them with diversified and safe food items accessed through a voucher system;
- (ii) treat and prevent acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and young children with specialised nutritious food; and
- (iii) encourage primary education enrolment, attendance and completion, as well as address micronutrient deficiencies in children, through the provision of school feeding to children in pre-primary and primary schools.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	2,511,716
Food and Related Costs	2,184,045
Indirect Support Costs	1,092,324
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	10,908,864
Total	16,696,949

Project Activities

The PRRO continued to safeguard and improve the food security and nutritional status of the registered refugees residing in Kutupalong and Nayapara camps, by providing an integrated package of support, including a food ration through electronic vouchers (FoodCard), nutrition assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and young children, and school feeding to all pre-primary and primary schoolchildren at WFP-assisted schools, reaching 32,770 people in total in 2016.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

For the food assistance in the registered camps, every month beneficiaries purchase food with their value-recharged FoodCard at three shops established in the camps, with choices of 18 different nutritious commodities. Each shop offers food at established market ceilings, which are used to set the FoodCard value, to ensure that the same nutritionally balanced ration can be purchased each month. A small number of households did not use the electronic vouchers due to permanent or temporary migration out of the camps for work.

The food on offer includes two varieties of rice, red lentils, yellow split peas, fortified oil, iodized salt, sugar and a range of spices as well as fresh produce like spinach, pumpkin and eggs. The provision of dried fish was temporarily halted for most of 2016 after a quality check found the presence of DDT, until WFP was able to source a chemical-free product in December 2016.

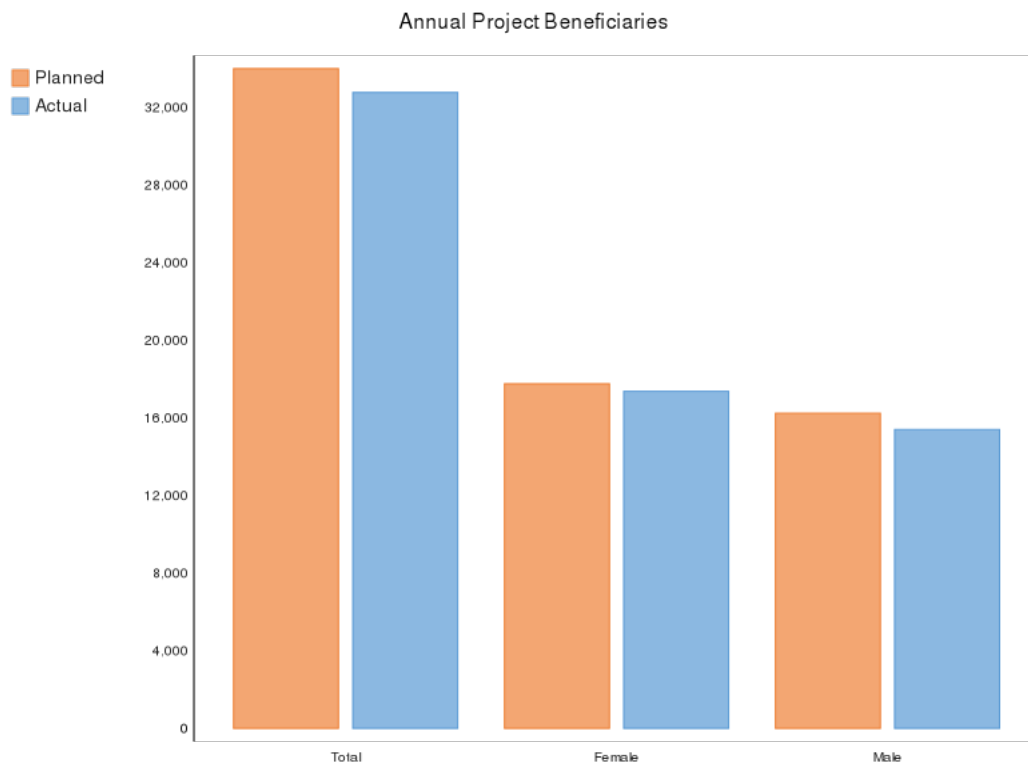
Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Nutrition support is provided through a moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months who were screened and diagnosed with MAM, with nutrition messaging and counseling to caregivers and provision of specialised nutritious foods. In addition, a malnutrition prevention programme provided specialised nutritious foods to all children aged 6-23 months and PLW through a blanket supplementary feeding modality. Specialised nutritious foods enriched with vitamins and minerals – Super Cereal Plus (200g per person per day) and Super Cereal (225g per person per day) with fortified vegetable oil (20g per person per day) - are provided to all enrolled children and PLW in treatment and prevention programmes, respectively, following standard protocol.

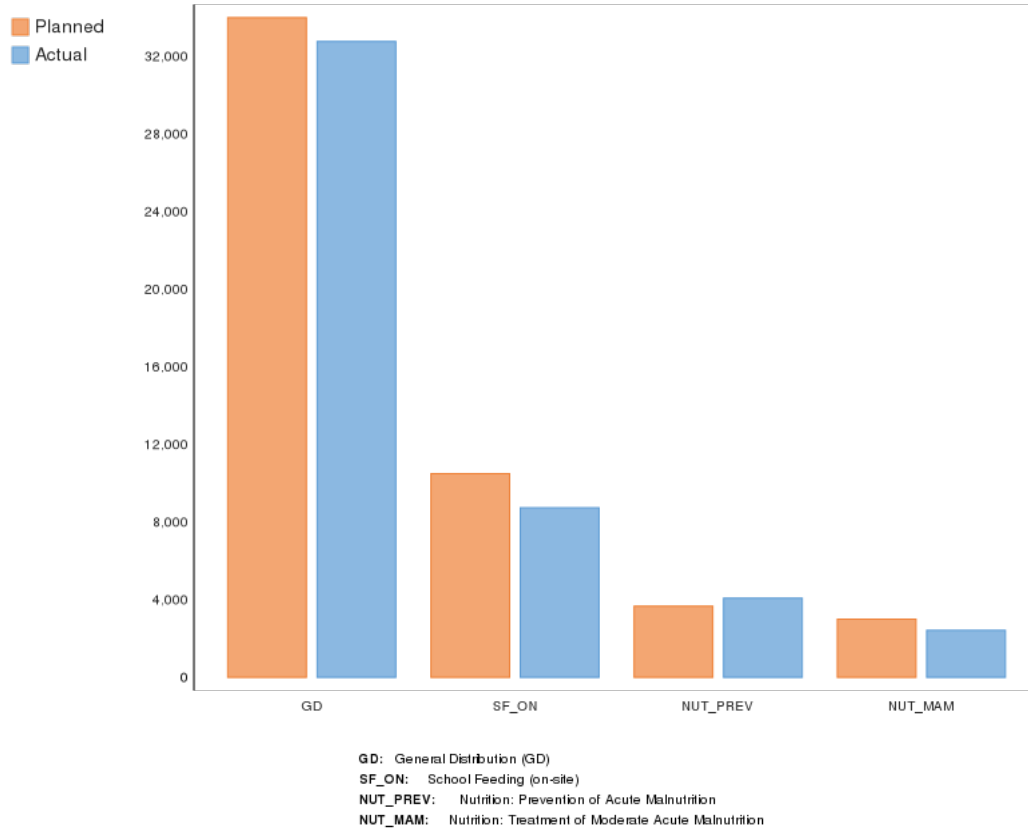
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education.

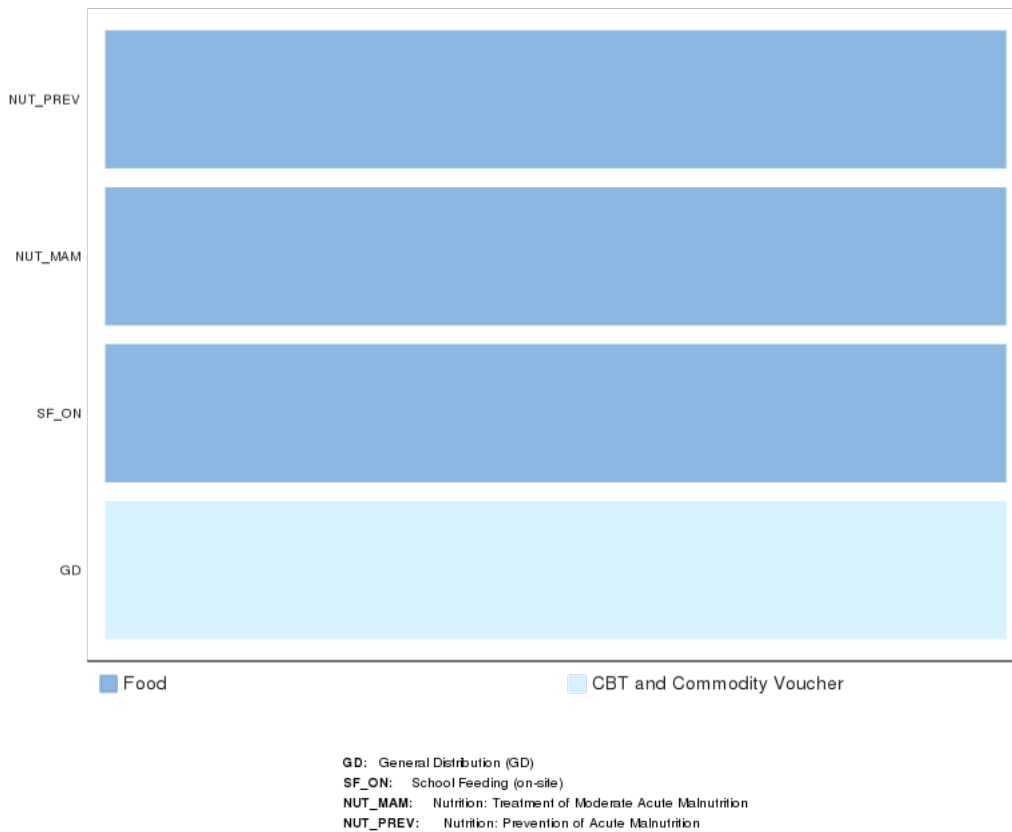
The number of schools operational in 2016 were lower than anticipated, leading to a decrease in schools assisted (from 89 planned to 75 actual). All boys and girls attending pre-primary and primary schools in the camps are provided with a daily ration of 50 g of micronutrient-fortified biscuits. The school feeding ration under the PRRO is smaller than the 75 g of biscuits in the CP because all PRRO beneficiaries also receive unconditional assistance through the FoodCard vouchers. Besides encouraging enrolment and attendance, the biscuits help to improve the overall nutritional status of the child and reduce short-term hunger which, in turn, improves attentiveness in the classroom.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	151	82	53.9%
Vegetable Oil	18	15	83.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	334	203	60.7%
Total	503	299	59.5%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	4,131,389	3,518,898	85.2%
Total	4,131,389	3,518,898	85.2%

Operational Partnerships

Protocols and partnership with the Office of the United Nations Human Rights Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continue to improve, with various new field policies that aim to minimise dependency on external assistance. WFP partners with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) on nutrition activities in the camp, that include moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention and treatment as well as behaviour change communication (BCC) on nutrition. BCC includes tailored messaging on complementary feeding using the FoodCard commodities. WFP also contracts ACF separately to conduct regular food security monitoring in the refugee camps. In 2016, a partnership with Handicap International began, as a local initiative to support special classes for students with disabilities through the distribution of vitamin and mineral fortified biscuits.

The Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner is WFP's main government partner for camp relations. Through meetings between the Commissioner and the WFP's sub-office, advice and recommendations are shared to strengthen interventions targeting refugees and ensure successful implementation of WFP operations there.

New Refugee Food Management Committees (RFMC) composed of refugees who collaborate with WFP were formed. Outgoing RFMC members have been inducted into Camp Management Committees, part of the structure set up by the Government to further institutionalise the empowerment and enhanced responsibility process. Partnership with the RFMCs has enhanced the linkage and communication between refugees and WFP, and has ensured timely and effective sensitisation around nutrition, voucher values and other relevant issues. This also includes support for WFP's grievance mechanism introduced towards the end of 2016.

Performance Monitoring

The sub-office, the Cox's Bazar support unit in the country office and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit combine regular field level process, output and activity monitoring with food security surveillance and outcome monitoring, in order to assess the progress of the PRRO component's implementation. Field level monitors follow monthly monitoring plans based on checklists designed by M&E in consultation with programme unit and sub-office colleagues, which are updated to align with priorities and programme adjustments. Monitoring findings are reported from the Cox's Bazar sub-office to the country office through monthly reports including narratives on process monitoring and output data entered to WFP's corporate systems. Tablet-based monitoring is increasingly being introduced to allow real-time field level monitoring.

In the Nayapara and Kutupalong refugee camps, Food Security Surveillance surveys are carried out on a quarterly basis through a contract with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to analyse trends and assess the effectiveness of WFP's food assistance. The surveys collect information on food consumption, dietary diversity, livelihoods and income sources, and provide an opportunity to identify any gender and protection issues related to WFP's service delivery. Adjustments have been made to the study design in early 2016 to improve the data collection process and reporting quality. Responsibility has also shifted from ACF to WFP, to capitalise on expertise in the Cox's Bazar support, M&E and vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) units in the country office. As a result of the revision process, no Food Security Surveillance data was gathered during the first two quarters of 2016, but resumed in the second half of the year.

SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management system, provides data on actual purchase patterns in the food shops inside the refugee camps. WFP adjusts the voucher's value each month based on the agreed commodity prices which are informed by continuous price monitoring in camp shops, adjacent market places and negotiations with traders.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

The treatment of MAM in camps has been persistently satisfactory over the previous years, though high levels of stunting persist, as reported in the JAM. The key performance indicators for MAM treatment remained stable in 2016. Small improvements from 2015 are noted for recovery and non-response rates, where the former well exceeds the SPHERE standard (>75 percent), but the latter still is slightly higher than the <15 percent standard target. Default and mortality indicators are well above target, as well as the proportion of children aged 6-59 months that receive an adequate number of treatments. In 2015, the coverage for MAM treatment was reported by a SQUEAC survey. However with the latest SQUEAC survey to be conducted in February 2017, the data is not available at the time of reporting.

The relatively high rates of MAM treatment non-response may be related to persistent high rates of diarrhea in the camps and intra-household sharing (and possibly even outside the camp, including some selling), since the programme is otherwise well implemented, active case follow-up is in place and counseling and nutrition message recollection is good.

The prevention of acute malnutrition programme showed a high level of participation, which is probably indicative of the stability of nutrition services in the camp, the acceptability of the specialised food and the limited livelihood opportunities faced by refugees. Nutrition services seem to be reliable and well organized. However, malnutrition rates are still high, so there are issues with sharing and other determinants of malnutrition, some identified by the Joint Assessment Mission and others which need to be further explored.

Data collected shows high achievement (more than 99 percent) for both 'the number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP' and 'the number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling', both under the moderate acute malnutrition treatment intervention. However, this is most likely attributable to the methods of data collection, which vary from the WFP corporate methods. For the former, court yard sessions and community drama events are counted as nutrition counseling and participants are not necessarily participants of malnutrition prevention or treatment programmes. This broadens the scope of people that can be considered receiving nutrition counseling, resulting in high achievement.

For the three key messages indicator, this has been interpreted not by the recollection of the messages and so is calculated based on the length of stay in the treatment programme using the frequency of sessions during treatment (with each session covering one key message).

Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

The country office has successfully implemented the e-voucher food assistance for the refugee population. In 2015, the share of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) was well below the target value, mostly due to beneficiaries purchasing and consuming more rice than other nutritionally important food items. Awareness trainings on the importance of a well-balanced diet, in combination with increased availability of protein-rich food items in the shops, such as eggs and dried fish, have contributed to the turnaround in consumption reflected in the 2016 FCS. Male-headed households have exceeded the FCS target, while female-headed households are slightly

below target but have improved compared to previous years. Dietary Diversity Scores (DDS) are above the target levels among both female- and male-headed households. On average, camp residents consume close to six food groups per day, which is the threshold for 'good' dietary diversity. Output figures related to the general food distribution through e-vouchers were close to the planned amount (96.4 percent), with the small discrepancy caused by households that are not using their e-voucher entitlements due to being outside the camp and temporarily or permanently migrated for work.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

School feeding assistance for pre-primary and primary school-aged children in the refugee camps has provided an extra incentive for families to send their children to school. Such positive incentives are however struggling against high levels of demotivation related to the camp schools not being nationally certified, and more general disenchantment on self-investment noting the very limited opportunity for higher study, or qualified work. The quality of the teachers and the education delivered is also low, with a preference for private tutors (similar in other parts of Bangladesh), or enrollment in schools outside the camp or in the camp mosques' madrasas. As a result most of the school feeding outcomes fall below their targets (with the exception of girls' retention rates), and the number of schoolchildren reached with school feeding assistance is below planning figures. Due to lower enrollment and attendance rates, and some pipeline breaks, only 54 percent of planned micronutrient-fortified biscuits were distributed. The implementation of the education specific JAM recommendations along with UNHCR may help to address these issues.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Society within the refugee camps is quite conservative – particularly with traditional gender roles. As women are traditionally charged with the preparation of food within the household, WFP capitalized on an opportunity to increase women's authority and autonomy by targeting senior female household members to be primary holders of the FoodCard. As cardholders, women are empowered with choices and increased control over how they meet their family's food needs. While initially met with some resistance, positive changes have been observed, with more women found in the public areas within the camps.

The establishment of registered shops inside the camps has allowed women to buy food inside the camps with decreased exposure to the insecurity and potential violence associated with leaving the camps. With the shops inside the camps being open six days a week from 9am to 5pm, women and elderly residents can purchase smaller quantities of food on a regular basis, and so no longer have to carry heavy loads.

Under the nutrition interventions, group sessions are conducted to reach community members. Men are encouraged to attend, in order to build their understanding and support of good nutrition practices in the home and at the community level. It was reported that 60 to 70 percent of the session participants are men.

Of the RFMC, gender parity was reached with 50 percent of its members women. They are encouraged to actively participate in RFMC activities, including effective sensitization and accurate, safe beneficiary mobilization. Efforts to work towards gender equality extend to the shops tendered for the voucher programme. This year, the proportion of female staff at those shops increased by 10 percent to now 33 percent.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

By establishing registered shops within the camps, some gender-based violence protection concerns have been reduced, particularly the exposure to harassment and violence upon leaving the camps to purchase food. However, additional concerns have been raised, like the potential harassment by male camp residents women face while in queue at the shops within the camps. There have been some instances of younger children being left alone and at-risk of abduction while their mothers and older siblings went to the shops. Adults have been advised to leave children in the care of family members or trusted neighbours in the camps.

In general, the cramped and congested environment of the camps contribute to gender protection risks. During the first week of the month when voucher values are refilled, the shops within the camps are particularly busy and crowd control becomes a serious issue. This has been addressed by recruiting additional female volunteers to manage crowds and ensure people with disabilities and pregnant women are given priority in the queue, and sensitisation through the Refugee Food Management Committees to avoid all beneficiaries coming at the very beginning of the month. Because of the fear of harassment directed to female refugees, WFP encourages women to go to the shops in groups. WFP staff and project management committee members also rigorously monitor the

situation by being physically present at the shops.

Suggestions were also made to provide better lighting in communal facilities so that women can more easily access them at night, separate classes for adolescent girls in the camp schools and the recruitment of female doctors and teachers.

Focus group discussions have highlighted that girls are still likely to be pulled out of schools when they reach puberty, though this practice may be decreasing as parents' attitudes towards girls' education is improving. Child marriage remains prevalent despite it being discouraged by camp authorities. It was observed that parents consider it a way to prevent their daughters from eloping, leaving the camps on their own, being subjected to trafficking, or being subjected to reputation-damaging camp gossip. Some suggested that providing incentives specific to girls for regular school attendance or having a separate school for girls may help reduce the dropout rate of adolescent girls, which will in turn reduce child marriage.

The FoodCard has improved protection and accountability by providing a more secure means to ensure that food assistance reaches beneficiaries. Biometric identity verification ensures that the food reaches the right people and reduces the chance of theft. Through the SCOPE software, WFP is able to track the issues with the system and conduct cross-checks before processing financial transactions. This year, necessary circumvention of the biometric accountability systems in order to attend problematic cases has reduced by 38 percent.

WFP has continued to seek feedback through a helpdesk, through enhanced working-level communication and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on protection issues, and through discussions with female refugees in focus groups. People are able to raise grievances, provide feedback or make inquiries directly to WFP field monitors through a complaints box and a telephone hotline, and indirectly through UNHCR staff. Most interactions are related to eligibility for the dummy FoodCard interactions. The women reported that they have referred any safety and protection issues, or other difficulties related to FoodCards, to the project management committee. The concerns are always discussed and solutions are suggested at the following meeting.

WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission

In 2016, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) completed a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) for the two official refugee camps in Bangladesh, the ninth of its kind since refugees from Myanmar settled in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas between 1991 and 1992. The last one was completed in 2012.

The mission found that since the last JAM, the prospects for a durable solution to the protracted situation of the refugees in Kutupalong and Nayapara camps have not changed. Voluntary repatriation to Myanmar is still not a viable option as the conditions there have not improved. It also noted a deterioration in overall refugee security inside both camps and, in line with the prolonged nature, a complex mix of people actually living in the camp, including unregistered refugees and Bangladeshis.

Overall camp services are seriously stretched and problems of space constraints and resource limitations are evident in all areas. There is clearly a major problem with overcrowding and the provision of adequate living space for a growing refugee population and continuing family expansion. Thus, UNHCR has lobbied the Government for expansion of the living space available to refugees.

The current food assistance system is functioning well. The change in the general food ration modality from the in-kind assistance to the electronic voucher system, based on a more acceptable de facto/nuclear family unit and utilising a biometric identification system, has improved the situation considerably. It has proven to be popular with the refugees as it has provided flexibility and a choice of commodities. It has also been successful in supporting the local market and increasing the availability of local produce. The refugees also generally approved of its role in improving the position of senior women in the households by making them the primary card holders.

The JAM confirmed that while the supplementary feeding programmes were operating well, undernutrition levels remained unacceptably high in both camps. The 2015 Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) showed stunting levels at 55 percent (52 percent in Kutupalong, 56 percent in Nayapara), well above the World Health Organization (WHO) 'very high' severity threshold, greater than the surrounding communities (42 percent in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas), and more than the Bangladesh national average (36 percent). The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 13 percent overall (12.5 percent in Kutupalong, 13 percent in Nayapara), which is considered 'serious' by WHO. Both chronic and acute malnutrition rates are highest amongst the youngest age group, 6-17 months. This is particularly surprising given that blanket malnutrition prevention feeding is provided for all children aged 6 to 23 months and all pregnant and lactating women. A Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey to determine household practices has been recommended, to develop a more effective nutritional and health

intervention strategy and then to subsequently use the KAP to tailor and adopt more widespread forms of behaviour change communication and sensitisation activities. These activities will need to be targeted at all groups including men, adolescent girls and children in the schools. Training programmes will be designed to improve behaviour change facilitation skills of the refugee nutritional and health volunteers with a focus on outcomes and achievements.

Education is a major concern for the refugees. They see it as one of the few areas for investment in their children's future. However, the education system in the camps is considered poor. The main issues of concern raised were: poor quality of teachers; limited class room space and options for expansion; lack of female teachers and segregated classes in higher grades; and no certification or official recognition of education attainment levels. Recommendations included improving teacher quality through better training and measures to attract and retain qualified teachers. In addition, focus is needed on creating a safer learning environment, especially for girl students to continue attending classes and providing a clearer pathway for refugee students to continue their education in the broader education system in Bangladesh. Management actions to ensure teacher and student attendance, reduction in dropouts and adequate learning environment for all students up to and above grade eight are in place.

Lastly, the JAM found that refugees engage in a number of different coping strategies, and they are likely to employ the exchange or sale of food and non-food aid, with some commodities (rice) traded more often than others. For poorer households rice would often be traded for other foods not included in the voucher (such as fresh meat, fish and vegetables) or sold to refugees residing in makeshift sites, often at lower prices in order to help them meet their basic food needs. The households with more concrete coping strategies, such as receiving remittances, or working outside, are more likely to sell food and non-food for cash. The mission recommended undertaking a profiling exercise to identify the levels of vulnerability amongst the refugees, with a view to gradually move to a more targeted assistance approach in the camps, harmonised with a wider approach that targets the most vulnerable households in makeshift settlements and potentially also the local host community and acknowledges the general state of vulnerability across Cox's Bazar.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Girl school feeding student in Cox's Bazar.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,402	17,368	32,770	94.8%	97.8%	96.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,500	2,700	5,200	2,294	2,621	4,915	91.8%	97.1%	94.5%
Children (5-18 years)	6,900	7,200	14,100	6,554	7,210	13,764	95.0%	100.1%	97.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	6,840	7,860	14,700	6,554	7,537	14,091	95.8%	95.9%	95.9%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,402	17,368	32,770	94.8%	97.8%	96.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	34,000	34,000	-	32,770	32,770	-	96.4%	96.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	10,500	-	10,500	8,742	-	8,742	83.3%	-	83.3%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,000	-	3,000	2,425	-	2,425	80.8%	-	80.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	3,670	-	3,670	4,083	-	4,083	111.3%	-	111.3%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	34,000	34,000	-	32,770	32,770	-	96.4%	96.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	10,500	-	10,500	8,742	-	8,742	83.3%	-	83.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,000	-	3,000	2,425	-	2,425	80.8%	-	80.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	3,670	-	3,670	4,083	-	4,083	111.3%	-	111.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,402	17,368	32,770	94.8%	97.8%	96.4%
Total participants	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,402	17,368	32,770	94.8%	97.8%	96.4%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,402	17,368	32,770	94.8%	97.8%	96.4%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	5,000	5,500	10,500	4,289	4,453	8,742	85.8%	81.0%	83.3%
Total participants	5,000	5,500	10,500	4,289	4,453	8,742	85.8%	81.0%	83.3%
Total beneficiaries	5,000	5,500	10,500	4,289	4,453	8,742	85.8%	81.0%	83.3%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	630	660	1,290	572	473	1,045	90.8%	71.7%	81.0%
Children (24-59 months)	840	870	1,710	758	622	1,380	90.2%	71.5%	80.7%
Total beneficiaries	1,470	1,530	3,000	1,330	1,095	2,425	90.5%	71.6%	80.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	880	920	1,800	1,070	969	2,039	121.6%	105.3%	113.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,870	1,870	-	2,044	2,044	-	109.3%	109.3%
Total beneficiaries	880	2,790	3,670	1,070	3,013	4,083	121.6%	108.0%	111.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP performance report</i> , Base value: 2014.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i>	>75.00	83.80	82.90	83.40
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP performance report</i> , Base value: 2014.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP performance report</i> , Base value: 2014.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i>	<15.00	1.30	1.00	0.80
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP performance report</i> , Base value: 2014.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i>	<15.00	14.90	16.00	15.70
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>SQUEAC</i> , Base value: 2014.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report and Desk review</i>	>96.00	96.00	100.00	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (PREVENTION OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP performance report</i> , Base value: 2014.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP performance report</i>	>66.00	88.80	86.20	91.40
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, <i>WFP survey</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, <i>WFP survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, <i>WFP survey</i>	=85.00	68.52	58.00	82.80
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>Household survey</i> , Base value: 2014.11, <i>WFP survey</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, <i>WFP survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, <i>WFP survey</i>	>83.00	66.05	57.00	76.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey	>85.00	71.63	59.00	89.00
Diet Diversity Score				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey	=5.50	5.06	5.88	5.84
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, Household survey, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey	=5.50	5.04	5.85	5.71
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey	=5.50	5.09	5.92	5.97
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report	=85.00	93.18	90.65	85.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report	=85.00	90.37	90.58	83.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report	=6.00	-5.50	3.30	-4.30
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report	=6.00	-4.70	2.70	-3.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report	=80.00	60.50	70.00	71.64
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH (MAM TREATMENT FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN CAMPS), Project End Target: 2016.12, CP report, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report	=80.00	56.90	68.00	68.20

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	6,508	6,493	99.8%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	4,464	4,449	99.7%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	89	75	84.3%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	>50.00	41.00	54.00	61.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	=50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=100.00	99.53	100.00	99.21
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=95.00	100.00	100.00	99.17
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=90.00	99.26	99.80	99.17

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>COX'S BAZAR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00216-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	9
Australia	AUL-C-00216-02	Wheat Soya Blend	-	38
Australia	AUL-C-00216-04	Wheat Soya Blend	-	77
Australia	AUL-C-00216-08	High Energy Biscuits	-	9
United Kingdom	UK -C-00322-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	45
United Kingdom	UK -C-00322-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	204
		Total	-	383