

Project Number: 200243 | Project Category: **Country Programme**
Project Approval Date: November 16, 2011 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2012
Actual Start Date: January 01, 2012 | Project End Date: March 31, 2017
Financial Closure Date: N/A

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Bangladesh (2012-2017)

Standard Project Report 2016

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



World Food Programme

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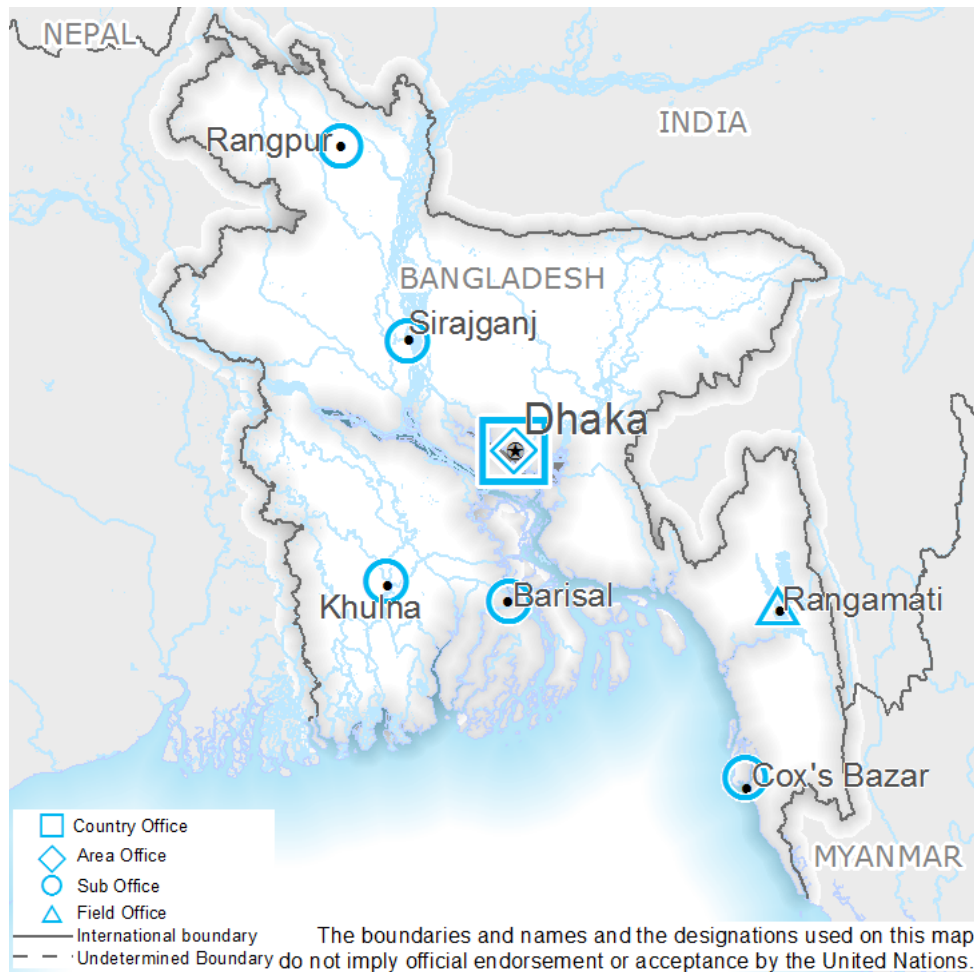
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

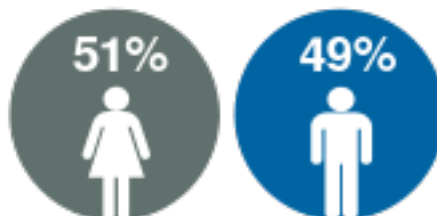
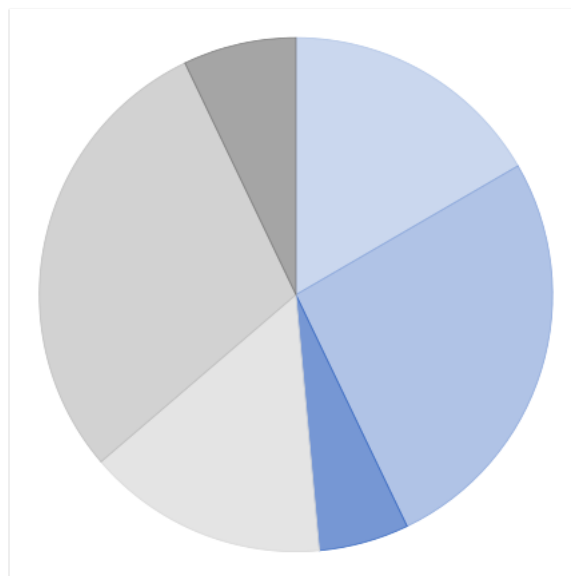
In the next years, guided by the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2020, WFP's added value will focus on supporting national hunger solutions, maximising impact and value for money. As such, technical assistance, policy engagement, evidence creation and advocacy work will be increasingly emphasised with a 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

There are four components under WFP's country programme (CP) in Bangladesh:

Component 1: Improving maternal and child nutrition (related to Strategic Objective 4)

Component 2: School feeding (related to Strategic Objective 4)

Component 3: Enhancing resilience to natural disasters and the effects of climate change (related to Strategic Objective 3)

Component 4: Strengthening government safety nets (related to Strategic Objective 4)

Through the Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) programme, WFP sought to reduce the prevalence of undernutrition among women and children to break the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition, through its direct interventions and support to the Government.

School feeding aimed to contribute to the Government's overall goal of achieving universal primary education by increasing enrolment and attendance of pre-primary and primary schoolchildren through the distribution of vitamin and mineral fortified biscuits. In addition, the quality of education is enhanced by implementing an essential learning package and by providing technical support to the Government. The essential learning package includes the establishment of school vegetable gardens to promote home-grown vegetables aiming to improve the diet among the community, and a water and sanitation awareness programme with de-worming as one of the activities. Women's leadership and engagement in different activities is encouraged during the discussions and meetings with members of local communities.

The Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER) programme, aimed to enhance the resilience and food security of vulnerable communities and households through the creation of community assets. It focused on achieving four key aspects: physical and environmental resilience, social resilience, economic resilience, and capacity enhancement of ultra-poor women and men and their families. The objective of ER also extended to meet the food and other emergency needs of disaster-affected people during crises.

After the first two years of the CP, ER expanded into ER+, in which women from households enrolled in ER received a one-off cash transfer for investment in a productive asset of their choice. The ER+ women were supported by a monthly subsistence allowance for six months over the initial investment phase and received guidance on the selection and running of a viable business activity so that they were able to generate a return within a short period of time and contribute to household income in a sustainable manner.

In 2011, the Government took over the full management and funding of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme, a safety net for ultra-poor women and their families. WFP aimed to strengthen the Government's ability to enhance social safety nets that address hunger and household food insecurity by providing technical assistance to the VGD programme. Additionally, by applying best practices and implementing a safety net called Enhancing Food Security (EFS) in Cox's Bazar district, WFP and partners implemented an integrated package of nutrition assistance for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, school feeding, and grants for investment to ultra-poor women regardless of status as host community member or undocumented Myanmar national (not registered refugees).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	8,440,728
Direct Support Costs	38,243,315
Food and Related Costs	234,596,935
Indirect Support Costs	22,337,467
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	37,825,688
Total	341,444,133

Project Activities

Component 1: Improving maternal and child nutrition (IMCN)

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

This year, the Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) programme involved phasing out from the direct implementation of existing activities, except in Cox's Bazar district where near emergency levels of malnutrition combined with a complex operating environment justified its presence. IMCN treats moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through a targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months who are screened and diagnosed with MAM. IMCN is focused in selected sub-districts in rural areas and in urban slums where poverty is compounded by the high prevalence of global acute malnutrition. In 2016, MAM treatment under the Country Programme reached people in 14 sub-districts and urban slums in four districts; six sub-districts were phased out by the end of the year.

Extremely high rates of acute malnutrition among undocumented Myanmar nationals in makeshift settlements of Kutupalong and Leda under Cox's Bazar district (outside of the official refugee camps served by the PRRO), are addressed through MAM prevention interventions — blanket supplementary feeding for all children aged 6-59 months and PLW as well as behaviour change communication (BCC). Specialised food supplements enriched with vitamins and minerals — Super Cereal Plus (200 g per person per day) and Super Cereal (225 g per person per day) with fortified vegetable oil (20 g per person per day) — were provided to all enrolled children and PLW in treatment and prevention programmes, respectively, following standard protocol.

For the most part, the IMCN interventions were delivered through the Government's community health service system, except in the makeshift settlements where centres were run by cooperating partner staff. Implementation followed guidelines for national community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements for both admission and discharge criteria for children and PLW. MAM rehabilitation services, increasingly implemented by government staff, consisted of nutrition status monitoring, nutrition education and bi-weekly supplementary food distribution. Cooperating partner and government staff received training on programme implementation and BCC delivery.

Under this component, WFP contributed to the national dialogue with the Government on nutrition policies and planning in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and nutrition stakeholders. Operational research was conducted to build evidence for project approaches and to inform programme design.

Component 2: School feeding

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

The school feeding component targeted schoolchildren of pre-primary (3-5 years of age) and primary (5-12 years of age) levels in areas with high poverty prevalence and low education performance. Each school day the schoolchildren received biscuits fortified with vitamins and minerals intended to cover 67 percent of their daily micronutrient requirements. The over-distribution of biscuits was related to the under-distribution of wheat, which was used to make, and exchanged for, the fortified biscuits by contracted biscuit producers. The school meals initiative, which was launched in 2013 in collaboration with the Government to test an alternative modality, targeted the same types of communities and students and provided schoolchildren with cooked meals made with centrally procured fortified rice, lentils and fortified oil, and locally purchased food items from female vegetable cultivators. These marginalised vegetable cultivators were trained and provided with a financial incentive.

The successful scale-up of school feeding by the Government has led to an impressive coverage of 2.5 million children in 72 sub-districts by 2016. Through a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole contribution, WFP has been implementing a literacy component since 2015 in Gaibandha, Rangpur division (in

northern Bangladesh) which includes teacher trainings, extra-curricular activities, school gardens, de-worming, establishment of reading corners, development of wall magazines and organization of cooking demonstrations and aims to improve literacy of school-age children as well as health and dietary practices. Apart from the operational support, technical assistance to the Ministry to initiate preparation of the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy was a priority engagement for WFP in 2016.

Component 3: Enhancing resilience to natural disasters and the effects of climate change (ER/ER+)

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Through the Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER) programme, participants, the majority of them women, worked to construct or repair community assets and took part in comprehensive training sessions in return for compensation with cash (cash assistance for assets and cash assistance for training, respectively). Women from participating households benefitted from a one-off cash grant for investment in income-generating activities (IGA), a monthly living allowance and follow-up support. The Government directly funded 95 percent of the IGA participants and WFP provided technical support to enhance the quality of services.

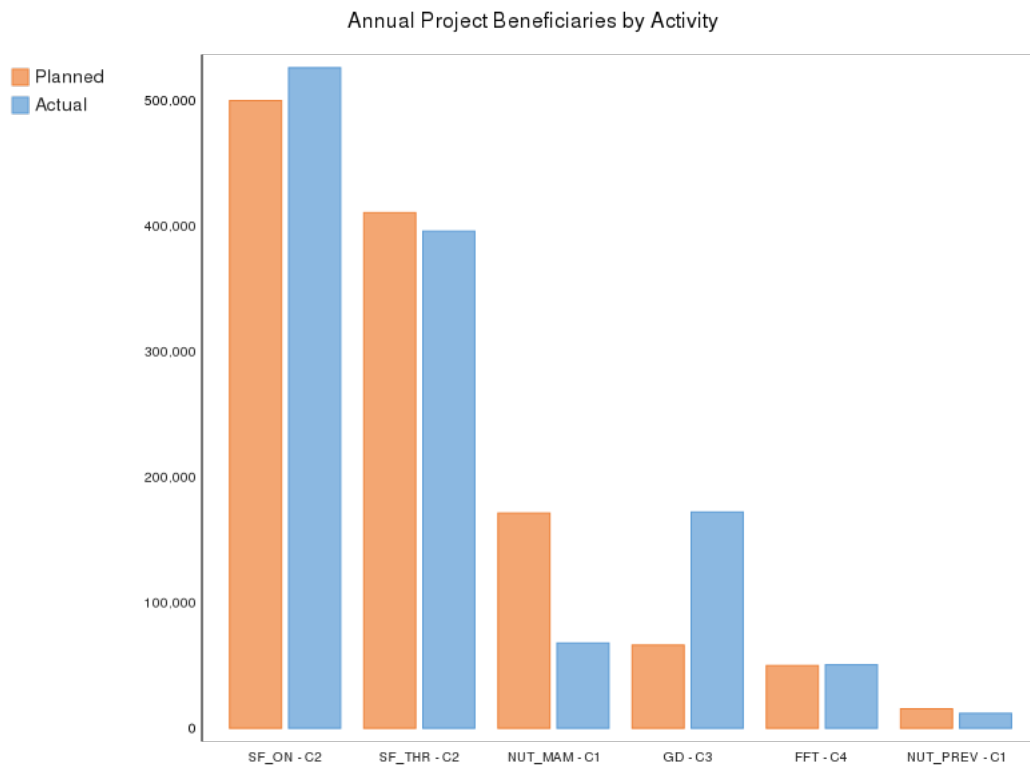
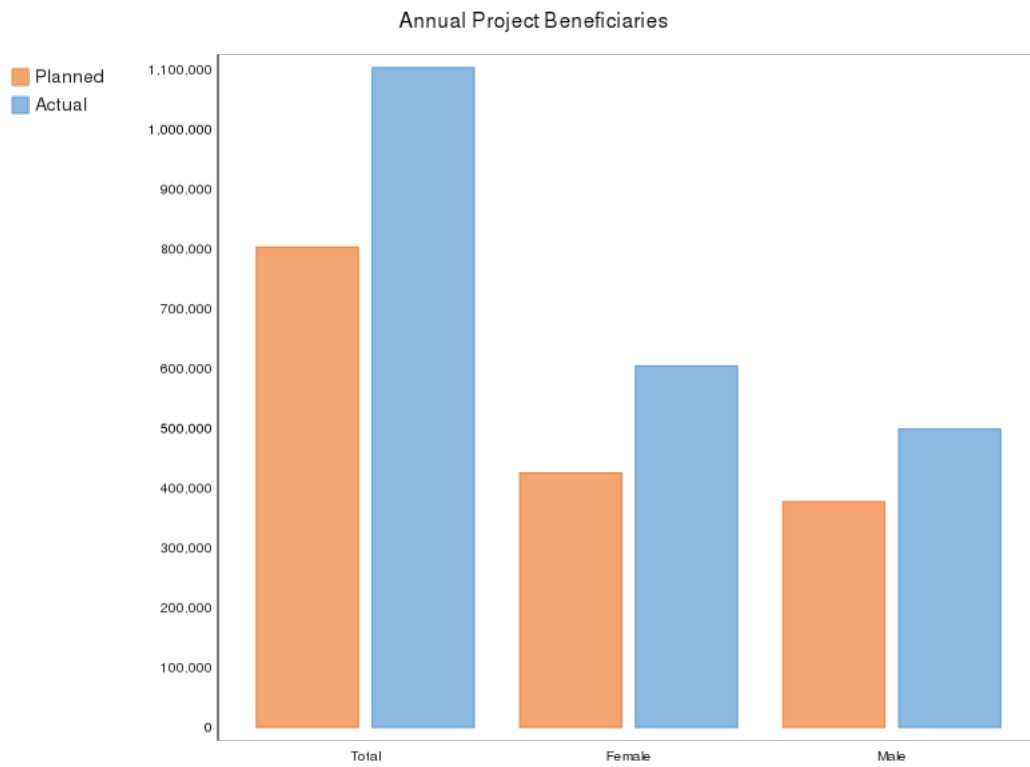
For emergency distributions under ER, WFP had originally planned to distribute specialised nutritious foods, rice, oil, fortified biscuits and cash but ultimately only rice and cash were distributed, which accounted for the over-distribution of cash and under-distribution of food for this component.

Component 4: Strengthening government safety nets.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger.

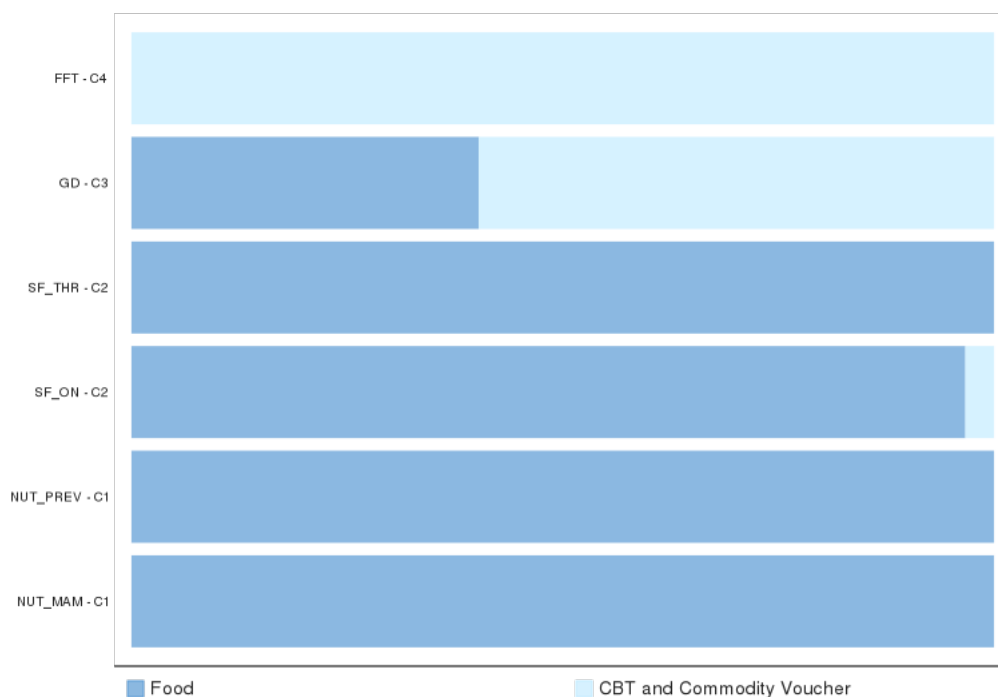
The Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme is the longest standing social safety net programme in Bangladesh. WFP has supported the Government in implementing VGD since its initiation in 1974. VGD aims to improve the food security of ultra-poor women and their households through life skills and awareness training and income generation support. It is now entirely run and funded by the Government (since 2011) with technical support from WFP to help it enhance implementation standards. The investment component of VGD (ICVGD) is a pilot aiming to support women with a cash grant for investment, rations of fortified rice and additional training, thus combining income and nutrition support for enhanced sustainability.

The Enhancing Food Security (EFS) programme empowered vulnerable women to engage in economic activities to achieve food security, building on best practices for social safety nets. WFP distributed a monthly subsistence allowance which covered essential household consumption needs, while women invested their one-off cash grants in IGAs. This scheme is supported by skills trainings, the formation of 'self-help' women's groups, and BCC to facilitate women's economic and social empowerment with a focus on improved nutrition practices, implemented through WFP-contracted partners. BCC was a substantial cross-cutting activity delivered in various formats across all programme interventions that aimed to harmonise messages on nutrition. Disaster risk reduction was mainstreamed across the interventions to ensure the activity's sustainability. EFS formed part of an integrated approach, which included school feeding and IMCN in the same community project areas. The integrated package aimed to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in Cox's Bazar district.



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
GD: General Distribution (GD)
FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
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Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr			
Vegetable Oil	86	42	48.9%
Wheat Soya Blend	2,753	1,418	51.5%
Subtotal	2,839	1,460	51.4%
Comp.2-School Feeding			
Dried Fruits	792	791	99.8%
High Energy Biscuits	3,200	6,608	206.5%
Lentils	125	64	51.3%
Rice	450	230	51.2%
Vegetable Oil	60	31	51.4%
Wheat	25,400	-	-
Subtotal	30,027	7,724	25.7%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters			

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	140	-	-
Rice	1,440	388	26.9%
Split Lentils	144	-	-
Vegetable Oil	72	-	-
Wheat Soya Blend	180	-	-
Subtotal	1,976	388	19.6%
Total	34,842	9,572	27.5%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-School Feeding			
Cash	650,195	228,862	35.2%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters			
Cash	1,382,518	2,848,757	206.1%
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N			
Cash	3,475,200	3,599,779	103.6%
Total	5,507,913	6,677,398	121.2%

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), helping stakeholders to coordinate and avoid duplication of humanitarian and development responses.

WFP continued its functional partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to integrate Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) interventions into the national nutrition services delivery system, though there were some debates over whether the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was a priority under the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM). WFP trained front-line health and family planning workers on CMAM and related behaviour change communication (BCC), although the centralised nutrition community in Bangladesh has yet to agree on the most appropriate and sustainable approach to nutrition rehabilitation. Therefore, WFP has been gradually phasing out from direct implementation in the treatment of MAM, and will instead move towards partnerships to advocate on the importance of treating acute malnutrition and promoting nutrition-sensitive social protection in the national plan of action for nutrition with the identified agencies.

In 2016, the IMCN programme was increasingly implemented by government staff in intervention areas as a result of WFP's capacity strengthening. Collaboration with national and international cooperating partners like Terre des Hommes, Society for Human and Environment Development (SHED), Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) ensured comprehensive CMAM delivery, including severe acute malnutrition treatment, community outreach and BCC.

The Nutrition Cluster, which WFP is a member of and which is led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), coordinated nutrition responses for flood and cyclone emergencies and enhanced preparedness and response capacity.

WFP continued its comprehensive technical support to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education in its ongoing design of the National School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Areas, which has continued its notable scale up to cover 2.5 million children in 72 sub-districts. WFP's support included programme design and management, preparation of necessary guidelines, provision of tools for monitoring and reporting, management of assessments and evaluation, facilitation of inter-agency coordination, non-governmental organization (NGO) selection and performance assessments, selection of biscuit factories, procurement of biscuits, and quality control support for the government-assisted school feeding programmes.

WFP's school feeding in Bangladesh benefitted from in-kind contributions as well as the Government's support in identifying schools for assistance and in ensuring support from education stakeholders. NGO partners in the districts assisted through WFP's school feeding, implemented the storage, delivery, distribution and verification of biscuits as well as education projects to help achieve intended outcomes. WFP continued its partnership agreement with BRAC, which provided technical assistance to enhance the capacity of NGOs and teachers and helped ensure the efficient delivery of services to schoolchildren. A partnership arrangement with UNICEF continued to contribute to the improvement of students' health and hygiene. Under this arrangement, UNICEF provided guidance, training to teachers and education materials. A partnership arrangement was also in place under the school meals initiative with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to establish a framework for mutual cooperation on homestead gardening support.

The Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER) programme had a very strong partnership with the Local Government Engineering Department. This partnership was integral to funding cash- and food-assistance-for-assets schemes, and contributing to the additional third year cash grants under the ER+ initiative. WFP also partnered with six NGOs for regular interventions.

WFP in collaboration with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) implemented a joint programme to reduce the vulnerability of people in waterlogged areas of the country and build strong networks with the Blue Gold Project (a collaboration between the Governments of Bangladesh and the Netherlands) and WorldFish (an international research organization). An effective partnership was also established with local administrations, respective government departments, UNICEF and partner NGOs.

A partnership has been established between the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and its Department of Women Affairs, and WFP, with technical support from Tulane University, to develop and pilot a three-wave small-scale panel survey to explore poverty dynamics among the women participants of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) and the programme's effect on them. The evidence generated from the survey will help monitor VGD programme performance and sustainability over time and will strengthen government capacity to address challenges and shortcomings of this important social safety net for women and their households.

To capture the full breadth of social safety net programmes currently operating in Bangladesh, WFP provided the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with an updated social safety net module for the country's 2016 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). Technical support also included the design and development of a tailor-made data management platform for HIES 2016 that aims to enhance and streamline the data collection, transmission, and storage processes. The platform replaces the time-consuming manual data transmission process from the field and ensures real-time quality control checks and automated transmission and storage of HIES 2016 data. WFP also conducted a training in November 2016 for 12 staff members from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, facilitated by two professors from Tulane University, to strengthen their analytical and statistical skills for panel data analysis.

Two staff members of WFP were placed within the Department of Women Affairs, to support the implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities. A technical working group, which was established in the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, has developed an improved monitoring and evaluation framework, to be piloted in the Investment Component of the Vulnerable Group Development programme (ICVGD).

WFP worked with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs on proposing funding from government sources to expand the number of ICVGD women within VGD. The ICVGD programme proved successful and WFP's technical assistance played an important role. In view of its success, the State Minister of Women and Children Affairs plans to expand ICVGD to 64 sub-districts, i.e. one sub-district per district, in 2017/2018. WFP also started supporting the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs on its expansion beyond ICVGD in the development of the Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programme.

Performance Monitoring

Each sub-office had a dedicated field monitor assigned to monitor the project implementation process for each programme and provide supportive supervision for cooperating partner staff. Monthly monitoring plans using both

qualitative and quantitative tools were made based on monthly action plans and monitoring findings from previous months to ensure necessary corrective actions were taken. The plans highlighted monitoring objectives, activities and field sites to be visited during the month, and were agreed upon with the heads of sub-offices. Monitoring findings and suggested corrective actions were circulated within the sub-offices and the country office and shared with cooperating partners.

The monitoring and evaluation unit in the country office maintains an online database in order to collect programme implementation data from sub-offices and cooperating partners. Corporate systems, the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET) and the Standard Project Reports Intelligent Next Generation (SPRING), were used to systematically record and monitor programme implementation against the 'programme of work' established at the beginning of the year. Tablet-based solutions are increasingly being introduced for real-time monitoring.

Under the Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) programme, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was assessed on a quarterly basis using the beneficiary register data on recovery, defaulting, non-response and death rates. The addition of indicators on MAM and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the Government's National Management Information System (N-MIS) greatly improved data availability and accountability. Annual nutritional status surveys were conducted by partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

WFP undertook annual stakeholder workshops for capacity strengthening projects to assess changes in the National Capacity Index. For school feeding capacity assessments, the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) was introduced. The country office coordinated an independent and decentralised evaluation for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern Dole supported school feeding programme, which has both direct implementation and capacity development components.

For the Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER) programme, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) also conducted periodic implementation monitoring, and LGED senior staff from Dhaka participated in field visits to assess project quality. Donors that visited shared their field mission findings, which were taken into consideration when forming action points to address project implementation issues. WFP commenced a study of the 'Saemaul Zero Hunger Community Project' to assess the project outcomes. The International Food Policy Research Institute conducted a baseline and endline study on the ER+ households to determine the added value of the 'cash grant for investment' component in the third year. Partnerships were formulated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and Solidarités International for behaviour change communication sessions under the Enhancing Food Security programme.

WFP assisted the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the Department of Women Affairs in developing and implementing a joint monitoring plan for Vulnerable Group Development (VGD). WFP assisted the Department of Women Affairs in organizing joint visits and the findings of the joint monitoring exercise were used to adapt to the VGD programme where necessary. The Investment Component of VGD (ICVGD) used the VGD monitoring checklists with minor modifications. Apart from regular monitoring by the Department of Women Affairs and NGO partners, WFP and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs conducted joint monitoring on a regular basis and fine-tuned interventions accordingly. The Ministry and WFP are working together on improving and modernising the monitoring framework and system for VGD and ICVGD.

A formative evaluation conducted in April 2016 among the first 2,000 participants of ICVGD, confirmed that most of the women were successfully generating revenue with their income-generating activities and that the targeting process had been effective and transparent. Furthermore, a baseline survey was completed by Helen Keller International for 6,000 ICVGD women, to be followed by an endline survey after this project cycle has ended.

Results/Outcomes

Component 1: Improving maternal and child nutrition (IMCN)

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

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children.

The total number of beneficiaries reached in 2016 was much lower than planned due to the omission in the ninth budget revision of an adjustment of planned nutrition figures for 2016 to reflect an updated geographical focus. Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programmes in Satkhira and Kurigram were closed early in June and October 2016, respectively, in light of funding limitations. The programme in Satkhira was transferred to the

Government — specifically the Department of Health Services, the Department of Family Planning, national nutrition services and community clinics — through a closure workshop at which an action plan for the way forward was formulated. In Kurigram, the previous cooperating partner, Terre des Hommes, continued to monitor nutrition status. The Government does not intend to scale up the nutrition programme nationally.

The MAM prevention programme for vulnerable populations among undocumented Myanmar nationals in Cox's Bazar district started in February 2016 in the Kutupalong makeshift camp. The start of the same programme in the Leda makeshift site began in December when the delayed clinic construction was completed. The delay postponed enrolment processes, collection of beneficiary numbers and reduced the coverage of eligible beneficiaries. Conversely, the number of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was higher because of demographic underestimations at the planning stage and the significant influx of people from Myanmar, beginning in the final quarter of the year.

The four treatment performance indicators reported — recovery rate, defaulter rate, mortality rate and non-response rate — all met the target values as outlined by SPHERE. Additionally, MAM treatment recovery and defaulter rates showed a slight improvement from last year. The reason for the lowered default rate was likely a result of increased efforts to keep beneficiaries in treatment; specifically, better tracking of absences, home visits for absentees, collection of mobile phone numbers to follow up with absent participants and counselling for caregivers and family members on the importance of finishing treatment.

Though still above targeted values, IMCN performance indicators in Cox's Bazar district were worse than in other implementation areas. This could be attributed to challenges in access following cyclone Roanu's impact on the Moheshkhali sub-district, which resulted in increased absenteeism and defaulting, higher reported illnesses, difficulties in conducting courtyard sessions and cluster screenings and waterlogged clinics. Mitigation measures were taken to reduce the negative effect as much as possible, including making an adjustment of the distribution schedule, adding distribution days for absent beneficiaries, conducting household visits in the affected areas and increasing screening in the affected areas for early detection of undernutrition.

In 2015, the coverage for MAM treatment was reported by a Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) survey. However with the latest planned SQUEAC survey to be conducted in March 2017, the data was not available at the time of reporting. Similarly, the participation rate for MAM prevention is pending nutrition surveys to be conducted in January/February 2017.

MAM treatment and prevention beneficiaries were provided with nutrition education and counselling as well as a nutritious food rations. Pregnant and lactating women and caregivers of children aged 6-59 months received nutrition counselling at the health facilities each time they collected their rations of specialised nutritious foods (typically distributed fortnightly) as well as during household visits. Courtyard sessions were measured by the output of 'number of men or women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP' and had good levels of achievement, though additional efforts should be made to engage men in these sessions. This good result is attributed mostly to a mass campaign in Kurigram in the first quarter of the year as well as new community nutrition volunteers added to the Moheshkhali sub-district in the last quarter based on an analysis of behaviour change communication conducted in June 2016.

Programme monitoring surveys showed that 87 percent reported exclusively breastfeeding their infants up to six months, which is much higher than the set target, last year's data and the national average (55 percent). The proportion of children aged 6-23 months who receive foods from four or more food groups was 81 percent, was also higher than the target and last year. However, these findings may be more reflective of knowledge of IMCN guidelines and the best way to respond to surveys, rather than practice.

A few facilities were activated this year that were not foreseen in the planning, resulting in a slight over-achievement in the number of health centres/sites assisted. WFP provided most of the planned training to health service providers in Kurigram and Satkhira districts.

Component 2: School feeding

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

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education.

WFP increased its school feeding coverage, leading to more primary schools and more schoolchildren reached when compared to last year and a 174 percent achievement against the plan. Increased coverage is mostly due to the addition of new schools in the Gaibandha district (located in the Rangpur division of northern Bangladesh) in August through a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole school feeding grant as well as the students who received a take-home ration of dried fruits (dates), donated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The McGovern-Dole grant gave schools not yet covered under the Government's school feeding programme the opportunity to be assisted, thus increasing the number of schools against the plan.

Besides food assistance, the USDA McGovern-Dole project also delivered quality education support for the schools. From the baseline report in June 2015 to the outcome study in September 2016, a small, not significant increase in literacy was observed (from 26 to 27.4 percent considered fluent), as well as improvements in student attentiveness and teachers' and school administrators' use of quality techniques.

Outcome data showed that the average annual rate of change for children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools was above the target. However, it decreased from 2015 because of a verification exercise of the enrolment lists that corrected some issues with the previous years' data. Because of funding constraints, WFP was not able to conduct an outcome survey in 2016 that would have provided retention rate data.

While the attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools was still slightly below the target, there was a small increase from 2015, most likely as a result of the increased number of WFP-assisted schools. Since floods led to unanticipated school closures, WFP was slightly below its targeted 240 school feeding days.

During the year, WFP provided a range of technical assistance to the Government, in the form of staff training on implementation, monitoring, reporting, commodity tracking and supply-chain management; progress review meetings, interagency technical committee meetings, quarterly non-governmental organization (NGO) coordination meetings, project implementation committee meetings; and on-site technical assistance. In addition to continued technical support to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, WFP facilitated four divisional level multi-stakeholder consultation workshops to inform the formulation of the national school feeding policy. However, the overall technical assistance provided was lower than planned as the result of 15 gender awareness and computer database training sessions being shifted to 2017, in order to comprehensively engage government staff and also as a result of the absence of database staff.

The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) stakeholder workshop was introduced to identify gaps in national institutions to implement school feeding activities and to complement the preparation of the national school feeding policy. SABER revealed an emerging stage for policy framework, financial capacity, programme design and implementation. The National Capacity Index for 2016 was estimated based on the SABER exercise.

Component 3: Enhancing resilience to natural disasters and the effects of climate change (ER/ER+).

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

In 2016, ER was largely implemented using government resources while WFP assistance was limited to awareness raising and advising on income-generating activities (IGA) for ER+ participants. All assets created (through food and cash for assets) were financed by the Government and are therefore not reported against the community asset score. As a result of funding constraints, the programme did not include capacity development of the Government during 2016, which is why no data were provided for the National Capacity Index indicators.

Under ER+, WFP resources were provided for promotional livelihood support, including asset grants and IGA support to 5,000 participants in Sirajganj and Satkhira districts. Food security data collected for the asset grant participants showed that the programme has achieved the target to ensure acceptable food consumption for at least 80 percent of the households. However, diet diversity was still slightly below target. It was also reported that participants were less inclined than in previous years to engage in negative coping strategies — specifically, the sale of household assets and assets with income-generating potential (like sewing machines and rickshaws), though the household survey data was not robust enough to generate a Coping Strategies Index.

Under the ER component, WFP also responded to natural disasters with the delivery of cash and food support to stabilise the food security of cyclone- and flood-affected populations in disaster-prone regions of the country. Emergency distributions through this intervention were responsible for the over-achievement of beneficiaries under ER. The outcome monitoring data on the emergency responses (as seen in the section labelled 'project specific') estimated that the Food Consumption Score and Dietary Diversity were met.

Component 4: Strengthening government safety nets.

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

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.

WFP facilitated a capacity gaps and needs assessment workshop with central and field level government officials to systematically identify the gaps, needs and opportunities. The exercise revealed strong national capacity in terms of relevant policy and funding. The institutional capacity of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to implement the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme was found to be moderate in terms of programme design,

implementation and community participation while ownership of the programme is still emerging. The overall National Capacity Index, measured through an assessment during a joint government and WFP stakeholder meeting, increased just slightly from 2015.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Beneficiaries of the nutrition component were primarily young women and children aged 6-59 months. WFP recognised that in a typical beneficiary household, women were not usually the decision-makers and therefore might not be in a position to influence positive nutrition behaviours. Therefore, in addition to clinic-based nutrition education and courtyard sessions with a mix of family members including adolescent girls who can be targeted earlier and mothers-in-law who have power in the family, WFP facilitated male peer group behaviour change communication (BCC) meetings. This approach aimed to create an enabling environment to support women's empowerment, gender equality and household adoption of positive nutrition behaviours. To mitigate defaulting and support women in the advanced stages of pregnancy and mothers with very young babies, follow-up anthropometric measurements were made during household visits, and the women could nominate an alternate to collect supplementary food from the distribution centres.

The proportion of households where men and women took decisions together on how to use cash, vouchers and food, declined from 52 percent in 2015 to 37 percent in 2016. Follow-up with staff in sub-offices confirmed that more women were autonomously taking these decisions within their households. This increase was likely related to the number of men who migrated for work opportunities, leaving more women in charge of their households.

School feeding continued to promote gender equality at the community level through the essential learning package, which included discussions on pertinent gender issues, such as the importance of girls' education, girls' mobility, consequences of girl child marriage (e.g., negative impact of dowry and early pregnancy). School feeding directly advocated for an end to child marriage through awareness raising among students, teachers and community members as an integral part of its essential learning package.

In order to enhance the impact of women's leadership in school management committees (SMCs), 1,250 male and 2,500 female SMC members received leadership training that included gender sensitisation, education and advocacy, which was expected to increase female committee members' participation in decision-making. Female leadership in the committees increased to 45 percent in 2016, closer to the 50 percent or higher target.

In 2016, the 80:20 male to female ratio in school feeding capacity strengthening trainings for the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) remained concerning. The number of available female participants from the Government is still a major challenge, related to embedded social barriers against women adopting leadership positions.

The school meals initiative promoted women's empowerment by providing regular income to female cultivators from whom the vegetables for the hot meals were purchased. The 570 women received skills training through a collaborative effort involving the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Agricultural Extension, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and cooperating partner BRAC. Mothers' clubs were formed in communities with the school meals initiative. Approximately 13,780 mothers were oriented on nutrition, health and hygiene behaviour, and on the importance of education through these clubs to enhance their role as change agents in their communities.

Under Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER), 317 participant-led management committees were formed, of which 81 percent were led by women. All committee members were trained in cash and food payment modalities. Leaders organized group tasks and conducted cash distribution for the group members. The increase in women holding leadership positions contributed to their empowerment, and is expected to improve their confidence, mobility and social dignity. In more than 80 percent of households, female and male members jointly made the decision on the utilisation of cash. These figures are encouraging. Recognising that women are typically vulnerable in the public domain and, unlike men, face difficulties in being socially permitted to migrate in search of work, the programme provided a supportive environment for the participation of female workers, with the provision of childcare, tents, access to drinking water and gender-segregated toilets. As a result of their involvement, the female participants showed more assertiveness, willingness to speak in group events, and reported their increasing involvement in decision-making at the household level. The ER's Saemaul Zero Hunger Community Project outcome study noted appreciable positive changes in six important determinants of women's empowerment: possessing domestic animals (increased from 31 percent to 56 percent), possessing productive assets (from 21 to 53 percent), contributing to the expenditure of the household (from 65 to 74 percent), active participation in the decision-making of the family (from 83 to 93 percent), having a strong opinion on reproduction/using contraceptives (from 46 to 93 percent), and participation in community decision-making (from 2 to 59 percent).

Under the Social Safety Nets component, WFP delivered the Enhancing Food Security (EFS) programme as part of an integrated programme in Cox's Bazar district outside the camps, targeting households on the basis of vulnerability. Within EFS, the adult woman of the household was recognised as the priority transfer recipient, and she and her family were supported further by a child safety net, including school feeding and a comprehensive nutrition programme for the treatment and prevention of undernutrition for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children. EFS was the core intervention and empowered vulnerable women to engage in economic activities to improve food security for themselves and their households. A monthly subsistence allowance covered essential household consumption needs while women invested a cash grant in income-generating activities (IGA). The participants were supported by skills training and BCC delivered through 'self-help' women's groups, with the aim to facilitate their learning, engagement, and voice on critical matters that constrained acceptable food security and nutrition, such as child marriage, human trafficking, and inappropriate health, hygiene and nutrition practices.

Both the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) and the investment component of VGD (ICVGD) programmes targeted ultra-poor women as participants; they and their household members were the beneficiaries. In programme design, as with EFS, male family members were encouraged to be involved in the creation of the IGA business plans to ensure household support. ICVGD women were notably empowered, reporting increased mobility, increased decision-making within their families and their communities, increased confidence to engage in IGAs and increased social empowerment through network building with private and public sector service providers (including WFP, NGOs, the Government, banks and vendors). Finally, the programme created an opportunity for 75 locally recruited 'contact women' to support project participants, even outside of the ICVGD activities.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

All nutrition activities were carried out during daylight and timed in such a manner to enable female participants to return home before nightfall. Women were advised to come in small peer groups to nutrition activities. During enrolment, beneficiaries received information on entitlements, reasons for their inclusion in the programme, duration of assistance and how the nutrition supplement should be used. Additional community nutrition centres were established where community clinics and family welfare centres were far away from beneficiary settlements. A vast majority of women, 95 percent, reported that they did not experience any safety concerns while traveling to and from programme sites.

The school feeding programme continued to implement comprehensive awareness-raising activities together with the Directorate of Primary Education, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP organized mother gatherings, community mobilisation workshops and women leadership trainings that covered 19,850 mothers in 618 sessions. In all of these fora, women were informed of their rights and entitlements within school feeding interventions, as well as their roles as caretakers of food, books and other materials provided by WFP to their schools and communities.

WFP continued to organize a number of field-level agreement (FLA) compliance workshops at sub-district and district levels to raise awareness among government and NGO officials, prevent the misuse of resources and robbery, and strictly avoid the occurrence of child labour. Nevertheless, three such incidences were reported in 2016. As a result, WFP formally wrote to those NGO partners to express strong concern against the practice in question and urged them to avoid similar situations in the future. The new FLAs reinforced the clause prohibiting the use of child labour in any aspect of the programme and WFP field monitoring presence increased. To facilitate a common understanding of programme benefits and challenges, and to motivate stakeholders to perform their roles and responsibilities correctly, WFP conducted community mobilisation workshops and review meetings, organized orientation sessions and made extensive use of fliers and programme signboards. Finally, WFP had a built-in mechanism that informed NGOs, teachers and school management committees about any delays in the production or delivery of commodities.

Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER) involved communities in planning and distribution committees to select priority schemes and sites for programme implementation as well as to choose distribution points. Community consultations helped ensure that men and women who participated in ER and emergency activities were informed about their entitlements, scheduled workdays, and the food and cash transfer mechanisms. Such measures resulted in the majority of people collecting their entitlements in a timely and secure manner. A toll free hotline number was established as a direct complaint mechanism. It allowed participants and beneficiaries, and others in the community, to directly interact with WFP, to air their grievances and provide suggestions about programme delivery. The hotline number was marked on each beneficiary's entitlement card and circulated through posters and banners displayed at popular public places. Moreover, it was introduced at community consultation meetings.

Alongside the established banking system used for the distribution of the government contribution, participants received their transfers through their individual bank accounts, at branches in their respective sub-districts. This convenience allowed the participants to manage their financial transactions and amount of cash-in-hand as per their own timeline and business plan and minimised the risk of misuse and corruption.

The hotline was a common feature across WFP programmes. Among the hotline calls, approximately 50 percent were related to selection errors for the emergency flood response in north-western Bangladesh, for which there was a standard operating procedure guiding the timely resolution by the concerned WFP field staff, involving the help of local administration as necessary. In one case, two participants reported that local political members had abused them and forced them to give up a portion of their entitlements while on their way back from the distribution site. WFP took this issue very seriously and brought it to the attention of local authorities which forced the local politicians to pay back the money. To prevent these issues in the future, the use of hotlines needs to be even more proactively advertised and local authorities be briefed about it.

In the emergency response, a series of community consultation meetings were conducted with the affected population to provide information about the beneficiary selection procedures, entitlements and the overall project goals and process. Distribution points were carefully selected with consideration to security, protection and convenience for female participants. Safety and security were ensured at each distribution point by the presence of adequate police protection. All cash and food distributions were made in the presence of government officials, local representatives and WFP field staff.

For Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), a simple mechanism is being developed by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs with support from WFP, through which participants can voice their observations and grievances and receive a response from the authorities within a reasonable timeframe. Existing protection and accountability measures included a biometric withdrawal system for each individual bank account opened to ensure the safe transfer of funds, cash transfer booths established at the union level to avoid long distance travels for ICVGD participants when collecting funds, adequate briefings for programme participants to help them understand their entitlements and the individual banking system, and a complaint box at union level with awareness raising on the purpose and usage of this mechanism.

For Enhancing Food Security (EFS), specific safeguards were identified to ensure that the existing protection risks faced by the beneficiaries in Cox's Bazar district were not inadvertently exacerbated as a result of their participation in the programme. Self-help groups provided an excellent forum to monitor protection risks which could be elevated, if necessary, to the deputy commissioner, through the programme coordination committee. The particular needs and protection risks and concerns of vulnerable groups are regularly investigated and addressed. These vulnerable groups and associated risks include, but may not be limited to: beneficiaries with a disability, children, adolescent girls, and women selected under the household subsistence support component; the potential and actual impacts of the programme on cases of sexual and gender-based violence; and push and pull factors for trafficking and migration amongst vulnerable families.

Addressing micronutrient deficiencies through rice fortification

A proven and effective way to ensure that large numbers of those at risk of micronutrient deficiencies receive the nutrients they need is through the fortification of a staple food. In Bangladesh, where 70 percent of the average person's daily calories come from rice, mainstreaming fortified rice can have a huge impact on the country's nutrition status. The goal of the rice fortification initiative is to contribute to the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies in high-risk groups through the consumption of fortified rice, with a strong focus on women and children. At the same time, rice fortification actors seek to strengthen market demand for fortified rice products among the general public as well as the national capacity to fortify rice. The initial venture in Bangladesh between the Government, WFP and Royal DSM (a Dutch multinational company) began in 2011.

Apart from introducing fortified rice into social safety nets programmes, such as the Vulnerable Group Development, WFP also pursued other options to support its scale up. WFP has established public-private partnerships for the domestic production of fortified rice kernels and supported rice millers with technical advice on how to start and scale up production. Finally, fortified rice has been included into school meals, a pilot intervention that the Government hopes to introduce at greater scale in Bangladesh. Together with partners, WFP has supported the development, adoption and implementation of adequate safety and quality standards and policy development.

WFP has begun to partner with the garment industry, where producers procure fortified rice as part of their corporate social responsibility portfolios, to benefit the commonly malnourished young female workers who come from rural areas of the country and seek opportunities in Dhaka and other cities.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Urban intervention in Bhashantek (Dhaka).

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	377,602	425,698	803,300	498,974	604,617	1,103,591	132.1%	142.0%	137.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr)	74,800	112,200	187,000	21,944	57,941	79,885	29.3%	51.6%	42.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-School Feeding)	245,000	255,000	500,000	378,726	422,070	800,796	154.6%	165.5%	160.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters)	33,302	32,998	66,300	73,517	98,798	172,315	220.8%	299.4%	259.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N)	24,500	25,500	50,000	24,787	25,808	50,595	101.2%	101.2%	101.2%
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	74,800	70,000	144,800	21,944	30,448	52,392	29.3%	43.5%	36.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	42,200	42,200	-	27,493	27,493	-	65.1%	65.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	74,800	112,200	187,000	21,944	57,941	79,885	29.3%	51.6%	42.7%
Comp.2-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	80,000	70,000	150,000	78,531	84,254	162,785	98.2%	120.4%	108.5%
Children (5-18 years)	165,000	185,000	350,000	300,195	337,816	638,011	181.9%	182.6%	182.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	245,000	255,000	500,000	378,727	422,069	800,796	154.6%	165.5%	160.2%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters									
By Age-group:									

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)
Children (under 5 years)	8,002	8,500	16,502	14,469	15,953	30,422	180.8%	187.7%	184.4%
Children (5-18 years)	8,997	9,501	18,498	21,519	23,858	45,377	239.2%	251.1%	245.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	16,303	14,997	31,300	37,529	58,987	96,516	230.2%	393.3%	308.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	33,302	32,998	66,300	73,518	98,797	172,315	220.8%	299.4%	259.9%
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	5,500	5,500	11,000	5,561	5,067	10,628	101.1%	92.1%	96.6%
Children (5-18 years)	6,000	6,000	12,000	6,071	6,071	12,142	101.2%	101.2%	101.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	13,000	14,000	27,000	13,155	14,670	27,825	101.2%	104.8%	103.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	24,500	25,500	50,000	24,787	25,808	50,595	101.2%	101.2%	101.2%

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)
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	171,430	-	171,430	67,914	-	67,914	39.6%	-	39.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	15,570	-	15,570	11,971	-	11,971	76.9%	-	76.9%
Comp.2-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	25,000	500,000	526,237	18,151	526,237	105.2%	72.6%	105.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	410,791	-	410,791	396,003	-	396,003	96.4%	-	96.4%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters									
General Distribution (GD)	40,000	66,300	66,300	77,370	114,745	172,315	193.4%	173.1%	259.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N									
General Distribution (GD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,595	50,595	-	101.2%	101.2%

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)
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	171,430	-	171,430	67,914	-	67,914	39.6%	-	39.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	15,570	-	15,570	11,971	-	11,971	76.9%	-	76.9%
Comp.2-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	25,000	500,000	526,237	18,151	526,237	105.2%	72.6%	105.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	410,791	-	410,791	396,003	-	396,003	96.4%	-	96.4%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters									
General Distribution (GD)	8,000	13,260	13,260	15,474	22,949	34,463	193.4%	173.1%	259.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N									
General Distribution (GD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,119	10,119	-	101.2%	101.2%

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)
Comp.2-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	80,000	70,000	150,000	57,877	62,032	119,909	72.3%	88.6%	79.9%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	165,000	185,000	350,000	191,184	215,144	406,328	115.9%	116.3%	116.1%
Total participants	245,000	255,000	500,000	249,061	277,176	526,237	101.7%	108.7%	105.2%
Total beneficiaries	245,000	255,000	500,000	249,061	277,176	526,237	101.7%	108.7%	105.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	201,292	209,499	410,791	186,326	209,677	396,003	92.6%	100.1%	96.4%
Total participants	201,292	209,499	410,791	186,326	209,677	396,003	92.6%	100.1%	96.4%
Total beneficiaries	201,292	209,499	410,791	186,326	209,677	396,003	92.6%	100.1%	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)
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	6,660	6,600	13,260	3,520	30,943	34,463	52.9%	468.8%	259.9%
Total participants	6,660	6,600	13,260	3,520	30,943	34,463	52.9%	468.8%	259.9%
Total beneficiaries	33,300	33,000	66,300	73,517	98,798	172,315	220.8%	299.4%	259.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N									
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	4,900	5,100	10,000	-	10,119	10,119	-	198.4%	101.2%
Total participants	4,900	5,100	10,000	-	10,119	10,119	-	198.4%	101.2%
Total beneficiaries	24,500	25,500	50,000	24,787	25,808	50,595	101.2%	101.2%	101.2%

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)
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	37,729	54,293	92,022	11,829	18,364	30,193	31.4%	33.8%	32.8%
Children (24-59 months)	16,170	23,268	39,438	5,497	7,560	13,057	34.0%	32.5%	33.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	39,970	39,970	-	24,664	24,664	-	61.7%	61.7%
Total beneficiaries	53,899	117,531	171,430	17,326	50,588	67,914	32.1%	43.0%	39.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	2,745	2,858	5,603	1,615	1,631	3,246	58.8%	57.1%	57.9%

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)
Children (24-59 months)	3,791	3,946	7,737	3,003	2,893	5,896	79.2%	73.3%	76.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	2,230	2,230	-	2,829	2,829	-	126.9%	126.9%
Total beneficiaries	6,536	9,034	15,570	4,618	7,353	11,971	70.7%	81.4%	76.9%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Nutrition center performance record, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition center performance record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data</i>	>75.00	85.00	91.84	92.69
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Nutrition center performance record, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition center performance record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.06	0.06
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Nutrition center performance record, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition center performance record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data</i>	<15.00	10.00	4.73	2.96
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Nutrition center performance record, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition center performance record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular Project Data</i>	<15.00	8.30	3.37	4.29
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM</i>	>97.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>Desk review</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Desk review</i>	>50.00	-	56.00	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>Joint review</i>	>12.00	-	-	-
Project-specific				
Infant and young child feeding practices: Proportion of infants 0-5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>Survey</i> , <i>Base value:</i> 2012.07, <i>WFP survey, CP Baseline survey</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i> , <i>Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=60.00	47.60	51.54	86.71
Infant and young child feeding practices: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>Survey</i> , <i>Base value:</i> 2012.07, <i>WFP survey, CP Baseline survey</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i> , <i>Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=45.00	39.80	60.97	81.43
% of targeted households following basic nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices, by beneficiary category				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>KAP Survey</i> , <i>Base value:</i> 2012.07, <i>WFP survey, CP Baseline survey</i> , <i>Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=70.00	58.40	-	71.90
Comp.2-School Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>School Survey</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2014.08, <i>WFP survey</i>	=85.00	-	92.90	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>School Survey</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2015.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i> , <i>Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	-	12.00	8.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>School Survey</i> , <i>Base value:</i> 2012.07, <i>WFP survey, CP Baseline survey</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2015.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i> , <i>Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	87.30	84.13	84.31
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.12, <i>Supportive government policy and resource allocation to implement and scale up school feeding</i> , <i>Base value:</i> 2012.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring</i> , <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, stakeholder workshop</i> , <i>Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, SABER workshop with stakeholder</i>	>14.00	6.70	12.54	11.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Community Risk Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Community Risk Assessment</i>	=80.00	-	100.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH survey, Base value: 2012.07, WFP survey, CP Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=80.00	35.60	70.46	82.35
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.07, WFP survey, CP Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring</i>	=80.00	27.80	65.26	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.07, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=80.00	37.50	72.09	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.07, WFP survey, CP Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.97	5.26	4.85
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.07, WFP survey, CP Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring</i>	=5.00	4.80	5.08	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring</i>	>5.00	-	5.31	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Outcome survey conducted by consulting firm, Previous Follow-up: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, CP Outcome survey conducted by consulting firm</i>	=100.00	28.50	23.60	-
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Joint review</i>	>10.00	-	-	-
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Community Risk Assessment, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, CP Outcome survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Outcome survey conducted by consulting firm</i>	=80.00	56.50	63.00	-
Project-specific				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<10.00	-	-	6.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<10.00	-	-	8.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.50	-	-	4.79
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.50	-	-	4.87
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>BANGLADESH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Joint assessment with GoB, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, VGD Capacity Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Joint survey, GOV and WFP Joint assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, GOV and WFP Joint assessment</i>	>14.00	10.90	13.17	13.71

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]				
BANGLADESH, <i>Project End Target: 2016.12, Joint assessment with GoB</i>	=4.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	153	112	73.2%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	2	66.7%
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	389	391	100.5%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	46,818	38,809	82.9%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	79,885	77,890	97.5%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	52,392	51,411	98.1%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	236,599	288,795	122.1%
Comp.2-School Feeding				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	2,525	1,590	63.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	74	48	64.9%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	240	232	96.7%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	5,134	5,207	101.4%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained	individual	43,392	43,621	100.5%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	211	211	100.0%
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	322	202	62.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	38	39	102.6%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BANGLADESH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	51.85	37.36
Comp.2-School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	42.00	42.00	45.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	43.00	40.00	47.00
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	51.00	55.00	80.43
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	76.00	77.00	81.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	69.00	99.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BANGLADESH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	95.00	98.90	87.36
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BANGLADESH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	82.00	93.40	95.43
Comp.2-School Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	97.00	92.00	93.30
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	97.00	91.00	93.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	92.00	97.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutr		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BANGLADESH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=9.00	10.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BANGLADESH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2-School Feeding		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=12.00	12.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BANGLADESH, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BANGLADESH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=9.00	16.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BANGLADESH, 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-00216-03	High Energy Biscuits	-	1,181
Bangladesh	BGD-C-00018-01	Wheat	5,837	-
Bangladesh	BGD-C-00020-01	Wheat	2,557	-
European Commission	EEC-C-00521-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
European Commission	EEC-C-00521-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	595
European Commission	EEC-C-00600-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	378
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	-	43
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,690
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	36
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	33

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-02590-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	146
Private Donors	WPD-C-03279-02	Lentils	-	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-03537-01	Lentils	-	17
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-01	Dried Fruits	792	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-01	Dried Fruits	550	-
USA	USA-C-01072-04	Wheat	1,900	-
		Total	11,636	4,152