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de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Annual Session**

Rome, 3–6 June 2014

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.A/2014/9-B
21 May 2014
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES – BANGLADESH COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200243

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	275,282,975	2,509,773	277,792,748
Cash and vouchers and related costs	19,384,853	4,329,837	23,714,690
Capacity development and augmentation	2,728,000	2,805,360	5,533,360
Total cost to WFP	355,083,270	12,227,595	367,310,865

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

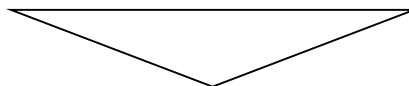
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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Bangkok (Asia)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 12.2 million for Bangladesh country programme 200243 (WFP/EB.A/2014/9-B).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Bangladesh country programme (CP) 200243 (2012–2016) was approved by the Board at EB.2/2011.¹ This budget increase to the CP is an essential investment by WFP in capacity development of the Government and mainstreaming of main WFP activities into national programmes to ensure better hand-over. The budget revision makes the following adjustments to the CP:
 - *Component 1 – Improving maternal and child nutrition.* Changes in implementation modalities reflect further integration with government health services, resulting in a reduction of 148,000 in the number of beneficiaries.
 - *Component 2 – School feeding.* An additional 300,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren will be assisted until the end of 2014 and the School Meals Initiative with local purchases will be continued until 2016, complementing the Government’s long-term strategy for universal primary education.
 - *Component 3 – Enhancing resilience to natural disasters and the effects of climate change.* An additional 2,000 households – 10,000 beneficiaries – will be assisted; the component takes an innovative approach through a new partnership.
2. The budget revision also realigns the CP with WFP’s Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and corresponding Strategic Results Framework.
3. The proposed changes imply:
 - a decrease of 138,000 in the total number of beneficiaries;
 - a decrease in food requirements of 177 mt;
 - an increase in the cash-transfer value of USD 2.9 million;
 - a net increase of USD 3 million in costs of external transport and landside transport, storage and handling, and in other direct operational costs related to food and cash transfers;
 - an additional USD 2.8 million for capacity-development and augmentation; and
 - an additional USD 2.58 million in direct and indirect support costs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The overarching objective of the CP is to support the Government in improving the long-term food security and nutrition situation of ultra-poor households in Bangladesh through:
 - *Component 1:* a combined preventive and curative nutrition intervention, targeting communities with high rates of acute and chronic undernutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW);
 - *Component 2:* distribution of nutritious food to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren in high-poverty areas, contributing to the Government’s goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015;

¹ WFP/EB.2/2011/8/1.

- *Component 3*: a resilience-building programme for communities and households in areas that are highly prone to recurrent shocks; in 2013, a cash-transfer-for-investment activity was introduced to enable women to invest in income-generating activities; and
- *Component 4*: a group of activities through which WFP supports government reform and strengthening of social safety nets that address hunger and household food insecurity.

Conclusions and Recommendations from the Reassessment

5. *Component 1*. Following consultations with the Government, which has launched its National Nutrition Services as part of regular health services, WFP signed a formal agreement with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare mainstreaming component 1 into health services.
6. *Component 2*. WFP is aligning its school feeding programme hand-over plan to prevailing operational realities. With capacity development support from WFP, the Government has made substantial progress in scaling up the programme, and has requested WFP assistance for testing cooked meals as an alternative to the current use of micronutrient-fortified high-energy biscuits (HEBs). A new School Meals Initiative was launched in 2013, which includes local vegetable purchases from small-scale women growers. The initiative will generate evidence to assist the Government in choosing the most appropriate model for its national school feeding programme.
7. *Component 3*. The design of the cash-transfer-for-investment activity was informed by the outcome assessment of the Food Security for the Ultra-Poor project – a separate initiative funded by the EU – through which WFP demonstrated the effectiveness of cash transfers to women as a means of moving ultra-poor households out of extreme poverty and towards food security. The new element will also contribute to women’s social and economic empowerment. Risks associated with transferring resources to women will be mitigated through inclusion in the training of a module on women’s rights.

Purpose of Budget Increase

8. The budget revision reflects operational changes to components 1, 2 and 3, and aligns the CP with WFP’s Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and corresponding Strategic Results Framework, as described below.

⇒ *Component 1*

9. The new implementation modality will be piloted on a modest scale in 2014 and, if successful, gradually scaled up in 2015 and 2016, enabling WFP to reduce implementation costs and achieve wider and more sustainable geographical coverage.²
10. To be consistent with government protocol, WFP has altered the admission and discharge criteria for children from weight-for-height to mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), and has revised the admission criteria for PLW from MUAC < 220 mm to < 210 mm. These changes in screening criteria have resulted in fewer beneficiaries than originally anticipated under the CP.
11. The planned coverage for the remainder of the CP is shown in Table 1.

² Currently, the CP follows a sub-district targeting approach; in the future, entire districts will be covered.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE			
Year	Beneficiaries	Sub-districts	Urban slums
2014	137 000	22	2
2015	365 000	82	4
2016	484 000	110	5

12. A challenge that may arise from the change in implementation modality is government capacity constraints. Together with UNICEF and other development partners, WFP will provide capacity support to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to scale up nutrition interventions and will allocate additional funds for these activities.
13. WFP has adjusted the rations for component 1. The planned food ration for children aged 6–23 months was originally SuperCereal Plus and for children aged 24–59 months a premix of SuperCereal, sugar and fortified vegetable oil. In line with new corporate recommendations, SuperCereal Plus is now distributed to both groups of children; PLW will continue to receive SuperCereal. The Government currently promotes treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition that includes local foods such as *khichuri* and *halwa*.³ WFP is testing locally produced complementary food supplements and further adjustments may be made or pilots undertaken to include these in the programme, for example by providing vouchers for local complementary food supplements or for ingredients of *khichuri* or *halwa*.

⇒ *Component 2*

14. The planning figures for hand-over of WFP-assisted school feeding have been updated: in 2013 WFP assisted 1 million children, 300,000 more than planned. This included assistance to 100,000 children in *madrassas*⁴ and schools run by non-governmental organizations, which were added in the final quarter of 2013.⁵ The hand-over will resume in 2015 when the new government project is ready; until then, WFP will assist a maximum of 1 million children.⁶
15. WFP has been requested to test the use of cooked meals in place of distribution of fortified HEBs to help the Government determine the direction of its school feeding programme. In 2013, WFP launched its School Meals Initiative, based on the Home Grown School Feeding model which includes local purchase of selected foods from small-scale women growers. The initiative currently assists 18,000 children and in collaboration with FAO will engage ultra-poor women to set up productive vegetable gardens to supply fresh ingredients to the schools – providing a much-needed source of income, and contributing to women’s economic empowerment. This budget revision proposes to scale up the School Meals Initiative to reach 25,000 children and to continue assistance until 2016.
16. WFP also plans to expand its capacity assistance to the Government, allocating additional funds for school feeding capacity development to support the development of a National School Feeding Policy and Strategy.

³ *Khichuri* is a dish based on rice, lentils and vegetables and *halwa* is made of wheat flour, lentils and molasses.

⁴ Islamic religious schools.

⁵ Both types of schools generally serve the most disadvantaged children. This assistance is in line with the school feeding evaluation recommendation (see WFP/EB.2/2011/6-F Add.1).

⁶ The cumulative beneficiary figure for the activity is 1.34 million, as shown in Table 2.

⇒ *Component 3*

17. In 2013 WFP and the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a Memorandum of Understanding on *Saemaul Undong Zero Hunger Community Projects*.⁷ The activities will assist 2,000 households, which will participate in the revised three-year resilience-building programme. The first two years will involve food and cash for work and training activities; and in the third year the households will participate in the cash-transfer-for-investment activity.
18. The cash-transfer-for-investment activity was introduced in 2013 to assist 18,000 households in the most vulnerable areas, with co-funding from the Government. Under this budget revision additional funds are to be allocated for government capacity development and augmentation.
19. In addition, WFP is making a minor adjustment to one of the high-poverty district interventions by distributing a complementary ration with regular food distribution.

⇒ *Realignment of the country programme to WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and corresponding Strategic Results Framework*

20. Components 1, 2 and 4 have been re-aligned with Strategic Objective 4 and component 3 with Strategic Objective 3. Component 4 activities to strengthen government safety nets have been integrated into other components. In line with WFP's new financial framework capacity-strengthening activities are included under the capacity development and augmentation budget line where appropriate. Capacity-strengthening activities that are not project-specific, including provisions to undertake learning and innovation activities, will continue to be categorized under component 4.

⇒ *Other changes*

21. The budget revision includes new landside transport, storage and handling requirements resulting from increased overland transport costs and an increase in direct support costs because of larger operational requirements. It also reflects the outcomes of several Structure and Staffing Reviews that resulted in expanding country office technical capacity in nutrition, safety nets, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. United Nations Department of Safety and Security costs, corporate information technology service fees and costs for a CP mid-term evaluation and outcome survey have been included in the budget.

⁷ Bangladesh is one of four countries in which the project will be implemented.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT

Component	Category	Current			Increase/(decrease)			Revised		
		Men/boys	Women/girls	Total	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
From 2012										
1	MAM children 0–59 months, adolescent girls and PLW	146 500	216 500	363 000				146 500	216 500	363 000
2	HEB: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	539 000	561 000	1 100 000				539 000	561 000	1 100 000
3	Ultra-poor women and men	217 000	223 000	440 000				217 000	223 000	440 000
4	Ultra-poor women	72 765	75 735	148 500				72 765	75 735	148 500
From 2013										
1	MAM children 0–59 months, adolescent girls and PLW	146 500	216 500	363 000				146 500	216 500	363 000
2	HEB: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	490 000	510 000	1 000 000				490 000	510 000	1 000 000
	Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	6 370	6 630	13 000				6 370	6 630	13 000
3	Ultra-poor women and men	259 700	270 300	530 000				259 700	270 300	530 000
4	Ultra-poor women	72 765	75 735	148 500				72 765	75 735	148 500
From 2014										
1	MAM children 0–59 months, adolescent girls and PLW	151 200	226 800	378 000	(96 400)	(144 600)	(241 000)	54 800	82 200	137 000
2	HEB: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	343 000	357 000	700 000	147 000	153 000	300 000	490 000	510 000	1 000 000
	Meals: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren				12 250	12 750	25 000	12 250	12 750	25 000
3	Ultra-poor women and men	217 000	223 000	440 000	4 900	5 100	10 000	221 900	228 100	450 000
4	Ultra-poor women	36 200	37 300	73 500				36 200	37 300	73 500
From 2015										
1	MAM children 0–59 months, adolescent girls and PLW	151 200	226 800	378 000	(5 200)	(7 800)	(13 000)	146 000	219 000	365 000
2	HEB: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	245 000	255 000	500 000				245 000	255 000	500 000
	Meals: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren				12 250	12 750	25 000	12 250	12 750	25 000
3	Ultra-poor women and men	217 000	223 000	440 000	4 900	5 100	10 000	221 900	228 100	450 000
4	Ultra-poor women	24 500	25 500	50 000				24 500	25 500	50 000
From 2016										
1	MAM children 0–59 months, adolescent girls and PLW	151 200	226 800	378 000	42 400	63 600	106 000	193 600	290 400	484 000
2	HEB: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	245 000	255 000	500 000				245 000	255 000	500 000
	Meals: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren		0	0	12 250	12 750	25 000	12 250	12 750	25 000
3	Ultra-poor women and men	217 000	223 000	440 000	4 900	5 100	10 000	221 900	228 100	450 000
4	Ultra-poor women	24 500	25 500	50 000				24 500	25 500	50 000

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT

Component	Category	Current			Increase/(decrease)			Revised		
		Men/boys	Women/girls	Total	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Total (2012–2016)*										
1	MAM children 0–59 months, adolescent girls and PLW	746 600	1 113 400	1 860 000	(59 200)	(88 800)	(148 000)	687 400	1 024 600	1 712 000
2	HEB: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	656 600	683 400	1 340 000	-	-	-	656 600	683 400	1 340 000
	Meals: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	6 370	6 630	13 000	5 880	6 120	12 000	12 250	12 750	25 000
3	Ultra-poor women and men	686 000	714 000	1 400 000	4 900	5 100	10 000	690 900	719 100	1 410 000
4	Ultra-poor women	121 765	126 735	248 500				121 765	126 735	248 500
Total*		1 966 000	2 382 500	4 348 500	(54 300)	(83 700)	(138 000)	1 911 700	2 298 800	4 210 500**

* Excludes overlap of beneficiaries among the components

** 536,000 beneficiaries will receive cash.

22. There is no change in food/cash transfer modalities.

TABLE 3: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

	Component 1		Component 2	Component 3
	Revised			
	Children aged 6–59 months	PLW and adolescent girls	Revised	Revised
SuperCereal Plus	200	-	(No change)	-
SuperCereal	-	225		-
Vegetable oil	-	20		-
Canned fish	-	-		185
Cash (USD/household) – one-off cash grant	-	-		156
Cash (USD/household) – monthly allowance	-	-		7
TOTAL	200	245		185
Total kcal/day	787	1 035		564
% kcal from protein	16.6	13.5		28.9
% kcal from fat	23.2	33.5	70.8	
Number of feeding days per year	365	365	365	

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 4: FOOD AND CASH REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT				
		Food requirements (mt)/cash (USD)		
Component	Food/Cash	Current	Increase	Revised total
1	Food	51 996	-8 301	43 695
2	Food	204 265	6 575	210 840
	Cash	175 500	1 950 585	2 126 085
3	Food	149 844	1 549	151 393
	Cash	5 791 235	973 316	6 764 551
TOTAL	Food	407 737	-177	407 560
	Cash	17 254 575	2 923 901	20 178 476

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	2 465	1 190 457	
Pulses	380	530 229	
Oil and fats	-377	-475 575	
Mixed and blended food	-2 734	-797 254	
Others	89	477 098	
Total food	-177	924 955	
External transport		-387 135	
Landside transport, storage and handling		822 169	
Other direct operational costs: food		1 149 784	
Food and related costs			2 509 773
Cash and vouchers		2 923 901	
Related costs		1 405 936	
Cash and vouchers and related costs			4 329 837
Capacity development and augmentation			2 805 360
Direct operational costs			9 644 970
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 782 689
Total direct project costs			11 427 659
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹			799 936
TOTAL WFP COSTS			12 227 595

¹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	244 376
General service staff	-426 251
Subtotal	-181 875
Recurring and other	962 371
Capital equipment	35 999
Security	516 450
Travel and transportation	189 744
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	260 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 782 689

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the Staff and staff-related and Travel and transportation categories.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
All components		
Cross-cutting indicators		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted women and men (together) who make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food within the household Target: > 50% ➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: > 50% ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: > 60% 	
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 100% ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites Target: 90% 	
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 3 ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: > 30% ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners Target: 120 	





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>Outcome 3.1 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 Linked output: B <i>(See Outputs table below)</i></p>	<p>➤ Percentage of communities with an increased asset score Target: 80%</p> <p>➤ Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score Target: 80%</p> <p>➤ Diet diversity score Target: 80</p> <p>➤ Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized coping strategy index (food) Target: 100%</p> <p>Linked output indicator: B1 <i>(See Outputs table below)</i></p>	<p>Supportive government policy for comprehensive disaster risk reduction continues.</p> <p>No major natural disasters occur.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of countries and communities strengthened Linked outputs: A and J</p>	<p>➤ Resilience programmes national capacity index Target: > 10</p> <p>➤ Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks Target: 80%</p> <p>Linked output indicators: A1, A2, A4, J1 and J2</p>	<p>Supportive government policy for comprehensive disaster risk reduction continues.</p> <p>Prices of essential foods remain favourable.</p> <p>The policy of the relevant government agency is supportive.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment default rate Target: < 15% ➤ MAM treatment mortality rate Target: < 3% ➤ MAM treatment non-response rate Target: < 15% ➤ MAM treatment recovery rate Target: > 75% ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Target: > 50% (rural) Target: > 70% (urban) ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Target: > 66% <p>Linked output indicators: A1, A2 and A6</p>	<p>Complementary safety net and livelihood development programmes continue. Cost of essential foods does not rise beyond the purchasing power of the poor. If diseases result in epidemics, they are manageable.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Target: > 6% annual increase ➤ Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Target: 85% ➤ Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Target: 85% <p>Linked output indicators: A1, A2 and A6</p>	<p>The political and economic situation remains stable. The education system functions as at present. Government and education stakeholders continue their efforts to improve the quality of education.</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4.3 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels Linked outputs: E and K</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nutrition programmes national capacity index Target: > 12 ➤ School feeding national capacity index Target: > 12 ➤ Food security programmes national capacity index Target: > 14 ➤ Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved] Target: 3 <p>Linked output indicators: E1, E2, K1, K2 and K3</p>	<p>The levels of good governance and political and economic stability do not deteriorate.</p> <p>Participants are able to put their nutrition knowledge into practice.</p> <p>Government policy and resource allocation are adequate to support implementation and scale-up school feeding.</p> <p>The Government makes available the resources and cooperation required for system development.</p> <p>Government policy, resource allocation and good governance support implementation of the social safety net programme.</p> <p>The political and economic situation remains stable.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.4 Improved nutrition and hygiene behaviours and practices of caregivers, adolescent girls and other key household members in the targeted communities Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Infant and young child feeding practices: Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively breastfed Target: 10% ➤ Infant and young child feeding practices: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from four or more food groups Target: 10% ➤ % of targeted households following basic nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices, by beneficiary category Target: 10% <p>Linked output indicators: A1 and A2</p>	<p>Environment, public health services and other factors remain favourable for good health and nutrition practices.</p> <p>Cost of essential foods does not rise beyond the purchasing power of the poor.</p> <p>If diseases result in epidemics, they are manageable.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Linked outputs	Linked output indicators
<p>Output A: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>A.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>A.6 Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>
<p>Output B: Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>B.1 Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>
<p>Output E: Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food security systems, including food security information systems</p>	<p>E.1 Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support</p> <p>E.2 Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type</p>
<p>Output J: National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported</p>	<p>J.1 Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p> <p>J.2 Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>
<p>Output K: Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>K.1 Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>K.2 Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>K.3 Proportion of targeted caregivers (men and women) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p>

ANNEX III

Priority Areas for Bangladesh Country Programme (2012–2016)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	country programme
HEB	high-energy biscuit
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
PLW	pregnant and lactating women