

PROJECT
CATEGORY:

**PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY
OPERATIONS (PRROs) FOR ED's APPROVAL**

BANGLADESH 10045.3

Assistance to the Refugees from Myanmar

	PRRO 10045.3
Number of beneficiaries	22,000 refugees 12,500 persons from host population
Duration	1 January 2006 – 31 December 2007 (24 months)
Commodities (Quantity in metric tons)	8,100 MT Rice 646 MT Pulses 356 MT Vegetable oil 162MT Salt 192 MT Sugar 842 MT Blended food 150 MT Fortified biscuits 52 MT DSM
Total Tonnage	10,500 MT
WFP Food Cost (US\$)	3,110,634
Total Cost to WFP (US\$)	4,898,557

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the latter part of 1991, a large number of people from the North Rakhine State of Myanmar, known as ‘Rohingyas’ began to cross the border into Bangladesh following religious and ethnic persecution. By mid-1992, the presence of almost a quarter of a million of officially recognized refugees was verified. The international community, with support from a number of aid agencies and the Government of Bangladesh, ensured adequate assistance to be provided to meet their basic needs. By mid-1997, less than 25,000 Rohingyas remained in the camps. Since then there have been no further influxes and the population has remained relatively stable. It is estimated that between 100,000 and 250,000 Rohingyas from Myanmar have spontaneously settled in Bangladesh, independent of international assistance.

In October 2004, A Joint UNHCR/WFP Needs Assessment Mission (JAM) was undertaken, with participation of the Government Of Bangladesh (GOB). The mission’s conclusions confirmed the complex causes of malnutrition in the camps and recommended continuation of the same food basket and ration scales by WFP. The Mission’s findings form the basis for this phase of the PRRO.

Efforts at finding durable solutions have so far met with little success. In 2003, renewed efforts by UNHCR resulted in an easing of the Government of the Union of Myanmar ‘s (GOUM) acceptance of those willing to repatriate. This led to a peak in repatriation in mid-2003, which subsequently slowed to a trickle due to the unwillingness of refugees to repatriate. Inclusion of the Rohingyas in a UNHCR global initiative to promote self-reliance of refugees for whom no durable solution exists was unsuccessful. UNHCR is developing a second modified proposal that will however require considerable consensus building with the GOB, and pressure from the donor community, for it to be accepted and implemented.

In the meantime, to encourage repatriation and discourage a further influx, the government continues to restrict the refugee’s access to incomes and livelihoods, further perpetuating their dependency on external assistance.

There is clearly a need to continue international humanitarian support to the refugees, as neither the host-government, local communities nor NGOs have the means to substitute the inputs now provided by WFP. It is therefore recommended that the current phase of this PRRO be extended for a further 24 months, from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007, to safeguard the nutritional status of the remaining 22,000 refugees. A small food aid programme that targets around 12,500 people from the host population is also included.

I. CONTEXT and RATIONALE

Context of the Crisis

National Context

1. Bangladesh is a densely populated, disaster-prone country, ranking 138 in the Human Development Index¹. In spite of considerable economic progress over the past decades, with the extreme poverty rate declining from 43 percent in 1991-92 to 34 percent in 2000², it remains a low-income food deficit country (LIFDC). Almost half of the population (63 million) lives below the poverty line (consuming less than 2,122 Kcal per day) and around 25 million people are considered to be ultra-poor: without tangible assets, suffering from chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, they consume less than 1,800 kilocalories per day, compared with the recommended intake of around 2,300 Kcal³. Poverty in rural areas continues to be higher than in urban areas and the vast majority of the ultra poor are women and children.
2. Malnutrition is a serious problem, with 48 percent of Bangladeshi children under the age of five being underweight⁴ and 35-41 percent of rural women having a body mass index (BMI) of less than 18.5 of the world average⁵. The mortality rate for children under the age of five, stands at 77 per 1,000 live births. 30 percent of newborn babies are of low birth weight.⁶

The Rohingya Refugees

3. A large number of people from the North Rakhine State of Myanmar, primarily belonging to an ethnic minority of Islamic extraction known as 'Rohingyas', sought refuge in the southeast of Bangladesh between November 1991 and April 1992. The migration took place against a background of religious and ethnic persecution by the Myanmar authorities. In September of 1992, a UNHCR/GOB-led registration verified the presence of 250,877 refugees. By mid-1997, this number had dwindled to less than 25,000. At the request of the Government of Bangladesh, WFP has provided relief food aid to the refugee population since April 1992.
4. As of 1 June 2005, 20,518 refugees (2,956 families) reside in the two residual camps in Cox's Bazar area. No new influx is expected. It is estimated that between 100,000 and 250,000 Rohingyas from Myanmar have spontaneously settled in Bangladesh, independent of international assistance.
5. Bangladesh is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. It has never accepted any notion of permanence for the refugees. While the GOB affords protection, the right of residence and receipt of food rations by refugees living in the camps, it continues to enforce restrictions on their formal organization, employment, access to sustainable livelihoods or markets, inside or outside the camps.

Durable Solutions

¹ UNDP Human Development Report, 2004

² HIES, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

³ Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 1999-2000 by NIPORT et al.

⁴ UNDP Human Development Report, 2004

⁵ Helen Keller International, 2001

⁶ UNDP Human Development Report, 2004

6. Efforts at finding durable solutions have so far met with little success. In 2003, renewed efforts by UNHCR resulted in the Government of the Union of Myanmar (GOUM) agreeing to accept the return of those willing to repatriate, regardless of their status as cleared or uncleared. This led to a peak in repatriation in mid-2003, which subsequently slowed to a trickle due to the unwillingness of refugees to repatriate.
7. In 2003, the Rohingya refugees were included in a UNHCR global initiative to promote self-reliance among refugees for whom no clear durable solution exists. This proposal was formally rejected by GOB in late 2004. UNHCR is currently formulating a revised proposal for refugee self-sufficiency that includes a process of consensus-building among GOB and donors. Both UNHCR and WFP believe that considerable time will be needed and no major changes can be expected before 2007.
8. In 2004 and 2005, trade relations between GOB and GOUM have been strengthened potentially creating fertile ground for future discussions on the Rohingyas. In the meantime, the GOB continues to hold the position that repatriation remains the most desirable solution, and that local integration is not an option.

Situation Analysis

9. A Joint UNHCR/WFP Needs Assessment Mission (JAM) was held in October 2004, with participation of the GOB. The mission's conclusions confirmed the complex causes of malnutrition in the camps and recommended continuation of the same food basket and ration scales by WFP, including provision of fortified food in the general ration. Other key recommendations included the continuation of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes and full implementation of the kitchen-gardening and poultry programmes to provide complementary food items to all refugee families. The recommendations of the Mission form the basis of this PRRO.
10. From the start of the refugee operation in 1992, WFP has distributed 183,800 MT of food commodities at a cost of US\$62.4 million.

Camp Management Structure

11. The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDM) is responsible for the refugee operation and is also an implementing partner of UNHCR. It coordinates the assistance programme with relevant technical Ministries and Departments. MFDM, through the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and appointed camps-in-charge (CIC) is responsible for the day-to-day management of the camps, including administration, registration, repatriation and transfer of refugees according to GOB regulations. The national police force is based in the camps to maintain law and order.
12. The GOB policy does not allow participatory refugee committees, but rather appoints 'majis' to act as refugee leaders and maintain links with the camp management. Since this arrangement is not consultative it is a continual cause of conflict among the population. The establishment of limited refugee committees in late 2002 was unsuccessful as they were neither elected nor fully functional. A recommendation of the 2004 JAM to establish 'volunteer groups' to focus on technical areas is being actively pursued by UNHCR and WFP but is yet to be wholly accepted by government counterparts.

Camp Infrastructure

13. The two remaining refugee camps, Kutupalong (8,313 refugees) and Nayapara (12,205 refugees), are located in the extreme south eastern part of Bangladesh, 35 km and 70 km from Cox's Bazar respectively. The camps are not enclosed and are easily accessible.
14. Housing provided in the camps is extremely basic. There are no permanent structures. Long bamboo sheds with plastic or aluminium roofing are subdivided into several small compartments containing one living area with an adjacent kitchen area to house a single refugee family, regardless of family size.

Health

15. Cramped living quarters and poor sanitation remain a cause of sickness, with a high prevalence of acute respiratory infections, skin diseases, worms and diarrhoea. Mother and child health is also of concern: the average age of marriage is 14 years, average age at first pregnancy is 16 years,⁷ and 10 percent of births result in low birth rate babies.
16. Since the withdrawal of MSF-Holland and CONCERN in 2003 and 2004 respectively, the Government's Department of Health (DOH), through the Office of the Civil Surgeon provides curative health care for the entire refugee population. Services include out-patients' and in-patients' departments, reproductive health care, immunization, family planning, annual deworming and selective feeding programmes. Preventive health care is negligible.

Education

17. The informal primary education programme for refugee children that started in 2001 was expanded in 2003 to accommodate all eligible children. Currently, 5,532 children (2,784 boys and 2,748 girls) are enrolled in 16 UNHCR-managed schools located in both camps. Literacy classes are provided for around 300 adolescent girls.
18. Adult literacy training and vocational skills training for youth are lacking. This is a grave concern given the extremely low adult literacy levels (12 percent) in the camps, and frequent problems associated with juvenile delinquency and early marriage/pregnancy.

Nutritional Status of the Refugees

19. Over the years, despite many interventions, malnutrition appears to remain at an uncomfortably high level among the refugee population. An UNHCR/University of Dhaka survey in February 1999 indicated a global acute malnutrition rate of 14.3 percent (wasting W/H <-2Z). The latest UNHCR nutrition survey conducted in August 2003 reported a global acute malnutrition rate of 12.8 percent among 6-59 months children (W/H <-2Z) and severe wasting in 0.5 percent (W/H <-3Z). Chronic malnutrition among the same group (stunting H/A <-2Z) was also found to be extremely high at 65.4 percent. Acute malnutrition was found to be significantly higher in female headed-households (16.5 percent compared to 11.4 percent W/H<-2Z, p<0.05).
20. The results of recent nutrition surveys coincided with the findings of earlier vulnerability studies and identified a number of factors contributing to malnutrition, including use of food entitlements as income transfer, unmet non-food needs (particularly of female-headed

⁷ Concern Nutritional Survey, 2001

households), poor health and hygienic conditions, and reliance on curative rather than on preventive health measures. The next nutrition survey is planned for November 2005.

Gender Issues

21. The refugees belong to a relatively conservative Muslim faction whose traditions limit women's scope to engage in activities outside their homes. Nevertheless, the large number of female-headed households (36 percent) has necessitated easing of these restrictions and over time visibility of women in public areas and participation in open discussions has increased.
22. The recent Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) Baseline Survey (May 2004) confirmed the need for women's greater control of food in the refugee operation and recommended the issue of ration cards in women's names as food entitlement holders, partly to address the unequal access to entitlements of women in polygamous families. This is being actively pursued by WFP through dialogue with UNHCR and GOB.

Environmental Concerns

23. The GOB policy of containment of the refugees within the perimeters of the camps has limited effects on the environment. Fuel for cooking and lighting is provided by UNHCR, reducing the need for the refugees to collect firewood. UNHCR and WFP promote tree planting both in and around the camps, an activity that will continue in this PRRO.

Coordination Mechanisms

24. The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDM) is responsible for coordinating donor assistance to the refugees. All assistance including food aid is channelled through the MFDM Office of the RRRC in Cox's Bazar. A Camp-in-Charge (CIC) officer governs each camp. The GOB Department of Health (DOH) provides health services through the Office of the Civil Surgeon. The Department of Public Health and Engineering is responsible for the adequate supply of safe water. Food assistance is channelled through the Directorate of Food (DOF).
25. Inter-agency meetings of officials from UN and implementing partners are held monthly in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar. A Food Management Committee comprised of RRRC, UNHCR, WFP, District Controller of Food (DCF) and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) meets regularly to review the implementation of the refugee operation. At the camp level, a Coordination Committee comprised of CIC, representatives of public health and family planning, law and order officials of the government and BDRCS meets monthly.

Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

26. From the beginning of the refugee operation, the GOB has provided a number of services to the refugee population, including housing, protection and general administration. The GOB has been supportive of food and health interventions from WFP and UNHCR aimed at improving the nutrition and health situation of the refugees.
27. The Government has a strict policy of refusing the formation of refugee-led organizations, employment by refugees, or other income-generating activities, except for limited Food for Training (FFT) and Food For Work (FFW) activities. Refugees are also prohibited from leaving the confines of the camp, restricting their access to livelihoods and markets.

Rationale

28. Notwithstanding the continuing dialogue between the GOB, GOUM and UNHCR, given the above restrictive GOB policy, most refugees continue to remain highly dependent on external assistance for their survival.
 29. Bangladesh as a LDC/LIFDC is not in a position to provide the support required for the maintenance of the refugees. The Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance has requested WFP to continue food assistance to the remaining refugees from Myanmar for another two years commencing 1 January 2006.
 30. According to its mandate and global MOU with UNHCR, WFP is responsible for mobilizing food commodities for general, selective and other feeding programmes. UNHCR is responsible for the mobilization of complementary food and non-food items.
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II. RECOVERY STRATEGY

Beneficiary Needs: Food Aid Requirements

31. The planning figure for the general food distribution is 22,000, with 1,200 beneficiaries for supplementary feeding (SFP), 100 children/accompanying adults for therapeutic feeding (TFP) and a school snacks programme for 6,000 children/adolescent girls. FFW activities will target 500 refugees and 2,500 people from the host population, while FFT will target 300 vulnerable refugee women.
32. The daily per capita rations (see Table 1) are the same as the previous PRRO, as recommended by the 2004 JAM. The general food ration provides 2,160 kilocalories per day, inclusive of 49g (9 percent) protein and 29g (12 percent) fat. A slight reduction is proposed in the ration scales for supplementary feeding, to reflect a return to on-site feeding of children under the age of five, instead of take-home rations.
33. Complementary food needs will be met by UNHCR's expanded kitchen gardening and poultry-rearing activities, as recommended by the 2004 JAM. A provision is included in this PRRO for support to these joint activities.

TABLE 1: DAILY FOOD RATIONS (gm/person/day)								
Activity	General Food Distribution	Supplementary Feeding		Therapeutic Feeding	School Snacks	FFW		FFT
Beneficiaries	Camp	Children Under 5	Pregnant/lactating mothers	Children under 10/ adults	School Children	Host	Camp	Camp
	22,000	400	800	100	6,000	12,500	500	300
Feeding Days/Year	365	365	365	365	250	48	48	365
Rice	450			100		2,500	1,000	1,000
Pulses	40			60				
Vegetable Oil	20	36	30	85				
Salt (iodised)	10							
Sugar	10	30	25	95				
Blended Food (WSB)	50	-	60	60				
Biscuits					50			
Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM)		50	45	135				

34. The total food requirements of this PRRO for two years are presented in Table 2. The total WFP requirement is 10,500 MT of food commodities, inclusive of general, supplementary, and therapeutic rations, school snacks and FFW/T. UNHCR will be expected to continue providing the vitamin/mineral pre-mix for high energy milk, as well as vegetable seeds and other inputs for an expanded kitchen gardening activity.

The Role of Food Aid

35. The principle role of food provided under this PRRO is to safeguard the nutritional status and food security of the refugees, including vulnerable groups, through the provision of a general ration, targeted selective feeding programmes, school snacks programme and FFT/FFW.

TABLE 2: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENT (MT) FOR 24 MONTHS									Total
Activity	General Food Distribution	Supplementary Feeding		Therapeutic Feeding	School Snacks	FFW		FFT	
Beneficiaries	Camp	Children Under 5	Pregnant/lactating mothers	Children under 10/ adults	School Children	Host Population	Camp	Camp	
	22,000	400	800	100	6,000	12,500	500	300	
Commodity									
Rice	7,226	-	-	7		600	48	219	8,100
Pulses	642	-	-	4					646
Vegetable Oil	321	11	18	6					356
Salt (iodised)	162	-	-	-					162
Sugar	161	9	15	7					192
Blended Food (WSB)	803		35	4					842
Biscuits		-	-	-	150				150
Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM)		16	26	10					52
Total	9,315	36	94	38	150	600	48	219	10,500

Programme Approaches

36. In view of the absence of durable solutions to date, and the lack of alternative livelihood strategies available to the refugees, the current approach of a full general ration has to continue during this two-year PRRO.
37. The 2004 JAM recommended that supplementary and therapeutic feeding must continue to offset relatively high malnutrition levels found in the camps, particularly among vulnerable groups. The number of low birth weight (LBW) babies born in the camps is reported to be significantly lower than the national average, partly due to the positive impact of supplementary feeding programmes.
38. FFW provides a safety-net to the most vulnerable families. FFT and School Snacks serve as incentives to entice refugees to participate in primary education and skills training and have shown a positive impact in the past.
39. In this PRRO, WFP will have a stronger role in engaging the refugees in nutrition and HIV/AIDS awareness, building on the activities previously implemented by CONCERN.

Risk Assessment

40. Any reduction or break in the supply of food assistance would seriously affect the fragile nutrition and health status of the refugees, given the limited coping mechanisms available. Neither the host-government, local communities nor NGOs have the means to substitute the inputs now provided by WFP.
41. Considering the long period of dependency on external assistance, and recent tensions in the refugee camps, significant breaks in the food supply would also provoke social unrest.
42. The goal of self-reliance of the refugees remains a priority, however it is believed that this can only be fully achieved following a process of consensus-building with GOB.

Objectives and Goals

43. The goals and objectives of this PRRO are in line with the Bangladesh UNDAF framework, WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 to 4, and ECWs 1, II, III, and IV. The main objectives are to:
- Safeguard the nutritional status and food security of the refugee population through general and supplementary food distribution;
 - Improve the self-reliance of refugees through education, and skills training;
 - Improve acceptance of the refugees by the host population through community FFW activities.
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III. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

Key Programme Components

General Distribution

44. The general food ration is designed to meet the minimum nutritional needs of 22,000 registered refugees. A joint food-monitoring approach ensures that beneficiaries receive their full ration entitlements. However a high percentage of refugees (73 percent)⁸ do not consume their full rations and continue to sell basic commodities to purchase other essential items.

Selective Feeding Programmes

45. The supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres (SFC and TFC) are managed by the Office of the Civil Surgeon. Patients are identified, through a regular screening and outreach programme. On-site feeding is combined with health education during daily attendance at the centers.
46. Children under 5 found to be malnourished (between 70-80 percent W/H), are referred for enrolment in the supplementary feeding programme and receive high-energy milk (624 Kcal per day) prepared on-site with WFP commodities and a complex of vitamins and minerals (CVM) provided by UNHCR. They remain enrolled in the programme until they exceed 85 percent W/H and maintain this for at least one month. Following a piloting of take-home rations for children conducted in 2003, on-site feeding was resumed given the high risk of commodities being shared or used for other purposes.
47. All pregnant and lactating mothers receive a porridge (751 Kcal per day) made on-site from WFP commodities, including blended food, and vitamin, iron and folic acid supplements. They are enrolled in SFP upon referral from the Health Centre for the last 24 weeks of pregnancy and up to 24 weeks after delivery. A planning figure of 400 children and 800 pregnant and lactating mothers is envisaged, based on average enrolment rates.
48. Therapeutic Feeding caters to the needs of severely malnourished children (<70 percent W/H) under the age of ten years, low-birth weight (i.e. below 2,500gm.) or premature babies with their mothers and other serious medical cases. Under medical supervision, patients receive high-energy milk made on-site from DSM and CVM up to six times throughout the day. The accompanying mothers/adults receive instructions and a meal. A planning figure of 100 patients is foreseen.

⁸ Source: WFP Beneficiary Contact Monitoring Reports, 2005

School Snacks Programme

49. The School Snacks Programme was launched in May 2002. Its positive impact, evident in increased net enrolment rates (92 percent in 2005 compared to 88 percent in 2002) and attendance rates (currently 88 percent compared to 76 percent in 2002), led to an expansion of the programme in 2004. Each student receives 50 gm. of locally produced fortified biscuits for each day of attendance, up to 250 school days a year. A total of 75 MT of biscuits per year for 6,000 school-children and adolescent girls will be required for this activity. Non-food items (water flasks and school bags) will be provided to school-children.

Food for Training (FFT)

50. A small rice allocation (220 MT) will be used to support small-scale in-camp skills training activities (FFT) for about 300 adolescent girls and women. Through these programmes, refugee women will acquire skills in nutrition and kitchen-gardening, and as well as the production of non-food items (mosquito nets, clothing, soap, embroidered items) that represent a significant contribution to the refugee community. These items are distributed by UNHCR.

Food for Work (FFW)

51. In 2001, WFP began a number of modest FFW activities in the camps mainly aimed at environmental improvement. Since then, FFW has been gradually reduced to target only extremely vulnerable refugee families. Activities include food distribution by refugees (mostly women) from such families and potentially kitchen-gardening. Participants receive an incentive of 1 kg of rice per day of work, not exceeding 20 kg per month. An allocation of 24 MT for around 500 participants per year, of which 50 percent female, is included for limited FFW activities aimed at improving the camp environment.
52. In 2005 a total of 300 MT was utilized for FFW activities among the host communities. Through consultation with local government, activities were diversified to include improvements to community buildings and assets, as well as road maintenance. In this PRRO a similar allocation of 300 MT per year is envisaged. The actual number of participants is reduced to reflect the difficulties in attracting short-term labourers in the area. WFP continues to actively encourage female participation, with limited success so far due to local deep-seated cultural and religious norms that restrict women from public activities.

Beneficiaries

53. The refugee population is 49 percent male and 51 percent female. The average refugee family size is 6.8, with 50 percent of the population registered as living in families of 10 or more people. The population is particularly vulnerable due to a high proportion of female headed households (34 percent)⁹ and a high proportion of children under 5 (23 percent) and between the ages of 6 and 15 (30 percent).
54. The number of beneficiaries to be covered by this PRRO is 22,000 registered refugees and 12,500 people from the host population living near to the camps. The planned refugee number is based on the mid-2005 population figure, taking into account an average population growth rate of 3.58 percent. FFT covers 300 refugee women, while FFW targets around 500 refugees. A planning figure of 1,200 is applied for SFP. TFP coverage is

⁹ UNHCR Nutrition Survey, August 2003

estimated for 100 patients and accompanying adults. The School Snacks programme will target 6,000 beneficiaries, of which 3,100 are boys and 2,600 girls in primary schools, and 300 adolescent girls (aged 12 to 17 years) receiving literacy training.

Selection of Activities

55. The distribution of the general food ration is designed to maintain an acceptable nutritional status of the refugees, while the supplementary and therapeutic feeding are designed to prevent and treat cases of malnutrition.
56. FFW and FFT assist in the restoration of self-worth and fostering of self-reliance among the refugees, in preparation for their adaptation to a new environment.
57. The School Snacks Programme is meant to encourage enrolment and school attendance of refugee children.

Activity Approval Mechanism

58. The general and selective feeding programmes are designed based on the relevant WFP/UNHCR Nutritional Guidelines. The Office of the Civil Surgeon selects participants according to the criteria indicated in these guidelines.
59. The FFT and FFW activities for refugees are proposed by partner agencies, and screened and approved by WFP after consultation with RRRC and UNHCR. Participants are selected from extremely vulnerable families through an informal consultative process.
60. FFW activities for the host population are agreed to with the Executive Officer of the respective Upazila (Sub-district) and RRRC. Scheme proposals are submitted to WFP for approval. The selection of participants is carried out by the Upazila Project Officer, based on prescribed poverty criteria.

Institutional Arrangements and Selection of Partners

61. Following the withdrawal of MSF-Holland and CONCERN in 2003 and 2004 respectively, the Office of the Civil Surgeon's (DOH) manages all health services, including the SFCs and TFCs. Since January 2005, UNHCR has temporarily taken over the primary education programme and implementation of limited community development activities until arrangements for a new implementing partner are in place.
62. WFP and UNHCR jointly fund the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to manage the delivery, storage and distribution of WFP supplied food aid and UNHCR non-food items at camp level. A plan for WFP to take over the entire operational costs in 2004 was not pursued and the cost-sharing arrangement between UNHCR and WFP will continue. WFP also pays BDRCS for the full costs they incur in transporting food from Local Supply Depots (LSDs) to camps.

Capacity Building

63. A study-tour to the Bhutanese Refugee Operation in Nepal in 2002 resulted in increased refugee involvement in the food distribution, a shift from weekly to bi-weekly distribution and an enhanced team spirit amongst partners. In 2006, a repeat visit is envisaged for newly recruited counterparts. A plan for government and other partners to visit the Burmese

Border Consortium (BBC) operation in the northeast of Thailand was postponed to late 2005 due to the withdrawal of key partners and numerous staffing changes among the government counterparts

64. To build on the achievements of previous gender workshops, key government and NGO counterparts will participate in the Country Office level ECW Workshop. A shorter field-level ECW Workshop will be held at the end of 2005 with local counterpart staff to address specific gender issues in the refugee operation. WFP and UNHCR are currently exploring the need for gender-awareness training of the refugees, with a view to organizing awareness sessions during 2006 and 2007.
65. Discussions are currently ongoing with UNHCR to identify the need for HIV/AIDS and refresher nutrition-awareness training among the refugees. In this PRRO, WFP together with UNHCR and an NGO partner, will deliver awareness modules used in other programmes. Funds to cover the cost of the replication and delivery of the modules are included in the budget.
66. In 2004, WFP provided limited office and computer equipment to central and local government, as well as training in computer-based reporting, in an effort to enhance their reporting capacity. Such arrangements will continue in 2006 and 2007, based on an assessment of actual requirements.
67. Training activities aimed at improving monitoring & evaluation and project management skills have been provided to PRRO staff in 2004 and 2005. A number of cross-visits between field staff of the WFP Bangladesh and Myanmar (Maungdaw) offices took place and it is planned to continue this good practice. Cross-visits to other programmes in the Bangladesh CO are also envisaged for Cox's Bazar staff to broaden their programme experience.

Logistics Arrangements

Food Resourcing and Delivery

68. Pulses, biscuits and salt are purchased locally in view of the relatively small quantities required, local preferences and economic prices. Blended food (WSB) is either purchased locally or regionally, depending on the available local supply capacity and the prices offered. Regional prices for other commodities are considerably lower so rice, Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM), sugar and vegetable oil are therefore imported.
69. Imported commodities are received at the port of Chittagong and subsequently delivered to Local Supply Depots (LSDs) in Cox's Bazaar District. Twice weekly BDRCS collects the commodities from the nearest LSD and transports them to the camp warehouses where they are stored until distribution. Blended food, pulses and salt are delivered directly by the supplier to the LSDs, while biscuits are supplied directly to a special store built for this purpose by WFP within the respective camp premises.
70. WFP provided two large platform scales to be based at the LSD and two scales at camp distribution points to facilitate accurate food distribution at the camp level.

Camp Level Distribution

71. Around 40 refugee volunteers, mostly vulnerable women, distribute general food rations at the camp distribution sites on a three-monthly rotation basis, under the supervision of joint monitoring teams of UNHCR/WFP/BDRCS staff. The result of this arrangement has improved the distribution procedures considerably and helped to reduce system losses.
72. Since May 2002, fortnightly distributions have been implemented. The ration entitlement is clearly advertised in the distribution area. WFP monitors verify the rations received by the refugees through random spot-checks at the distribution site. On-the-spot compensation is given where short-rations are found. A proposal for the implementation of a new distribution system with increased refugee involvement, was not agreed to by government counterparts.
73. WFP ensures that priority is given to women at the food distribution sites, through a special cueing system. The success of this system was confirmed by the ECW Baseline Survey and currently more than one-third of recipients in a food distribution are female. BDRCS and WFP undertake home visits to increase women's awareness about their food entitlement and to encourage them to collect the food themselves.
74. The staff of the Office of the Civil Surgeon prepare and distribute daily on-site rations in the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres. Fortified biscuits are distributed to school-children and adolescent girls by the school-teachers at mid-morning of each school day, with the help of older children.

LTSH

75. The average LTSH cost per metric ton is Taka 2,996, or equivalent to some US \$46.69 as per the prevailing UN exchange rate. WFP will reimburse, in local currency, the LTSH costs to the concerned agencies of the Government. This subsidy covers the handling of imported commodities from the time of receipt at the port of Chittagong and the land port of Benapole to the time of off-loading and stacking in government (LSDs) in Cox's Bazar area. Superintendence costs are paid directly by WFP. The BDRCS receives payment for the expenses of transport from the LSDs to the campsites and for handling, storage and distribution management of the commodities at the campsites. Such costs are determined on the basis of a LTSH matrix prepared with GOB input.
76. Since early 2004, used food bags and containers have been distributed to the refugees on a regular basis for their use. This arrangement will continue.
77. WFP-Logistics Unit will develop an updated LTSH Matrix in August 2005 in order to establish a reasonable reimbursement to the GOB and BDRCS.

Monitoring and Evaluation

78. Monitoring and reporting has continued to progress smoothly with three full-time Assistant Field Officers (two female) assigned to specifically monitor food aspects of the refugee operation at all levels. Monitoring tools were further refined and indicators updated in 2005. By the end of 2005 monitoring data will be fully computerized and stored in a database, facilitating in-depth analysis.
79. The joint team approach (UNHCR/WFP/BDRCS/NGOs) to food monitoring, which starts directly from the LSD and continues up to the camp distribution sites, has proved highly successful, with refugees continuing to receive on average 98 percent of their entitlements.

Since mid-2004, increased beneficiary-contact monitoring (BCM) has taken place to gather information on food utilization at the household level. Details of Performance Monitoring Indicators are provided in Annex IV of this document.

80. Weekly and monthly reports on distribution and stocks of commodities are received from the BDRCS. The Civil Surgeon's Office submits monthly reports on the distribution of commodities under the selective feeding programmes. A monthly Food Availability Status Report (FASREP) is prepared in the WFP field office and forwarded to UNHCR/Geneva and ODB Regional Bureau. The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) is prepared by the MFDM. The reporting system has proven to be effective in anticipating and avoiding breaks in pipeline.
81. Regular visits to the camps by international and national staff are made to monitor various issues including camp management and general living conditions. The visits are essential to enhance the visibility of the operation, draw attention to the refugees' needs and improve inter-agency cooperation.
82. A mid-term evaluation mission is scheduled for 2006.

Security Measures

83. In this refugee operation, security issues are prominent, with a history of refugee grievances and demonstrations. The GOB monitors the security situation through its two CIC officers as well as through the local Upazila administration, police, and armed forces. The two camps' proximity to Myanmar, especially Nayapara in Teknaf, along with the ongoing illegal border trade, is reason alone for concern. The security status of returned refugees appears to be a reason for the limited interest of the remaining caseload in repatriation.
84. From November 2004 to June 2005 Cox's Bazar was designated as UN Security Phase II, following a deteriorating local security situation and episodes of violence that culminated in the death of a number of refugees during a protest. The situation has since improved and in June 2005 the area reverted to Security Phase I. UN staff and offices are equipped with MOSS-compliant equipment. Security awareness training was provided to all new staff in 2005. The UN Security Warden based in Cox's Bazar ensures coordination on national and local security issues.

Exit Strategy

85. Despite the acceptance of repatriation by an increasing number of refugees, only 300 returned during the period January 2004 – June 2005 (an average of around 17 per month). The camp population remains relatively constant at around 22,000 due to the high birth rate and low repatriation.
86. The scope for initiating major development activities for the refugees and subsequently downsizing the WFP feeding operation is limited as the GOB continues to be reluctant to support such activities, fearing they might discourage repatriation and even encourage a further influx.
87. The phasing out of WFP food assistance is contingent upon an agreement yet to be reached between the GOB, GOUM and UNHCR, either to repatriate, integrate locally, or identify settlement opportunities in third countries. Although no political solution has so far been found, there is considerable pressure from the donor community to find a durable solution. WFP considers that a more permanent exit plan cannot be formulated at this stage.

Contingency Mechanism

88. The following scenarios are considered as contingencies: 1) massive repatriation following a change in the political climate in Myanmar, 2) a breakthrough in negotiations with the GOB allowing integration into the community, 3) third country resettlement, or any combination of the first three, and 4) a possible increase in caseload, depending on political developments in Myanmar.
89. In the event of any of the first three scenarios taking place, food resources allocated to this PRRO would be used to assist the refugees in their new situation. Should repatriation or other durable solutions bring the refugee population down significantly, call forwards of food aid will be adjusted and budget revisions made accordingly. In the case of local integration, food resources would be allocated to support the refugees through FFW and FFT in their new environment. In the unlikely event of an increased caseload, an expansion of the PRRO would be requested accordingly.

IV. BUDGET PROPOSAL and INPUT REQUIREMENTS

- ANNEX I: Project Cost Breakdown
ANNEX II: Logical Framework Summary
ANNEX III: MAP
ANNEX IV: Project Budget Plan
ANNEX V: Project Statistics Information
-

Recommendation to the Executive Director

The PRRO/BGD/10045.3, representing an extension of the current PRRO, in favour of 22,000 refugees and 12,500 host population, covering a duration of 24 months, at a cost to WFP of US \$4,898,557 , is presented to and recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity¹			
Rice (regional purchase)	8,100	253.7	2,054,970
Pulses (local purchase)	646	400	258,400
Vegetable oil	356	560	199,360
Iodized Salt (local purchase)	162	140	22,680
Sugar	192	340	65,280
Wheat soya blend (local purchase)	842	370	311,540
Fortified Biscuits (local purchase)	150	620	93,000
DSM (enriched)	52	2,027	105,404
Total commodities	10,500		3,110,634
External transport			513,858
Landside transport			221,731
Subtotal for ITSH			268,560
Total LTSH		46.69	490,291
Other direct operational costs		9.29	97,500
Total direct operational costs			4,212,283
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Total direct support costs		34.84	365,808
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			320,466
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4,898,557

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (<i>dollars</i>)

Staff and Staff-Related Costs

International Professional Staff	63,990
National Professional Officers	41,400
National GS Staff	88,800
Temporary Assistance	13,418
Overtime (in USD only)	4,400
International Consultants (mid-term review)	18,000
Staff Duty Travel	20,000
Staff Training and Development	13,800

Subtotal	263,808
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Recurring Expenses

Rental of Facility	32,000
Utilities General	10,000
Office Supplies	10,000
Communications and IT Services	10,000
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	8,000
Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	12,000
Other Office Expenses	3,000

Subtotal	85,000
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Equipment & Capital Costs

TC/IT Equipment,	11,000
Furniture, Tools and Equipment	6,000

Subtotal	17,000
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TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	365,808
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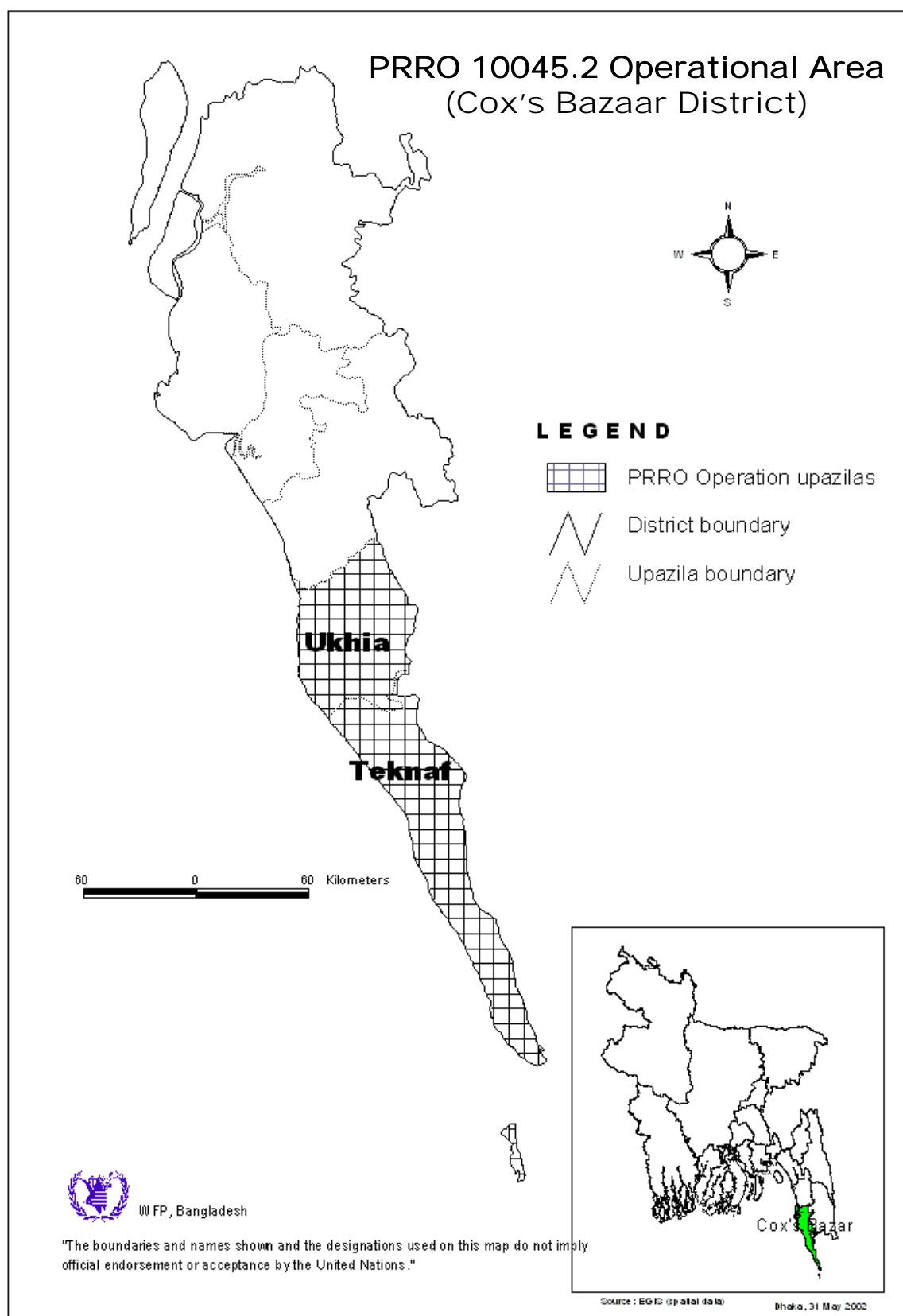
Logical Framework Summary of Bangladesh PRRO 10045.3

Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Assumptions and Risks
Impact		
1. Improved self-reliance of refugee population.	Decrease in food needs of the refugee population. Decrease in the need for non-food inputs related to acquired skills.	Conducive environment is available for the refugees to practice their livelihood skills.
2. Improve acceptance of refugees by host population.	Incidences of conflict between host and refugee populations reduced by 30%	
Outcomes		
1. Increased ability to meet food needs within refugee households.	1.1. Percentage refugee population consuming 3 meals per day. 1.2. Percentage refugee population consuming animal protein, carbohydrate, fruits/vegetables daily.	Continuous supply of food commodities is available. Outreach programme to identify target group for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes is in place.
2. Reduced level of anaemia among targeted women.	2.1. Number of pregnant and lactating women with nutritional anaemia decreased by 10%.	
3. Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted children (SO3, Outcome 3.1)	3.1. Percentage of Low birth weight infants (less than 2.5 Kg) reduced by 10% 3.2. Prevalence of wasting (W/H) among children under 5 reduced by 4% 3.3. Prevalence of stunting (H/A) among children under 5 reduced by 10%.	
4. Increased ability to improve livelihoods through use of new skills.	4.1. 80% of trained refugees used at least one acquired skill to improve household income.	Education programme and training activities continue.
5. Increased access to education for refugee boys and girls.	5.1. Net enrolment reaches 100% with no gender gap (by sex and age enrolled compared to boys/girls of school age). 5.2. Monthly attendance rates by sex and age remain >90%. 5.3. Dropout rates by sex and age decreased from 13% to 10%.	
6. Host community has increased access and benefits from the assets created through FFW activities.	6.1. Number of women and men in host communities with increased access to and benefit from the community assets created.	Local government supports/implements FFW schemes. Complementary inputs for FFW are available on time and in adequate quantity.

Outputs		
1.1.1.	Timely provision of basic food rations to Refugees as per entitlement.	1.1.1 20,400 planned. 80% of refugees that receive WFP-supplied food at distribution site are female. 1.1.2. Percentage of food distributions occurring more than 7 days later than planned date.
2.1.1.	Timely provision of supplementary food rations to 400 moderately malnourished children and 800 pregnant and lactating women as per entitlement	2.1.1. Percentage of moderately malnourished children received supplementary feeding against the total number of moderately malnourished children. 2.1.2. Percentage of pregnant and lactating women received supplementary feeding as against the total number of pregnant and lactating women.
3.1.1.	Timely provision of therapeutic food rations to 100 severely malnourished children and accompanying adults as per entitlement.	3.1.1. Percentage of severely malnourished children and their accompanying attendants received therapeutic food rations as against the total number of severely malnourished children and accompanying attendants.
4.1.1.	200 Refugees received inputs & skills for household based production.	4.1.1. Number of refugee women and men attended skills training activities by sex and age as against planned beneficiaries.
5.1.1.	6000 Children and eligible adolescent girls attending school receive biscuits and other non-food inputs.	5.1.1. Actual number school children disaggregated by sex and eligible adolescent girls received biscuits on school days as against total number of school children and eligible adolescent girls. 5.1.2. Total number of feeding days as a percentage of operational school days.
6.1.1.	Timely provision of food to 2500 ultra-poor households from host population who participated in asset-creating FFW.	6.1.1. Number of women and men received WFP food as wages in FFW as against planned numbers.
6.1.2.	Community assets created.	6.1.2. Number and type of community assets as against planned number and type of assets.

No external events occur that disrupt regular food distribution.

Partner agencies provide inputs to ensure quality of education



Project Type:	PRRO
Recipient Country:	BANGLADESH
Project Number:	10045.3
Duration (months):	24.0
Start Date:	01-Jan-2006
End Date:	31-Dec-2007

Total US\$

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)	\$ 4,212,283
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)	\$ 365,808
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TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS	\$ 4,578,091
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INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%	\$ 320,466
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TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$ 4,898,557
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Cost Category	Tonnage	Value
Commodity		
Rice (regional purchase)	8,100	\$ 2,054,970
Pulses (local purchase)	646	\$ 258,400
Vegetable oil	356	\$ 199,360
Iodized Salt (local purchase)	162	\$ 22,680
Sugar	192	\$ 65,280
Wheat soya blend (local purchase)	842	\$ 311,540
Fortified Biscuits (local purchase)	150	\$ 93,000
DSM (enriched)	52	\$ 105,404
0	-	\$ -
Total Commodities	10,500	\$ 3,110,634
External Transport		\$ 513,858
ITSH		\$ 490,291
Overland		\$ -
LTSH		\$ 490,291
ODOC		\$ 97,500

1/ This format should also be used for Project Budget Plan Revisions.

2/ Please adapt your planning according to the Project Document (duration of the project).

3/ This worksheet includes total amount for all years.

4/ In the case of a Regional PRRO, this includes total amounts per country for all years.

Different sets of this format have to be filled in per country.

5/ The ISC is indicated here to provide a picture of the overall WFP costs even though they are not Project Costs per se.

The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the Project's life.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Component RL		Component RF		Component RC		TOTAL
		Total Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(US\$)
Rice (regional purchase)	253.70	8,100.00	\$ -	-	\$ 2,054,970	8,100.00	\$ -	\$ 2,054,970
Pulses (local purchase)	400.00	646.00	\$ -	-	\$ 258,400	646.00	\$ -	\$ 258,400
Vegetable oil	560.00	356.00	\$ -	-	\$ 199,360	356.00	\$ -	\$ 199,360
Iodized Salt (local purchase)	123.00	162.00	\$ -	-	\$ 22,680	162.00	\$ -	\$ 22,680
Sugar	340.00	192.00	\$ -	-	\$ 65,280	192.00	\$ -	\$ 65,280
Wheat soya blend (local purchase)	370.00	842.00	\$ -	-	\$ 311,540	842.00	\$ -	\$ 311,540
Fortified Biscuits (local purchase)	620.00	150.00	\$ -	-	\$ 93,000	150.00	\$ -	\$ 93,000
DSM (enriched)	2,027.00	52.00	\$ -	-	\$ 105,404	52.00	\$ -	\$ 105,404
			\$ -	-	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -
			\$ -	-	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -
Total Commodities		10,500.00	\$ -	-	\$ 3,110,634	10,500.00	\$ -	\$ 3,110,634

Total External Transport	Overall Rate	
	59.06	\$ 513,858

LTSH		
542110 - Port Operations Costs		\$ 115,449
542120 - Landside Transport		\$ 221,731
542130 - Air Transport		\$ -
542140 - Transhipment Point Costs		\$ 16,924
542150 - EDP Operations	Overall Rate	\$ 107,004
542160 - Distribution Costs	ITSH 46.69	\$ 29,183
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	OVERLAND -	\$ -
Total LTSH	46.69	\$ 490,291

\$ 490,291

DSC	Overall Rate	
Total DSC	34.84	\$ 365,808

ODOC	Overall Rate	
Total ODOC	9.29	\$ 97,500

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, subsequent annual sheets should be completed for each country.
- 2/ This sheet contains formulae not to be changed, from subsequent annual sheets.
- 3/ Please enter ITSH and OVERLAND breakdown of rates to reflect the total LTSH rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 2006		Component RL		Component RF		Component RC		TOTAL
		Total Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(US\$)
Rice (regional purchase)	253.70	4050.00	\$ -		\$ 1,027,485.00	4,050.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,027,485	
Pulses (local purchase)	400.00	323.00	\$ -		\$ 129,200.00	323.00	\$ -	-	\$ 129,200	
Vegetable oil	560.00	178.00	\$ -		\$ 99,680.00	178.00	\$ -	-	\$ 99,680	
Iodized Salt (local purchase)	140.00	81.00	\$ -		\$ 11,340.00	81.00	\$ -	-	\$ 11,340	
Sugar	340.00	96.00	\$ -		\$ 32,640.00	96.00	\$ -	-	\$ 32,640	
Wheat soya blend (local purchase)	370.00	421.00	\$ -		\$ 155,770.00	421.00	\$ -	-	\$ 155,770	
Fortified Biscuits (local purchase)	620.00	75.00	\$ -		\$ 46,500.00	75.00	\$ -	-	\$ 46,500	
DSM (enriched)	2027.00	26.00	\$ -		\$ 52,702.00	26.00	\$ -	-	\$ 52,702	
-	-		\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
-	-		\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
Total Commodities		5250.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,555,317	5,250.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,555,317	

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 2006
	59.06	\$ 256,928.84

LTSH		Year 2006
542110 - Port Operations Costs	-	\$ 57,724.50
542120 - Landside Transport	-	\$ 110,865.50
542130 - Air Transport	-	\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	-	\$ 8,462.00
542150 - EDP Operations	-	\$ 53,502.00
542160 - Distribution Costs	-	\$ 14,591.50
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	-	
Total LTSH	46.69	\$ 245,146

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 2006
Total DSC	34.84	\$ 182,904

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 2006
Total ODOC	9.29	\$ 48,750

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 2007		Component RL		Component RF		Component RC		TOTAL
		Total Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(US\$)
Rice (regional purchase)	253.70	4,050.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,027,485.00	4,050.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,027,485	
Pulses (local purchase)	400.00	323.00	\$ -	-	\$ 129,200.00	323.00	\$ -	-	\$ 129,200	
Vegetable oil	560.00	178.00	\$ -	-	\$ 99,680.00	178.00	\$ -	-	\$ 99,680	
Iodized Salt (local purchase)	140.00	81.00	\$ -	-	\$ 11,340.00	81.00	\$ -	-	\$ 11,340	
Sugar	340.00	96.00	\$ -	-	\$ 32,640.00	96.00	\$ -	-	\$ 32,640	
Wheat soya blend (local purchase)	370.00	421.00	\$ -	-	\$ 155,770.00	421.00	\$ -	-	\$ 155,770	
Fortified Biscuits (local purchase)	620.00	75.00	\$ -	-	\$ 46,500.00	75.00	\$ -	-	\$ 46,500	
DSM (enriched)	2027.00	26.00	\$ -	-	\$ 52,702.00	26.00	\$ -	-	\$ 52,702	
-	-	0.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
-	-	0.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
Total Commodities		5,250.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,555,317	5,250.00	\$ -	-	\$ 1,555,317	

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 2007
	59.06	\$ 256,928.84

LTSH	Year 2007
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 57,724.50
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 110,865.50
542130 - Air Transport	\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ 8,462.00
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 53,502.00
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 14,591.50
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	
Total LTSH	46.69 \$ 245,146

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 2007
Total DSC	34.84	\$ 182,904

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 2007
Total ODOC	9.29	\$ 48,750

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2006
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	1,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	1,000
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	2,855
553000	Travel	-
	Subtotal	4,855

Recurring Expenses		Year 2006
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	500
554030	Office Supplies	1,000
554040	Communications and IT Services	500
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	1,000
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	25,250
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
	Subtotal	28,250

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2006
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	1,000
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	1,000
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	9,645
555050	Building Material	-
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	2,000
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	2,000
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
	Subtotal	15,645

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	48,750
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
1,000	-	1,000
1,000	-	1,000
-	-	-
2,855	1,000	1,855
-	-	-
4,855	1,000	3,855

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
500	-	500
1,000	-	1,000
500	-	500
-	-	-
1,000	-	1,000
-	-	-
25,250	-	25,250
-	-	-
28,250	-	28,250

Equipment & Capital Costs		
1,000	-	1,000
-	-	-
1,000	-	1,000
9,645	4,790	4,855
-	-	-
-	-	-
2,000	-	2,000
2,000	-	2,000
-	-	-
15,645	4,790	10,855

48,750	5,790	42,960
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2007
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	1,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	500
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	5,855
553000	Travel	-
	Subtotal	7,355

Recurring Expenses		Year 2007
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	500
554030	Office Supplies	1,000
554040	Communications and IT Services	500
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	500
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	25,250
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
	Subtotal	27,750

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2007
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	1,000
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	500
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	500
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	9,645
555050	Building Material	-
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	1,000
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	1,000
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
	Subtotal	13,645

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	48,750
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
1,000	-	1,000
500	-	500
-	-	-
5,855	3,289	2,566
-	-	-
7,355	3,289	4,066

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
500	-	500
1,000	-	1,000
500	-	500
-	-	-
500	-	500
-	-	-
25,250	-	25,250
-	-	-
27,750	-	27,750

Equipment & Capital Costs		
1,000	-	1,000
500	-	500
500	-	500
9,645	4,000	5,645
-	-	-
-	-	-
1,000	-	1,000
1,000	-	1,000
-	-	-
13,645	4,000	9,645

48,750	7,289	41,461
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2006
611111 to 225	International Professional Staff	31,995
611231 to 234	International GS Staff	-
612100	National Professional Officers	20,700
612200	National GS Staff	44,400
613100	Temporary Assistance	6,709
613200	Overtime (in USD only)	2,200
613300	Incentives	-
621000	International Consultants (mid-term review)	9,000
621100	National Consultants	-
622000	UNVs	-
631000	Staff Duty Travel	10,000
641000	Staff Training and Development	6,900
	Subtotal	131,904

Recurring Expenses		Year 2006
751000	Rental of Facility	16,000
752000	Utilities General	5,000
753000	Office Supplies	5,000
754000	Communications and IT Services	5,000
755000	Insurance	-
756000	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	4,000
757000	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	6,000
758000	Other Office Expenses	1,500
782000	UN Organisations Services	-
	Subtotal	42,500

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2006
761000	Vehicles	-
762000	TC/IT Equipment,	5,500
763000	Furniture, Tools and Equipment	3,000
	Subtotal	8,500

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	182,904
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Security	Gender	Monitoring and Evaluation	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs				
31,995	-	-	-	31,995
-	-	-	-	-
20,700	-	-	-	20,700
44,400	-	-	-	44,400
6,709	-	709	2,000	4,000
2,200	-	-	-	2,200
-	-	-	-	-
9,000	-	-	5,000	4,000
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
10,000	-	-	8,000	2,000
6,900	-	1,500	1,000	4,400
131,904	-	2,209	16,000	113,695

Recurring Expenses				
16,000	-	-	-	16,000
5,000	-	-	-	5,000
5,000	-	-	-	5,000
5,000	1,500	-	2,500	1,000
-	-	-	-	-
4,000	-	-	-	4,000
6,000	4,000	-	-	2,000
1,500	-	-	-	1,500
-	-	-	-	-
42,500	5,500	-	2,500	34,500

Equipment & Capital Costs				
-	-	-	-	-
5,500	1,000	-	500	4,000
3,000	-	-	-	3,000
8,500	1,000	-	500	7,000

182,904	6,500	2,209	19,000	155,195
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total DSC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2007
611111 to 225	International Professional Staff	31,995
611231 to 234	International GS Staff	-
612100	National Professional Officers	20,700
612200	National GS Staff	44,400
613100	Temporary Assistance	6,709
613200	Overtime (in USD only)	2,200
613300	Incentives	-
621000	International Consultants	9,000
621100	National Consultants	-
622000	UNVs	-
631000	Staff Duty Travel	10,000
641000	Staff Training and Development	6,900
	Subtotal	131,904

Recurring Expenses		Year 2007
751000	Rental of Facility	16,000
752000	Utilities General	5,000
753000	Office Supplies	5,000
754000	Communications and IT Services	5,000
755000	Insurance	-
756000	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	4,000
757000	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Cost	6,000
758000	Other Office Expenses	1,500
782000	UN Organisations Services	-
	Subtotal	42,500

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2007
761000	Vehicles	-
762000	TC/IT Equipment,	5,500
763000	Furniture, Tools and Equipment	3,000
	Subtotal	8,500

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	182,904
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Security	Gender	Monitoring and Evaluation	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs				
31,995	-	-	-	31,995
-	-	-	-	-
20,700	-	-	-	20,700
44,400	-	-	-	44,400
6,709	-	709	2,000	4,000
2,200	-	-	-	2,200
-	-	-	-	-
9,000	-	-	5,000	4,000
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
10,000	-	-	8,000	2,000
6,900	-	1,500	1,000	4,400
131,904	-	2,209	16,000	113,695

Recurring Expenses				
16,000	-	-	-	16,000
5,000	-	-	-	5,000
5,000	-	-	-	5,000
5,000	1,500	-	2,500	1,000
-	-	-	-	-
4,000	-	-	-	4,000
6,000	4,000	-	-	2,000
1,500	-	-	-	1,500
-	-	-	-	-
42,500	5,500	-	2,500	34,500

Equipment & Capital Costs				
-	-	-	-	-
5,500	1,000	-	500	4,000
3,000	-	-	-	3,000
8,500	1,000	-	500	7,000

182,904	6,500	2,209	19,000	155,195
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total DSC for the Project, for the Year.

I. Plan Overview

Explain the project budget plan within the context of the country and regional situations in general and in relation to the budgets of other WFP projects in the country and region.

The budgets for DSC and ODOC are prepared taking into consideration the actual expenditure over the last two years. The External Transport cost is \$59.06 per MT, total US\$ 513,858 as per PBE calculation. ITSH rates are based on the review of the LTSH matrix undertaken by the Country Office in 2005.

II. Direct Operational Costs

1. Explain commodity requirements in terms of rations multiplied by the number of beneficiaries multiplied by project duration.
2. Make a table (example below) to present gross and net commodity requirements if relevant to demonstrate where you have any resource balance of commodities.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Gross Requirements in mt</u>	<u>Resource Balance in mt</u>	<u>Net Requirements in mt</u>
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3. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant for any cost categories within DOC where you have any resource

There is no balance of funds. Therefore, the total DOC US\$ 4.40 million is the net requirement for the PRRO.
balance of funds.

4. State where you planned your budget using standard costs. If you used other costs, state where and explain the reasons and the origin of the planned costs.

Per ton cost for Rice is US\$ 260, for Vegetable Oil US\$ 950, for Sugar US\$ 275 and for DSM US\$ 2,200, taking the approved FOB rate February purchased internationally. Other commodities such as Pulses, Iodised Salt, and WSB will be purchased locally and based local market per ton cost and US\$ 390 respectively. Fortified biscuits will also be purchased locally, including the cost of premix, with a total cost of US\$ 600 per ton.

5. Explain any government contribution and/or IP cost sharing and how and where the budget totals were thus decreased within DOC.

6. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment. Where appropriate, justify costs by explaining expected output. State total number of vehicles currently in CO resourced as ODOC.

The ODOC budget includes 50% operational costs (about 20,000 USD per year) for one of the Implementing Partner namely BDRCS. The project Non Food Items (NFI) to camp schoolchildren, at a cost of around \$10,000 per year. \$3000 is budgeted for capacity building of partners. USD 4 contracted services and health related material/equipments to provide HIV/AIDS awareness among the beneficiaries as described in para 65. The cost is \$9.29 per MT.

7. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose and destinations of all missions should be detailed.
8. Highlight areas of DOC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.
9. If your ODOC are not equally distributed over the life of the project (for example, if your worksheets show that you require your NFIs or funds all at once at the beginning of the project), explain why.
10. Explain if you are expecting any income from cost recovery (such as air passenger services within a SO).

III. Direct Support Costs

1. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant in DSC where you have any resource balance of funds.

We have no resource balance of funds.

2. Explain any cost sharing or Trust Funds Projects (like JPO posts) that lowered budget totals for DSC.
3. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment. Where appropriate, justify costs by explaining expected output. State total number of vehicles currently at CO resourced as DSC.
4. Explain the need for any security related costs.
5. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose, destinations and costs of all missions should be detailed (how much money has been planned for how many rep-led missions, for what purpose, etc.)

The PRRO operates in refugee camps and requires clear and high profile monitoring to enforce procedural controls and minimize general ration. Travel costs have been based on all the field monitors being in the field for 80% of their time and for regular spot checks by Dhaka based supervisory staffs is also attended monthly programme review meeting in Dhaka and that travel cost is also included duly.

6. Highlight areas of DSC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.

The capital equipment costs reflect the continued use of current vehicles and IT equipment. The result of using old equipment does increase the reflected in the recurring expenditure figures. Staff costs include one P-3 (total 6 months) at standard cost of \$127,980

7. Explain project activities related to advocacy and their estimated costs.

The CO has an Advocacy unit funded by other donor, which is taking care of the advocacy matters for all projects of CO including PRRO

IV. Overall Budget Justification

Justify the overall budget totals and the relative cost category totals; explain why your budget is appropriate.

The DSC and ODOC budgets have been prepared on a zero balance basis to ensure that the real cost of the operation is known and to allow proper use of available funds based on reliable financial data. The DSC rate is \$34.84 per metric ton of which the majority relates to staff and staff travel expenses given the heavy emphasis on proper monitoring and evaluation of the distribution process in line with the Results Based Management initiative.

The budget we have prepared is based on realistic anticipated expenditure that will require careful and judicious management to attain the challenge. The Country Office has reviewed every element of the budget to justify the expenditure. The benefit of such an approach is to understand the PRRO and to set a budget that allows accurate monitoring of the project during its life and gives management the tool to make informed decisions.

Project Statistics Planning Formats

Country:	Bangladesh
Regional operation: (Yes/No)	No
State whether DEV, CP Activity, EMOP, PRRO or SO:	PRRO
Name of operation:	Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar
Number in WINGS:	10045.3
If CP, Name of Activity:	
If CP, Number of Activity:	
Duration:	from: 01/01/06 to: 31/12/2007

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.
 For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1 - PROJECT BENEFICIARIES & OUTPUTS

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.
For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1A - TOTAL BENEFICIARIES (A beneficiary is defined as a targeted person who is provided with WFP food)	Total number over whole project life (planned)	Total number for current calendar year (planned)	Total number for next calendar year (planned)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Boys below 5 years of age	2830	2830	2830	
Boys 5 to 18 years of age	2830	2830	2830	
Men	11495	11495	11495	
Total Male	17155	17155	17155	
Girls below 5 years of age	2890	2890	2890	
Girls 5 to 18 years of age	2890	2890	2890	
Women	11565	11565	11565	
Total Female	17345	17345	17345	
Total number of beneficiaries	34500	34500	34500	
TABLE 1B - BENEFICIARIES - special sub-groups				
Male refugees	10780	10780	10780	
Female refugees	11220	11220	11220	
Total number of refugees	22000	22000	22000	
Male IDPs	0	0	0	
Female IDPs	0	0	0	
Total number of Internally Displaced Persons	0	0	0	
Male returnees	0	0	0	
Female returnees	0	0	0	
Total number of returnees	0	0	0	
TABLE 1C - ENHANCED COMMITMENTS TO WOMEN (ECW) INDICATORS				
Number of men in leadership positions in food management committees	100	100	100	
Number of women in leadership positions in food management committees	100	100	100	
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name in GFD	3100	3100	3100	
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name in GFD	1400	1400	1400	
Number of men receiving household food ration at distribution point in GFD	3100	3100	3100	
Number of women receiving household food ration at distribution point in GFD	1350	1350	1350	

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.

For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1D - OUTPUT INDICATORS	Total number over whole project life (planned)	Total number for current calendar year (planned)	Total number for next calendar year (planned)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Number of beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)				
Male beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	10,780	10,780	10,780	
Female beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	11,220	11,220	11,220	
Total number of beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	22,000	22,000	22,000	
Number of participants in MCH / Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes				
Boys given food under therapeutic feeding	50	50	50	refugees
Girls given food under therapeutic feeding	50	50	50	refugees
Total number of children given food under therapeutic feeding	100	100	100	
Boys given food under supplementary feeding	200	200	200	refugees
Girls given food under supplementary feeding	200	200	200	refugees
Total number of children given food under supplementary feeding	400	400	400	
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH / supplementary feeding	800	800	800	
Total number of participants in MCH / Suppl. and therap. feeding programmes	1,300	1,300	1,300	
Number of children in school feeding (including pre-schools)				
Boys receiving school meals	3,100	3,100	3,100	refugees
Girls receiving school meals	2,900	2,900	2,900	refugees
Total number of children receiving school meals	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Boys receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
of whom: Boys receiving both take-home rations and school meals	0	0	0	
Girls receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
of whom: Girls receiving both take-home rations and school meals	0	0	0	
of whom: Girls in secondary schools receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
Total number of children receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
Number of participants in FFW				
Male participants in FFW	1,750	1,750	1,750	Selected from the host population 750 are selected from the host population and 500 from refugees
Female participants in FFW	1,250	1,250	1,250	
Total number of participants in FFW	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Number of FFT participants (excluding school feeding)				
Male FFT participants	0	0	0	
Female FFT participants	300	300	300	refugees
of whom: Adolescent girls FFT participants	100	100	100	refugees
Total number of FFT participants	300	300	300	
Estimated number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS				
Male beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	
Female beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	
Total estimated number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	

TABLE 2 - GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total. For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

CONTRIBUTION TYPE	Planned in project document (US \$)	Total number for current calendar year (planned)	Total number for next calendar year (planned)
Commodity contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
External transport type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
LTSH type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
ODOC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
DSC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$0

NB: This form should indicate the Government contribution to the WFP project. This includes costs for Commodities, External Transport, LTSH, DSC and ODOC type expenses that the Government contributes towards the planned outputs of a WFP project. The basis for calculation should follow the same as that used by WFP to calculate its costs. These costs are in addition to the Government Counterpart Contribution (GCC) which is mandatory for non-LDC recipient countries.

TABLE 3 - CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR UN REPORTING

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.
For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 3A - Percentage Share of Expenditure BY CAUSE - for EMOPs, PRROs & SOs only

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Conflict situation/War	100%	
Economic Failure	0%	
Drought/crop failures	0%	
Flood	0%	
Hurricane/Cyclone	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
Other sudden natural disasters	0%	
Total EMOP/PRRO Classification by Cause	100%	

TABLE 3B - Percentage share of Expenditure BY FAAD PRIORITY - for DEV only

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH	0%	
FAAD 2: Education and training	0%	
FAAD 3: Asset creation	0%	
FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation	0%	
FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/ Natural resource management	0%	
Other	0%	
Total DEV Classification by FAAD Priority	0%	

TABLE 3C - Percentage share of expenditure by SECTOR OF INTERVENTION for EMOPs, PRROs & DEV

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Free relief food assistance:		
Total Free Relief Food Assistance	90%	
Human Resources:		
MCH	0%	
Public health/ Eradication of diseases (excl. HIV/AIDS)	0%	
HIV/AIDS	0%	
Nurseries and kindergartens	0%	
Primary schools	2%	
Secondary schools	0%	
Literacy and numeracy	0%	
Other FFT	2%	
Total Human Resources	4%	
FFW:		
Public Amenities/ Schools/ Housing	0%	
Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	2%	
Settlement/ Resettlement	0%	
Land or water development and improvement	4%	
Agricultural/ Crop production promotion	0%	
Animal husbandry and pisciculture projects	0%	
Agroforestry projects	0%	
Food reserves	0%	
Other FFW	0%	
Total FFW	6%	
Total Project Classification by Activity	100%	

TABLE 4 - PROJECT PARTNERS

Pls put an "x" in all boxes that apply to the project partner/s as planned in the project document.

Partners can be implementing partners, co-ordinating partners or those that provide complementary inputs or services. Please identify type of partnership.

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.

For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

Implementing	Coordinating	Complementary	
U.N. agencies and International Finance Institutions			
			FAO
			IFAD
			ILO
			OCHA
			UNDP
			UNESCO
			UNFPA
	X	X	UNHCR
			UNICEF
			UNOCHA
			WHO
			WORLD BANK
			Other U.N. Agency OR I.F.I.
N.G.O.s with Global MOUs or Major Operational Partners			
			Action Contre La Faim (France, Spain, UK, US)
			Adventist Development & Relief
			CARE (Australia)
			CARE (Canada)
			CARE (US)
			CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS
			Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
			CONCERN
X			National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
			Food For The Hungry Int'l (FHI)
			German Agro Action
			Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
			Médecins Sans Frontières (all countries)
			MOVIMONDO - MOLISV
			OXFAM
			Save the Children - UK
			Save the Children - US
			World Vision International (WVI)
			Local NGOs (National or community-based)
			Other International NGOs
Other International Organisations and National Entities			
			Danish Refugee Council
			DCDEP
			GTZ
			International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
		X	International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
			Norwegian Refugee Council
			Swedish Relief Services Agency
			Swiss Disaster Relief

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BDR	Bangladesh Rifles for border security
BMI	Body Mass Index
CIC	Camp-in-Charge
CVM	Complex vitamin and mineral mix
DCF	District Controller of Food
DOH	Department of Health
DPHE	Department of Public Health and Engineering
DWM	Dried Whole Milk
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FASREP	Food Availability Status Report
FFW	Food for Work
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GOUM	Government of the Union of Myanmar
HKI	Helen Keller International
H/A	Height-for-age
IFRCRCS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ITSH	Internal transport, storage and handling
JFAM	Joint Food Assessment Mission
LDC/LIFDC	Least developed and low-income food deficit country
LSD	Local Storage Depot
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
MDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centres
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centres
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
W/H	weight-for-height
WSB	Wheat Soya Blend