

Abstract:**Background:**

Refugees are commonly affected by micronutrient deficiencies especially iron and vitamin A. In the year 2008, UNHCR developed and began implementation of an Anaemia Control, Prevention and Reduction strategy to reduce the prevalence of anaemia in refugee camps. Although the evaluation of some activities of the plan has been done already, the review of the overall strategic plan has not been conducted yet.

Method:

The literature review is designed to examine the strategic plan in two pilot countries (Bangladesh and Nepal) through an analytic framework. The purpose is to highlight the experiences by these countries and to use the lessons they have learned during implementation which would help future planning. The articles for the study were collected through searching different databases, grey literatures, hand searches and contacting professionals involved in the project implementation.

Lessons learned:

Although there are several initiatives have been taken by introducing the strategic plan for the refugees to prevent, control and reduce anaemia, the effectiveness of the project has not been established as significant after the initial project period (2008-2010). The necessity for the improvement in the coordination system with other sectors associated with refugee protection and basic services has been identified as a way forward. In addition, strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system is required. The approach of conducting research to explore innovative ways for reducing and controlling anaemia in this vulnerable population should be continued.