



WFP2030

Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (2017–2020)

Overview



World Food Programme



2 ZERO HUNGER



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



World Food Programme Bangladesh 2017-2020

CHANGING HOW WE PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND
MEASURE RESULTS TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER

In 2015, the international community agreed to ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including reaching Zero Hunger, by 2030. Trends show that the number of complex, recurrent and protracted crises will continue to grow, threatening efforts to build a hunger-free world by 2030. To rise to the challenge, WFP has undertaken a strategic shift in planning and implementation, as well as in measuring and reporting impact.

How have we changed?

WFP is the first United Nations agency to align its Corporate Strategy 2017-2021 with the Sustainable Development Goals, showing how it contributes to and supports governments to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for Development).

A new Corporate Results Framework has been designed to measure our impact and to clearly link results to allocated resources.

At the country level, a single [Country Strategic Plan \(CSP\)](#) replaces previous humanitarian and development programme categories.

The development of the Bangladesh CSP 2017-2020 was informed by an independent [Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh](#) commissioned by WFP, as well as consultations with the Government and a wide range of stakeholders. Based on the strategic review and the outcome of the consultations, WFP Bangladesh defined its way forward.

What does this mean for Bangladesh?

WFP will focus on supporting longer-term national nutrition-sensitive social protection, resilience building, and emergency response preparedness to achieve Zero Hunger, while maintaining a strong humanitarian assistance capacity.

WFP will build on its work in knowledge and evidence creation, including through innovative approaches, while focusing on strengthening the systems, policies and programmes that are ultimately responsible for sustainably reaching Zero Hunger in Bangladesh.

Strategic Outcomes

WFP will support Bangladesh in ending hunger and reducing malnutrition by 2030 through four strategic outcomes. The CSP 2017-2020 is budgeted at a total cost of USD201.6 million, with resource requirements for each of the strategic outcome areas as follows:

Strategic Outcome 1:

Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020. (USD45.8 million, with USD17 million remaining food assistance carried forward from the previous Country Programme)

Strategic Outcome 2:

The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition. (USD106.4 million)

Strategic Outcome 3:

Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020. (USD35.2 million)

Strategic Outcome 4:

The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time. (USD14.2 million)

OUR VISION FOR BANGLADESH: ZERO HUNGER

Change people's lives- from delivering aid to ending need

Creating close links between activities will ensure greater synergy, effectiveness and efficiency in achieving our goals. A clear line of sight runs from WFP Bangladesh activities and strategic outcomes to WFP's Corporate Strategy and to SDGs 2 and 17, while also supporting national priorities.

WFP's work in Bangladesh is also aligned with the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020 and the Bangladesh United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020.

WFP Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)

SDG Target	SDG 2.2 End all forms of malnutrition.	SDG 2.1 End hunger and ensure access to food.	SDG 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems.	SDG 17.9 Enhance support for capacity building to implement the SDGs.
OUTCOMES				
WFP Strategic Outcome	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1 Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2 The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3 Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4 The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time.
Activity	ACTIVITY 1 Capacity support and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets.	ACTIVITY 5 Delivery of an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar.	ACTIVITY 8 Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience.	ACTIVITY 10 Capacity strengthening for emergency response.
	ACTIVITY 2 Capacity support and advocacy for improved nutrition.	ACTIVITY 6 Delivery of an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	ACTIVITY 9 Implementation of the Nobo Jatra programme.	ACTIVITY 11 Leading the Logistics Cluster and co-leading the Food Security Cluster.
	ACTIVITY 3 Capacity support and advocacy to scale up rice fortification.	ACTIVITY 7 Delivery of food assistance in emergencies.		
	ACTIVITY 4 Policy advice and capacity support to scale up school feeding.			



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