

**BANGLADESH COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY ED&DG-FAO**

6) To:	Division	Room	Approval and Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. David Beasley Executive Director	OED	6G30	
<input type="checkbox"/> OIC			
5) Released for Approval:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Amir Abdulla Deputy Executive Director	DED	6G60	
4) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson Assistant Executive Director	PG	6G72	
3) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Manoj Juneja Assistant Executive Director	RM	6G00	
2) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva Assistant Executive Director	OS	6G62	
1) From:	Regional Bureau	Signature and Date	
David Kaatrud Regional Director	RBB		
I have reviewed the revised Bangladesh CSP and confirm that it meets the required standard, including appropriate response to the internal review process. I recommend approval of this revision.			
To note: As the Executive Director maintains ultimately authority over Service Delivery activities, the signature/approval of the Executive Director provides final approval for activities, enabling them to commence immediately. Consequently, upon the ED's signature, the budget revision can be released in WINGS and the Service Delivery activities commence. The budget revision would be further updated in WINGS to 'Approved' upon final approval and signature of FAO-Director General.			

**SUBJECT: Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan, Revision 01**

**Changes To:**

<u>Strategic Outcome</u>	<u>Focus Area</u>	<u>Modality</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Budget</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crisis Response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer Value
<input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Deletion	<input type="checkbox"/> Root causes	<input type="checkbox"/> CS	<input type="checkbox"/> Deletion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation Cost
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjusted DSC

## Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan, Revision 01

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN	
Revised total number of beneficiaries <i>(includes Act 7 beneficiaries also)</i>	<b>2, 990, 800</b>
Increase (Decrease) in beneficiaries	<b>1, 448 ,000</b>
Revised total cost to WFP	<b>343 635 619</b>
Gender marker code	2 A

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (US\$)				Total
WFP Strategic Results/SDG Targets	SR 1 SDG 2.1	SR 4 SDG 2.4	SR 8 SDG 17.16	
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING	CRISIS RESPONSE	
Transfer	120 386 385	2 741 705	2 889 595	126 017 686
Implementation	4 881 711	-1 013 873	402 154	4 269 991
Adjusted DSC				<b>2 434 388</b>
Sub-total				<b>132 722 065</b>
ISC (7%)				<b>9 290 545</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>142 012 609</b>

Portion of the Transfer budget related to SD \*

Service Delivery	N/A	N/A	3 291 749	3 291 749
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\* table with SD budget should be removed if revision is not linked to Service Provision

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (US\$)						
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 2	SR 1	SR 4	SR 5	SR 8	TOTAL
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Transfer	33 763 659	199 374 045	28 179 093	12 094 599	2 889 595	<b>276 300 992</b>
Implementation	5 634 518	16 932 428	3 814 705	168 424	402 154	<b>26 952 229</b>
Adjusted DSC (%)	2 462 438	12 655 482	1 945 521	684 374	153 748	<b>17 901 563</b>
Sub-total	41 860 616	228 961 955	33 939 319	12 947 397	3 445 497	<b>321 154 785</b>
ISC (7%)	2 930 243	16 027 337	2 375 752	906 318	241 185	<b>22 480 835</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44 790 859</b>	<b>244 989 292</b>	<b>36 315 072</b>	<b>13 853 715</b>	<b>3 686 682</b>	<b>343 635 619</b>

## Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan, Revision 01

### *Rationale for revision*

1. Recent violence in Myanmar's northern Rakhine State has led to the massive movement of people in Myanmar and across the border into Bangladesh. More than half a million people have crossed the border since August 25th and are seeking refuge in Cox's Bazaar district. It is the largest mass movement of Rohingya people from Rakhine in decades. Living conditions for the newly arrived refugees—many of whom are exhausted, hungry and traumatized from their journey—are extremely precarious. Protection and gender-related risks are serious and significant.
2. The status of new arrivals in Bangladesh is unclear given the uneven treatment of refugees as per the Bangladesh Government's policy.<sup>1</sup> Of the 300,000 people from Myanmar seeking refuge in Bangladesh prior to the recent new influx, 34,000 are officially registered as "refugees" and reside in the official camps. The remaining Rohingya population are referred as undocumented Myanmar nationals ("UMN") of which WFP provided food assistance to 75,000. The level of protection and assistance afforded to each group differs as a result. With the recent "new influx" of Rohingyas, however, there are positive indications of a shift in Government policy. The recent decision to register, biometrically, people over the age of 12 years, as one example, may help harmonize assistance and offer greater protection.
3. There is an urgency to scale-up the humanitarian response across all sectors to provide protection and life-saving assistance to the new arrivals, while continuing to support other vulnerable groups. The UN Preliminary Response Plan for Bangladesh issued on 7 September is revised and now covers 1.2 million beneficiaries for six months (September 2017 to February 2018), taking into account the likelihood of more refugees crossing the border. The size and complexity of the humanitarian response (i.e. Access constraints and distance between makeshift sites and camps) further demands that systematic coordination mechanisms are functioning and common services in logistics and emergency telecommunications are provided to humanitarian and development partners to ensure an integrated, comprehensive and effective response.
4. The nutrition situation in refugee-hosting areas are cause for concern. In Myanmar's Rakhine state where recent arrivals have left, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 17 to 18 percent. Meanwhile, in Cox's Bazaar, the situation at the district level and at makeshift sites, in particular, is even worse. A survey in Balukhali makeshift site in June 2017 reported a GAM rate above 21 percent. The nutrition situation in areas hosting new arrivals could easily deteriorate further as a result of poor living conditions and lack of access to food, clean water and sanitation and health services. In addition, high poverty rates and limited livelihood opportunities for registered refugees, undocumented Myanmar nationals and new arrivals as well as host communities, is likely to compromise their food security. Planned market and food security assessment exercises are ongoing and will inform targeting decisions and/or transfer modality choices
5. In response to the influx and urgent needs of refugees and displaced populations, WFP has activated a L3 Corporate Emergency Response to augment assistance in Bangladesh and Myanmar. So far, WFP has provided food assistance for 490,000 individuals and nutritional support for 60,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and under-five children in Bangladesh. Consistent with the revised UN response plan for Bangladesh, WFP plans to assist to up to 1.2 million refugees in the next five months until February 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Refugees is used in a broad sense here and includes the following groups: (i) registered refugees who are living in the two official camps; (ii) undocumented Myanmar nationals who have been living outside of the official camps for some time prior to the current crisis and; and (iii) "recent arrivals" who have crossed from Myanmar since 25 August 2017.

#### *Implications for WFP strategic orientation*

6. While the operational context in Bangladesh has changed as a result of the influx of refugees, WFP's strategic focus in Bangladesh will continue to be its role as an enabler and supporter of national hunger solutions, thereby maximizing impact and value for money. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance, policy engagement, advocacy and the accumulation of evidence, with a view to accelerate and optimize the implementation of national policies and initiatives to enhance the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable people. At the same time, the proportion of WFP resources for direct delivery of emergency food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations will increase with the CSP budget.
7. The Bangladesh CSP Revision includes the following elements: (1) the augmentation of food and nutrition support for newly arrived refugees under Strategic Outcome 2 to enhance the food security and most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas; (2) adjusts budgeted cost categories under Activity 9 Nobo Jatra Strategic Outcome 3; and (3) introduces a new Strategic Outcome 5 for common services in logistics and emergency telecommunications for humanitarian and development partners.
8. Durable solutions for refugees (registered and unregistered) from Myanmar, remain highly unlikely in the foreseeable future given the recent events and resurgence of violence in northern Rakhine State and the Bangladesh Government's policy on local resettlement. While providing life-saving food assistance to all new arrivals from Myanmar, WFP will support a gradual shift to targeted food security and nutrition assistance in the Cox's Bazar on the basis of vulnerability rather than refugee status, when appropriate and possible. The WFP strategy will also need to consider the government approach which so far excludes refugees (registered or unregistered) from opportunities for achieving self-reliance in Bangladesh. In addition, WFP will further expand its support to the most vulnerable host population impacted by this unprecedented influx of people from northern Rakhine State in close collaboration with relevant government ministries. Lessons learned from the recently concluded intervention, Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN), for the host population will lend key strategic insight in this regard and contribute to reinforce WFP activities that contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and protection.

#### *Revisions to CSP portfolio*

9. Strategic Outcome 2, Activities 5 and 7: The CSP revision allows for lifesaving food and nutrition for newly arrived refugees. It also takes opportunity to revise upwards the planned needs under this activity after the August floods which affected 34 out of the 69 districts and an estimated 6.9 million people. Partnership arrangements will be used for general food distribution, nutritional component as well as distribution monitoring.
10. Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 9 (Nobo Jatra) Innovative Approaches to Enhance the Resilience of Food-Insecure Households Exposed to Climate-Related Shocks and Stresses are validated by 2020 (SDG target 2.4) Budget adjustment on initial plan was necessary to align the activity needs versus contributions already received under this activity.
11. Strategic Outcome 5, Activities 12 and 13 entailing a service delivery modality 'Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during the crisis' for the period September 2017 to 01 April 2018: This SO is introduced to coordinate relief efforts for WFP and other emergency responding agencies on the ground via the activation of the Logistics Cluster to address logistical bottlenecks the current crisis gives rise to and the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster.
12. Under SO5, WFP will provide common logistics and emergency telecommunications services to enable the reliable and efficient delivery of assistance to new arrivals. Activities will include the establishment of logistics staging areas, a warehouse network and air transport services and emergency telecommunications services, including technical support and equipment, as needed. Activities under

this SO will contribute to, but not replace the need for other investments in longer-term, disaster-preparedness capabilities included under SO4.

*Summary of cost changes*

13. The revision sees a substantial budget increase triggered by the significant increase in planned beneficiary coverage, especially for the Myanmar refugees. The budget increase captures the provision for lifesaving food assistance via a general food basket, which will evolve into a combined general food distribution and cash based transfer. The budget increase is USD 142 million of which we realise a 84 percent and 19 percent increase in transfer value and implementation costs, respectively.
14. Thanks to the generous and timely donor response, WFP has been able to respond quickly with emergency food assistance for new arrivals. Confirmed or almost confirmed donor contributions total USD 30 million and cover 22 percent of the total additional requirement (USD 135.3 million) for the emergency response, including Logistics and ETC cluster activities. Specifically, contributions from Denmark, Australia, Norway, UN CERF, and Italy are confirmed in the system while USA, Canada, UK DFID, Netherlands and Saudi Arabia are almost confirmed. Several more countries are considering or negotiating contributions to WFP. Furthermore, resource projections for the next five months indicate a very positive donor response.

*Timing, urgency of the intervention/revision*

15. The timing is urgent owing to the scale and criticality of the response; the need to demonstrate WFP's ability to continue responding quickly under the CSP framework; and the reputation risk of on not meeting expectations.

*Sensitive information*

16. This document does not contain sensitive information as information contained herein has been widely circulated.
17. The revised CSP is within the EB word limit.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME &amp; ACTIVITY</b>											
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Description	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
			Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
SO 2	5	General distribution (Refugees)	49%	51%	34 000	-	-	-	49%	51%	34 000
		General distribution (UMN)	49%	51%	15 900	49%	51%	60 000	49%	51%	75 000
		General distribution (new influx)	-	-	-	49%	51%	700 000	49%	51%	700 000
		Nutrition (new Influx)	-	-	-	35%	65%	196 000	35%	65%	196 000
		WFP school feeding	49%	51%	350 400	-	-	-	49%	51%	350 400
		Nutrition support	35%	65%	127 000	-	-	-	35%	65%	127 000
		Livelihood of existing caseload	49%	51%	106 000	-	-	-	49%	51%	106 000
	Livelihood support (host population)	-	-	-	49%	51%	150 000	49%	51%	150 000	
7	Emergency assistance	49%	51%	400 000	49%	51%	538 000	49%	51%	938 000	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>51%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>1 032 900</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>1 448 000</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>2 480 900</b>

<b>TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY</b>						
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 2					
Activity	Activity 5			Activity 7		
Beneficiary type	Households	New Influx households (makeshift sites)	Refugee households in camps/ makeshift sites/ New Influx	Households	Households	Households
Cereals		333			450	
Pulses		60			60	
Oil		25			25	
Fortified biscuits	250			250		
SuperCereal						
SuperCereal Plus						
% kcal from protein	1,125	1,624		1,125	2,046	
cash (US\$/person/day)			0.33			0.33
Number of feeding days	3	180	365	3	90	90

<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS &amp; VALUE</b>						
<b>Food type / cash-based transfer</b>	<b>Current Budget</b>		<b>Increase</b>		<b>Revised Budget</b>	
	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (US\$)</b>
Cereals	58,209.67	22,020,898	62,375.00	25,012,375	120,584.67	47,033,273
Pulses	965.83	878,200	9,720.00	6,443,690	10,685.83	7,321,890
Oil and Fats	593.28	415,293	4,352.40	4,050,584	4,945.68	4,465,877
Mixed and Blended Foods	6,630.88	5,582,674	12,491.00	10,249,688	19,121.88	15,832,361
Other	850.00	1,294,550	-	-	850.00	1,294,550
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>67,249.66</b>	<b>30,191,614</b>	<b>88,938.40</b>	<b>45,756,337</b>	<b>156,188.05</b>	<b>75,947,952</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		54,503,301		51,677,587		106,180,888
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)</b>	<b>67,249.66</b>	<b>84,694,916</b>	<b>88,938.40</b>	<b>97,433,924</b>	<b>156,188.05</b>	<b>182,128,840</b>