

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Bangladesh

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

March 2017 – December 2020

Country Programme 200243

January 2012 – March 2017

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200673

July 2014 – March 2017



World Food
Programme

Contents

Foreword by the Country Director	3
Introduction	5
Country context and response of the government	5
WFP's objectives and strategic coordination	6
WFP's response	10
Resources for results	13
Programme performance	17
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	17
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	23
Strategic Outcome 3 – Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food-insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020	31
Strategic Outcome 4 – The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time	34
Strategic Outcome 5 – Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during crises	36
Cross-cutting commitments.....	39
Progress towards gender equality	39
Protection	41
Accountability to affected populations	42
Environment	44
Difference we make: Scaling up e-vouchers in Cox's Bazar	44
Management performance and value for money	46
Risk management.....	48

2017 Project implementation 50

Country Strategic Plan data 55

1. Resource inputs from donors	55
2. Beneficiary data	57
3. Annual distributions – cash-based transfers and food	62
4. Output indicators.....	63
5. Outcome indicators.....	65
6. Cross-cutting indicators	71
7. Procurement	72

Country Programme 200243 data 73

1. Annual food distribution (mt).....	73
2. Cash-based transfer and commodity voucher distribution (USD).....	74
3. Overview of project beneficiary information	74

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200673 data 77

1. Annual food distribution (mt).....	77
2. Cash-based transfer and commodity voucher distribution (USD).....	77
3. Overview of project beneficiary information	78

Foreword by the Country Director

2017 was a year of challenges and transitions for WFP in Bangladesh. WFP began implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020 in April 2017. In 2016, an independent Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh concluded with core messages including the importance of a social protection system that leaves no one behind, recognition of women as the key to achieving sustainable food security and nutrition, and creation and dissemination of relevant knowledge. WFP has embraced these priorities into the CSP, with an increasing emphasis on capacity support to the Government of Bangladesh for achieving Zero Hunger by 2030.

WFP Bangladesh is one of the first country offices to develop and implement a CSP, as part of a new corporate strategy to align WFP's work worldwide with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030. This landmark shift brought with it a behind-the-scenes restructuring of our financial system and workforce to align all aspects of our work with the CSP's long-term objectives. WFP Bangladesh's CSP, which was approved by the Executive Board in February 2017, is fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020 and supports the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020. The strategic shift toward capacity strengthening acknowledges the gains Bangladesh has made as it transitioned to lower middle-income country status and envisages greater results and value-added for WFP in capacity strengthening and innovation. Working through Government gives WFP a greater impact than directly delivering assistance.

In the midst of this shift in 2017, a major crisis struck. After an outbreak of violence on 25 August in northern Rakhine State in Myanmar, hundreds of thousands of refugees fled to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. This is one of the fastest-growing refugee crises in recent years. WFP Bangladesh responded within days. WFP has had an operational presence in Cox's Bazar for decades, providing food assistance to host communities and refugees, a presence that had to be scaled up swiftly this year. The CSP was adjusted with a budget revision and the addition of a fifth Strategic Objective to provide services to humanitarian partners. A rice lending facility with the Government of Bangladesh has allowed WFP Bangladesh to quickly deliver in-kind food assistance to over 800,000 people. Scaled-up implementation of a cash-based transfer programme for refugees and livelihoods programming for ultra-poor women and their families in host communities will form the backbone of the 2018 food assistance response in Cox's Bazar.

The response to the refugee crisis is enabled by the same pillars that support our whole portfolio of engagement in Bangladesh: a strong working relationship with the Government, dedicated staff, and an engaged donor community. Toward the end of 2017, WFP received much necessary multi-year contributions in support of our work, as well as significantly enhanced levels of funding for the crisis response from both existing and new donors. Together we enter 2018 better prepared to realise the goal of Zero Hunger in Bangladesh.



Christa Räder

WFP Bangladesh
Representative and Country Director

Executive summary

Bangladesh has transitioned to lower middle-income status, achieving impressive gains in poverty and hunger reduction as well as self-sufficiency in rice production at the aggregate level. However, more than 12 percent of the population is extremely poor. Among children under 5 years, 36 percent are stunted, 14 percent are wasted and 33 percent are underweight. About a quarter of the population—40 million people—are food-insecure, of whom 11 million suffer from acute hunger and many are at risk for food insecurity caused by periodic shocks (particularly natural disasters). In general, there is concern over the diversity, nutritious quality and food safety found in local diets.

WFP Bangladesh transitioned to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as of 1 April 2017. The CSP includes capacity strengthening to government counterparts, direct provision of food assistance in emergencies and activities aimed at evidence creation. WFP's capacity augmentation and capacity strengthening work focuses on nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes, communications on improved diets, post-harvest rice fortification and school feeding. These interventions aim to improve food security and nutrition indicators, contributing to nationally set targets and to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 – Zero Hunger.

Direct operations include multi-faceted assistance in Cox's Bazar to refugees from Rakhine State of Myanmar and vulnerable host communities; assistance packages in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and as part of a consortium in the southwest; and food assistance in emergencies, as in the cases of Cyclone Mora and widespread flooding in June and August 2017.

WFP pilots innovative approaches for climate-related shock resilience, such as micro-insurance and forecast-based financing. CSP activities also contribute to SDG 17 (Partnerships) through capacity strengthening for the national humanitarian response system, ongoing preparedness work as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster and leadership of the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster.

WFP's work in Bangladesh also contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education) through the delivery of school meals and capacity strengthening for the Government's school feeding programme, and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), with some interventions targeting women as primary beneficiaries and others including gender equality and empowerment of women considerations.

WFP's main government partners are the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance. WFP's activities in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts are implemented in the context of multisector joint United Nations programming. As co-leader of the national food security cluster and leader of the national logistics cluster, WFP helped to optimise coordination and knowledge-sharing among international and national non-governmental organizations. WFP continued strengthening its collaboration with private sector companies to enhance the availability of fortified rice, promote nutrition advocacy and pilot micro-insurance schemes.

During 2017, WFP Bangladesh reached 1,983,700 direct beneficiaries¹, including 1,030,993 (52 percent) women and 952,707 (48 percent) men.

¹ Combined project and CSP beneficiaries minus overlap

Introduction

Country context and response of the government

The Bangladesh economy is steadily growing amidst global uncertainties. Bangladesh graduated to lower middle-income country status in 2015 and had a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of more than 7 percent in 2017. The 2015 Human Development Index value was 0.579, which put the country in the medium human development category and positioned it at 139 out of 188 countries and territories. According to the 2015 Global Hunger Index, Bangladesh ranks 88 among 119 developing or transitioning countries.

Bangladesh is the world's eighth most populated country with a population of 165 million people in 2017, and hosts over 800,000 refugees who have fled successive waves of violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. The 2016 Household Income and Expenditure Survey preliminary report states that more than 12 percent of the population are extreme poor. Of children under 5 years, 36 percent are stunted, 14 percent are wasted and 33 percent are underweight. The 2014 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale reports that 40 million people—about a quarter of the population—are food-insecure. Of this group, 11 million suffer from acute food insecurity and many are at risk of food insecurity caused by periodic climate-related shocks. In general, there is concern over the diversity, nutritious quality and food safety found in local diets.

Bangladesh lies in the cyclone-prone Bay of Bengal, and its low elevation makes it particularly susceptible to the effects of climate change. Between 30 and 50 percent of the country's land area experiences annual climate shocks, including cyclones and torrential monsoon floods, and the frequency and severity of natural disasters are predicted to increase. Because the country is located close to active tectonic plates the risk of earthquake is high, and there are concerns regarding urban readiness for such disasters.

As of the end of 2017, over 800,000 refugees from Myanmar live in Cox's Bazar district in challenging conditions: they face higher food insecurity, malnutrition rates and protection concerns than the Bangladeshi host population. As of late 2017, there is a bilateral agreement between the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar concerning a repatriation process.

Progress has been uneven across different socioeconomic groups, with improvements in the food security of poorer populations much slower than of wealthier groups. Gender inequality persists as women and girls face greater food insecurity and are more likely to carry the burden of negative coping strategies (such as reduced meals or less food). Moreover, the prevalence of child marriage and adolescent pregnancies contributes to the hindrances women and girls face in actively engaging in education and work, and contributes to the cycle of undernutrition.

The 2015 Gender Development Index (GDI)—which reflects gender inequalities in achievement in health, education, and command over economic resources—for Bangladesh is 0.927. This places the country in the medium human development group. Bangladesh has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.520, ranking it 119 out of 159 countries in the 2015 index. In Bangladesh, 20 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women and 42 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education, compared to 44 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 176 women die from pregnancy related causes, and the adolescent birth rate is 83 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19 years. Female participation in the labour market is 43 percent compared to 81 percent for men.

Food security and nutrition concerns are compounded by the country's high population density and susceptibility to natural disasters. While there has been a notable expansion in access to education, the quality of education remains a concern, as do high drop-out rates. Female secondary education enrolment increased from 47 to 57 percent from 2008 to 2012, implying that more future mothers are educated than ever before. This is significant as it is likely to make women more receptive to behavioural change efforts, and maternal education is known to be associated with enhanced intergenerational nutrition outcomes.

The Government of Bangladesh has incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its Seventh Five Year Plan. WFP activities align with SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The Government's priorities related to SDG 2 include: 1) consolidating safety nets including those that focus on food security in line with the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS); 2) introducing a child benefit programme to improve nutritional outcomes in young children as per NSSS; and 3) implementing the nutrition policy with a view to reducing stunting prevalence amongst children aged 6-59 months from 36 to 25 percent and their underweight prevalence from 32 to 20 percent by 2020.

The 2015 NSSS aims to reform the national social protection system to prioritize support to the poorest and most vulnerable people, to expand urban coverage and to establish a disaster-responsive social security system. It foresees the consolidation of over 140 different safety nets into five core programmes following a life cycle approach focused on pregnancy and early childhood; school age; working age; old age; and disability. The child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes have significant potential as vehicles for achieving food security and nutrition outcomes.

The 2006 National Food Policy provides strategic orientation and aims to ensure food security through an adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food, increased purchasing power and access to food, and adequate nutrition, especially for women and children. Its associated action and investment plans define targets and indicators and highlight priority investments.

The 2015 National Nutrition Policy aims to improve nutrition, especially among pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and vulnerable groups, as well as to promote well-being through healthier diets and improved living standards. The National Plan of Action prioritises nutrition and agricultural interventions to promote healthier diets as well as nutrition-sensitive programming in social protection, women's empowerment and disaster management. It also emphasises evidence creation and multisector collaboration, and foresees the strengthening of data management systems.

Bangladesh is both an inspiration and a challenge for policymakers and practitioners of development. While poverty reduction efforts to date have been extraordinary, Bangladesh faces daunting challenges with about 28 million people still living below the poverty line. The country is at an important juncture, and with the right policies and timely action, Bangladesh can move up within the middle-income bracket.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is informed by the 2016 Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh, evaluations of WFP's past assistance and consultations with the Government and development partners. It defines the portfolio of engagement from 2017 to 2020 and operationalises WFP's Strategic Plan in support of the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan and long-term national work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CSP is

articulated through five strategic outcomes with related outputs and prioritised activities. The focus is largely on SDG 2, but CSP activities will also contribute to SDG 17 on partnerships for the SDGs and, at the output level, to SDG 4 on quality education and SDG 5 on gender equality.

WFP provides capacity augmentation to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in enhancing the design, efficiency and effectiveness of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme, a national social safety net supporting 1 million vulnerable rural women. Similarly, capacity strengthening for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education has ensured robust design, implementation, monitoring, reporting and accountability for the national school feeding programme in poverty-prone areas, which was created in 2010. WFP has worked with public and private partners since 2013, contributing to the establishment of national food quality standards and supporting local production of fortified rice and related processing capacities. WFP has also facilitated the introduction of fortified rice in the national VGD and school meals programmes and among garment workers; this initiative has shown promising potential in reducing micronutrient deficiencies at scale.

Evaluation findings with regard to WFP's operational role have been varied. WFP's long experience and strong reputation in providing timely and targeted emergency assistance for the most vulnerable people affected by natural disasters have been well acknowledged. The 2016 Joint Assessment Mission conducted by WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) considered that WFP's new integrated approach to enhancing food security and nutrition in Cox's Bazar, which covers registered and non-registered refugees and vulnerable host populations, had significant potential and recommended expansion to additional sub-districts and the inclusion of people residing in makeshift sites. The influx of new unofficial refugees from Myanmar into Bangladesh since August 2017 has resulted in the rapid scale-up of the humanitarian response across all sectors. An effective and integrated response demands systematic coordination mechanisms and shared services in logistics and emergency telecommunications for humanitarian and development partners.

Given the Government's commitment and increased institutional and financial capacity to support large-scale development programmes, WFP's value added has been greatest when it acts as an enabler and supporter of national hunger solutions rather than an implementer.

This approach is expected to optimise the impact of WFP's operations and maximise value for money. It is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework's (UNDAF) emphasis on enhancing the capacities of the Government and civil society to deliver development results and limiting United Nations (UN) interventions to support during natural disasters and interventions for vulnerable populations such as ethnic minorities and refugees.

To cultivate high-level links with the Government, WFP continued to maintain its relationships with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. WFP coordinated with the Government and development partners through the local consultative groups in the sectors of poverty reduction, food security, emergency preparedness, gender and urban issues. To optimise stakeholders' collaboration for improved social protection and nutrition programmes, WFP actively engages with the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) networks, particularly the UN Network for SUN and SUN Business Network. For emergency response and resilience programmes, WFP expanded its partnerships with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP's activities in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts are being implemented in the context of multisector joint UN programming to enhance synergies and impact. WFP has continued its partnerships with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to

map poverty and undernutrition. WFP's relationships with NGOs range from operational to strategic partnerships, such as that with BRAC. As co-leader of the national food security cluster, together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and leader of the national logistics cluster, WFP helped to optimise coordination and knowledge-sharing among international and national NGOs, including on emergency preparedness and response. WFP is also the lead agency for the emergency telecommunications sector, initiated in September 2017 to address common information and communication technology needs. WFP continued strengthening its collaboration with private sector companies to enhance the availability of fortified rice, promote nutrition advocacy and pilot micro-insurance schemes.



WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1.SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)			2.PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs (SDG 17)
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER	2. IMPROVE NUTRITION	3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY	4. SUPPORT SDG IMPLEMENTATION
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS	1. Access to food (SDG 2.1)	2. End malnutrition (SDG 2.2)	3. Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4)	5. Capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9)
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition CRISIS RESPONSE	Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020 ROOT CAUSES	Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020 RESILIENCE BUILDING	The humanitarian response system for large scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time RESILIENCE BUILDING
WFP ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar Deliver an integrated assistance package in CHT Deliver food assistance in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance/advocacy for improved nutrition Technical assistance/advocacy for scale-up of quality post-harvest rice fortification Policy advice for technical assistance and school feeding Technical assistance/advocacy to enhance food security and nutrition impact of safety nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Nobo Jatra Programme Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the Logistics Cluster and co-lead the Food Security Cluster Capacity strengthening for emergency response Coordinate the Logistics Cluster/provide common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response Coordinate the Emergency Telecoms Cluster/provide services to support the humanitarian community response

WFP's response

Bangladesh is vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stresses, which have significant negative effects on the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable groups. Innovative approaches to enhancing resilience must be taken up so that improvements in livelihoods, food security and nutrition are not repeatedly undermined. Disaster-prone areas include the northern river basin and the southern coastal belt. In addition to receiving direct assistance in emergencies such as the August 2017 monsoon floods, these areas are also targeted for innovation activities that serve to validate approaches that have the potential to enhance the ability of households, communities and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. Innovative approaches to be piloted under the Country Strategic Plan include forecast-based financing, micro-insurance, and seasonal livelihood programming.

Many of WFP's interventions in Bangladesh specifically target women. Gender discrimination is present at all levels of society. Women are generally reliant on men and are responsible for taking care of the health and nutrition of the household. There are significant levels of gender-based violence, and high rates of child marriage with 52 percent of girls married by 18 years of age. One third of teenage girls aged 15 to 19 years are mothers or are already pregnant. Women's direct access to land is limited; they usually depend on husbands or male relatives for access. Men are six times as likely to own documented land as women.² Women are traditionally excluded from local markets; they can neither sell nor buy which severely limits their economic opportunities.

WFP will continue to support national stakeholders to reduce hunger and undernutrition in the coming years by implementing and developing, through effective partnerships, innovative long-term solutions and by responding to emergencies. To align with the Government's development agenda and support national stakeholders in amplifying their reach, WFP provides technical support and capacity strengthening activities for certain social safety net programmes, some of which, such as the Vulnerable Group Development programme, have wide coverage across Bangladesh.

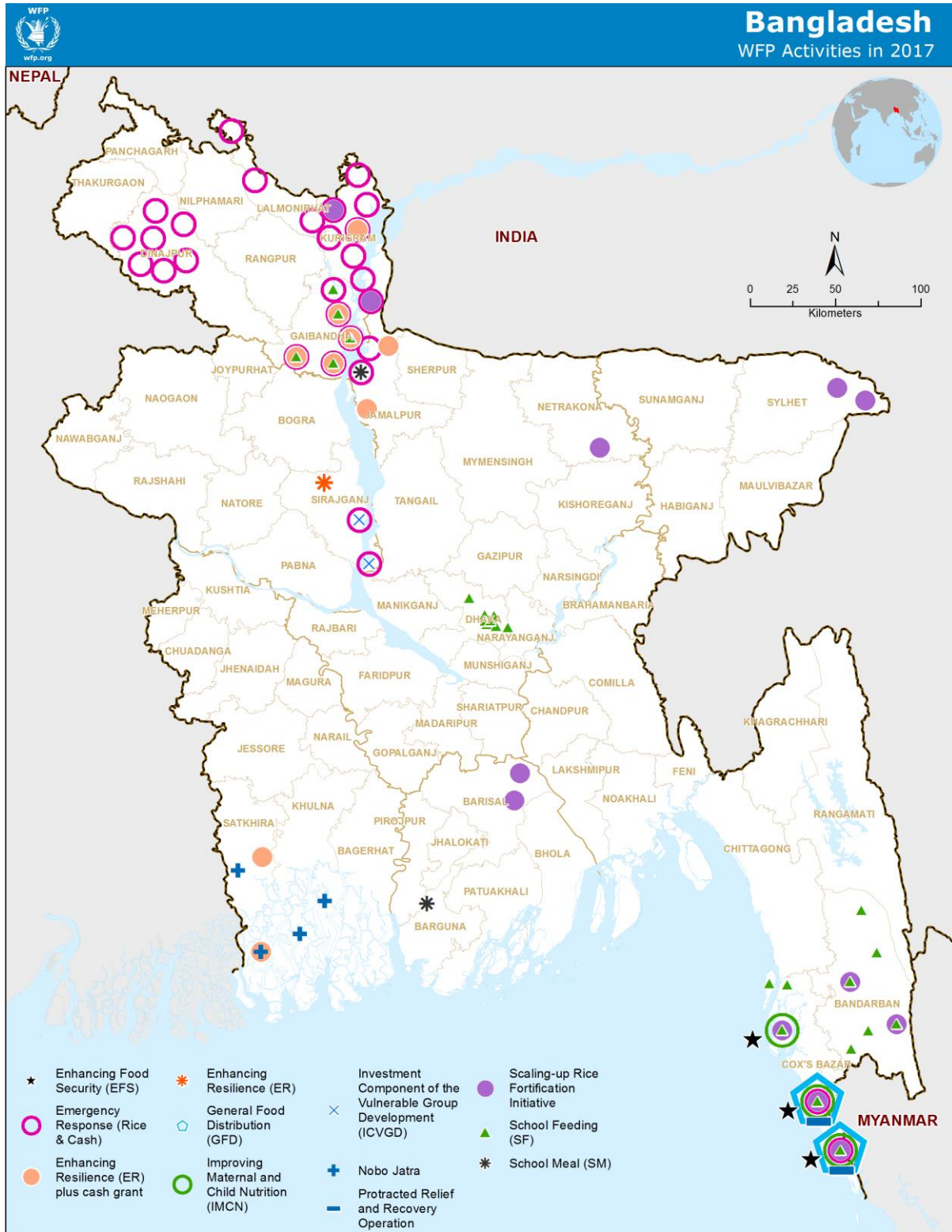
WFP expands its advisory and knowledge-sharing roles in support of government agencies working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets through capacity strengthening, evidence creation, and advocacy to support the formulation and operationalization of policies. This helps to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of national initiatives for achieving food security and improved nutrition for the most vulnerable groups. WFP's recognised expertise in large-scale emergency responses and its lead role in the humanitarian supply chain position the organization well to enhance national preparedness and coordinate the work of humanitarian partners.

WFP also holds a service delivery role for providing emergency assistance in the country in response to natural disasters and the influx of refugees from Myanmar, as well as the delivery of multi-faceted programmes in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. While providing life-saving food assistance to all new arrivals from Myanmar, WFP supports a gradual shift toward targeted food security and nutrition assistance in Cox's Bazar based on vulnerability rather than refugee status, when appropriate and possible. This will harmonise assistance across different population groups. In close collaboration with relevant government ministries, WFP will expand further its support to the most vulnerable host population impacted by the unprecedented scale of the influx of refugees from the Rakhine State of Myanmar. Lessons learned from the recently concluded intervention for the host population, Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN), will

² Ahmed, Akhter. 2013. Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS) 2011-2012. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (datasets).

lend important strategic insight in this regard and reinforce WFP activities that contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment and protection.

The post-August 2017 influx of refugees from Myanmar required a budget revision and the addition of a fifth strategic objective concerning WFP's logistics and telecommunications services to the humanitarian community. The influx of refugees into Bangladesh resulted in the rapid scale-up of the humanitarian response across all sectors. The urgency, scale and complexity of the humanitarian response, including access constraints in Cox's Bazar, demanded systematic coordination mechanisms, and shared services in logistics and emergency telecommunications were provided to humanitarian and development partners to enable an integrated, comprehensive and effective response. These activities complement disaster preparedness work undertaken by WFP Bangladesh prior to the recent refugee influx.



Resources for results

In 2017, the resourcing level for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was satisfactory. WFP received several multiyear contributions at the end of 2017 as well as the increased donor allocations for the emergency response to the Rohingya refugee crisis. The surplus allocation from 2017 will be used for the first quarter of 2018 during which WFP requires increased levels of funding. Additionally, prior to CSP implementation, about USD 35 million was transferred from WFP's Country Programme (CP 200243), Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO 200673) and several trust funds. These resources played a critical role in starting the implementation of CSP activities without major interruption. In this year, the top ten donors were Australia, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, the Government of Bangladesh, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. An in-kind wheat contribution from the Government of Bangladesh played a critical role in funding the production of fortified biscuits for the school feeding programme. The twinning for this in-kind donation was made from WFP's multilateral allocation and contribution from Australia.

As this is the first year of the four-year CSP, a number of initiatives, mainly related to capacity strengthening, were at the planning stage and required additional skill sets and reflection of government priorities. Many of the activities will be implemented beginning in 2018 onwards. The overall resource utilization was 54 percent compared to the revised CSP resource allocation plan (including the level 3 emergency needs) in 2017. There are two major reasons for this underutilization. First, nutrition, enhancing resilience and emergency response preparedness under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3 and 4 are mainly capacity strengthening activities which started in 2017 with a lower utilization of funds than planned. Second, under Strategic Outcome 2, a standby loan agreement with the Government enabled WFP to respond adequately to the level 3 emergency. The direct delivery was therefore not implemented using donor resources available in 2017. With the repayment of these loans in 2018, the resource utilization will increase.

Activities specific to Strategic Outcome 2 and the provision of life-saving assistance in Cox's Bazar, as well as support services under Strategic Outcome 5, were fully funded for this year. This resourcing trend contributed to positive results under Strategic Outcome 2: WFP assistance improved food security status for both refugee and host community households in Cox's Bazar. Among new influx refugee households, more than two thirds showed acceptable food consumption. WFP conducted a livelihoods programme for the host communities, Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition, benefitting ultra-poor women and their households. Of the beneficiary households surveyed, 98 percent reported acceptable food consumption scores,³ exceeding the 2017 target of 85 percent. In 2017, the number of households reporting acceptable food security scores increased 24 percent from the same period in 2016. Partnerships with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Solidarités International and Handicap International contributed to improve the effectiveness of this intervention, particularly the behaviour change communication training on family planning, gender based violence, disaster risk reduction, migration and human trafficking, disability inclusion and protection.

In order to support the corporate level 3 emergency response in Cox's Bazar, the WFP Executive Board approved the first budget revision under the new Integrated Road Map environment,

³ Households consumed staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.

introducing a significant budget increase for the CSP and the inclusion of new Strategic Outcome 5.

For the Cox's Bazar refugee emergency response under Activity 5, WFP received a number of contributions at the end of 2017 which will mainly be used in the first quarter of 2018 to complete the first phase of the emergency response. A standby agreement with the Government of Bangladesh enabled WFP to take a loan of 15,000 mt of rice (equivalent to USD 15 million) in the initial phase of this emergency operation. With this arrangement, WFP was able to initiate an emergency response within the first week following the influx to assist people coming from Myanmar. This loan will be repaid from the donor contributions provided in 2018. This in-kind loan also resulted in lower expenditure, in terms of monetary value, under Strategic Outcome 2. WFP's own advance financing facilities expedited the response to the refugee crisis as well as two other emergencies responded to under CSP Activity 7 - Cyclone Mora and the June and August floods in the northwest of Bangladesh.

Multilateral contributions, which represented 7 percent of the overall 2017 contributions, enabled planning for capacity support initiatives related to root causes and resilience. These multilateral allocations also served as twinning funds to facilitate the Government's yearly in-kind contribution for the national school feeding programme implemented under Activity 4 and as part of the integrated assistance packages provided under Activities 5 and 6.

Several multi-year contributions helped WFP to start the CSP activities in the first year of implementation. The United States Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole contribution allowed WFP to continue government capacity strengthening activities while the Government successfully took over the food distribution component implemented in Gaibandha District. The McGovern-Dole contribution therefore enabled the Government of Bangladesh, supported by WFP, to achieve progress under Strategic Outcome 1 in ensuring that 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.

Under Activity 4, WFP set milestones for engagement and participation of non-state actors⁴ and met one third of them during 2017 – considerable progress given that the target of full completion refers to the entire four-year duration of the CSP. Efforts included engagement of Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Water Aid. The engagement of GAIN and CAMPE supported WFP's technical assistance to the National School Feeding Policy. GAIN provided technical support to the nutrition component of the policy while CAMPE supported institutional and implementation arrangements and community participation.

A multi-year contribution from Australia served as critical funding for: (a) components of the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition programme in Cox's Bazar outside the refugee camps under Activity 5; (b) WFP's corporate emergency response in Cox's Bazar under Activity 5; and (c) WFP's northwest flood response under Activity 7. A multi-year contribution from the United Kingdom through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) enabled WFP to start the planning phase for emergency response and preparedness under Strategic Outcome 4, and served as start-up funding to roll out e-vouchers in 2017 for unregistered refugees who arrived in 2016 living in makeshift sites in Cox's Bazar. Multi-year contributions from Germany for forecast-based financing for Activity 8 and from the United States Agency for International Development funding for Activity 9 also enabled WFP to achieve results related to resilience.

⁴ Pathway 5 of WFP's corporate approach to country capacity strengthening.

Bangladesh CSP Financial Overview 2017*

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
1	The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition	Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	43,235,338	73,729,896	22,007,890	51,722,007
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill	2,076,060	2,296,272	596,288	1,699,984
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	4,925,369	2,527,673	2,140,390	387,283
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,818,130	0	3,818,130
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food			50,236,767	82,371,971	24,744,567	57,627,404
2	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 (SDG Target 2.2)	Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	8,838,856	13,942,120	7,643,988	6,298,132
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	1,373,879	359,572	175,974	183,598
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice	1,145,276	1,935,364	455,995	1,479,369
		Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	3,009,637	1,633,363	1,006,514	626,849
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition			14,367,648	17,870,418	9,282,471	8,587,947
4	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)	Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	1,986,455	595,627	119,092	476,535
		Nobo Jatra	7,640,399	22,158,997	2,098,812	20,060,185
		Non Activity Specific	0	313,000	0	313,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable			9,626,854	23,067,624	2,217,903	20,849,721

Bangladesh CSP Financial Overview 2017

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
5	The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time	Capacity strengthening for emergency response	2,075,977	1,720,498	62,781	1,657,717
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	314,886	481,563	59,865	421,697
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			2,390,863	2,202,060	122,646	2,079,414
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during crises	Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	371,663	750,008	0	750,008
		Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics	1,865,693	2,423,986	920,598	1,503,388
		Non Activity Specific	0	419,720	0	419,720
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,237,356	3,593,714	920,598	2,673,116
			0	3,508,703	0	3,508,703
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,508,703	0	3,508,703
Subtotal Direct Activity Costs			78,859,489	132,614,490	37,288,186	95,326,304
Adjusted Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,910,256	5,505,309	1,998,400	3,506,910
Total Direct Operational Cost			82,769,745	138,119,799	39,286,585	98,833,215
ISC			5,793,882	8,576,042	8,576,042	0
Grand Total			88,563,627	146,695,842	47,862,627	98,833,215

*Figures presented in this table only include resources for the Country Strategic Plan and not financial information on the project(s) implemented.

Programme performance

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 Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

The Government is committed to minimising all forms of malnutrition in line with its targets for the reduction of stunting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies. This work needs to be accelerated, however. Interventions towards this outcome focus on capacity strengthening and advocacy to enhance national initiatives that have the potential to improve nutrition outcomes at scale. These initiatives include nutrition-sensitive social safety nets, especially those which focus on women of reproductive age and children.

Activity 1: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets

The partnership between the United Kingdom Department for International Development and WFP through Strengthening Government Social Protection Systems for the Poor (SGSP) programme supported the strong engagement of WFP with the Government of Bangladesh. This contributed to the Government's endeavour to make the national social protection system more effective and efficient, transforming it into a system which focuses on outcomes rather than inputs. WFP's interventions under SGSP consisted of technical assistance, policy engagement, advocacy and evidence collection and creation related to improved effectiveness and nutrition sensitivity of social safety nets.

SGSP has enabled WFP to make key contributions in two areas: through engagement with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs on the reform of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme and with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in designing and implementing assessment tools and gathering evidence to support the Government in enhancing the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of social safety nets.

Strategic Outputs:

- The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries.
- The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes consider nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks.
- Reliable data on the food security and nutrition outcomes of national social protection programmes are available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Under Activity 1, WFP's capacity augmentation contributed to enhanced national actions in selected social safety nets—the VGD and the Investment Component VGD (ICVGD) programmes—to achieve nutrition indicators (including national Sustainable Development Goal targets and Nutrition Policy targets) by 2030. VGD is the Government of Bangladesh's largest social safety net focused on women. ICVGD is implemented within the VGD programme and adds a cash grant for investment, fortified rice distribution, and improved quality training and awareness raising to the regular activities.

Engagement with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs under SGSP created the opportunity for WFP to encourage the Ministry to prepare a reform proposal to improve targeting, monitoring and design of the VGD programme, particularly through the addition of a cash grant and behavioural change communication on life skills and nutrition.

WFP facilitated a capacity gap and needs assessment with the Department of Women Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in January 2017. This assessment showed that capacity in terms of policy and funding is strong and gradually strengthening related to VGD programme design, implementation, ownership and community participation. Based on the assessment, a joint work plan had been formulated by WFP, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Department of Women Affairs to address the identified gaps. This included resource allocation from the VGD unit of the Department of Women Affairs.

Training was facilitated for the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the Department of Women Affairs officials on financial management, monitoring and reporting on programme performance and VGD implementation guidelines.

WFP supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in improving the monitoring and reporting mechanism and tools including performance management for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP supported capacity strengthening to operationalise a beneficiary database and online monitoring system. The software has been developed and was already piloted in few sub-districts. WFP conducted training of trainers for 300 government officials to replicate these revised tools at field level. It is expected that this approach will help to further increase the effectiveness of the VGD programme.

Results and lessons from the Food Security for the Ultra Poor (FSUP) project, a WFP livelihoods programme for ultra-poor women implemented from 2009-2012, were utilised as proof of concept for designing the ICVGD model. A sustainability evaluation of the FSUP project reflected a complete cost-benefit analysis, and an assessment of household consumption, asset values and savings. The benefit-cost ratio was evaluated at 2.87, meaning that for every dollar spent the return in economic terms for the VGD women's households was USD 2.87 dollars, indicating the programme is cost-effective in the long-term. In 2017, WFP shared this finding with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to provide evidence for improving the design and maximising the benefits of their safety net programme. In addition, the ICVGD model is in the process of being scaled up to 100,000 women, with a view of reaching 1 million women in the future.

WFP supported a midterm evaluation of the ICVGD scheme with the involvement of the Ministry of Planning's Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) and the Planning Commission.

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs adopted the ICVGD training manual on entrepreneurship development for the national VGD programme, based on WFP advocacy and guidance. Additional effort was made to improve the quality of training provided to the ICVGD women to make it more effective. Training manuals and the delivery approach were adapted to be more client-friendly. The use and benefits of fortified rice were included as a separate session in the training as part of the nutrition module.

In 2017, WFP supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to assess and analyse the status of the new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes based on the requirements of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS).

WFP supported the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to revise and update the social protection module in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics officials were trained on data analysis, better presentation of the HIES social protection

module, development and mainstreaming of the HIES online portal, and data analysis for the VGD panel survey. This panel survey will generate evidence for policymakers with the aim of informing more effective and efficient support mechanisms for vulnerable households. At the same time, it will help to quantify improvements in the programme resulting from the targeted capacity augmentation provided to the implementing agency. In addition, collaboration between the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank was initiated to refine the national poverty maps. A preliminary nutrition-sensitive approach to determine the poverty line has been developed.

Overall results achieved under Activity 1 were measured by the Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard, which indicates progress made along five pathways of country capacity strengthening. The 2017 analysis shows that WFP reached 38 percent of the milestones set for the duration of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). WFP's strong partnership with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the Department of Women Affairs supported high achievement along pathway 1 (policies and legislation) and pathway 4 (national programme design and delivery). Results included improved VGD guidelines and programme design.

Activity 2: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition

WFP, coupled with efforts from other development partners, aimed to: advocate and provide capacity strengthening for policies and programmes supporting nutrition-sensitive government interventions; undertake a situation analysis of complementary feeding and collect evidence; and collaborate with partners from various sectors in advocacy for a large-scale communication campaign that parallels behaviour change communication interventions.

Strategic Outputs:

- Improved national nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions are scaled up by the Government and its partners in rural and urban areas.
- Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders.
- Targeted groups receive nutrition messages.

WFP aimed to support the Government to improve the nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific policy components of interventions in rural and urban areas, including the national school feeding policy and the vulnerable women and child benefit programmes under the NSSS. WFP's work under Activity 2 was done in close collaboration with the other activities under Strategic Outcome 1 to support the articulation of nutrition-sensitive actions.

Under Activity 2, WFP ensures its activities under the CSP enhance the nutrition behaviour change communication delivery modalities and other nutrition-sensitive interventions of supported government programmes. Outcome indicators for this activity cannot be reported yet since many of the activities are still in process, aiming to achieve the planned outputs.

WFP's nutrition team has engaged with other nutrition stakeholders to form coalitions for the promotion of enhanced complementary feeding and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment. However, these advocacy platforms still need to be formally established. A complementary feeding improvement mechanism has been put firmly on the Government's agenda. Since the identification of specific policies and legislation to be reformed in this context is scheduled for 2018, there were no specific outputs to report in 2017.

For the planned nutrition public awareness campaign, discussions were held with the Ministry of Information, which invited WFP to support a national nutrition campaign on healthy diets. A consultant did an initial mapping of existing programme activities and in-country capacity. This

initiative will be taken forward in 2018, building a coalition with other stakeholders from the Government, United Nations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

Progress has been made on the development of a CSP Nutrition Strategy and Engagement Plan through a participatory learning process engaging a broad representation of programme and operational staff to understand nutrition-sensitive outcome planning for all activities under the CSP. The theory of change formulated will guide the strategic activity planning of all units, to be followed-up in the coming year.

The development of advocacy for complementary feeding and behaviour change communication strategies was postponed due to the substantial additional work originating from the transition into the CSP, and ultimately the nutrition response to the refugee influx. Therefore, some activities originally scheduled for implementation in 2017 have been postponed till 2018.

Activity 3: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification

The Scaling Up Rice Fortification Initiative in Bangladesh aims to contribute to the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies in high-risk groups with a strong focus on women and children through the consumption of fortified rice. It is funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and *Koninklijke DSM N.V.* (Royal DSM), a global science-based company active in health and nutrition. Through this initiative efforts are made to strengthen both the demand and supply sides of the value chain for fortified rice.

One rice premix kernel producer has been established domestically. A recent government decision to tax imported vitamin and mineral (micronutrient) premix powder is expected to have significant cost implications for the production of fortified rice.

Strategic Output: The demand for and supply of post-harvest rice fortification are scaled up by public and private sector entities.

WFP continues to ensure the quality and affordability of fortified rice and the scale-up of its consumption, notably among women of reproductive age and young children. In 2017, WFP provided capacity strengthening assistance to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to distribute fortified rice in 32 out of 35 planned sub-districts. Out of the 32 sub-districts, 23 were supported with government resources and the rest with donor funding. This support enabled the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to reach over 420,000 beneficiaries with fortified rice. Due to delays in the establishment of an additional blending unit, fortified rice could not be provided in three sub-districts.

In 2017, fortified rice was distributed to 10,200 workers, the majority of whom were women, in 4 ready-made garment factories. WFP encouraged factory owners to introduce fortified rice either in their subsidised lunch system or fair price shops. WFP continuously advocated the benefits of fortified rice to the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association, the Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association and the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Dhaka, and encouraged them to introduce fortified rice in additional factories. Wider participation is envisaged. However, effective engagement with these private sector associations remains a challenge for WFP.

WFP provided capacity strengthening assistance to the Ministry of Food to establish a national rice fortification coordination committee consisting of 13 ministries and 10 relevant development partners. Capacity strengthening was also provided to a national core trainer group to improve quality training for newly contracted NGOs and government staff.

WFP has identified three laboratories to provide support in terms of capacity strengthening, institutionalisation and to establish laboratory facilities to test fortified rice kernels. Four government scientists were provided training on the testing of micronutrients in fortified rice kernels at the Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in Maryland, United States. WFP, in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), is undertaking an assessment of the country's existing facilities to identify monitoring and regulatory requirements to ensure quality control and standards for fortified rice. The initial assessment of the existing institutional quality gap was conducted in the last quarter of 2017.

WFP commissioned the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh to conduct an effectiveness assessment and gender analysis on the use of micronutrient fortified rice under the Government's VGD safety net programme. The key findings, which were disseminated among relevant stakeholders, revealed that fortified rice appeared to be beneficial in reducing the prevalence of anaemia and zinc deficiency; contributing to the reduction in morbidity among VGD women; and supporting the empowerment of VGD women in terms of mobility, ownership and access to assets. The findings of the study are anticipated to significantly increase fortified rice distribution in 2018.

In collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, a market assessment on consumer perceptions and preferences related to fortified rice was conducted with the support of a market research firm. The findings, which were disseminated among relevant stakeholders, revealed interest from both consumers and producers in fortified rice; 96 percent of consumers expressed approval of the idea while 88 percent of retailers and wholesalers expressed interest in trading fortified rice. Half (51 percent) of the consumers were willing to pay an additional Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) 1-2 (USD 0.01-0.02) maximum per kilogram of fortified rice compared to non-fortified rice.

WFP collaborated with Nutrition International, GAIN and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to create a platform for a National Fortification Alliance under the Ministry of Industries. The initial terms and conditions of this alliance were prepared in 2017.

In an effort to strengthen South-South collaboration, WFP and the Government of Bangladesh contributed to the preparation of action plans for the school meals programme in Bhutan and Sri Lanka. In addition, government and WFP officials participated in ministerial conferences in Bhutan, Nepal and Senegal.

The analysis of 2017 results showed achievement of 20 percent of planned country capacity strengthening milestones. The highest achievement was noted along Pathway 3 (strategic planning and financing). WFP engaged the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the Department of Women Affairs to expand the integration of fortified rice in the VGD programme. WFP advocated for the expanded distribution of fortified rice, and in 2017, the government agreed to an expansion to 91 sub-districts effective from 2018.

Activity 4: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding

WFP will continue providing capacity strengthening assistance to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education that reflects the findings from the Systems Approach for Better Education Results – School Feeding (SABER-SF) assessment and follow-up workshop conducted in 2017. Through South-South cooperation, WFP aims to support development of the first nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy; implementation of the national school feeding programme in poverty-prone areas; and the gradual evolution from a biscuit-based programme into a school meals programme informing the Government about choices as to design, funding and testing, in

collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF. WFP plans to hand over parts of the school feeding programme to the Government by 2018.

Strategic Outputs:

- A nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy is adopted and implemented.
- The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas.

The WFP school feeding programme has been a critical entryway for WFP's strategic cooperation with the Government. It includes both distribution of micronutrient fortified biscuits and hot meals to schoolchildren. In 2017, WFP continued comprehensive capacity strengthening support to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education for the design of the national school feeding programme, which has been continuously scaling up. The coverage of the government programme has increased from 55,000 schoolchildren in 2011 to 2.4 million schoolchildren, reaching 72 sub-districts by the end of 2017. An additional 13 sub-districts have been included in the planned government coverage with operations to commence from January 2018. Out of the 13 new sub-districts, 3 sub-districts have been handed over by WFP from its school feeding programme, while 10 were added by government expansion of the programme. For a smooth and successful handover, WFP facilitated the Directorate of Primary Education to include the locations and a budget provision from government resources in the Revised Development Project Proposal (RDPP) which was approved in June 2017. In the approved RDPP, the Government also agreed to take over two more sub-districts from July 2018.

The WFP school feeding programme reached 273,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren in areas with high poverty prevalence and low education performance in Dhaka and Gaibandha. Each school day, the children, of whom 53 percent were girls and 47 percent were boys, received micronutrient fortified biscuits that provided 338 kcal per child, covering 67 percent of their daily micronutrient requirements. Along with biscuits, WFP also distributed 247 mt of dates donated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to over 123,000 students in Gaibandha as a one-off distribution.

WFP implemented literacy activities in Gaibandha along with providing teacher training, extra-curricular activities, school gardens, deworming, reconstruction of water accessibility systems, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) blocks, establishing reading corners, developing wall magazines and organising cooking demonstration events. WFP has advocated this experience to the Government to complement their plan for setting up WASH blocks for all schools under the primary education development programme.

In addition, WFP assisted 17,000 schoolchildren in two sub-districts (Bamna and Islampur) with school meals. These children were provided with cooked hot meals, made with locally purchased fresh vegetables from women cultivators.

WFP provided capacity strengthening to the Government in several areas: programme design and management, preparing of programme guidelines, providing tools for monitoring and reporting, and managing assessments and evaluations. In addition, capacity strengthening support was provided to facilitate inter-agency coordination, non-governmental organization partner selection and performance assessment, selection of biscuit factories, procurement of biscuits and quality control support for the government-assisted school feeding programme.

The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education together with WFP organised a stakeholder consultation workshop on national mainstreaming of school feeding to help identify the upcoming issues and challenges. This workshop focused on bringing forward the challenges and critical issues surrounding school feeding as the Government will potentially embark on expanding

school feeding to all primary and pre-school children nationally. This workshop was a follow-up of the SABER assessment exercise conducted in August 2016.

WFP also invited the Government of Bangladesh to its regional South Asia school meals meeting in November 2017 in New Delhi, India, where participants shared successes and opportunities in their national programmes, with the aim of contributing to further strengthening school feeding programmes in the region.

WFP support has enabled the Government to establish a nutrition-sensitive draft national school feeding policy through divisional level multi-stakeholder consultative workshops. A draft school feeding policy was endorsed by the technical committee and shared with the lead ministry. This draft policy, among others, focuses on deworming, immunization, cleanliness and use of safe water and advocates for using nutritious food. A high-level consultation will be organised in 2018 for final submission and approval from the cabinet division to ensure the policy is widely viewed throughout the country

A comprehensive study was carried out by an independent consultant on the impact of school feeding to compare the benefits of school meals versus fortified biscuits. This impact study reports that in general school meals have better outcomes in terms of improving micronutrient status of children and body mass index (BMI) for age, while fortified biscuits have better outcomes in terms of enrolment and attendance rate. The findings served as a strong evidence-based tool for the national school feeding policy and its implementation, and are being disseminated to the relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, WFP facilitated an inter-ministerial study visit on the midday meal model in the state of Bengal, India.

The analysis of 2017 results showed an achievement of 12 percent of planned country capacity strengthening milestones. The highest achievement was noted along pathway 5 (engagement and participation of non-state actors). WFP engaged non-state actors including the GAIN, Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), UNICEF, and Water Aid. Water Aid worked in Gaibandha to improve water and sanitation facilities at WFP-assisted schools. WFP also used their information, education and communication (IEC) materials through cooperating partners to sensitise schoolchildren on proper utilization of school toilets. UNICEF had nutrition activities in Gaibandha where WFP's McGovern-Dole funded school feeding programme was implemented. WFP and UNICEF worked jointly to enhance students' knowledge on nutrition through using UNICEF's IEC materials.

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 Result 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

Cox's Bazar district and the adjacent Chittagong Hill Tracts are among the areas with the most challenges in terms of meeting food security and nutrition targets. They are also home to a mix of registered refugees, unregistered people from Myanmar and ethnic groups, who face particular challenges with access to social services, safety nets and development opportunities. Since there is significant migration of men elsewhere in search of employment, households headed by women are common and highly vulnerable to food insecurity in a deeply conservative context where women's mobility is limited.

During responses to crises, interventions under this outcome take place in areas prioritised by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for continued direct United Nations assistance; they also cover emergency assistance in the event of natural disasters and for refugees in the country, irrespective of their official status (registered, undocumented Myanmar nationals, and new arrivals).

Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar

In 2017, WFP provided immediate life-saving assistance to refugees from Myanmar, including newly arrived, registered and unregistered refugees. WFP also set out to deliver an integrated assistance package targeting the most vulnerable households among the host population. Since August 2017 with the massive refugee influx, the scope of the integrated assistance package expanded considerably, eventually including all refugees for food assistance. To maximise the results of these assistance programmes, WFP coordinated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA) and the UNICEF.

Strategic Outputs:

- The most vulnerable households in refugee camps and makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar receive general food distributions through e-vouchers targeted on the basis of needs.
- WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood support for vulnerable women, school feeding and a nutrition safety net.

WFP's approach in Cox's Bazar aimed to support social cohesion and community integration in that the delivery of the integrated assistance programme did not differentiate based on refugee status, and took a purposive approach to balance assistance between the most vulnerable people in the host community and among the refugees. The integrated assistance package consisted of: general distributions to registered and unregistered refugees; complementary blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of acute malnutrition; targeted supplementary feeding for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); and community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) through the Improved Maternal and Child Nutrition project that included MAM treatment and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in the host communities. WFP also conducted a livelihood programme—Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) for ultra-poor women in the host community—and a school feeding programme in the host community, refugee camps and makeshift sites.

The delivery of assistance in Cox's Bazar in 2017 was impacted by new influxes of refugees from Myanmar. Between the last quarter of 2016 and beginning of 2017, 77,000 individuals fled Rakhine State, Myanmar, to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. These unregistered refugees joined a population of 34,000 officially registered refugees and an estimated 200,000-300,000 other unregistered refugees who had arrived earlier. Another outbreak of violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State beginning on 25 August 2017 resulted in hundreds of thousands of people fleeing Myanmar and crossing into Cox's Bazar. By the end of December 2017, over 655,000 refugees had newly arrived in Bangladesh, bringing the total number of registered and unregistered refugees to over 800,000.

From the beginning of 2017, WFP continued to provide general distributions through restricted cash-based transfers (e-vouchers) to all 34,000 officially registered refugees from Myanmar. Beneficiaries were enrolled in WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, and used value-recharged FoodCards to purchase 19 nutritious food items from a network of WFP-contracted retailers.

By early 2017, a high number of unregistered new arrivals went to live in Teknaf and Ukhiya. A third makeshift camp in Balukhali, Ukhiya, was established by March 2017 and included a significant number of unregistered refugees who had moved there. Four general distribution sites were opened with two cooperating partners. WFP engaged in dialogue with the Government to authorise the expansion of the e-voucher programme to over 50,000 of these unregistered refugees. Full-scale door-to-door verifications were conducted, and personal and demographic data was collected from each family. Through data derived from WFP vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), 70 percent of the new arrival population from late 2016-early 2017 and 30 percent of the pre-existing unregistered population were targeted for FoodCards, fingerprinted and enrolled in the e-voucher programme.

Following the outbreak of violence in August 2017, WFP immediately began distributing micronutrient fortified biscuits to new arrivals from the first day of the influx. WFP's partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC/ICRC) was crucial in reaching new arrivals as they crossed the border, as well as refugees in "no man's land" at the border itself.

The Government played an important role in leading the response to the arrival of refugees in Cox's Bazar through the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) office. WFP worked closely with other partners through the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), coordinated by the IOM and overseen by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. WFP also coordinated with the Bangladesh Armed Forces to ensure effective delivery of general distributions. The Government allocated 3,000 acres of land for settlement surrounding the existing Kutupalong refugee camp and makeshift settlements in Ukhiya, where most of the new arrivals had settled. This area became known as the Kutupalong "megacamp".

Making use of an existing memorandum of understanding with the Government for rice, WFP also quickly initiated general distributions of 25 kg of rice per household every two weeks among the newly arrived refugees. A rapid assessment by WFP and partners determined that the entire refugee population, including but not only the new arrivals from August 2017, were in dire need of food and nutrition support. Vulnerability targeting was therefore not pursued any longer and the entire refugee population was targeted for general distributions. For the first time, the general distributions were provided to all refugees in Cox's Bazar.

Given the rapid development of the emergency, WFP initially provided rice only. Over time, WFP expanded and improved the general distribution ration to provide 1,650 kcal per person per day and added pulses and oil, with other stakeholders providing complementary food assistance coordinated by the Food Security Sector (FSS). These FSS coordinated distributions were provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), World Vision and Save the Children, among others. Initially, there were also significant private donations and, facilitated by the military, bilateral in-kind distributions. In November 2017, WFP further expanded the ration to provide 2,100 kcal per person per day, with distributions scaled based on family size. This increase in the ration size was possible with additional borrowing under the Government rice loan facility. This gradual progression in the provision of a full ration resulted in less food being distributed in 2017 than was planned, despite the fact WFP successfully reached 86 percent of planned beneficiaries.

Given the urgent food needs of new arrivals and the limited availability of cooking facilities, WFP also provided rice for complementary distributions by ACF, who provided daily hot meals of *khichuri* (a lentil and rice based porridge) to 50,000 people per day through community kitchens.

To provide general distributions, WFP increased its partners from two NGOs to four, including Mukti, Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED), Resource Integration Centre (RIC)

and Young Power in Social Action (YPSA). Two of these, YPSA and RIC, were eventually put under the management of Save the Children.

The results of the 2017 outcome survey show improvement in terms of food security for households that were part of the August 2017 refugee influx. By December 2017, the proportion of households with an acceptable FCS increased from 46 to 68 percent.

WFP obtained permission to expand its e-voucher programme and commenced the collection of beneficiaries' biometric data through SCOPE, following strict data protection guidelines. A privacy impact assessment was initiated in December 2017, and has been prioritized for completion in early 2018. The refugee population in Teknaf sub-district was biometrically enrolled in SCOPE in 2017, and biometric verification is ongoing in Balukhali and Kutupalong.

WFP's mobile data collection and analytics (MDCA) tool was introduced in Cox's Bazar operations in 2017. By using the tool, WFP expects to further improve data analysis and reporting on findings from process and outcome monitoring.

In the host communities, the CMAM approach was implemented by WFP's cooperating partners in collaboration with ACF, which provided severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment support. Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with infants under six months of age received nutrition assistance for rehabilitation. In addition to a monthly ration of specialised nutritious food (SNF), the programme provided behaviour change communication (BCC) sessions on nutrition, health and hygiene and the preparation and conservation of the food supplement. MAM treatment activities were delivered through the government community health facilities in the host communities, as well as nutrition centres in the registered camps. Implementation followed national CMAM guidelines, using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) to screen and identify eligible beneficiaries for MAM treatment. Children identified with SAM were enrolled in dedicated services managed by ACF and UNICEF partners in Cox's Bazar District, complementing WFP nutrition interventions and therefore ensuring a continuum of care.

In the makeshift settlements, WFP's programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding was provided to children aged 6-59 months and PLW, regardless of their nutritional status. In the registered camp, preventive supplementary feeding was focused on PLW and children aged 6-23 months, while MAM treatment targeted the broader age group of children aged 6-59 months.

The MAM prevention and treatment programmes provided SNF each month for children and every two weeks for PLW. A transition to the provision of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the treatment of children with MAM in the settlements is foreseen, but still pending government endorsement. Nutritional support was also provided for people living with tuberculosis (TB) in all camps, to encourage continued treatment and to prevent malnutrition. TB patients received Super Cereal, oil and sugar monthly.

In all nutrition programmes, the distribution of the SNF ration was preceded by BCC sessions for the PLW and caretakers of children on infant and young child feeding practices, maternal nutrition, hygiene, and SNF preparation and feeding procedures. In host communities, the programme included community-based courtyard sessions, targeting caregivers and other family members, and action-oriented sessions for male peer groups, mothers-in-law and other decision-makers in the family to create an enabling environment.

From early 2017, newly arrived PLW and children under 5 years were absorbed in the Kutupalong and Leda makeshift camps' prevention programme, and in the Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) programme in the host community. This was a response to the increased

caseload from the late 2016 influx. In response to the high levels of food insecurity among new arrivals, a protective meal approach was agreed among partners. Consequently, ACF provided a cooked meal to caregivers and siblings of malnourished women and children for which rice was contributed by WFP.

In March 2017, due to insufficient food stocks as a result of delayed shipments and the increased needs linked to the newly arriving refugees, WFP had to reduce the ration size of SNF to 50 percent. It should be noted, though, that regular ration sizes did account for sharing at household level. Full rations were resumed from July 2017. This half ration impacted the programme's performance including an increase in absentee and defaulter rates.

As mentioned above, following the influx of additional refugees in August 2017 malnourished PLW and children were absorbed in existing nutrition programmes. Simultaneous implementation of preventive and treatment programmes for the refugees was justified by the extremely high rates of global acute malnutrition (above 15 percent) and aggravating factors. However, the programme scale up to a total of 16 sites took longer than anticipated.⁵ New centres for the acute malnutrition prevention programme started enrolling women and children in November 2017, significantly increasing access to nutrition services. Initially, a fast-track approach was followed for one month, minimising nutritional assessment to the use of MUAC and ensuring referrals to SAM treatment centres. The implementation of MAM treatment started when fast-track enrolment of the majority of eligible beneficiaries in the catchment area was completed.

Under the IMCN MAM treatment programme, WFP overall reached the planned number of beneficiaries. The increased caseload due to the influx of refugees into the host communities was somewhat balanced out by the reduced attendance as a result of the half rations distributed from mid-March to the end of June 2017.

Under the nutrition interventions targeting refugees, fewer beneficiaries were reached than planned, including 61 percent of children under 5 years and 45 percent of PLW. While there was likely an overestimation of the number of PLW by the nutrition sector members the lower number of beneficiaries reached was mainly a result of delays in identifying cooperating partners with sufficient capacity to set up additional blanket supplementary feeding sites for the refugees. At the end of 2017, there were still areas in the new Kutupalong "megacamp" extension site that had inadequate coverage under the MAM prevention programme, due to limited road access and delays in the set-up of nutrition centres.

Overall, WFP distributed less SNF than planned due to delays in shipments and the resulting three-month period of half rations, as well as the slower than planned scale-up of the MAM prevention programme under the emergency response.

In the host community, MAM treatment activities were successful in meeting international SPHERE standards. Performance however was slightly lower than in the previous year in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts in 2017. The high default rate—children who dropped out of the activity without completing their treatment—had a negative effect on overall recovery rates. The aforementioned provision of reduced rations contributed to this result. The extra workload and attention related to the emergency response in the second half of the year and a "pull effect" for community nutrition volunteers towards other NGOs may have undermined the quality of programme delivery, leading to lower than expected participation.

⁵ The alternative approach, to incorporate SNF in the general distributions in order to more quickly reach children and PLW in need, was not implemented as the food supply was insufficient for this approach, and there were concerns with environmental hygiene, water quality and cooking fuels.

In the registered refugee camps, the recovery and default rates did not meet the SPHERE standards. Provision of reduced rations and frequent movement of people between different sites, including among the newly arrived refugees, were contributing factors to these trends.

On the other hand, preliminary coverage assessments in Ukhiya and Teknaf, show 70 percent coverage, well above the SPHERE standards for rural areas (50 percent) and a result of intensive BCC outreach, community screening and referral mechanisms. Time and human resource constraints resulting from the refugee emergency response prevented WFP from conducting a beneficiary participation and coverage survey in the registered and makeshift settlements.

The outcomes of BCC activities were measured by two indicators: the percentage of children consuming a minimal acceptable diet and the number of targeted caregivers (men and women) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling. In January 2017, survey findings in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts indicated that 28 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed a minimum acceptable diet—a similar result when compared to the previous survey (30 percent). The percentage of children with acceptable meal frequency among children 6-8 months was quite low at 15 percent. The sharing of livelihood resources with an increased number of refugees might have hampered further improvements in meal frequency for children. Furthermore, the increased labour availability in Cox's Bazar due to the influx has resulted in lower daily wage rates. Indeed, a separate SMART survey conducted in Leda makeshift settlement found an even lower rate of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet (9 percent). The full report of this survey will be published in 2018. Based on a rapid assessment in December 2017, 91 percent of caregivers in host communities recollected three key messages received during WFP-supported programmes, compared with 82 percent among the refugees.

In 2017, WFP implemented its Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programme, consisting of several mutually reinforcing interventions that contribute to the goal of enhancing the food security and nutrition status of ultra-poor households, with a focus on women, adolescent girls and children in the host communities of Cox's Bazar. The EFSN programme consisted of three components: a monthly cash allowance of USD 13 (BDT 1050) to cover essential household consumption needs; cash grants for women to invest in income-generating activities, such as bull fattening; as well as skills training and the formation of self-help women's groups, and BCC to facilitate women's economic and social empowerment, with a focus on improved nutrition practices and disaster risk management. Other household members were actively involved, including husbands and mothers-in-law who played an important role in the household in these deeply conservative communities. The involvement of these powerful household members facilitated support for the women involved and no restrictions were placed on the project participants' engagement in the programme.

The EFSN intervention was delivered to host communities in three sub-districts in Cox's Bazar—Teknaf, Ukhiya and Moheshkhali. The intervention supported 9,600 women from ultra-poor households to engage in economic activities to achieve better food security. At the end of 2017, 98 percent of the women's households had an acceptable Food Consumption Score, an improvement compared to the baseline value of 75 percent and exceeding the targeted outcome of 85 percent. The minimum dietary diversity rate for women increased significantly from 9 to 47 percent, exceeding the target of 40 percent.

Partnerships with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), IOM, Solidarités International and Handicap International ensured training of trainers for the cooperating partners' staff who further trained the frontline staff to facilitate BCC sessions for the beneficiaries. In partnership with Handicap International, disability inclusion was mainstreamed across the interventions by

distributing assistance devices and conducting physiotherapy sessions, to ensure that the resilience outcomes for this vulnerable group were maximised.

Through the WFP school feeding programme, a 75 g packet of fortified biscuits was provided each school day to 168,826 children up to grade four, in government-run and government-approved NGO schools in all unions in 5 sub-districts of Cox's Bazar (Ukhiya, Teknaf, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia and Pekua). This encouraged enrolment and attendance, and provided schoolchildren with much needed energy and micronutrients throughout the day. In schools in the host community, WFP also distributed 301 mt of dates donated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to 150,665 students as a one-off distribution. Biscuit distribution at learning centres for unregistered refugee children started in 2017, with WFP providing a 75 g packet of fortified biscuits to each child up to 14 years of age in all UNICEF established learning centres in 4 different makeshift settlements. WFP assistance maintained children in schools and stabilised their attendance.

Activity 6: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

WFP aimed to provide an integrated assistance package of livelihood support,⁶ school feeding and nutrition support in the most vulnerable areas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts as part of the joint United Nations programming initiative with the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and the Hill District Councils, in collaboration with the FAO and the UNICEF.

Under the integrated assistance package, the proposed multi-year Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programme will address the underlying drivers of food insecurity and undernutrition by enabling some of the most vulnerable inhabitants of the Chittagong Hill Tracts transform their lives. The ultimate goal is to enhance food security and nutrition among participating women and their households. The women will follow an intensive programme designed to equip them with the skills, knowledge, confidence and assets to change their lives. Each of them will receive a monthly allowance of 1,050 Bangladeshi Taka for 21 months to cover essential household consumption needs, BCC to improve nutrition practices, and income-generation support including entrepreneurship training, a business grant and intensive skills training. This programme expects to contribute to women's empowerment, enhancing their voices and confidence. The participants will contribute to the household income, often for the first time, and they will be equipped with the knowledge required to improve their nutritional intake.

Strategic Output: WFP-targeted communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood support for vulnerable women, school feeding and a nutrition safety net.

Livelihood and nutrition operations are planned to commence in 2018 to deliver an integrated assistance package consisting of livelihood support for vulnerable women, school feeding and a nutrition safety net. In 2017, WFP engaged in programme design, proposal writing and fundraising for this activity.

The existing school feeding component continued to progress in 2017. WFP provided 433 mt of micronutrient fortified biscuits to over 64,800 primary school students in 1,163 government primary schools, non-governmental organization (NGO) schools and early learning centres (para

⁶ To enhance their economic and social empowerment, targeted vulnerable women organised into self-help groups will be taught basic business skills and receive cash grants to invest in productive assets as well as a monthly allowance to protect their investments for up to two years. This will be combined with training in life skills and behaviour change communication for improved nutrition.

centres⁷), reaching nearly 100 percent of the targeted students. WFP coordinated with stakeholders including the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, the Hill District Councils, UNICEF, cooperating partners, teachers, and school management committees.

Activity 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies

WFP aimed to provide emergency assistance to respond to acute food needs among the most vulnerable households affected by disasters. This activity aimed to complement the response of the Government and other humanitarian actors. WFP, as co-chair of the Food Security Cluster/Sector, coordinated its response with other relevant United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs.

Strategic Output: WFP-targeted populations affected by natural disasters receive cash-based transfers or food transfers sufficient to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.

In 2017, WFP supported the Government in its response to two emergencies. Following Cyclone Mora at the end of May 2017, WFP provided emergency food distributions. After the torrential monsoon floods in June and August 2017, WFP provided emergency in-kind food distributions and unconditional cash-based transfers for the most flood-affected households.

WFP's response to both emergencies reached a total of 353,438 disaster-affected people (76,407 households) with food assistance. Out of this, 310,143 people were reached with 251 mt of micronutrient fortified biscuits and 43,295 people received a total of USD 1.441 million through unconditional cash-based transfers.

Emergency food distributions in response to Cyclone Mora

Cyclone Mora made landfall in the southeast coastal regions of Bangladesh on 30 May 2017. This impacted the Chittagong Division of Bangladesh, including the refugee camps near Cox's Bazar. Following the cyclone, 148,100 people were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance due to the severe damage inflicted in the refugee and makeshift camps.

As an immediate response to Cyclone Mora, WFP provided micronutrient fortified biscuits to support the immediate food needs of 134,000 people (26,800 households) in Kutupalong, Balukhali and Leda makeshift sites, as well as in Baharchara and Sabrang cyclone shelters. Each household received 3.75 kg (50 packets) of micronutrient fortified biscuits. Priority was given to refugees in makeshift sites, as well as people in shelters whose villages were damaged and who were not able to return immediately.

Emergency food distributions and cash-based assistance for the most flood-affected households

The northwest region of Bangladesh suffered devastating monsoons which induced unprecedented floods from the middle of June 2017. According to the 72-hour flood assessment report, prepared by the Needs Assessment Working Group with technical support from WFP and the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China, an estimated 6.9 million people across 176 sub-districts of 31 districts were affected.

During the first phase of the emergency response, WFP provided micronutrient fortified biscuits as immediate food assistance to 176,143 people (40,000 households) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat and Dinajpur districts. Each household received 3.75 kg (50 packets) of biscuits.

⁷ Para centres are a one-stop service to ethnic communities. UNICEF started the concept of para (neighbourhood) centre. It acts as early learning centre and centre for immunization. WFP supports these para centres by providing micronutrient fortified biscuits to the students enrolled.

Priority was given to the people in shelters, embankments and those whose villages were damaged and who remained stranded in water and were not able to cook food.

During the second phase of the emergency response, WFP supported 43,295 people (9,607 households) with unconditional cash-based transfers through mobile banking. One woman from each targeted household received three rounds of cash-based transfers through their individual mobile bank accounts. Each household received cash transfers of USD 146 (USD 46 per household per round in order to help meet their household food needs).

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 Result 4 – Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)

Bangladesh is vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stresses, which have significant negative effects on the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable groups. Innovative approaches to enhancing resilience are required so that improvements in livelihoods, food security and nutrition are not repeatedly undermined. Interventions under this outcome will serve to validate approaches that have the potential to enhance the ability of households, communities and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses.

Activity 8: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience

WFP is increasing its focus on supporting the Government in creating evidence and testing new and innovative ways to enhance resilience. WFP has committed to innovative approaches in its CSP that enhance resilience. These pilot approaches, including micro-insurance, forecast-based financing (FbF), and seasonal livelihood programming, will function as risk transfer mechanisms to prevent a sharp increase in poverty following a disaster.

Strategic Output: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated.

This activity contributes towards creating suitable resilience elements for disaster-affected populations by field testing scalable, innovative approaches and tools. These pilots will generate evidence with an aim to inform disaster risk reduction and shock-responsive safety nets.

In 2017, the WFP participated in the FbF technical and dialogue platform sessions in Manila, Hanoi and Berlin organised by the German Red Cross and WFP Headquarters. Some of the immediate lessons learned from the workshops during the year were adapted in the WFP concept note for FbF. The German Federal Foreign Office agreed to provide financial support to implement the pilots. Funding prospects were also discussed with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to pilot innovative micro-insurance combined with the FbF model for the resilience building programme. FbF necessitates advance financing before events, which is new to both donors and the Government. This presents resourcing and regulatory challenges, including seed funding for pilots.

Site selection for WFP's FbF pilots in flood-prone areas was completed in 2017. Initially two sub-districts from the northwest of Bangladesh that are more exposed to climate-related shocks (especially floods) were targeted. WFP plans to hire external experts to conduct a FbF country context analysis in 2018.

The German Red Cross in Bangladesh along with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) implemented the FbF project. WFP, with technical support from RCCC, expects to set the flood forecast thresholds and triggers, technical criteria needed to implement a FbF system.

WFP worked closely with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for its National Household Database, to coordinate with relevant ministries to target vulnerable households in the pilot areas through social safety net programmes. Partnerships were established with the RCCC, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and German Red Cross Bangladesh to set up beneficiary selection criteria and to design impact-based assessments. Coordination and networking with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Department of Disaster Management were undertaken for government participation in FbF implementation. WFP also prepared to lead a FbF platform and a Technical Advisory Committee in 2018.

For micro-insurance, networking with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders remained in progress at the end of the year; preliminary discussions were held with technical institutions and organizations such as OXFAM to support the design and implementation of the micro-insurance product.

The FbF early action protocol and standard operating procedures of the German Red Cross were reviewed and the FbF early response standard operating procedures will be prepared in early 2018.

Collaboration was initiated with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Meteorological Department, the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre, the RCCC and the German Red Cross to improve the quality, efficiency, and utility of early-warning information dissemination systems.

Scope for collaboration between the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP on FbF was initiated through the IFAD PROVATi project, which will be launched in the first quarter of 2018 and will continue for six years. The Department of Disaster Management will be the implementing partner for PROVATi and will be responsible for the preparation of a flood early warning system. WFP will work together with the Department to support “last mile”⁸ dissemination of the flood early warning system. WFP will also support IFAD by providing poverty and undernutrition maps.

Outcome data for this activity is not yet available, as the activity remained in the planning phase in 2017 and implementation has not yet begun.

Activity 9: Implement the Nobo Jatra programme

Nobo Jatra (new beginning) is a five-year United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Title II funded programme, commenced in September 2015, with the overall aim of improving gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people in Khulna and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh. The programme is implemented by a consortium led by World Vision, with WFP and Winrock International as sub grantees and in partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. WFP’s responsibilities span both operational and strategic dimensions.

Strategic Outputs:

⁸ “Last mile” in early warning describes the system or process used to connect the end population to an information dissemination system.

- Local capacity to plan for disaster risk reduction is enhanced in southwestern areas targeted by *Nobo Jatra*.
- The livelihoods of vulnerable households targeted by *Nobo Jatra* in southwestern areas are diversified.
- Beneficiaries of *Nobo Jatra* receive cash transfers facilitated by WFP.
- Uptake of successful elements of *Nobo Jatra* is promoted through policy dialogue with the ministries concerned.

Over the year, WFP worked intensively to develop local capacities in disaster preparedness and response. The reactivation of disaster management committees at different administrative levels in all project locations resulted in a clear articulation of roles and responsibilities of the committee members and a chain of command at the time of a disaster. A total of 13,568 participants attended capacity strengthening sessions. The disaster management committees at the union level, along with the youth volunteers and the village development committees, completed community risk assessments in all 25 unions as per the 2017 target. Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAPs) to prevent and respond to natural disasters were being validated by the disaster management committees at the sub-district levels at the end of the year. *Nobo Jatra* has an acceleration fund provision to support the implementation of the validated RRAPs. The project will also create local level funding mechanisms to fund actions possible within the project framework, and will advocate for mobilising resources from the Government and other sources. An initial review of the RRAPs indicated that the RRAPs have identified actions that are beyond the existing mandate of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The absence of institutional coordination structures to facilitate the systematic involvement of different ministries is an impediment to addressing the multi-dimensional causality of natural disasters. *Nobo Jatra* has identified the need for coordinated action as a priority in the coming period, which will be addressed through a structured process of engaging policy makers.

WFP's efforts to enhance sustainability resulted in a formal arrangement with the Government of Bangladesh's Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP). The linkage with CPP has created synergies and expanded the resource base for disaster preparedness and management. This collaborative effort aims to strengthen community level efforts in planning and responding to natural disasters.

WFP, through bKash—a BRAC Bank supported mobile finance company—established a system for cash-based transfers to beneficiaries for promoting nutrition and livelihoods. The cash-based transfer system drew upon WFP's expertise in cash-based transfers in Bangladesh and elsewhere. One key challenge was to ensure women's inclusion in the formal financial sector. In Bangladesh, traditionally men are responsible for financial management. With only half of the women in the programme areas in possession of national identity cards mandatory for opening bank accounts, the project took special steps to ensure women were the recipients of the benefits. Although this delayed the start of the cash-based transfers, *Nobo Jatra* ensured accounts were opened in the names of women. To further ensure women become active users of the accounts, all women enrolled in the programme received an orientation session on mobile banking procedures.

Since the start of the cash-based transfer process, a total of 16,412 beneficiaries have been enrolled in the two components: maternal and child health and nutrition and livelihoods promotion. Over a period of six months (July-December 2017) WFP transferred USD 1,286,560 to the beneficiaries. The conditional cash-based transfer money was utilised in three major areas, including purchasing food for children and pregnant and lactating women, meeting medical expenses such as for the treatment of children after birth, and delivery costs in clinics and

medicine. For the majority of beneficiaries, it took around 20 minutes to withdraw from their accounts.⁹

Within the *Nobo Jatra* consortium, WFP was responsible for creating programme-policy linkages. WFP developed a framework for the engagement of policymakers in the *Nobo Jatra* programme. This framework links *Nobo Jatra* to the broader policy context and will serve as the guiding tool for structuring policy level engagement. As part of this process, WFP organised a three-day joint visit to the programme areas for a team of five senior government officials from four ministries to observe the full range of programme activities. The visit drew attention to areas where further collaboration was needed across the ministries. The visit was especially helpful in identifying areas where alignment with government initiatives will assist *Nobo Jatra* in accessing resources and strengthening its outcomes.

Outcome data for this activity is not yet available, owing to its delayed implementation.

Strategic Outcome 4 – The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time

Strategic Result 5 – Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)

Investing in preparedness reduces response times, which in turn saves lives and livelihoods, safeguards previous investments, protects development gains and reduces costs by maximising cost-effectiveness. Interventions towards this outcome were implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to enhance capacities for preparing for and responding to large-scale disasters, with a focus on readiness for earthquakes in urban areas.

Activity 10: Capacity strengthening for emergency response

WFP aims to support the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in enhancing its emergency supply chain and establishing a suitably located earthquake-resistant staging area to facilitate the reception and dispatch of humanitarian assistance in a large-scale emergency.

Strategic Outputs:

- The emergency supply chain of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is optimized.
- A humanitarian staging area is established.

An efficient emergency supply chain is crucial for government and humanitarian actors for large-scale relief operations during an emergency, significantly reducing the cost of delivery from source to destination in reasonable time. WFP, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, conducted a study to assess the efficiency of the Government's existing emergency supply chain system. Based on the assessment, tools are under development for enhanced decision-making: a supply chain dashboard that will help identify gaps and develop solutions, stockpile mapping and a rapid logistics assessment tool.

In parallel, WFP planned for a number of emergency simulation workshops and trainings for government officials from ministries and departments at district, sub-district and union level and

⁹ *Nobo Jatra*: Report on Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Post Distribution Monitoring. October 2017.

other humanitarian actors, focused on effective emergency operation, response coordination and supply chain management. WFP conducted several simulation trainings for field-level government officials during 2017. To ensure sustainability, training of trainer courses are now being developed. A challenge to the long-term effectiveness of these trainings is civil service rotation, so WFP will hand over training materials so that future courses can be conducted by government officials.

The Ministry of Food has an extensive Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) network which plays a vital role in providing the Government's food assistance in humanitarian response. WFP plans to review the Ministry of Food's supply chain and to provide support for its capacity enhancement.

WFP also plans to establish a humanitarian staging area (HSA) to facilitate easy unloading, handling, storing and dispatching of relief goods from cargo planes during an emergency. The identification of suitable land and other preparatory works for the HSA are in progress. To accommodate a large number of incoming cargo planes and to avoid congestion, sophisticated unloading and handling equipment is required. The HSA will strengthen national emergency response capacity with reduced cost and time. WFP is working closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and in contact with the Civil Aviation Authority and Armed Forces Division to obtain suitable land close to Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka for the construction of the HSA. The HSA will be used by all humanitarian actors including the Government.

Activity 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster

WFP aims to continue leading the logistics cluster and co-leading the food security cluster with a view to optimising partners' preparedness capacities and coordination mechanisms. Activities include training and simulation exercises under the auspices of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to ensure common understanding of the coordination requirements of large-scale emergency responses.

Strategic Output: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced.

National Logistics Cluster:

In 2017, WFP continued to serve as the lead for the national logistics cluster in Bangladesh. The national logistics cluster provides coordination of logistics operations and information management support to the host government and humanitarian organizations, leading to enhanced preparedness, improved decision-making and efficient humanitarian response.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief was the government counterpart for the national logistics cluster, and jointly chaired its meetings with WFP. The national logistics cluster meetings and its follow-up actions were instrumental in finding solutions to some of the challenges encountered in disaster management, notably the Cox's Bazar humanitarian response. The cluster supported solutions for logistics issues and challenges for the receipt and dispatch of humanitarian cargo, including access to common facilities like warehouses.

The national logistics cluster also maintained close interaction with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), a coordination forum for clusters and donors. The HCTT was co-chaired by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, and clusters reported their progress to the HCTT. Because of WFP's leading position in the national logistics cluster, it was possible for WFP to strongly contribute to the efforts of HCTT during emergencies.

The national logistics cluster developed a cyclone and earthquake Concept of Operations (ConOps), a tool to rapidly identify logistics gaps and the facilities and services available for an effective emergency operation. A capacity mapping of national logistics cluster member

organizations is being conducted to supplement and complement government logistics efforts during emergencies.

National Food Security Cluster:

WFP co-leads the national food security cluster in Bangladesh with the FAO. The cluster leadership along with the provision of common services allowed opportunities for capacity strengthening activities with national and local authorities.

The contingency plans for cyclones and floods were updated with a revision of the national food security cluster packages for immediate and short-term assistance. The national food security cluster, together with its members, developed a national food security cluster livelihood package for early recovery. They also participated in the development of the HCTT contingency plan for earthquakes. In addition, the national food security cluster regularly updated and monitored progress of the minimum preparedness actions for corporate level 3 emergencies.

The national food security cluster food package and livelihood package was used by the cluster members during floods, landslides in southeast Bangladesh, monsoon floods and Cyclone Mora response during 2017. The national food security cluster and the cash working group also led the design and development of the multi-purpose cash grant. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office were also involved in the process. The national food security cluster participated in four humanitarian response plans and one flash appeal.

The national food security cluster monitored the influx of refugees from Myanmar. It actively supported the coordination of the newly established food security sector in Cox's Bazar from September 2017 with the deployment of a food security cluster coordinator and an information management officer.

The national food security cluster team supported the needs assessment working group, WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) team and the nutrition cluster for six needs assessments and surveys conducted in 2017. The food security sector with WFP's VAM team led one market assessment and the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment in Cox's Bazar with the support of the food security sector members. The food security sector also collected bi-monthly market prices.

Strategic Outcome 5 – Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during crises

Strategic Result 8 – Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)

The influx of refugees into Bangladesh in 2017 resulted in the rapid scale-up of the humanitarian response across all sectors. Strategic Outcome 5 was introduced to the CSP in October 2017 through a budget revision as part of the response to these needs. The urgency, scale and complexity of the humanitarian response, including access constraints, demanded that systematic coordination mechanisms function and shared services in logistics and emergency telecommunications be provided to humanitarian and development partners to enable an integrated, comprehensive and effective response.

In response to the 2017 refugee influx, WFP initiated a corporate level 3 emergency response. However, the humanitarian cluster system was not activated. Therefore, the operations undertaken in Cox's Bazar were organised under a "sector" mechanism coordinated by the Inter Sector Coordination Group. Each sector mirrors the structure of its respective cluster. Logistics operations were organised under the logistics sector, and emergency telecommunications operations were organised under the emergency telecommunications sector.

Activities under this strategic outcome, which consisted of direct service delivery in emergencies, will complement, but not replace, other investments in disaster preparedness and capacity strengthening under Strategic Outcome 4.

Activity 12: Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response

Based on the needs identified and expressed by the humanitarian community the Logistics Sector has been supporting the Government of Bangladesh response and facilitated access to critical logistics services, consolidated and shared key information on logistics capacities and the operating environment, and coordinated efforts to enhance the capacity of the responding humanitarian organisations to maintain an uninterrupted supply chain of life-saving relief items. This included: establishing and maintaining a Logistics Coordination cell with information management capacity in Cox's Bazar to enable informed decision-making by all logistics and operations managers working to implement relief programmes; putting into place and managing common temporary storage services in Ukhiya and Teknaf to be available to supplement the capacity of responding organizations; continuously monitoring and re-evaluating the logistics situation, and updating the profile of service(s) as needed to address emerging common constraints on humanitarian logistics operations.

Strategic Output: Crisis-affected populations benefit from common emergency logistics services to humanitarian and development partners.

WFP co-chaired the Logistics Sector in Bangladesh with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. WFP also coordinated the Logistics Sector in Cox's Bazar to support the logistics needs of the entire humanitarian community.

Basic services that were available in country prior to the influx of refugees from Myanmar in late August 2017 were put under severe strain due to the massive increase in population in the area. The logistics sector in Cox's Bazar, commencing from late 2017, supported the government-led coordination of the humanitarian logistics to ensure access to critical logistics services and to support an uninterrupted supply chain and effective response.

The main challenge facing the Logistics Sector and wider humanitarian community was the limited availability of storage facilities within Cox's Bazar district. This was coupled with the lack of available land on which to establish logistics and storage facilities, such as mobile storage units (MSUs), to ensure a continual and uninterrupted pipeline of humanitarian relief items.

To respond to these challenges the Logistics Sector in Cox's Bazar established a logistics hub located at the Ukhiya Degree College. Sixteen MSUs were erected for humanitarian cargo storage. Seven of the MSUs were utilised for Logistics Sector partners' cargo storage. Another seven were made available to the Government while two were used by WFP for general distribution food stocks. At the end of 2017, the Logistics Sector continued work to identify a new location for a long-term logistics facility to relocate the Ukhiya Logistics Hub, and to establish an additional Logistics Hub in Teknaf. The Logistics Sector provided coordination amongst the humanitarian organizations working in Cox's Bazar. Additionally, the sector collected and disseminated logistics

related information products, accessible to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster Bangladesh webpage.

The role of WFP in facilitating and coordinating efforts on site management and engineering expanded considerably in 2017. Interagency collaboration was undertaken with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), the IOM and UNHCR to establish a platform for camp management and development. WFP did not have primary responsibility for site management in Cox's Bazar, but undertook additional efforts to mitigate risks anticipated in light of the 2018 monsoon season. WFP deployed additional logistics and engineering personnel in support of this engagement.

WFP's performance on Activity 12 will be captured by the User Satisfaction Rate, which will be measured in partner satisfaction surveys. The first of these surveys will be conducted in 2018.

Activity 13: Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common services to support the humanitarian community response

To ensure that common interagency emergency telecommunications services were available in operational areas, WFP aimed to provide coordination, information management, and technical support to augment the in-country telecommunications services through the deployment of staff and equipment.

Strategic Output: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced emergency telecommunications coordination mechanisms.

Following the increased needs to support the humanitarian efforts in response to the Level 3 emergency in Cox's Bazar, WFP in its capacity as global lead of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) supported the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) from September 2017 onward by addressing common information and communication technology (ICT) needs.

The ETC Cluster coordinated with stakeholders including mobile network providers, internet service providers and humanitarian organizations to match needs with technological solutions. The ETC Cluster also coordinated closely with the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology. The Cluster established contacts with the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission in order to introduce the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS), establish a direct line of communication and solve outstanding equipment importation issues. ICT equipment such as very high frequency radios required import permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission. Any device that includes a SIM slot as well as all broadcasting equipment must have a prior approval from the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission. The process risked being very lengthy, slowing down the emergency response generally and the ETC response specifically. The aim of the coordination of the ETS, including WFP and partners, was to ensure a coordinated ICT response and an effective delivery of information technology operations.

The ETS was further mandated to improve access to information and communication for conflict-affected communities and enable two-way communication between the affected population and humanitarian workers. As part of its services for communities, ETS provided interagency support to the communication with communities working group, to enable the affected population to have access to vital and life-saving information and communication services, and to send and receive feedback regarding the assistance they received.

From its activation in September 2017, an ETS coordinator was deployed to Cox's Bazar to activate common ETS coordination mechanisms and to integrate ETS as part of the ISCG and other humanitarian response coordination forums. ETS specialised staff in services for communities

(S4C), telecommunications and information management carried out assessment missions to define recommendations and enable the development of a comprehensive ETS concept of operations. ICT services for affected population (ETC S4C) was still not a widely recognised mandate within WFP and other coordination mechanisms, which presented a challenge to encouraging wider buy-in.

ETS developed a mobile phone application named ETC CONNECT to support the population's access to formal feedback and complaint mechanisms. Through ETC CONNECT, beneficiaries could interact and establish two-way communication with humanitarian organizations. ETC CONNECT allowed any humanitarian worker in the field to register complaints and request information and feedback. All complaints were managed by the complaints manager and programme staff; complaints were followed up and the requested information was posted back on the mobile application. The field staff then reached out to beneficiaries in-person to share the requested information or to address the complaint, closing the feedback loop.

Programme performance for Activity 13 will be measured by the User Satisfaction Rate through partner satisfaction surveys, the first of which will be conducted in 2018.

Cross-cutting commitments

Progress towards gender equality

WFP, throughout its long tenure in Bangladesh, has worked to address gender disparity in programme design and implementation. WFP acknowledges that women occupy a key position in the whole spectrum of strategies for food security and nutrition – both as the focus of interventions and as agents of change.

Under Activity 1, the Strengthening Government Social Protection Systems for the Poor programme, WFP provided technical support to revitalise and enhance the biggest social safety net programme targeting vulnerable women, the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme. The programme, fully implemented by the Government and supported through WFP capacity strengthening initiatives, provided women enrolled in VGD a one-time cash grant for investment, a monthly ration of fortified rice, improved training on income generating activities, improved life-skill training modules, and more nutrition-focused approaches such as behaviour change communication on nutrition. Following the two-year cycle, the Government and WFP conducted an evaluation of the enhanced programme. The results revealed that the women enrolled in VGD had increased mobility. Their decision-making capacity within their families and their communities was increased. They became more confident and socially empowered through networking with public and private sector service providers such as the local government, non-governmental organizations, banks and WFP.

Under the implementation structure of Activity 9, *Nobo Jatra*, the participants (of whom 100 percent were women) were introduced to the formal financial sector through opening personal savings accounts and orientation on the use of mobile banking. The women participants received monthly conditional cash-based transfers and training on maternal and child health and nutrition and livelihoods promotion. Through this the women not only took on responsibility for financial management but also had enhanced decision-making capacity on food security and nutrition for themselves and their children.

Under the Enhancing Resilience Plus programme, a livelihoods programme under the former Country Programme which closed in mid-2017, 100 percent of the project participants were women. They were trained and supported to implement income-generating activities (IGAs). The programme had a positive effect on women's empowerment including their decision-making and financial contributions to the household, and assertiveness to speak in group events.

In Activity 4, the school feeding programme's Essential Learning Package (ELP) focused on pertinent social issues, including the importance of girls' education; mobility, the impact of child marriage; dowry and early pregnancy. School teachers, parents and school management committee members received these awareness messages. The programme also sought to enhance women's leadership development, including through gender sensitization, education and advocacy, to encourage their impactful participation in school management committees. A total of 2,129 female and 1,058 male school management committee members received the training, which helped to increase women's representation in the committees.

The WFP school meals initiative in Bamna and Islampur sub-districts of Barguna and Jamalpur districts promoted women's empowerment and leadership. The initiative engaged 2,200 female cultivators to supply vegetables for hot school meals and therefore to earn regular income. The number of women involved increased fourfold compared to the previous year. More local women were financially supported through their employment as cooks and helpers. These women were provided training and orientation on health, hygiene, food safety and basic accounting. Mothers' clubs were formed in communities to facilitate timely meal preparation, ensure hygiene and safe distribution of cooked food among students. As a consequence, 14,500 mothers were familiarised with basic nutrition, health and hygiene behaviour, food safety, accounting and the importance of education to enhance their role as change agents at the home and in the community.

In the Cox's Bazar area, approximately 52 percent of the refugee population were women and girls, with the largest gender discrepancy being among the working age population (age 18-59) among which 55 percent were female. Overall 80 percent of the refugee population were women and children. The refugee crisis disproportionately affected women and girls as the most vulnerable and marginalised refugee population groups by perpetuating and exacerbating pre-existing, persistent gender and social inequalities, gender-based violence and discrimination.¹⁰

The Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition project in Cox's Bazar enabled 9,600 vulnerable host community women and their households to establish a sustainable income source, thereby enhancing food security and addressing an underlying cause of undernutrition. Besides ensuring a high proportion of female staff in non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and WFP, the project also supported 134 locally recruited women in providing self-help group development in the following areas: continuing their businesses, communicating with different service providers and facilitating their households; economic and social empowerment in the life of women and adolescent girls; and improved behaviour change communication (BCC) sessions. Results observed included improved food security and nutrition among women and better nutrition and hygiene practices of pregnant and lactating women, caregivers and adolescent girls. Survey findings suggested shifting gender roles at the household level, women's increased contribution to family and business decision-making, women's control over their income and assets, increased mobility for women, and better access to health facilities and markets.

The nutrition intervention in Cox's Bazar was provided based on age and nutritional status for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and management, and was based on age of children and physiological status of women for MAM prevention and supplementation. Though the primary target group for BCC activities was the caregivers of children under 5 years and

¹⁰ Gender Profile for Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. November 2017.

pregnant and lactating women, WFP encouraged cooperating partners to include decision-makers (generally husbands, fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law). For women in advanced stages of pregnancy and lactating mothers with very young children, an arrangement was made to do follow-up anthropometric measurements during the household visits and women were asked to nominate an alternative person to collect supplementary food from the distribution centre. All the activities were carried out during daylight and timed in such a manner to enable women participants to travel back home before the nightfall.

In Cox's Bazar, separate lines for men and women were employed for general distributions, with a breastfeeding corner available. Women refugee volunteers were also engaged in mobilization support. Food tokens were provided prior to distributions, which helped households to plan and coordinate household responsibilities and childcare. Food was delivered directly to some of the especially vulnerable households (people with disabilities, women in advanced stages of pregnancy, the elderly and households headed by children). Such groups were identified during the household verification prior to the planned distributions.

Usually men collected rations during general distributions. However, women collected food when they were the head of household (14 percent of households). WFP continued not to allow children to collect full food rations for their families, and instead provided porter assistance for households headed by children (3 percent) as well as women and the elderly who collected food rations.

Protection

Much of the focus on protection in 2017 was on the Cox's Bazar operations. The Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA), conducted in November 2017 by the food security cluster and WFP, identified several serious protection concerns and risks affecting the refugee population, including gender-based violence, harassment, physical violence, presence of drug traffickers, theft, robbery, restricted freedom of movement, missing children, tensions between refugee and host communities and misuse of food or nutrition assistance.

The REVA found that over 80 percent of refugees depended on food assistance for survival. Accessing food assistance through distribution points, food shops, and firewood gathering could expose refugees to the above mentioned and additional protection risks. Additional risks present prior to the crisis, prevalent in host community and likely to be increased in displacement included intimate partner violence, child labour and early marriage.

The REVA findings identified the characteristics of the most vulnerable households on the basis of food consumption status and economic vulnerability. These characteristics included large family size, presence of pregnant and lactating women and unaccompanied minors, and low education levels and asset ownership.

Efforts were made to reduce protection risks by rapidly expanding the availability of WFP food distribution points, nutrition sites and food shops to reduce travel times and burden of carrying large food rations over longer distances; implementing safe distribution principles; establishing breast feeding corners and providing porters for the most vulnerable beneficiaries. Dignity was promoted through covered waiting areas, and distribution workers were briefed on treating all beneficiaries, including women, with respect. All the distribution points were systemically chosen considering the vulnerabilities and protection risks of the different demographics of beneficiaries. Community engagement and participation in the distributions ensured that necessary interventions were received by households headed by children and single women, children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities and the elderly. Overall, 96 percent of refugees (98 percent of men and 93 percent of women) who had arrived in the August 2017 influx surveyed reported being able to access assistance without protection challenges.

A protection risk analysis under the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition project was conducted, and an action plan put in place to minimise risks. Measures to reduce the risk of protection and sexual and gender-based violence concerns included: establishing a multiple-method complaint and feedback mechanism; advancing cash distributions ahead of the rainy season; distributing cash through home visits to women in the advanced stage of pregnancy or with new-born infants; establishing breastfeeding corners at most distribution sites; capacity-building support to partners including on protection and including male family members in key training sessions. WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, was used for beneficiary registration and cash distributions. Comprehensive BCC sessions were organised for women participants, husbands, mothers-in-law and adolescents on the topics of nutrition, gender, protection, early marriage, disasters and human trafficking. Engaging men and other family members in the project activities along with the BCC sessions contributed to reducing protection and gender-based violence risks, including intimate partner violence, according to the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition outcome survey.

The WFP school feeding and school meals programmes continued to include awareness-raising activities in coordination with the Directorate of Primary Education and the partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These sessions, among others, discussed on child labour, women's empowerment, and targeted the school teachers, parents and school management committee members. WFP organised 618 sessions and reached out to 19,848 mothers through periodic focus group discussions, community mobilization workshops and women's leadership trainings.

WFP made provisions to prevent the misuse of resources, robbery and the occurrence of child labour by keeping a specific clause under the field level agreement with NGOs, which was regularly monitored by WFP.

At the end of 2017, 96 percent of refugees reported accessing assistance without protection challenges.

Accountability to affected populations

WFP institutionalised accountability to affected populations (AAP) in its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities through a dedicated hotline, help desks at project sites, and complaints boxes. Feedback and complaints received through these channels were analysed, shared and referred to respective staff for action and used to plan preventive measures for ongoing and planned programmes.

A toll-free hotline was set up centrally in Dhaka to provide a mechanism for direct beneficiary feedback to avoid conflicts between the beneficiaries and the cooperating partners administering the response at field level. The hotline number was advertised on beneficiary entitlement cards, e-voucher cards, through beneficiary sensitisations, in community consultations, and on promotional materials including stickers and posters visible in the community. Information and messages provided were translated into languages understood by the refugee population, noting low levels of literacy. Age, gender and diversity community consultations will be strengthened moving forward, noting challenges with literacy and the affected population's preferred communication methods.

Help desks and complaint boxes were available at distribution points and food shops. A significant number of responses were received through these channels, which were shared with programme staff and contributed to the improvement of WFP's operations. For example, after the fourth round of general distributions (in early November 2017), questions about entitlements led to a

reformulation of the banner used at distribution points to communicate entitlements in three languages (English, Bangla and Rohingya dialect) and more pictorial representation.

Major inquiries and complaints were about the next distribution; loss or theft of FoodCard or food token; complaints about ration size; inclusion errors; missing verifications; and bribery complaints against the local administration. Among the callers who disclosed their gender, nearly half were women. A number of callers also thanked WFP.

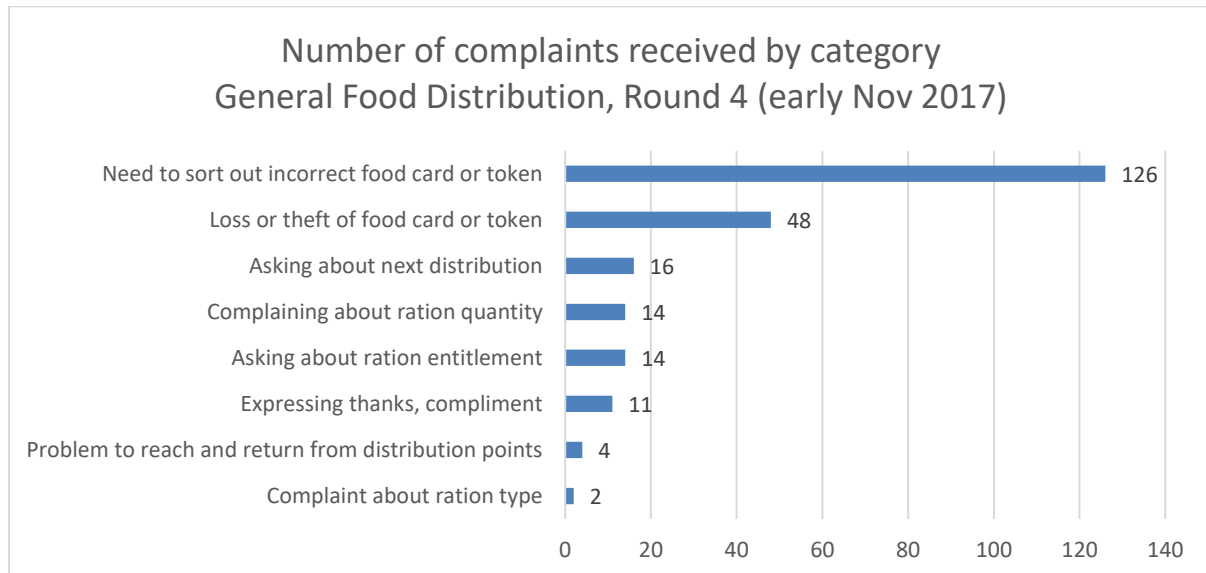


Figure 1: Feedback from general distribution round 4, in early November 2017.

Beneficiaries of the general distributions in Cox’s Bazar were provided information about the programme through banners and megaphone announcements at distribution points and during household verification processes. However, an Internews assessment of the information ecosystem for refugees, released in November 2017, found that friends, family members, religious leaders, and community leaders were among the most used and most trusted sources of information – more so than posters, announcements or aid workers. To address this challenge, WFP endeavours to recruit staff from the locality and to engage community leaders in programme implementation.

Effective AAP mechanisms require the timely provision of information, systematic consultation and multiple method complaint and feedback mechanisms. These will be strengthened and expanded in the next phase of the response. It will be important to continue strong interagency collaboration, including on the interagency feedback and referral mechanisms. While interagency mechanisms are being finalised, WFP will ensure its own system for timely referral of protection cases identified during its operations. Prior to the August 2017 refugee influx, WFP contributed to referral pathways being established by the Protection Sector. Following the influx, WFP produced referral contact cards with key contact numbers for immediate relevant referrals. These wallet-sized cards were distributed to all WFP field staff and partners. WFP’s protection briefing materials, shared with the Food Security Sector included information on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP was also an active member of the inter-agency PSEA network in Cox’s Bazar.

Prior to the August 2017 influx, WFP targeted food assistance to vulnerable households of the late 2016 influx. Referrals of vulnerable households for inclusion in the e-voucher programme were received in May and June 2017.

WFP participated in the establishment of the “communication with communities” interagency working group, co-led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), for coordination of beneficiary messaging and feedback mechanisms. WFP ensured that food assistance was covered in community consultations, including information hubs being established by IOM.

Overall 82 percent of refugees reported that they were informed about the programme (who was included, what people would receive, as well as the length of assistance). These results cannot be compared to the 90 percent observed in 2016 as they refer to a much larger population following the 2017 refugee influx.

With regard to beneficiary feedback, it was documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements for two thirds of WFP’s activities in Bangladesh. Efforts will be made to set up the feedback mechanism once the implementation of remaining activities commences.

Environment

Prior to September 2017, a large proportion of the area of Cox’s Bazar where refugees are now living was forest. Environmental destruction became widespread, with hardly any trees or other vegetation remaining by the end of the year. This has created significant environmental risks including landslides and flooding. The high demand for firewood has largely depleted supplies, with foraging spreading into other areas, and with firewood being cut down in other parts of southern Bangladesh to serve the demand. Firewood is the principal fuel used for cooking rations, and firewood collection creates significant difficulties for households with gender and protection consequences. Children often spent several hours each day to collect firewood and carry it back on their heads. The elderly and others with reduced mobility were most affected by this, as they simply could not collect firewood and were less able to access cash through informal work.

A safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE) mission was conducted in 2017. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IOM and WFP drafted a joint concept note proposing the distribution of fuel, training in efficient usage, safe food storage, improved stoves, alternative fuel access, and cash-for-work activities for refugees and host communities to rehabilitate degraded areas and protect water sources.

Difference we make: Scaling up e-vouchers in Cox’s Bazar

With more than 655,000 people fleeing into Bangladesh from Myanmar since 25 August 2017, on top of an existing refugee population of 300,000 people, the food security situation in Cox’s Bazar remains precarious. Around 80 percent of refugees depend on food assistance. WFP is providing food through in-kind distributions and e-vouchers (restricted cash-based transfers) to more than 800,000 refugees, reaching nearly 100 percent of the targeted population with food assistance in 2017. Food vouchers for refugees are a sensible choice: they ensure refugees have choice and thus lead to more nutritious diets, they empower women within the household, and can be more cost effective than in-kind food distributions in the long run. By scaling up its existing e-voucher programme and developing a “multi-wallet” platform, this one card, cash-based transfer system will facilitate a multi-sectoral, multi-agency response. The e-voucher programme will enable

refugees to obtain a more diverse, healthier food basket at WFP's expanded network of shops, with other humanitarian partners able to use the platform for their own transfers.

Since 2014, WFP has been supporting 34,000 registered refugees in Cox's Bazar camps through restricted cash-based transfers, known as e-vouchers. Thanks to a strong working relationship with the Government of Bangladesh, in 2017 WFP began expanding the e-voucher programme to unregistered refugees. By the end of 2017, some 90,000 refugees were enrolled in WFP's e-voucher programme, where each household receives restricted cash-based transfers as per the household size, which they access using an electronic assistance card. The refugees can use their cards in allocated shops to buy 19 different food items, including rice, pulses, fresh vegetables, chilies, eggs and dried fish. A senior woman in each household is the card-holder; she can designate two alternates in her household allowing them to make purchasing decisions for the entire family.



Photo: WFP/Saikat Mojumder. Women refugees queuing to buy food using e-vouchers at a newly opened food shop at Kutupalong camp on 12 December 2017.

WFP is expanding its existing network of food shops, operated by a network of private owners under contract with WFP. The food shops make a big difference in how the refugees receive monthly assistance from WFP: under the e-voucher programme, they can shop when they want and purchase what they need at the time, allowing for fresh food like vegetables to be purchased throughout the month. The shops are safer and easier to access than large, periodic general distributions which can pose protection risks. Refugees especially women, experience some level of dignity and normalcy by the simple act

of shopping and making their own decisions. Starting from January 2018, WFP will initiate a gradual shift from general distributions to the restricted cash-based transfer (e-voucher) modality for the refugee population.

To enable the shift to cash-based transfers, WFP relies on digitising its beneficiary registration into its beneficiary and transfer management platform, known as SCOPE. Biometric verification, including fingerprinting and photography, ensures that the authorised user can use the card at WFP's network of food shops. WFP plans to expand the e-voucher system into a "multi-wallet" system which will enable other humanitarian partners to make cash-based transfers. This technological solution, already supporting the delivery of life-saving food assistance, will be a central tool for refugees to access much needed food and other non-food items.



Photo: WFP/Saikat Mojumder. A refugee family attending the e-voucher registration exercise, 10 December 2017.



Photo: WFP/Saikat Mojumder. Jannatul Ferdous, 19, was recruited locally to assist with biometric

WFP will soon have 90 registration staff trained in family surveys and data entry to support the use of biometrics at multiple registration sites. Each team includes registrars, who are trained in surveying families and inputting data, performing helpdesk support, staffing the verification desks, and managing crowd control. The team recently concluded a biometric data collection exercise in Teknaf sub-district, where 17,000 households' biometric data were recorded.

The e-voucher system also makes a difference in the host communities in Cox's Bazar, which have been affected by the swift, large-scale

refugee influx. Private sector merchants operate the shops on contract with WFP. This creates an opportunity for private sector market linkages. WFP also hires local staff, with many ready and willing to help and who have much needed language skills in the local dialect. Nineteen-year-old Jannatul Ferdous is one such worker; she is a second year student in the English department of the Cox's Bazar College. "I have always wanted to support helpless people", she said. "Through WFP, I will learn about teamwork. I will learn to support helpless people. I told my family I will work as a humanitarian worker. They were happy about it."

Management performance and value for money

Support services in WFP Bangladesh faced major transitions in 2017: operationalizing the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and ensuring the seamless allocation of appropriate support to the level 3 emergency response while continuing to operationalise the full CSP.

The CSP go-live on 1 April 2017 entailed a rapid resource transfer, creating and maintaining an enabling environment for operationalizing the CSP while ensuring audit readiness. The financial closure for the transition, in August 2017, and a successful internal audit with only medium and low risk observations, validated WFP Bangladesh's success in operationalising the CSP and maintaining effective controls to ensure its audit readiness in 2017. Continuous technical support from support services was essential, including resource management, finance, supply chain, administration and information technology (IT). All resources were transferred to a new Country Portfolio Budget (CPB). A line of sight by outcome and activity, new budget, funding codes and standard operating procedures were circulated to relevant staff. A staged resource migration from the previous projects to the new activities under the CSP was carried out to ensure sufficient working capital to implement activities. Relevant CSP officers and staff received and continued training in WINGS and fund management to facilitate CSP implementation.

While the WFP Integrated Road Map was a planned transitional journey, there were also three unexpected emergencies during 2017—Cyclone Mora, major flooding in the northwest and the massive refugee influx resulting in the activation of a level 3 emergency. This culminated in a rapid scale-up of staffing and additional support that came with the emergency response. Besides

technical support, support services staff were rotated to Cox's Bazar to build capacity and lend operational assistance. Expanded operational requirements entailed facilitating 300 missions to WFP Bangladesh, processing over 337 visa applications, installing additional bandwidth, conducting 150 competitive procurement exercises and purchasing over 90,000 mt of food and non-food items valued at over USD 6 million (including very high frequency radios, the set-up of SCOPE, mobile storage units, generators, and access bridges). To ensure efficient service delivery in Cox's Bazar, a sub-imprest account was opened to cater for expanded expenditure activities guided by exceptional delegation of authorities for approval and certification. This was augmented by establishing independent panels and committees to advise the spending authorities.

WFP Resource Management continued to provide critical capacity strengthening and fund management support to operationalize the CSP and portfolio budget. To ensure an appropriate response in light of the new business processes that come with operationalizing the CSP and budget, the terms of reference for and membership of the Resource Management Committee were expanded. Standard operating procedures were also introduced to facilitate understanding and streamlining of the new business processes. Field Level Agreements with cooperating partners were also aligned with the new financial framework that supports the country portfolio budget.

For WFP Bangladesh, "value" is about making the best choices in converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs in order to achieve the intended outcomes. Value for money is a concept that WFP embeds in its everyday work with due attention to considerations of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP's corporate policies and guidelines, and in country office risk management and management performance, all of which are predicated on the principles of value for money, and ensure accuracy and reliability of the financial and operating data. The CSP reinforces results-based management to achieve our focus on the effectiveness of the programmes and in achieving results. One particularly compelling example in 2017 was the performance of the country supply chain unit.

WFP's supply chain overall followed a comprehensive approach to ensure efficient and effective implementation. Supply chain operations maintained close liaison and collaboration with the programme and resource management units. These units jointly prepared a supply chain matrix, amending it as needed. This working group from different cross functional units was instrumental to help plan and implement the supply chain plan with speed and quality. The agility of the supply chain operations ensured smooth support for a number of emergency responses, including the initial period of the level 3 response in Cox's Bazar.

WFP's supply chain management unit registered vendors and service providers and existing contracts with them. During 2017, emphasis was put on securing as many long-term agreements (LTAs) as possible to reduce costs and lead times. These existing contracts, especially the LTAs, strengthened WFP's capacity to procure goods and services in a faster and more efficient way.

WFP operations, particularly during emergencies, involved large-scale food distributions. In most cases procurement needed to respect minimum lead times. To enable an effective response in emergencies, WFP had a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Food in place allowing WFP to withdraw rice from government storage facilities located all over the country. The limit for such borrowing was 20,000 mt of rice, but in light of emergencies, particularly the level 3 response in Cox's Bazar, the limit was extended to 50,000 mt of rice in 2017 through a revised agreement with the Government. This rice loan facility, made possible by WFP's close working relationship with Government, was immensely helpful in WFP's swift and effective delivery of food aid during the rapid and large-scale refugee influx in 2017.

Generally, purchase decisions were taken based on market analysis and import parity to ensure economic use of resources. In a few cases, especially for the level 3 emergency in Cox's Bazar, it was not possible to maintain this standard due to limited lead times, and hence local purchases were made based on waivers. This approach, however, ensured the timely delivery of food assistance.

In the level 3 emergency operation in Cox's Bazar, a total of 16 mobile storage units were established within the shortest possible time. WFP's good long-term relationship with the Government also enabled the renting of government storage facilities in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong in the vicinity of the port. WFP's stock from international procurement, especially for rice, was merged with government stocks and the same quantities were withdrawn from the local supply depots closest to the distribution points.

Risk management

In 2017, the most salient risks identified to WFP Bangladesh's operations were loss of momentum for Country Strategic Plan (CSP) implementation, insufficient financial resources, insufficient workforce staff skills, and operational continuity being hampered by the security situation.

Loss of momentum in the CSP implementation could be caused by distractions attributed to emergencies. Lack of government buy-in to the CSP could have contributed to this risk. Mitigation measures included ensuring unified management and the strong organizational commitment to the successful implementation of the CSP; allocating sufficient resources to ensure the success of the CSP; and creating appropriate performance indicators to monitor the implementation process.

Insufficient financial resources could be caused by protracted multiple global emergencies, and by competition with other humanitarian actors. This was compounded by the challenges faced with the perception of WFP's limited relevance within the development context. Mitigation actions included: development of a resourcing strategy that is based on strong partnerships with WFP's traditional government donors; seeks out non-traditional donors including the private sector; initiates and continues collaboration and partnership with affiliated organisations; and focuses on investment of resources in fundraising including concept note development for major multi-year funding opportunities.

Staff skills for implementing the CSP may not yet be sufficiently strong. WFP Bangladesh staff skill sets may still be at their best in operational matters for WFP's own implementation, while the CSP may require additional staff and training to fully realize the planned results. Mitigating actions included a workforce planning exercise that sought to align existing staff skillset with the CSP needs and appropriate training to continue building staff skills in policy dialogue and technical assistance to effectively guide and support government capacities.

Finally, operational continuity may be hampered by the security situation in Bangladesh. Terrorist acts may escalate in frequency and severity, making it difficult to achieve planned results and presenting difficulties in attracting international expertise as required. Mitigating actions include complying with the security advisory measures, including WFP corporate policy and the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) issued in 2017, and working within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) framework to establish programme criticality standards.

Table 2: Risk assessment overview

Risk Register Summary		
Main Risks identified at the beginning of the year	Risk category	Risks at the end of the year
Loss of momentum of CSP implementation	Programmatic	Medium
Insufficient financial resources	Contextual	Medium
Insufficient staff skills	Programmatic	Medium
Operational continuity being hampered by the security situation	Contextual	High

2017 Project implementation

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) has defined WFP's portfolio of engagement in Bangladesh since 1 April 2017. During the period of January to March 2017, WFP's operation in Bangladesh was organized under a country programme (CP 200243), protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200673), an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200896) and several trust funds. Table 3 indicates how each of these operations corresponded to the activities in the CSP.

Table 3: Transfer of projects into CSP

Strategic Result (SR) / SDG Target	CSP Strategic Outcome	CSP Activity Name	Corresponding Project (January - March 2017)
SR 2: No one suffers from Malnutrition SDG Target 2.2	SO 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	Activity 1: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets.	Trust Fund 200642
		Activity 2: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition.	CP 200243
		Activity 3: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling-up post-harvest rice fortification.	Trust Fund 200649
		Activity 4: Policy advice and technical assistance to scale up school feeding.	CP 200243
SR 1: Access to food SDG Target 2.1	SO 2: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition	Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar.	PRRO 200673 and CP 200243
		Activity 6: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	CP 200243
		Activity 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies.	IR-EMOP 200896 CP 200243
SR 4: Food systems are sustainable SDG Target 2.4	SO 3: Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020	Activity 8: Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience.	CP 200243 Trust Fund 200728 Trust Fund 200951
		Activity 9: Implement the <i>Nobo Jatra</i> programme	Trust Fund 201026
SR 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	SO 4: The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time.	Activity 10: Capacity strengthening for emergency response.	Trust Fund (Forecast based Financing)
		Activity 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food-security cluster.	Trust Fund 200728 Trust Fund 200951

SDG Target 17.9			
SR 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	SO 5: Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during crises	Activity 12: Coordinate the LS/C and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community's response.	New activity
		Activity 13: Coordinate the ETS/C and provide efficient common services to support the humanitarian community response.	New activity
SDG Target 17.16			

Activity 1

The Strengthening Government Social Protection Systems for the Poor (SGSP) programme was transferred from the CP into CSP as Activity 1.

Activity 2

This is a new activity under the CSP.

Activity 3

The Scaling-up Rice Fortification Initiative was transferred into CSP as Activity 3.

Activity 4

The WFP school feeding and school meals programmes were transferred from CP 200243 to the CSP as Activity 4, with school feeding components in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts under Activities 5 and 6, respectively.

Activity 5

Activity 5, delivery of an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar, includes activities from CP 200243 well as the activities under PRRO 200763, Assistance to Refugees from Myanmar.

Activity 6

The WFP School Feeding Programme in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was transferred from CP 200243 to the CSP as Activity 6.

Activity 7

As an emergency response, the United Nations joint programmes commenced in October 2016 to support the 2016 northwest Bangladesh floods. This response was completed in March 2017. In January 2017, the targeted 8,500 households received USD 46 as their third monthly instalment. Combined, each targeted household received USD 146 in three transfers.

Emergency response was transferred into CSP as Activity 7.

Activity 8

Activities related to innovative approaches to enhance resilience started from the CSP period. The enhancing resilience (ER/ER+) project was closed, and was not transferred in CSP. The following activities were performed:

Saemaul Zero Hunger Community (SZHC) Project

WFP Bangladesh in partnership with the non-governmental organization Good Neighbors Bangladesh implemented the three-year *Saemaul Zero Hunger Community Project (SZHC)* from 2014. The project was conducted in Nalka union of Raiganj sub-district under Sirajganj district. The project was granted a six month no-cost extension to implement some *Saemaul Undong* activities, which were completed in June 2017. The activity was not migrated to the new CSP but a small amount of funding was transferred to carry out the end line survey of the project.

In the past three years, the SZHC project implemented four key activities: (i) building disaster resilient community assets through food assistance for assets (FFA); (ii) building capacities of participants through FFA; (iii) enhancing economic resilience of participants through cash grants for investment in income generating activities and monthly allowance for consumption support; and (iv) community development activities strengthened with the *Saemaul Undong* concept and principles. Some activities were continued in the community from 2016 to the extended period up to June 2017. These activities were designed based on the three *Saemaul Undong* principles of self-help, diligence, and cooperation with participation and contribution, and subsequently achieved some remarkable outputs and outcomes:

- Installation of 730 sanitary latrines,
- Installation of five institutional sanitary toilets with separate facilities for boys and girls.
- 225 hand tube-wells, and one biogas plant.
- Repair of 365 tube-well platforms, four mosques, two temples, and 20 houses for homeless families.
- 175 *Bandhu Chula* (improved ovens), 220 solar panels, and 20 sewing machines were distributed. Five caged fish cultures were established and six institution campuses cleaned by the project under the leadership of the *Saemaul Undong* Committee.
- Rural access roads and embankments were reconstructed and damaged roads were repaired and maintained in the extended period.

The following strategies were included to enhance sustainability of the project:

- Collaboration with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), responsible for implementation and maintenance of the majority of the rural infrastructure in the country. The aim was for LGED to include the re-constructed infrastructures from the project into their inventory and continue their necessary maintenance. As this partnership continued successfully until the end of the project, it is expected that infrastructure built by the project will be maintained by LGED;
- Additionally, the project formed a strong advisory committee with the Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Raiganj sub-district as a convener. The advisory committee provided necessary guidance and support to the *Saemaul Undong* Committee for operating the *Saemaul* Community Centre and implementing community development activities;
- The project arranged three-tier exit meetings at union, sub-district and district level with various relevant stakeholders including administration. In these exit meetings, the achievements of the project were presented, with the way forward and the sustainability of the project results discussed. In all exit meetings, the *Saemaul Undong* Committee executive leaders were introduced with all participants, which will enable them to seek and secure necessary future support.

- At the final stage, a handover ceremony was arranged in the presence of Good Neighbors Bangladesh, WFP, the Advisory Committee, and *Saemaul Undong* Committee members. A letter for transferring ownership of the *Saemaul* Community Centre was handed over to the president of *Saemaul Undong* Committee along with all the related project documents, *Saemaul* Community Centre assets, and a financial statement.

Cash transfer for investment and consumption under Enhancing Resilience (ER)

The Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change (ER) programme was one of the major activities of WFP's previous country programme that aimed to reduce the risks posed by natural disasters and the effects of climate change in the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh, while promoting food security within ultra-poor households.

In 2017, based on a request from the Government, WFP agreed to an extension of the implementation support for ER+ (cash transfer for investment and consumption support) for four months until April 2017. The component was largely implemented using government resources with WFP resources provided for technical support to enhance the quality of services.

Through the ER+ component, 15,675 ultra-poor women participants and their families received a one-off cash grant of USD 146 to invest in a productive asset or income-generating activity. In addition, the women received a monthly cash-based transfer, amounting to a total of USD 36 per month for six months. This monthly payment allowed them to cover their families' day-to-day needs while building economic resilience through their business investments. The total amount of cash transferred under ER+ totalled USD 182 per woman. Each woman opened an individual bank account, to which the cash grants were directly transferred.

During this extended period, WFP's cooperating partners organised necessary training, supported preparation of the business plan for investment and monitored the receipt of the cash grant for investment by the women participants provided with cash grants. The component was financed by the Government and was therefore not reported against WFP's online database system.

Activity 9

The *Nobo Jatra* Programme was transferred into the CSP as Activity 9.

Activity 10

Tasks under the capacity strengthening for emergency response were transferred to the CSP as Activity 10.

Activity 11

National Logistics Cluster

The national logistics cluster led a coordination meeting during the period, participated in the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team, and provided support in organizing and facilitating a Local Consultative Group - Disaster and Emergency Response meeting.

Land criteria for a humanitarian staging area (HSA) were finalised. The national logistics cluster organised and conducted a consultation meeting with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Department of Disaster Management on the proposed HSA, visited proposed land sites, and consulted the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and the Civil Aviation Authority.

A study was conducted on the government supply chain system. Draft guidelines for a simulation exercise were prepared. The cluster also provided support to a port assessment mission.

Under the CSP, logistics cluster leadership falls under Activity 11, and capacity strengthening for emergency response falls under Activity 10.

National Food Security Cluster

During the period January to March 2017, the national food security cluster was active and administered by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Three meetings were conducted and one workshop on the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring. The national food security cluster supported the Cash Working Group and the HCTT to finalise the multi-purpose cash grant by leading the discussion on a minimum expenditures basket. In addition, during this quarter, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief initiated the discussion on the revision of the standing operating procedures on disasters. All clusters were invited to provide their feedbacks. A specific meeting was organised with the national food security cluster members to review the document and propose changes.

Tasks under the national logistics cluster and national food security cluster were transferred into CSP as Activity 11.

Activity 12

Activity 12 started its operation during the last quarter of 2017.

Activity 13

Activity 13 started its operation during the last quarter of 2017.

Country Strategic Plan data

1. Resource inputs from donors

Bangladesh Resource Inputs from Donors				
			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01536-02	Rice	-	731.00
UN CERF	001-C-01536-02	Veg. Oil	-	18.20
UN CERF	001-C-01616-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	103.00
UN CERF	001-C-01616-01	Rice	-	132.00
UN CERF	001-C-01617-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	365.50
UN CERF	001-C-01655-01	Rice	-	1,741.50
UN CERF	001-C-01655-01	Veg. Oil	-	8.19
UN CERF	001-C-01655-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	301.28
UN CERF	001-C-01667-01	Split Peas	-	489.00
UN CERF	001-C-01667-01	Veg. Oil	-	221.20
UN CERF	001-C-01674-01	Split Peas	-	500.00
Australia	AUL-C-00216-15	Rice	-	72.95
Australia	AUL-C-00216-16	Wheat Soya Blend	-	321.30
Australia	AUL-C-00216-18	Wheat Soya Blend	-	247.60
Australia	AUL-C-00216-19	Wheat Soya Blend	-	132.30
Australia	AUL-C-00216-21	Veg. Oil	-	18.20
Australia	AUL-C-00216-21	Wheat Soya Blend	-	396.20
Australia	AUL-C-00216-23	High Energy Biscuits	-	432.96
Australia	AUL-C-00216-23	Rice	-	520.99
Australia	AUL-C-00216-25	Lentils	-	600.70
Australia	AUL-C-00216-25	Wheat Soya Blend	-	789.80
Australia	AUL-C-00220-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	49.04
Australia	AUL-F-00309-01	Veg. Oil	-	754.21
Bangladesh	BGD-C-00021-01	Wheat	1,078.89	
Bangladesh	BGD-C-00021-02	Wheat	960.91	
Bangladesh	BGD-C-00022-01	Wheat	721.52	
Bangladesh	BGD-C-00022-02	Wheat	1,960.38	
Canada	CAN-C-00546-34	Veg. Oil	-	56.52
Canada	CAN-C-00546-34	Wheat Soya Blend	-	549.31
Denmark	DEN-C-00210-01	Lentils	-	1,566.60
Denmark	DEN-C-00210-01	Veg. Oil	-	18.20
Denmark	DEN-C-00210-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	629.85
European Commission	EEC-C-00600-04	Rice	-	672.12
European Commission	EEC-C-00674-01	Split Peas	-	558.00
European Commission	EEC-C-00674-01	Veg. Oil	-	19.71
European Commission	EEC-C-00674-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	706.40
France	FRA-C-00280-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	213.10
Germany	GER-C-00712-01	RUSF	-	92.40
Germany	GER-C-00712-01	Split Peas	-	944.10
Germany	GER-C-00712-01	Veg. Oil	-	363.40

Bangladesh Resource Inputs from Donors				
			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
Immediate Response Account	IRA BDCO CPB BD01	Veg. Oil	-	49.85
Immediate Response Account	IRA BDCO CPB BD01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	162.55
Italia	ITA-C-00213-06	Veg. Oil	-	230.64
Italia	ITA-C-00213-06	Wheat Soya Blend	-	18.54
Japan	JPN-C-00600-01	Split Peas	-	775.00
Netherlands	NET-C-00138-01	Rice	-	946.00
Netherlands	NET-C-00138-01	Veg. Oil	-	327.42
Norway	NOR-C-00362-01	Split Peas	-	275.00
Norway	NOR-C-00362-01	Veg. Oil	-	54.60
Norway	NOR-C-00368-01	Rice	-	2,472.50
United Kingdom	UK -C-00349-02	Rice	-	472.25
USA	USA-C-01319-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	66.84
USA	USA-C-01319-02	Veg. Oil	-	459.53
USA	USA-C-01319-02	Wheat Soya Blend	-	324.97
USA	USA-C-01364-01	Wheat	2,450.00	-
WPD	WPD-C-03752-02	Lentils	-	17.90
WPD	WPD-C-03752-03	Lentils	-	20.90
WPD	WPD-C-04114-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	19.35
WPD	WPD-C-04114-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	84.17
WPD	WPD-C-04170-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	57.35
WPD	WPD-C-04235-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	94.50
WPD	WPD-C-04243-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	382.50
Grand Total			7171.69	22649.178
Country Programme 200243			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00600-01	WHEAT SOYA BLEND	-	94.50
United Kingdom	UK -C-00349-01	RICE	-	312.00
UN CERF	001-C-01536-01	WHEAT SOYA BLEND	-	97.10
WPD	WPD-C-03756-01	LENTILS	-	25.738
WPD	WPD-C-03756-01	WHEAT SOYA BLEND	-	43.00
Grand Total				572.338
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200673			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
United Kingdom	UK -C-00322-01	HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS		43.00
Grand Total				43.00

2. Beneficiary data

Bangladesh Annual Country Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Total Beneficiaries	904,713	1,151,453	2,056,166	890,809	967,909	1,858,718	98.5%	84.1%	90.4%
By Age Group:	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Children (under 5 years)	92,375	118,902	211,277	98,549	110,148	208,697	106.7%	92.6%	98.8%
Children (5-18 years)	553,685	698,139	1,251,824	497,653	537,634	1,035,287	89.9%	77.0%	82.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	258,652	334,412	593,064	294,607	320,127	614,734	113.9%	95.7%	103.7%
Total Beneficiaries	904,713	1,151,453	2,056,166	890,809	967,909	1,858,718	98.5%	84.1%	90.4%

By Residence Status	Planned Total	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Total
Refugees	813,351	1,003,708	123.4%
Residents	1,242,815	855,010	68.8%
Total Beneficiaries	2,056,166	1,858,718	90.4%

Bangladesh Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, Activity and Modality

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 5. Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	1,357,900	157,000	1,439,900	1,170,424	66,400	1,236,824	86.20%	42.30%	85.90%
Act 6. Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	66,600	0	66,600	64,886	0	64,886	97.40%	0	97.40%
Act 7. Deliver food assistance in emergencies	334,666	334,666	334,666	334,000	48,035	343,035	99.80%	14.40%	102.50%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 4. Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	286,000	20,000	286,000	272,995	16,444	272,995	95.50%	82.20%	95.50%

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 3: Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 8. Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Act 9. Nobo Jatra	0	94,000	94,000	0	82,060	82,060	0	87.30%	87.30%

Bangladesh Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 2: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition									
Act 5. Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	395,000	58,600	453,600	321,642	13,280	328,327	81.40%	22.70%	72.40%
Children receiving resource transfers	172,637		172,637	111,655		111,655	64.70%		64.70%
Pregnant and lactating women receiving resource transfers	69,063		69,063	37,060		37,060	53.70%		53.70%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	341,200		341,200	168,826		168,826	49.50%		49.50%
TB treatment clients receiving resource transfers				6		6			
Total Participants	977,900	58,600	1,036,500	639,189	13,280	645,874	65.40%	22.70%	62.30%
Total Beneficiaries	1,357,900	157,000	1,439,900	1,170,424	66,400	1,236,824	86.20%	42.30%	85.90%
Act 6. Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	15,000	0	15,000	13,881		13,881	92.50%		92.50%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	51,600	0	51,600	51,005		51,005	98.80%		98.80%
Total Participants	66,600	0	66,600	64,886		64,886	97.40%		97.40%
Total Beneficiaries	66,600	0	66,600	64,886		64,886	97.40%		97.40%
Act 7. Deliver food assistance in emergencies	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	80,933	20,000	100,933	66,800	9,607	68,607	82.50%	48.00%	68.00%
Total Participants	80,933	20,000	100,933	66,800	9,607	68,607	82.50%	48.00%	68.00%
Total Beneficiaries	334,666	334,666	334,666	334,000	48,035	343,035	99.80%	14.40%	102.50%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition									
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									
Act 4. Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Students (primary schools) (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)	286,000	20,000	286,000	272,995	16,444	272,995	95.50%	82.20%	95.50%
Total Participants	286,000	20,000	286,000	272,995	16,444	272,995	95.50%	82.20%	95.50%
Total Beneficiaries	286,000	20,000	286,000	272,995	16,444	272,995	95.50%	82.20%	95.50%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable									
Strategic Outcome 3: Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020									
Act 8. Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in climate adaptation and risk management activities		4,000	4,000						
Total Participants		4,000	4,000						
Total Beneficiaries		20,000	20,000						
Act 9. Nobo Jatra	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in climate adaptation and risk management activities		25,800	25,800		16,412	16,412		63.60%	63.60%
Total Participants		25,800	25,800		16,412	16,412		63.60%	63.60%
Total Beneficiaries		94,000	94,000		82,060	82,060		87.30%	87.30%

Bangladesh Nutrition Beneficiaries

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition

Activity 05 Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar-Nutrition Beneficiaries

Malnutrition treatment activities

Beneficiary	Sex	Planned (Food)	Actual (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)
Children (24-59 months)	Male	2,759	3,699	134
	Female	3,970	4,625	116
Children (6-23 months)	Male	5,519	6,232	113
	Female	7,942	8,302	105
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	Female	8,100	9,039	112

Malnutrition Prevention activities

Beneficiary	Sex	Planned (Food)	Actual (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)
Children (24-59 months)	Male	43,474	21,463	49
	Female	41,769	21,178	51
Children (6-23 months)	Male	33,847	22,766	67
	Female	32,520	23,390	72
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	Female	61,800	28,021	45

Combined Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment activities

Total Beneficiaries	Male	85,599	54,160	63
	Female	156,101	94,555	61

3. Annual distributions – cash-based transfers and food

Bangladesh Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition			
Cash	5,325,320.77	1,898,186.13	35.64%
Value Voucher	3,814,800.00	3,699,532.32	96.98%
Total	9,140,120.77	5,597,718.44	61.24%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 01: 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 (SDG Target 2.2)			
Cash	425,624.27	130,931.42	30.76%
Total	425,624.27	130,931.42	30.76%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03: 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)			
Cash	5,981,379.23	1,288,895.89	21.55%
Total	5,981,379.23	1,288,895.89	21.55%
Total Country	15,547,124.27	7,017,545.76	45.14%
Bangladesh Annual Food Distribution (mt)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (MT)	Actual distribution (MT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition			
Dried Fruits	550.000	247.526	45.00%
High Energy Biscuits	940.249	2,020.494	214.89%
Lentils	3,888.000	2,473.016	63.61%
Rice	30,184.981	25,588.359	84.77%
Vegetable Oil	1,755.084	968.037	55.16%
Wheat	8,031.686		
Wheat Soya Blend	4,907.400	1,794.209	36.56%
Total	50,257.399	33,091.641	65.84%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 01: 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 (SDG Target 2.2)			
Dried Fruits		301.330	
High Energy Biscuits		2,234.834	
Lentils	83.396	39.048	46.82%
Rice	300.226	140.563	46.82%
Vegetable Oil	36.436	18.737	51.42%
Wheat	11,565.000		
Total	11,985.058	2,734.512	22.82%
Total Country	62,242.458	35,826.153	57.56%

4. Output indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
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				
Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	24,145	20,222	83.8%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	217,311	202,332	93.1%
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	54,159	52,854	97.6%
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	94,556	91,905	97.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	74,896	61,565	82.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	47,354	38,925	82.2%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
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				
Activity 1: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	15	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	300	353	117.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	10	125.0%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
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				
Activity 3: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1	1	100.0%
Activity 4: Policy advice and technical assistance to scale-up school feeding				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	14	18	128.6%
Number of people trained	individual	16,882	16,872	99.9%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	9	11	122.2%
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	2	2	100.0%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 3: Innovative Approaches to Enhance the Resilience of Food-Insecure Households Exposed to Climate-Related Shocks and Stresses Are Validated by 2020				
Activity 9: Nobo Jatra				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	2	0	0.0%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 4: The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time				
Activity 10: Capacity strengthening for emergency response				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	3	60.0%
Number of people trained	individual	195	75	38.5%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
Activity 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	15	18	120.0%

5. Outcome indicators

Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food															
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															
Activity 5 - Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar															
Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Attendance rate	Cox's Bazar - Host Community	Food	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	74	80	78	78	80	79	=85	=85	=85	=85	=85	=85
Attendance rate	Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	Food	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	68.2	71.6	69.8	74.67	69.87	71	=80	=80	=80	=80	=80	=80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Cox's Bazar-Host Community Integrated support	Cash	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		75			98		=85			=85		
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Cox's Bazar- New Influx	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			46			68	=70	=70	=70	=70	=70	=70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Cox's Bazar- New Influx	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			36			29	=20	=20	=20	=20	=20	=20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		42.67			85.86		=85			=85		
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		20			13.82		=10			=10		

Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food															
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															
Activity 5 - Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar															
Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Cox's Bazar - Host Community	Food	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	6.69	6.82	6.76	6.7	8.41	7.69	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Cox's Bazar-Refugee Camp	Food	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			16			7.4	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Cox's Bazar - Host Community	Food	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	89.35	88.77	89.01	80.85	80.67	80.75	≥85	≥85	≥85	≥85	≥85	≥85
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Cox's Bazar-Refugee Camp	Food	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			83.6			50.7	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Cox's Bazar - Host Community	Cash	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			9			47			≥40			≥50
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Cox's Bazar - Host Community	Cash	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			10			29			=70			=70
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Cox's Bazar (Moheshkhali)	Food	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			65						=75			=75
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Cox's Bazar (Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilla)	Food	Base Value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12			70.1			69			=75			=75
Retention rate	Cox's Bazar - Host Community	Food	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	91	94	93	89	92	91	=94	=94	=94	=95	=95	=95

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition															
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 (SDG Target 2.2)															
Activity 4 - Policy advice and technical assistance to scale up school feeding															
Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						12			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						6			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						9			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						10			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						15			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						33			=25			=100

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition

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 (SDG Target 2.2)

Activity 3 - Technical assistance and advocacy for scale-up of quality post-harvest rice fortification

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						20			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						22			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						19			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						37			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						13			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						24			=25			=100

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition

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 (SDG Target 2.2)

Activity 1 - Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						38			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						54			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						38			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						19			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						54			=25			=100
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)	Overall Bangladesh		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12						0			=25			=100

Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4 - The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time

Activity 10 - Capacity strengthening for emergency response, Activity 11: Lead the Logistics cluster and co-lead the Food Security Cluster

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
User satisfaction rate	Overall Bangladesh											=90			=90

Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5 - Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during crises

Activity 12 - Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response, Activity 13: Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response,

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
User satisfaction rate	Overall Bangladesh											=90			=90

Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard: Data for this indicator is computed as per the Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) tool. CNM mandates a **qualitative baseline - therefore no baseline values are reported.**
Follow-up values refer to percentage (%) completion of milestones across applicable pathways of country capacity strengthening, as per WFP's Action Plan.
 Baseline/ 2017 follow-up value not available
- Food Consumption Score > Only overall values are available for the new influx of refugees from Myanmar
Not applicable
Note for Food Consumption Score > Measured for female-headed households only for targeted interventions in Cox's Bazar (Host Community Integrated support) and programmes in Northern Areas of Bangladesh.

6. Cross-cutting indicators

Protection															
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity															
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar															
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Cox's Bazar- New Influx	Food	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				98.36	93.33	96.23	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100
Activity 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies															
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				100	100	100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100
Accountability to affected populations															
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences															
Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar															
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	Food	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				81.69	82.12	82	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100
Activity 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies															
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				100	100	100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100
Activity 8: Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience, Activity 9: Implementation of the Nobo Jatra Programme, Activity 4: Policy advice and technical assistance to scale up school feeding, Activity 6: Deliver an integrated assistance package in CHT, Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar, Activity 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies															
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	Overall Bangladesh	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				-	-	67	-	-	=100	-	-	=100
Gender															
Cross-cutting result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population															
Activity 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar															
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	Food, Value Voucher	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				-	-	50	-	-	=50	-	-	=50
Activity 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies															
Proportion of households where decisions are jointly made by women and men on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality	Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12				-	-	38.25	-	-	>50	-	-	=50
Not applicable-all data is reported for new activities that started in 2017 therefore pre-assistance baseline data does not apply.															

7. Procurement

Country Programme (CP) 200243			
	QTY MT		
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
LENTILS	25.74		25.74
RICE	312.00		312.00
WHEAT SOYA BLEND		234.60	234.60
Total	337.74	234.60	572.34
% of Total	59%	41%	
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation(PRRO) 200673			
	QTY MT		
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	43.00		43.00
Total	43.00	-	43.00
% of Total	100%	0%	
Country Strategic Plan			
	QTY MT		
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	915.708		915.71
LENTILS	3844.538		3,844.54
RICE	2182.305	5891	8,073.31
SPLIT PEAS		3,125.00	3,125.00
VEGETABLE OIL	1163.2	713.51	1,876.71
WHEAT SOYA BLEND		5,350.44	5,350.44
Total	8,105.75	15,079.95	23,185.71
% of Total	35%	65%	
Total Country (CP + PRRO + CSP)			
	QTY MT		
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	958.71		958.71
LENTILS	3,870.28		3,870.28
RICE	2,494.31	5,891.00	8,385.31
SPLIT PEAS	-	3,125.00	3,125.00
VEGETABLE OIL	1,163.20	713.51	1,876.71
WHEAT SOYA BLEND		5,585.04	5,585.04
Total	8,486.49	15,314.55	23,801.04

Country Programme 200243 data

1. Annual food distribution (mt)

Commodity	Planned Distribution	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition			
Vegetable Oil	10	8	83.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	380	324	85.3%
Subtotal	390	333	85.3%
Comp.2-School Feeding			
Dried Fruits	550	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	5	1,671	33,418.8%
Lentils	24	18	74.0%
Rice	85	64	75.0%
Vegetable Oil	11	9	74.8%
Wheat	7,896	-	-
Subtotal	8,572	1,761	20.5%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters			
Rice	1,100	958	87.1%
Subtotal	1,100	958	87.1%
Total	10,062	3,052	30.3%

2. Cash-based transfer and commodity voucher distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-School Feeding			
Cash	95,400	54,092	56.7%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters			
Cash	433,812	430,816	99.3%
Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety N			
Cash	380,776	374,544	98.4%
Total	909,988	859,452	94.4%

3. Overview of project beneficiary information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	305,321	341,236	646,557	302,416	339,268	641,684	99.0%	99.4%	99.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Improving	8,965	18,119	27,084	8,810	18,380	27,190	98.3%	101.4%	100.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-School Feeding)	231,365	255,843	487,208	210,138	232,164	442,302	90.8%	90.7%	90.8%

Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Enhancing	41,471	42,794	84,265	61,279	63,703	124,982	147.8%	148.9%	148.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-	23,520	24,480	48,000	22,189	25,021	47,210	94.3%	102.2%	98.4%
Comp.1-Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5	8,965	10,506	19,471	8,810	10,354	19,164	98.3%	98.6%	98.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	7,613	7,613	-	8,026	8,026	-	105.4%	105.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	3,933	7,949	11,882	6,351	6,428	12,779	161.5%	80.9%	107.5%
Residents	5,032	10,170	15,202	5,764	8,647	14,411	114.5%	85.0%	94.8%
Comp.2-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5	43,113	45,437	88,550	7,431	7,475	14,906	17.2%	16.5%	16.8%
Children (5-18 years)	188,252	210,406	398,658	202,707	224,689	427,396	107.7%	106.8%	107.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	231,365	255,843	487,208	210,093	232,209	442,302	90.8%	90.8%	90.8%
Comp.3-Enhancing Resilience to Disasters									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5	9,400	9,524	18,924	9,203	9,582	18,785	97.9%	100.6%	99.3%
Children (5-18 years)	10,266	10,266	20,532	25,754	26,776	52,530	250.9%	260.8%	255.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	21,805	23,004	44,809	26,322	27,345	53,667	120.7%	118.9%	119.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	41,471	42,794	84,265	61,279	63,703	124,982	147.8%	148.9%	148.3%

Comp.4-Strengthening Government Safety Nets									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5)	5,280	5,280	10,560	3,305	3,777	7,082	62.6%	71.5%	67.1%
Children (5-18 years)	5,760	5,760	11,520	8,970	10,386	19,356	155.7%	180.3%	168.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	12,480	13,440	25,920	9,914	10,858	20,772	79.4%	80.8%	80.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	23,520	24,480	48,000	22,189	25,021	47,210	94.3%	102.2%	98.4%

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200673 data

1. Annual food distribution (mt)

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	38	19	50.5%
Vegetable Oil	3	2	73.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	82	50	60.9%
Total	123	71	58.0%

2. Cash-based transfer and commodity voucher distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	1,018,699	974,861	95.7%
Total	1,018,699	974,861	95.7%

3. Overview of project beneficiary information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,737	17,049	32,786	96.9%	96.0%	96.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,500	2,700	5,200	2,295	2,623	4,918	91.8%	97.1%	94.6%
Children (5-18 years)	6,900	7,200	14,100	6,557	6,885	13,442	95.0%	95.6%	95.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	6,840	7,860	14,700	6,885	7,541	14,426	100.7%	95.9%	98.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	16,240	17,760	34,000	15,737	17,049	32,786	96.9%	96.0%	96.4%



Cover page photo: WFP\Shehzad Noorani
Caption: A mother holding her two month old baby in Cox'sBazar.

For further information please contact:
Raffat Zerin, WFP Country: Bangladesh
raffat.zerin@wfp.org

www1.wfp.org/countries/bangladesh