

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



# Bangladesh Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

Summary . . . . .	4
Context and Operations . . . . .	6
Programme Performance - Resources for Results . . . . .	8
Programme Performance . . . . .	9
Strategic Outcome 01 . . . . .	9
Strategic Outcome 02 . . . . .	10
Strategic Outcome 03 . . . . .	11
Strategic Outcome 04 . . . . .	12
Strategic Outcome 05 . . . . .	13
Cross-cutting Results . . . . .	15
Progress towards gender equality . . . . .	15
Protection . . . . .	15
Accountability to affected populations . . . . .	16
Environment . . . . .	16
A Story to Remember . . . . .	18
Figures and Indicators . . . . .	19
Data Notes . . . . .	19
Beneficiaries by Age Group . . . . .	19
Beneficiaries by Residence Status . . . . .	20
Annual Food Distribution (mt) . . . . .	20
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD) . . . . .	21
Output Indicators . . . . .	23
Outcome Indicators . . . . .	27
Cross-cutting Indicators . . . . .	45
Progress towards gender equality . . . . .	45
Protection . . . . .	46

Accountability to affected populations . . . . . 46



# Summary

2018 has been a momentous year for WFP in Bangladesh marked by innovation, growth, and strong partnership in support of hundreds of thousands of Bangladeshis and refugees present in the country.

Bangladesh has shown immense economic and socio-political growth in the last few decades. It was the first country to graduate from the least developed country status having met all the three criteria in economic and human development, with significant progress made in areas such as sanitation, health and education. With policies and national priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, Bangladesh has now embarked on becoming a middle-income country by 2021 and a developed country by 2041. WFP has made a strong contribution to this success story.

Since 1974, WFP has a strong presence in the country, providing support through capacity strengthening of government systems as well as emergency assistance to support the most vulnerable communities. In 2018, WFP pursued five Strategic Outcomes set out in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2020, with generous support from its resourcing partners. WFP has constantly engaged in policy dialogue, evidence generation, as well as food and nutrition programmes, to further improve the nutrition status of the population in a sustainable manner. Complementing this, WFP has effectively addressed major cross-cutting concerns by mainstreaming protection and gender aspects in its programmatic interventions.

WFP has developed strong partnerships with government entities to strengthen institutional capacities. In 2018, WFP situated itself in a strategic position through targeted advocacy with high-level government bodies, including the Cabinet Division, directly under the Prime Minister's office. With WFP support, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has strengthened social safety nets and its capacity in beneficiary targeting. Upon request from the Government, WFP formulated behaviour change communication modules to integrate nutrition in early childhood development programmes to enhance nutrition-sensitivity. WFP continued to provide technical assistance for the scale-up of rice fortification, in collaboration with the government lead agencies and line ministries.

In 2018, WFP continued managing the level 3 (corporate) emergency response in Cox's Bazar, where it provided unconditional resource transfers to over 900,000 Rohingya refugees alongside supporting the host communities with livelihood projects, including targeted programmes such as school feeding and capacity strengthening initiatives. Taking a step forward, WFP has started diversifying its response by incorporating capacity strengthening interventions for the Rohingya refugees including disaster risk reduction activities, aimed at contributing to enhanced living standards and self-reliance. Thanks also to WFP's food assistance, nutrition counselling as well as social and behaviour

change communication, significant improvements in the food security and nutrition situation have been witnessed, owing to the strategic expansion of nutrition sites as well as an increase in assisted beneficiaries.

In 2018, WFP finalized a CSP partnerships strategy, mapping engagements with host and foreign government donors, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and research institutes. WFP started strategic partnerships with stakeholders to implement critical programmes and enhanced policy advocacy. Main field-level cooperating partners included Mukti, Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC), Save the Children, Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED), among others.

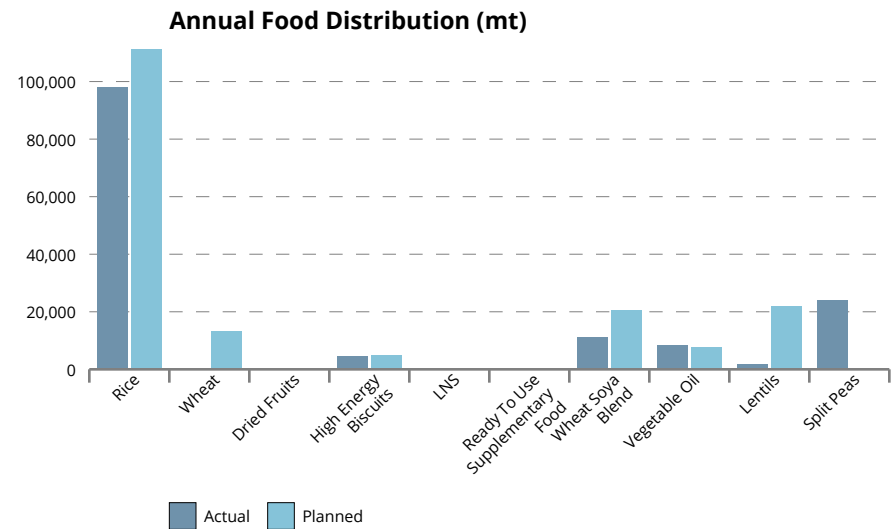
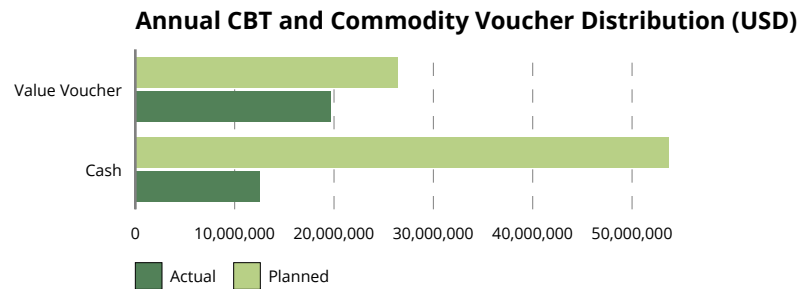
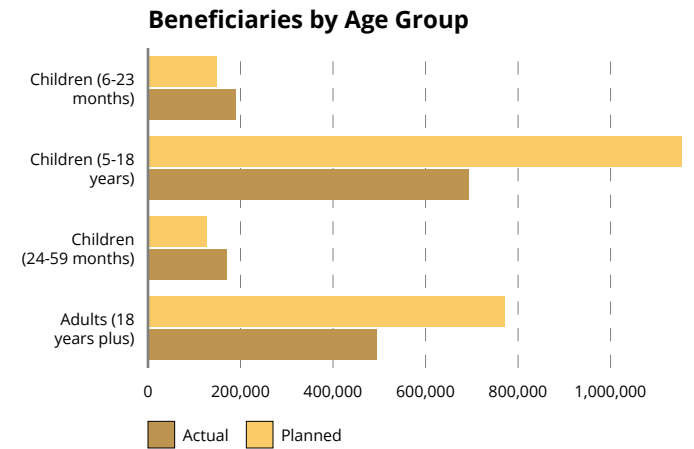
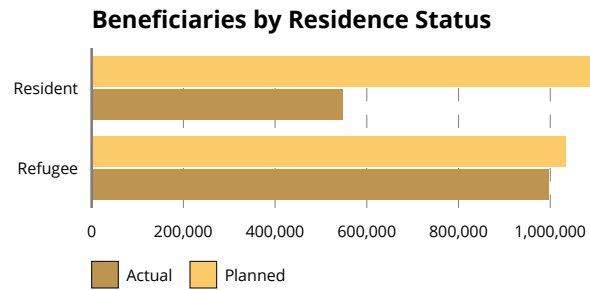
Overall, WFP demonstrated a strong performance in both programme and management results in Bangladesh.



**1,545,111**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

**53%**  
**female**

**47%**  
**male**



# Context and Operations



Bangladesh has made significant progress in economic, social and human development and aims to become the world's 24th largest economy by 2033. As the gross domestic product grew at an impressive 7.86 percent, the national poverty rate fell in both the rural and urban areas. It stood at 21.8 percent in 2018, down from 23.1 percent in 2017. In the Human Development Index, Bangladesh moved up six ranks from 142nd to 136th, thanks also to the effects of development-friendly policies and significant investment by the Government of Bangladesh in relevant sectors including education, health and skills enhancement.

The prevalence of child marriage, adolescent pregnancies, under-nutrition of mothers and young girls, and poor feeding and care practices are key drivers of malnutrition, thereby a perceptible roadblock to achieving the SDGs. More than a third of all children under 5 are stunted, and micronutrient deficiency rates are a public health concern. While child mortality rates have fallen drastically to 32.4 per thousand life-births, still almost half of all child deaths are related to malnutrition. In the emergency context especially, malnutrition has been a persistent challenge. Joint humanitarian efforts aim to tackle this with systematic, integrated nutrition interventions, which have contributed to a substantial decrease in global acute malnutrition from 19 to 11 percent among children under 5 in the refugee camps, although stunting and anaemia rates remain very high.

The Government's Seventh Five-Year Plan (2016–2020) incorporates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which demonstrates the country's commitment to achieving the goals. Following the 11th parliamentary elections, Sheikh Hasina, the leader of the winning Awami League party, took oath as the Prime Minister for the third consecutive term. The Government has announced renewed commitments to strengthen its institutional framework to continue its humanitarian and development work across Bangladesh.

In August 2017, a sudden influx of large numbers of Rohingya refugees from neighbouring Myanmar had called for an immediate large-scale humanitarian response of a life-saving nature by WFP, with unconditional resource transfers, emergency nutrition programmes as well as provision of common services. Close to 725,000 Rohingya refugees have since crossed the border, in addition to the previously residing 200,000 refugees. While a repatriation agreement has been signed between the governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh, it has not yet resulted in any concrete actions on the ground.

Owing to the imminent and growing needs of the incoming refugee population, WFP activated a level 3 (corporate) emergency in September 2017. Since then, WFP has scaled up its operation in Cox's Bazar and ensured a gradual transition of the activities along the humanitarian-development nexus reflecting the

ongoing changes in the situation of the vulnerable population. One of the major achievements has been the expansion of the use of WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE to register all refugees. WFP assistance cards (facilitated by SCOPE) served as a multi-wallet platform, through which humanitarian organizations could provide different services. SCOPE facilitated a more structured distribution system and enabled the transition to electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) redeemable in contracted shops with a wide variety of food.

In April 2017, WFP began the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020, which aligns WFP's activities in Bangladesh with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020 and to the Government's Seventh Five-Year Plan (2016-2020). The CSP focuses on five Strategic Outcomes to support the country in achieving SDG 2 and SDG 17:

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;
2. Enhanced food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas;
3. Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food-insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020;
4. The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time;
5. Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.

To achieve these outcomes, WFP has enhanced its partnerships and strategic collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, especially with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), civil society and private-sector partners. Major government partners included: the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs; the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; the Ministry of Food; the Ministry of Planning; and the Ministry of Finance.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

By the end of 2018, WFP's needs-based plan for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was 94 percent resourced thanks to contributions received throughout the year, and internal advances. Given the rapidly evolving situation in Cox's Bazar, the humanitarian needs proved higher than anticipated. Therefore, during 2018, WFP processed two budget revisions of the CSP to incorporate needs for 2019-2020.

WFP used 73 percent of the resources allocated to its CSP for 2018. Thanks to an in-kind loan of 43,000 mt of rice (equivalent to USD 43 million) from the Government of Bangladesh, WFP ensured a timely and adequate response to its level 3 emergency under Strategic Outcome 2. The loan will be repaid and expenditures registered in 2019. In addition, activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3 and 4 on nutrition, resilience and emergency preparedness focused on capacity strengthening activities, some of which required more time for implementation than initially planned, resulting in lower utilization of funds in 2018.

The top five donors for 2018 were: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Department for International Development (DFID), Germany, European Commission and private donors. Thanks to an updated resource mobilization strategy for Bangladesh and active resourcing efforts, WFP managed to a) attract new donors; b) receive larger contributions from donors; and c) receive more flexible funding. WFP also strengthened its efforts in advocating for multilateral funds. Flexible funding allowed WFP to avert major pipeline breaks, reimburse financial advances and provide for regular food rations efficiently. Thanks to major multi-year contributions for school feeding, WFP was able to continue key capacity strengthening activities. Multi-year contributions also enabled WFP to start emergency preparedness and response activities under Strategic Outcome 4 and a site management engineering project in support of its emergency response in Cox's Bazar under Strategic Outcome 5. In addition, they contributed to WFP's Strategic Outcome 3 aimed at increasing the resilience amongst the most vulnerable population through a seasonal livelihoods approach, such as Forecast-based Financing. With the resources available at the right time, WFP achieved 89 percent of measured output targets and 82 percent of measured outcome targets for 2018; and made good progress towards achieving the targets for the remaining 11 percent of measured outputs and additional 5 percent of measured outcomes.

The Government of Bangladesh and WFP strengthened their partnership in 2018, resulting in government contributions towards WFP including 55 mt of wheat and USD 3.5 million for the school feeding programme. Additionally, complementary contributions were committed from the Government of Bangladesh: (a) USD 40 million for the Investment Component of the Vulnerable Group Development programme; (b) USD 2 million for the Women and Child

Benefit programme; and (c) USD 7 million for the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition programme in Cox's Bazar.





# Programme Performance

## 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)

WFP provided capacity strengthening support to the Government of Bangladesh to assist the most vulnerable populations in rural and urban settings by enhancing national actions in selected social safety nets to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

WFP supported one of the largest social safety net programmes in Bangladesh, the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme. To improve the food security of ultra-poor women and their households covered under this programme, the Government of Bangladesh provided life skills and awareness training as well as income-generation support. With technical support from WFP, the Government integrated into the programme a cash grant for investment and improved training, known as the investment component of VGD. The impact/end evaluation has shown a significant improvement in income and food security levels among households benefiting from the investment component, compared to those not receiving it. [1]

Furthermore, WFP worked with the Government to inform the development of relevant policies, tools and guidelines. With WFP's technical assistance, the Government incorporated major reforms in the current maternity allowance programme in rural areas and the lactating mothers allowance programme in urban localities, scheduled to be rolled out by the end of 2019 across eight locations. WFP's technical assistance ensured linkages with the online Management Information System database, Government-to-Person modality and integrated social and behaviour change communication on nutrition and early childhood development care.

Thanks to WFP's consistent advocacy, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs agreed to include in the following cycle of the VGD programme an additional 40,000 local women from Cox's Bazar, who participated in WFP's social safety net project on Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN). Through the linkage between the national VGD programme and WFP's EFSN project, the women will be entitled to an additional monthly allowance of fortified rice, which is expected to improve their nutrient intake and food security.

WFP also successfully advocated for the distribution of fortified rice under the Government's Food Friendly programme and the VGD programme, which reached over a million people in 2018. In this context, WFP provided technical guidance to private sector companies producing fortified rice kernels, with a capacity of 1,200 mt per year. Jointly with Nutrition International (NI) and relevant government agencies, WFP supported the private sector to prepare for

the introduction of fortified rice to the commercial market.

In the education sector, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education to design and implement the national school feeding programme in poverty-prone areas; the programme assists over 2.7 million schoolchildren across 93 sub-districts. Building on the enhanced national capacities and ownership, in 2018, WFP handed over to the Government school feeding for 62,000 children of pre-primary and primary schools across 11 districts.

At the same time, in Lama sub-district, WFP initiated the cooked meal programme, whereby WFP provided cash to schools to purchase vegetables, eggs and other condiments locally from women farmers. Lama is the third sub-district where the cooked meal programme has been implemented. Overall, in 2018, the programme served 15,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren who received a daily fresh and nutritious meal, consisting of vitamin- and mineral-fortified rice, red lentils, fortified vegetable oils and locally produced fresh vegetables. Community members participated in the planning, implementation and quality control monitoring. The programme is being scaled up to reach 20,000 children in the first quarter of 2019.

According to a WFP school feeding impact study in Bangladesh from 2018, the nutritional outcomes of students were found to be stronger in the cooked meal programme as compared to biscuits programmes. The anaemia rate in schools receiving cooked meals was 5.9 percent, compared to 10.6 percent in schools receiving biscuits and 22.5 percent in non-intervention areas. [2]

In close coordination with the Government, WFP helped make public interventions more nutrition-sensitive. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Information to develop a national public awareness campaign on healthy and balanced diets, as it is proven that broad public awareness, especially among the most vulnerable population, can make positive nutrition outcomes of the social safety net programmes more sustainable.

Complementary to the public awareness campaign, WFP and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) co-facilitated the launch of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry. The network aims to engage the private sector in the national nutrition agenda to ensure availability of affordable nutritious food for an increasing demand and to stimulate investment in a healthy food system, including through regulation of marketing and advertisement messages towards healthier food consumption and awareness. WFP supported the development of programme-specific, targeted nutrition social and behaviour change communication modules and their integration into the overall programme delivery at the community and individual level. WFP also worked together with the Ministry of Food in adopting



the guidelines to institutionalize the distribution of fortified rice in the national Food Friendly programme.

Together with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, WFP advocated for enhanced collaboration among traditional nutrition stakeholders, including the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council, and better coordination with other sectors on nutrition matters. This also aimed to support government interventions and health structures for improved complementary feeding practices and community-based management of acute malnutrition.

## Strategic Outcome 02

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

WFP's emergency response in Cox's Bazar assisted the entire Rohingya refugee population and the most vulnerable population in the host community with targeted and tailored programmatic interventions. The integrated assistance package for the Rohingya refugees included unconditional resource transfers, malnutrition prevention and treatment, school feeding, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and capacity strengthening activities. WFP also targeted the most vulnerable communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the disaster-stricken areas to enhance their food security status and nutrition-sensitive behaviour.

In 2018, WFP made significant progress in the transition from in-kind food assistance to electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) in Cox's Bazar. While 670,000 refugees still received food through general distributions by the end of 2018, close to 210,000 transitioned to e-vouchers, with priority given to the most vulnerable population. One food ration comprised 30 kg of rice, 9 kg pulses, and 3 litres of fortified vegetable oil. Four different combinations of rations were calibrated and distributed to the refugee families depending on their family sizes. Refugee families under the e-voucher modality purchased food from a selection of 18 food items in WFP contracted shops. Under this modality, every household received a transfer of approximately USD 9 per person per month on the (SCOPE-based) assistance card that included biometric data of two family members to ensure authentication. Thanks to WFP's assistance, food consumption among the refugees improved significantly, as shown by a major increase in the percentage of beneficiaries with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS). Differences among households headed by men and those headed by women remained a challenge when it came to the consumption of nutritious food. Due to limitations in women's access and mobility, iron- and protein-rich food was consumed less frequently in households headed by women.

WFP collaborated with other humanitarian partners to explore the usability of WFP's corporate platform (SCOPE) as a multi-wallet platform through the use of a single assistance card. In a pilot project with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP used the assistance card to facilitate the distribution of hygiene items such as soaps to over 10,000 families. Similarly, WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to distribute cooking stoves and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders to over 26,000 families. Complementing the unconditional resource transfer, WFP supported 225,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months of the host communities through its prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme. WFP also implemented a MAM treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months and PLW in both the host communities and refugee camps. To this aim, WFP set up 34 nutrition assistance sites across the camps and 86 community health sites in the host communities across three sub-districts. 2018 saw a significant improvement in the nutrition indicators which complemented other public health interventions. The MAM treatment mortality rate was negligible amongst the refugees from the 2017 influx.

Targeting women of the host communities in Cox's Bazar, WFP continued implementing the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition programme. It consisted of four core components: formation of women's groups, a monthly cash allowance to cover essential needs and cash grants for women to start a business, entrepreneurship and skills training, as well as social and behaviour change communication sessions to facilitate women's economic and social empowerment.

WFP planned to implement this project in two phases of 24 months, targeting 20,000 women. In 2018, over 98 percent of the participants completed training sessions on income-generating activities. WFP facilitated the opening of group savings bank accounts, in which 816 women groups continued to invest. Tangible improvements were witnessed in women's decision-making capacities and drive to initiate change in their own lives and in the communities.

WFP also implemented a pilot programme to enhance self-reliance of refugee women and adolescent girls, providing 2,100 women and adolescent girls with vocational and life-skills training, including in functional literacy and vegetable gardening. The programme greatly benefited from the synergies and shared resources with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), resulting in increased cost-effectiveness and technical strength. In exchange for a cash remuneration of BDT 50 (equivalent to USD 60), refugees and members of the host communities participated in building or improving existing community assets. WFP collaborated with FAO to engage in afforestation activities. Over

82,880 seedlings were planted across the camps which contributed to effective landslide prevention efforts and environmental sustainability.

WFP also engaged in cyclone preparedness interventions in Teknaf and Ukhiya, where 40 shelters were rehabilitated. In close collaboration with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and UNICEF, WFP provided daily school feeding in the form of micronutrient fortified biscuits to 144,000 children of the host communities across 557 schools, and 185,000 refugee children in over 1,852 learning centres. Girls accounted for half of the children supported. While the programme contributed to improved attendance rates, the target was not met owing to frequent movement of the refugee population and the fact that some students were enrolled in multiple centres, including religious education institutions called *madrasas*. Regular third-party monitoring showed that the school feeding programme, particularly with the school feeding in the host communities, contributed to lowering iron deficiency anaemia by 12 percent.

As part of the extended learning package under the McGovern-Dole funded school feeding programme, WFP also implemented literacy activities. Complementary activities included teacher training, extra-curricular activities, school gardens, de-worming, reconstruction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) block and water systems, the establishment of reading corners and wall magazines, among others. This resulted in an increased use of new teaching techniques or tools, especially among women teachers. In addition to Cox's Bazar, WFP implemented school feeding in Bandarban District, across 1,143 primary schools and learning centres managed by the Government and non-governmental organizations.

Jointly with its partners, WFP aimed to strengthen the existing emergency response and preparedness mechanisms to promptly respond to natural disasters, including floods. While no major natural disaster hit Bangladesh in 2018, WFP led preparatory activities and facilitated the Government's Disaster Management Committee meetings at the field level. A rapid food security, nutrition and damage assessment was conducted in Naria Upazila in Shariatpur District to determine the need for tailored support to complement government efforts.

### 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)

In 2018, WFP developed innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of households, communities and systems to mitigate and adapt to climate-related shocks and stresses. One of these approaches is Forecast-based Financing (FbF),

which aims to build systems and capacities within host governments by defining early warning triggers for natural disasters and developing pre-agreed standard operating procedures (SOPs), bringing together all relevant stakeholders to act early, ahead of a shock. In Bangladesh, WFP has been piloting the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable populations at imminent risk of floods using the FbF approach.

A detailed context analysis was conducted in 2018 to rationalize the design of the FbF model in Bangladesh. This process involved preparing an inclusive database, conducting a baseline survey in the targeted area and developing SOPs for implementing FbF based on the flood trigger. WFP organized workshops to consolidate the programme design and theory of change. An impact assessment conducted jointly with the German Red Cross (GRC) helped determine the trigger and threshold level more accurately. Together with GRC and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BRCS), WFP disseminated FbF lessons learned to a larger audience during regional and global dialogue fora. WFP also established a technical collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Meteorological Department, and the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre to exchange views on FbF and to form a technical advisory committee at the country level.

In collaboration with the local government bodies and line departments, WFP conducted a simulation exercise for an FbF-based CBT intervention, to test the appropriateness and efficiency of the early action protocol modalities. To this aim, WFP simulated a flood forecast for remote areas, set up thresholds and forecast-based triggers for action, and distributed a one-off cash grant of 4,000 taka (USD 50) to 3,380 households in cooperation with BKash.[1] The simulation helped sensitize beneficiaries to FbF and test different components of the approach, including household targeting, engagement of government officials, dissemination of early warning messages, notification and receipt of cash transfers. The simulation demonstrated that households effectively received assistance between three and seven days prior to the simulated flood, which would enable them to better prepare for potential disaster impacts.

In addition to the FbF pilot, WFP actively engaged with the Government of Bangladesh in the national cyclone preparedness programme that contributed to implementing disaster risk reduction activities. A comprehensive cyclone simulation exercise, organized at the local level, helped raise preparedness awareness among the communities and re-enforced the capacity of Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) to discharge their services in the standing orders on disasters during natural shocks.

WFP also engaged in a dialogue on micro-insurance schemes with relevant government stakeholders, technical institutions and non-governmental



organizations to support the design and implementation of micro-insurance products.

The *Nobo Jatra* programme, 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, aimed to strengthen gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of the most vulnerable population in the south-west coastal region of Bangladesh.

As part of this programme, in 2018 WFP provided cash transfers to beneficiaries of two government programmes: the livelihood-focused Ultra-Poor Graduation programme, and the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme. WFP transferred conditional cash entitlements of USD 72 to 13,900 women participating in the livelihood programme, 93 percent of which also qualified to receive a one-off cash grant of USD 178 to initiate income-generating activities. Almost 20,000 pregnant and lactating women participating in the MCHN programme received entitlements of USD 217 to improve their nutritional status. Through monitoring exercises, it was observed that over 50 percent of women involved in the livelihood activities used the money to buy food. Participants in health and nutrition activities had to attend at least three growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) sessions and four antenatal visits to receive the cash grant, which contributed to their increased knowledge of nutrition basics. Monitoring findings revealed that 64 percent of the participants regularly attended the GMP sessions. Most of the participants spent their entitlements on essential health services.

Disaster risk reduction efforts focused on strengthening capacities at the sub-national levels, supporting women to take a proactive role in disaster management and to develop an individual household-level preparedness action plan.

The re-activation 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. To enhance the local capacity, 74,000 people received training, exceeding the initial plan of covering 50,000 individuals, from 20,000 Ultra Poor Graduation (UPG) and Alternative Income Generation Activities (AIGA) households. Eleven capacity development activities and six technical support activities took place in *Nobo Jatra* areas. All 40 UDMCs organized community risk assessments and completed risk reduction action plans. Almost two-thirds of the UDMCs started implementing schemes from their action plans with provisions from the Risk Reduction Action Plan's Acceleration Fund.

[1] *BKash* (Bengali: বিকাশ) is a mobile financial service in *Bangladesh* operating under the authority of *Bangladesh* Bank as a subsidiary of BRAC Bank Limited.

**Strategic Outcome 04**  
The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time

WFP supported the humanitarian response system in Bangladesh through capacity strengthening to enhance emergency response mechanisms and systems. In addition, as the logistics and food security sector (co-)lead at the national level, WFP ensured effective coordination with counterparts and partners, as well as facilitation of essential services during emergencies.

WFP developed the Emergency Operational Dashboard software that served as an information management system for better planning, monitoring and management of emergency preparedness and response. The tool tracks the progress of relief operations to undertake necessary actions to minimize relief gaps and overlaps during a disaster. This tool also enables stockpile mapping for tracking of available relief items.

Additionally, WFP organized emergency simulation workshops (in Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali and Rangpur and other locations) as well as emergency logistics and supply chain management training for government officials from various ministries and departments at district, sub-district and union level.

To establish a humanitarian staging area (HSA) in Dhaka, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Ministry of Housing and Public Works to find a suitable piece of land close to the Dhaka International Airport. The HSA will benefit all humanitarian actors in Bangladesh.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief as the lead of the national logistics sector. The sector provided coordination support for a range of logistical operations and information sharing to the humanitarian community, which resulted in enhanced preparedness and improved decision making. During 2018, logistics sector meetings, co-chaired by WFP and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, took place more frequently than originally planned and saw participation from more than 25 organizations, representing the Government, United Nations, and international non-governmental organizations. A technical working group was formed to consolidate work plans.

The preparation of concepts of operations for potential cyclone and earthquake responses helped identify logistics gaps and map the facilities and services available for an effective emergency operation. The logistics sector has taken essential steps towards developing basic logistics preparedness tools, such as a

mapping of humanitarian agencies' logistics capacities and resources; roster of logistics and supply chain experts; inventory of logistics assets and equipment; and a contingency stock of relief items. The sector maintained close collaboration with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team, a coordination forum for sector members and donors. Survey results revealed strong satisfaction among sector participants with the sector's performance (as expressed by 87 percent of respondents). Fifty-eight percent agreed that the national logistics sector performed well during the last year, and 55 percent felt that the logistics sector successfully addressed partners' temporary storage issues for humanitarian cargo for the emergency operation in Cox's Bazar. The general consensus was that the preparatory measures undertaken by the sector had been of high strategic importance. In meetings with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, WFP continued to advocate for the establishment of a 'one-stop shop' for rapid cargo clearing.

As co-lead of the food security sector, WFP provided support in the form of capacity strengthening to implement minimum and advanced preparedness actions. Some of the sector's focus areas included: supporting common service delivery, monitoring, communication, advocacy work with the Government for policy-level changes, planning and preparedness for large-scale natural disasters such as flood and cyclones, capacity and skills development, and engaging in strategic decision-making for humanitarian action. The sector played an active role in five technical working groups providing support to stakeholders in the emergency response. Five training sessions were organized on areas such as data collection, emergency preparedness, and food security analysis. The training participants further disseminated the training materials to their sub-offices and integrated them into the project design.

### Strategic Outcome 05

Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.

Cox's Bazar is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. Situated in the southern 'cyclone belt' of Bangladesh, it is susceptible to cyclones and landslides. Moreover, the low elevation of the shore makes the coastal areas vulnerable to storm surges. Large-scale deforestation to make room for shelters has increased the risk of erosion, landslides and floods, especially during the monsoon season.

The urgency, scale, and complexity of the humanitarian response necessitated shared services in logistics, emergency telecommunications and essential engineering support in Cox's Bazar, which WFP implemented under Strategic Outcome 5. The operation in Cox's Bazar was organized in humanitarian sectors and coordinated by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), an

official humanitarian body appointed by the Humanitarian Coordinator. WFP has overall maintained effective coordination with the group which is reflected also in the permanent secondment of WFP's Senior Emergency Coordinator to the ISCG. The logistics and emergency telecommunications sectors, led by WFP, enabled an integrated, comprehensive and effective response to the rapidly unfolding humanitarian crisis. In addition, WFP set up a site maintenance engineering project (SMEP) in Cox's Bazar in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to reduce the risk of losing lives during the monsoon and cyclone seasons.

The logistics sector enabled the humanitarian response through sustainable and efficient logistics systems, the provision of common services, coordination of activities, information management, advocacy efforts, and capacity strengthening. It supported humanitarian actors to initiate locally-driven supply chains to strengthen their capacities and prepare them for natural hazards. In 2018, the logistics sector identified warehousing as a main gap in the operation and supported partners with the installation of up to 4,320 m<sup>2</sup> of common storage which was made available to partners free of charge. Additional storage capacity was kept on standby for a potential quick scale-up of activities in case of a sudden increase in demand. As part of its preparedness component, the logistics sector invested in the access to weather-proof storage to protect high-value supplies, providing 38 containers to 17 organizations. The sector also supported the design of risk mitigation procedures in the warehouse environment. During 2018, more than 21,000 m<sup>3</sup> (6,563 mt) of relief items were stored in the logistics hubs in Ukhiya, Madhurchara and Teknaf in Cox's Bazar District. A year-end survey among logistics sector participants in Cox's Bazar was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the sector in 2018. Similarly to the results achieved at the national level, over 90 percent of respondents rated the sector's performance as effective and robust for continuing emergency preparedness and response. As logistics sector-lead, WFP coordinated information management with national and international humanitarian organizations, the global logistics emergency team and authorities in order to increase the alignment among agencies, and appropriate advocacy for logistics solutions. WFP also carried out logistics capacity assessment, risk assessments, and monsoons and cyclone preparedness planning initiatives that informed the decisions of the humanitarian community. Finally, WFP steered the development of a capacity-strengthening plan in order to develop local logistics response capacity. Three training sessions were conducted on warehouse management, and a new training curriculum was trialed.

The Emergency Telecommunication sector in Cox's Bazar substantially expanded the number of systems installed to adequately meet the growing needs of the humanitarian community. To this end, the sector liaised with



telecommunications operators, the Government, and humanitarian responders to improve emergency preparedness in the operational areas, through technical assistance and advice. The sector supported the 'Communications with Communities' working group with audio-visual equipment and data connectivity in 29 information hubs. WFP conducted training for partners from United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations on how to use the equipment and provided ongoing technical support.

Together with UNHCR and IOM, WFP established the joint SMEP project as a practical and innovative response to support the Government of Bangladesh in emergency preparedness and response. Under this project, WFP cleared and strengthened primary drainage channels, ensuring vehicular access through 24-hour maintenance. In addition, WFP repaired and extended emergency roads, installed pipes, container culverts and modular bridges to open access and reduce flooding risks. In March 2018, the Bangladesh Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner requested WFP to extend the Kutupalong-Balukhali expansion site westward under the SMEP. This was crucial to ensure the timely relocation of refugees residing in a very high-risk landslide and flood-prone location to leveled land. In response, WFP mobilized engineers, heavy machinery and casual labour to expand the campsite by over 56.7 ha of habitable area, now known as camp 4 and camp 20 extensions. Owing to the monsoon preparedness efforts under SMEP, the first monsoon season passed by without causing major damages.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Bangladesh ranks 134th of 160 countries on the Gender Inequality Index 2017. Through a multitude of programmatic interventions, WFP's operation in Bangladesh maintained strong commitment to ensuring and enhancing gender parity.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, WFP provided technical assistance to the Vulnerable Group Development, the largest social safety net programme in Bangladesh, where selected women received a monthly in-kind and cash allowance. A tailored social and behaviour change communication complemented the allowance to enhance nutrition-sensitive behaviour. Under the *Nobo Jatra* programme, participating women were introduced to the formal financial sector. They opened personal savings accounts and received orientation sessions on the use of mobile banking. The women received monthly cash-based transfers and training on maternal and child health and nutrition. Through the school feeding programme, WFP provided an essential learning package focusing on social issues including the importance of girls' education; child marriage; dowry and early pregnancy.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP targeted the most vulnerable women of the host communities and the Rohingya refugee community through the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programme and the self-reliance project. Under EFSN, participating women received a monthly subsistence allowance for 20 months (of approximately USD 12/month). Owing to WFP's intervention, 20,000 women organized themselves in 816 self-help groups, which provided fora for entrepreneurship development, life-skills training, and a safe communal space for women to discuss their challenges going ahead. As revealed in WFP's Gender and Cash Study, the monthly allowance helped increase participating women's decision-making capacity at the household level, and resulted in increased self-confidence and mobility, less intra-household conflict, and intentions among family members to share meals and nutritious food. [1]

Through the self-reliance project, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP targeted refugee women and adolescent girls, with limited access to cash. This project focused on providing vocational skills training to contribute to their socio-economic empowerment. Every month over 2,100 women received a cash incentive of USD 12 for attending an agreed number of training sessions and self-help group meetings.

In the refugee camps, all food distribution and nutrition intervention sites across the camps were well equipped to enhance women's access and participation.

Porter services were available to help pregnant women and the elderly population with carrying heavy rations. WFP observed that the electronic voucher (e-voucher) modality greatly amplified access to food for women and control over resources. In over a third of interviewed households, women decided independently on how to redeem the e-vouchers; in 47 percent of the households, women and men decided jointly, while in 20 percent of household men decided independently. WFP also encouraged women's participation in disaster risk reduction activities.

WFP has initiated monitoring of the gender and age marker, with results expected to be reported in 2019.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP advocated for effective protection measures among its partners to promote a culture of respect, dignity and integrity of the affected population. Tailored strategies were implemented to ensure a steadfast delivery mechanism for WFP's assistance and safe and easy access to distribution points. WFP and its cooperating partners increased the frequency of household and courtyard visits to put a stronger emphasis on protection. WFP is a member of the protection sector in Cox's Bazaar. This supports the contextual analysis and understanding of emerging protection concerns to inform WFP programming. It also provides WFP with the space to raise protection concern related to food assistance with partner agencies in order to reach appropriate solutions.

Across refugee camps, limited access to natural resources and employment opportunities had an impact on people's privacy, health and hygiene, especially at the beginning of the refugee influx. Unavailability of sustainable fuel drove many, especially children and women, to unsafe areas to collect firewood, under high risk of gender-based violence (GBV), elephant attacks, kidnapping, and trafficking. Through the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) project, WFP aimed at addressing these protection concerns, distributing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to the refugees. To reduce the risks associated with access to food assistance, WFP chose all distribution points considering the demographics of beneficiaries and their vulnerabilities and advocated for a similar approach for government-run safety net programmes. Engaging men and other family members in behaviour change communication has effectively contributed to reducing intimate partner violence and GBV. During distributions, WFP organized separate lines for women and girls, and employed women volunteers for mobilization.



To alleviate the burden of carrying heavy food rations over long distances, WFP expanded the number of distribution points from four in late 2017 to 21 by the end of 2018. In order to ensure children were not employed for child labour at the food distribution points, strict third-party monitoring was undertaken to guarantee that safety guidelines and WFP's code of conduct were followed. WFP ensured that waiting areas were covered. All distribution points featured a help desk, toilets and breastfeeding corners, where women volunteers provided information to mothers on breastfeeding practices.

WFP successfully registered the entire target population in SCOPE, its beneficiary and transfer management platform, issuing an assistance card for each family. Based on a Privacy Impact Assessment conducted by WFP, enumerators involved in the registration were oriented on beneficiaries' data protection rights and the utilization of beneficiary data. Following community consultations, WFP issued assistance cards in the name of the senior woman in the household, which helped strengthen women's control over resources. At the same time, the cardholders could indicate two alternates who were also able to purchase food for their household. For its e-voucher modality, WFP ensured that beneficiaries could buy food and other items in the retail outlets with safety, dignity and equality.

### Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP recognizes that effective accountability to affected populations requires the timely provision of information, systematic consultation and efficient complaints and feedback mechanisms. In Cox's Bazar, WFP employed three different mechanisms to receive direct beneficiary feedback: a toll-free hotline, help desks, and complaint boxes. Help desks and complaint boxes were established at all distribution points and retail outlets. This effectively contributed to easy access and effective participation of the community, including women, men, girls and boys, in meaningfully improving the implementation of the programme. In addition, WFP's site maintenance engineering project in Cox's Bazar had a dedicated hotline to record incidents, needs for repair, and related problems that people came across in the camps.

In the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, information about WFP's in-kind assistance reached the entire population, while information on electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) has started reaching the population. The hotline number was advertised on WFP's assistance cards, during beneficiary sensitization sessions, in community consultations, and on promotional materials, including stickers and posters visible in the community. The hotline was also used for the

self-reliance project at United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) centres.

To facilitate communication with communities, information was translated into languages understood by the Rohingya refugees and the host communities. Infographics and pictorial messaging helped raise awareness. Furthermore, volunteers from Rohingya and host communities were engaged to raise community-based awareness. Under WFP's lead, the emergency telecommunications sector launched the emergency telecommunications connect (ETC) mobile application. The app allowed humanitarian actors to collect and log information requests and issues on a mobile device, and thereby facilitated the information flow between beneficiaries and humanitarian actors. WFP also participated actively in the 'communication with communities' inter-agency working group, co-led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to ensure swift coordination of beneficiary messaging and feedback mechanisms.

At the national level, a toll-free hotline was set up in Dhaka to register and respond to concerns and queries from beneficiaries across the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition programme, the emergency response in Cox's Bazar, the *Nobo Jatra* programme in Khulna and the Forecast-based Financing project in Kurigram. Over 4,900 calls were received in 2018, two-thirds from women; WFP responded to 90 percent of the calls immediately. Most calls were inquiries related to distributions, pertaining mostly to the *Nobo Jatra* programme and unconditional resource transfers in Cox's Bazar. Some callers flagged distribution-related discrepancies and malfunctioning assistance cards, which WFP addressed immediately.

In the context of government-owned social safety net programmes, WFP worked closely with relevant government agencies to establish norms and systems to reinforce a grievance redress system aligned with the approved National Social Security Strategy.

### Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries worldwide and vulnerable to climate change. More than 80 percent of the population is exposed to the risks of floods, droughts and earthquakes, and more than 70 percent to cyclone risks. The country experiences severe tropical cyclones almost every year, leaving about 25 percent of the land mass inundated with flood waters.





As outlined in the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2020, in 2018 WFP aimed to strengthen the capacity of government emergency response and preparedness systems. The Forecast-based Financing pilot project, in particular, targeted the population most vulnerable to climate-related shocks through cash transfers and tailored training programmes for government officials across national and sub-national levels. Complementarily, the *Nobo Jatra* programme engaged extensively in disaster risk reduction activities, which contributed to reforestation through large-scale planting activities. Over 82,880 seedlings were planted throughout the year with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

WFP's Rohingya refugee emergency response addressed environmental degradation by designing and implementing sustainable interventions. Sustainable fuel management had been a major concern even before the crisis unfolded, as wood biomass decreased by 40 percent between 1994 and 2017, while the population increased by 32 percent. Spontaneous refugee settlements at the onset of the emergency resulted in the large-scale clearing of vegetation and scarcity of wood fuel. To address these issues, WFP established the inter-agency Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Plus project in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and FAO. Under the SAFE Plus project, over 10,000 refugee families and 30,000 host families received liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) stoves. WFP's multi-wallet assistance card was used to facilitate the distribution of the cooking stoves and LPG, which served as an alternative source of fuel to firewood.

Under the site maintenance engineering project (SMEP), WFP planted vetiver grass in the camp 4 extension. This was complemented by activities under the self-reliance initiative, where refugee women and adolescent girls received life-skills training and tailored awareness sessions on a range of topics, including disaster risk reduction. These efforts effectively contributed to empowering the target population to take effective measures to ensure environmental sustainability, while contributing to their personal and social growth in a safe environment.

WFP monitored its greenhouse gas and energy data in Bangladesh, which fed into WFP's corporate environmental footprinting exercise. Participating in the World Environment Day, WFP staff pledged to reduce waste from single-use plastics.



# A Story to Remember

It's been over a year since 725,000 Rohingya fled Myanmar to seek refuge in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Since then, WFP's response has amplified from unconditional resource transfers as an immediate emergency response to incorporate targeted livelihood support initiatives to strengthen capacities and enhance resilience amongst the most vulnerable population.

Tahara, 20, has witnessed the change unfold on the ground. She fled Myanmar in August 2017 to undertake the toughest journey of her life. Accompanied by her barely 7-day old baby, 16 days of rigorous treading amidst deep jungles and mountainous terrain brought her to safety in the Kutupalong refugee camp. In the initial days, WFP provided hot meals and high-energy biscuits, which probably were the only source of nutrients in her daily meals.

During the monsoon season, her situation started worsening again. Residing in a highly unsafe and landslide-prone area, she saw her house enmeshed in the ground. Hundreds of people were left in need of a safe home. A few months later she was relocated to the camp 4 extension, which is part of a 40.5 ha piece of land provided by the Government of Bangladesh. The land was stabilized through a joint United Nations (UN) initiative under the site maintenance engineering project (SMEP) to resettle refugees from highly vulnerable locations. Surrounded by well-built roads and adequately ventilated housing areas, Tahara's new place is structurally safe for her and her family, and the nutrition centre is at a walking distance. Tahara receives a monthly food ration for her family, which she complements with fish, meat and vegetables. "Consuming Super Cereal gives strength to my baby", she says. Tahara's husband participates in WFP's disaster risk reduction activities.

While WFP response capacities have significantly expanded over the last year, WFP assistance continues to be urgently needed. The high prevalence of anaemia, a concerning disease burden, and poor dietary indicators suggest an ongoing need to strengthen malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes. Family members, decision-makers, caregivers as well as pregnant and lactating women require additional counselling and messaging on infant and young child feeding practices, as over 200,000 children suffer from vitamin deficiencies according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

WFP is shifting its assistance from providing in-kind food to electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), using assistance cards that are powered by WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE. The assistance card provides more flexibility to refugees, as it can be used in WFP contracted shops throughout the camps at a time convenient to them. WFP is engaging with other UN agencies and stakeholders who have expressed interest in using the card. Assistance cards are issued in the name of the most senior female member of the family as the primary entitlement holder, which strengthens women's control over

resources in the household. Despite initial challenges in shop construction, WFP has successfully enrolled over 210,000 beneficiaries (by the end of 2018) into the e-voucher modality. Continuous support from donors and partners remains essential to ensure the continuation of WFP's emergency response in Cox's Bazar. Every month, WFP needs close to USD 24 million to continue its life-saving operation. In 2019, WFP plans to transition towards more longer-term sustainable solutions for the refugee population.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Saikat Mojumder  
Women farmers

### Strategic outcome 01

[1] Baseline and Endpoint Survey of the Investment Component of the Vulnerable Group Development Programme (2017) conducted by Hellen Keller International-Bangladesh.

[2] WFP (2018): The Impact of School Feeding in Bangladesh.

Data on the indicator 'Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tool' were collected in September 2018 for the first time and are therefore entered as baselines. Reporting on the latest follow-up values is expected in 2019. The disaggregation of the base value is as follows: 117 teachers (Male: 40, Female: 77).

### Strategic outcome 02

The output indicators 'Number of schools assisted by WFP and 'Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided' are reported twice, as referring to different activities.

### Strategic outcome 03

The output indicator 'Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance' is reported twice, as referring to different activities and modalities under the Nobo Jatra programme.

### Strategic outcome 05

Number of WFP-led clusters operational: the actual value (3) refers to the three sectors that are currently active in Cox's Bazaar (Food Security, ETS and Logistics)

### Progress towards gender equality

[1] WFP (2019): The potential of cash-based interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. A multi-country study.

## Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	967,676	725,275	75.0%
	female	1,230,090	819,836	66.6%
	total	2,197,766	1,545,111	70.3%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	336,478	208,126	61.9%
	female	433,619	285,227	65.8%
	total	770,097	493,353	64.1%
Children (24-59 months)	male	52,966	80,964	152.9%
	female	73,186	88,226	120.6%
	total	126,152	169,190	134.1%
Children (5-18 years)	male	510,321	338,534	66.3%
	female	642,627	354,294	55.1%
	total	1,152,948	692,828	60.1%
Children (6-23 months)	male	67,911	97,651	143.8%
	female	80,658	92,089	114.2%
	total	148,569	189,740	127.7%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	1,034,835	997,060	96.3%
Resident	1,162,931	548,051	47.1%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition			
Rice	110,867	97,769	88.2%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat	10,143	0	-
Dried Fruits	226	226	100.0%
High Energy Biscuits	4,798	4,094	85.3%
LNS	0	103	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	92	0	-
Wheat Soya Blend	20,425	11,110	54.4%
Vegetable Oil	7,722	8,327	107.8%
Lentils	21,866	1,861	8.5%
Split Peas	0	24,090	-
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: 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)			
Rice	331	121	36.4%
Wheat	3,127	0	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	504	-
Vegetable Oil	42	21	49.7%
Lentils	92	43	47.3%

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition			
Cash	46,629,434	4,557,483	9.8%
Value Voucher	26,470,142	19,693,573	74.4%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: 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	636,080	134,256	21.1%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: 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	6,418,750	7,804,762	121.6%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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)				
Output C: The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas				
Act 04. Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	30.0	36.0	120.0
Number of people trained	individual	1290.0	1392.0	107.9
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	14.0	14.0	100.0
Output C: The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries				
Act 01. Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	22.0	22.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	221.0	221.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	7.0	9.0	128.6
Output C: The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes take into account nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks				
Act 01. Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6.0	6.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	120.0	111.0	92.5
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output J: A nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy is adopted and implemented				
Act 04. Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	2.0	200.0
Output J: Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders				
Act 02. Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	2.0	200.0
Output J: Improved national nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions are scaled up by the Government and its partners in rural and urban areas				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 02. Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	2.0	200.0
Output J: The demand for and supply of post-harvest rice fortification are scaled up by public- and private-sector entities				
Act 03. Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition				
Output A: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding				
Act 05. Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2409.0	2409.0	100.0
Output A: 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				
Act 06. Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1115.0	1143.0	102.5
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	61338.0	61338.0	100.0
Output B: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding				
Act 05. Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	10985.64	10985.64	100.0
Output B: 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				
Act 06. Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	853.52	704.96	82.6
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	13.29	9.46	71.2
Output E: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding				
Act 05. 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	854001.0	854001.0	100.0
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	172578.0	172578.0	100.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	250456.0	250456.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>				
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)				
Output A: Beneficiaries of Nobo Jatra receive cash transfers facilitated by WFP				
Act 09. Nobo Jatra				
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	105000.0	94310.0	89.8
Output A: The livelihoods of vulnerable households targeted by Nobo Jatra in southwestern areas are diversified				
Act 09. Nobo Jatra				
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	35000.0	69500.0	198.6
Output C: Local capacity to plan for disaster risk reduction is enhanced in southwestern areas targeted by Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) – a five-year assistance programme implemented by World Vision in a consortium with WFP and Winrock International and funded by the United States Agency for International Development				
Act 09. Nobo Jatra				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15.0	11.0	73.3
Number of people trained	individual	74059.0	74075.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6.0	6.0	100.0
Output G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated				
Act 08. Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience				
Number of commercially viable financial products and services developed	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people accessing financial products and services	individual	4000.0	3380.0	84.5
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>				
Strategic Outcome 04: The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time				
Output C: The emergency supply chain of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is optimized				
Act 10. Capacity strengthening for emergency response				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4.0	4.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	205.0	231.0	112.7
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output M: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced				
Act 11. Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	16.0	43.0	268.8
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.				
Output H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced emergency telecommunication coordination mechanisms				
Act 13. Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response				
Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	4.0	6.0	150.0
Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1.0	3.0	300.0

## Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
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)								
Outcome Indicator: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools								
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	117.00	-	>85.00	>90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection		
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	67.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	-	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	38.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	-	male	-	-	-	-			Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	31.00	=25.00	=100.00			
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)										

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection		
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	46.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	-	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	76.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	-	male	-	-	-	-			Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	-	-	=100.00			
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)										

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection		
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	64.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	-	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	42.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	-	male	-	-	-	-			Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	39.00	=25.00	=100.00			
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)										

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	80.00	=25.00	=100.00	
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	-	male	-	-	-	-	
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	66.00	=25.00	=100.00	
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	-	male	-	-	-	-	
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	26.00	=25.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection		
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	81.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	-	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	0	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	-	male	-	-	-	-			Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	0	=25.00	=100.00			
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)										



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection		
Overall Bangladesh	CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	33.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	-	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12	
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	76.00	=25.00	=100.00			
	CSI: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	-	male	-	-	-	-			Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-			
			overall	0	67.00	=25.00	=100.00			
<b>Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food</b>										
Strategic Outcome 02: The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition										
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Food	male	-	84.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12		
			female	-	85.00	≥85.00	≥85.00			
			overall	-	84.00	≥85.00	≥85.00			

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	74.00	80.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	80.00	84.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	
			overall	78.00	82.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	
Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	68.20	83.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	71.60	83.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	69.80	83.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	5.99	5.25	≤4	≤4	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	8.54	5.10	≤4	≤4	
			overall	6.70	5.20	≤4	≤4	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	4.90	19.30	=25.00	=25.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	10.30	=25.00	=25.00	
			overall	3.50	16.40	=25.00	=25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	41.30	80.90	=85.00	=85.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	55.80	65.50	=85.00	=85.00	
			overall	45.40	76.00	=85.00	=85.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	16.60	96.50	=98.00	=98.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	26.90	96.70	=98.00	=98.00	
			overall	19.40	96.60	=98.00	=98.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	64.00	4.20	=4	=4	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	58.60	4.90	=4	=4	
			overall	62.50	4.50	=4	=4	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	21.00	1.20	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0.90	=0	=0	
			overall	21.00	1.10	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	22.30	0.70	=2	=2	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	1.40	=2	=2	
			overall	16.10	0.90	=2	=2	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	31.10	76.50	=75.00	=75.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	41.40	84.80	=75.00	=75.00	
			overall	34.00	79.10	=75.00	=75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	37.60	17.90	=40.00	=40.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	44.20	33.60	=40.00	=40.00	
			overall	39.50	22.90	=40.00	=40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	61.10	2.80	=5	=5	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	73.10	1.90	=5	=5	
			overall	64.50	2.50	=5	=5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar-Host Community Integrated support	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Cash	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	75.00	-	=85.00	=85.00	
			overall	0	-	=85.00	=0	
Cox's Bazar-New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	0	90.60	≥70.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	87.20	≥70.00	≥70.00	
			overall	46.00	89.50	≥70.00	≥70.00	
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	Cash, Food	male	0	-	-	=0	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	42.67	-	-	=85.00	
			overall	0	-	-	=0	
<b>Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</b>								
Cox's Bazar-New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	0	8	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	11.70	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	36.00	9.10	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	Cash, Food	male	0	-	-	=0	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	20.00	-	-	=10.00	
			overall	0	-	-	=0	
<b>Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</b>								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	0	1.40	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	1.20	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	18.00	1.30	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	3.96	3.65	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4.38	3.65	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	4.21	3.65	<15.00	<15.00	
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	-	15.83	<15.00	<15.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	15.83	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	-	15.83	<15.00	<15.00	
Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	26.71	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	26.71	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.40	26.71	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	0.05	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0.03	0.05	<3	<3	
			overall	0.02	0.05	<3	<3	
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	-	0.12	<3	<3	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	0.12	<3	<3	
			overall	-	0.12	<3	<3	
Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	6.69	3.74	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	6.82	3.74	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	6.76	3.74	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	-	7.35	<15.00	<15.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	7.35	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	-	7.35	<15.00	<15.00	
Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	12.80	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	12.80	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	16.00	12.80	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	89.35	0	≥85.00	≥85.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	88.77	0	≥85.00	≥85.00	
			overall	89.01	93.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	-	0	≥0	≥75.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	0	≥0	≥75.00	
			overall	-	77.00	≥75.00	≥75.00	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar-Refugee Camp	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	0	≥75.00	≥75.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	≥75.00	≥75.00	
			overall	83.60	60.00	≥75.00	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9	-	≥0	≥60.00	
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	22.40	18.10	≥25.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Cash	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	10.00	-	=0	=70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Cox's Bazar (Moheshkhali)	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	65.00	-	=75.00	=75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar (Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilla)	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	=0	=0	
			overall	70.10	34.10	=75.00	=75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Chittagong Hill Tracts	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Food	male	-	93.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	96.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	
			overall	-	95.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	
Cox's Bazar - Host Community	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Food	male	91.00	90.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	94.00	93.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	
			overall	93.00	91.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	
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)								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	CAR: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Cash	male	0	0	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.04, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	13.86	0.34	≤5	≤5	
			overall	13.86	0.34	≤5	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	CAR: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Cash	male	0	0	≥0	≥0	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	45.10	80.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	
			overall	45.10	80.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	CAR: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Cash	male	0	0	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	54.60	20.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	54.60	20.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	CAR: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Cash	male	0	0	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0.30	0	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	0.30	0	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested								
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	CAR: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	1	=1	=3	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Southern Areas of Bangladesh	CAR: Nobo Jatra	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	50.00	=50.00	=100.00	
Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 04: The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Overall Bangladesh	EPA: Capacity strengthening for emergency response, EPA: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	87.00	=90.00	=90.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Cox's Bazar-Refugee Camp	Food, Value Voucher	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	41.50	=50.00	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Cox's Bazar-New Influx	Food	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	46.60	=50.00	=50.00	
	Value Voucher	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	47.10	=50.00	=50.00	
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	male	-	-	-	-	CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	-	-	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Cox's Bazar-New Influx	Food	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	29.90	=25.00	=25.00	
	Value Voucher	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	19.60	=25.00	=25.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	male	-	-	-	-	CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	-	-	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	Food	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	23.50	=25.00	=25.00	
	Value Voucher	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	33.30	=25.00	=25.00	
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	male	-	-	-	-	CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	-	-	=25.00	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	Food, Value Voucher	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	male	-	-	-	=100.00	CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	=100.00	
			overall	-	-	-	=100.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cox's Bazar- New Influx	Food	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	99.50	=100.00	=100.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	99.70	=100.00	=100.00	
	Value Voucher	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	78.90	=100.00	=100.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	79.50	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	79.10	=100.00	=100.00	
Cox's Bazar- Refugee Camp	Food	URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	male	-	99.50	=100.00	=100.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	99.70	=100.00	=100.00	
Northern Areas of Bangladesh	Cash	URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	male	-	-	-	=100.00	CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	=100.00	
			overall	-	-	-	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Overall Bangladesh	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	CAR: Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience , CAR: Implementation of the Nobo Jatra Programme, CSI: Policy advice and technical assistance to scale up school feeding , URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in CHT, URT: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar, URT: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	male	-	-	-	-	CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	-	-	=100.00	

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

Baisali Mohanty  
baisali.mohanty@wfp.org

### **Country director**

Richard Ragan

Cover page photo © WFP/Saikat Mojumder  
Women farmers

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/bangladesh>



# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	275,647,171	250,568,550	15,950,539	266,519,090	156,270,485	110,248,605
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,831,634	4,900,345	0	4,900,345	2,728,348	2,171,998
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	9,698,207	3,206,720	0	3,206,720	2,631,248	575,472
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,363,008	0	3,363,008	0	3,363,008
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>292,177,011</b>	<b>262,038,624</b>	<b>15,950,539</b>	<b>277,989,163</b>	<b>161,630,081</b>	<b>116,359,082</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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)	Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	5,810,627	2,727,374	0	2,727,374	2,281,997	445,377
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	3,001,981	869,521	0	869,521	547,454	322,068
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	2,658,145	3,534,373	0	3,534,373	2,832,432	701,941
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	16,439,775	20,598,860	0	20,598,860	12,409,226	8,189,634
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>27,910,528</b>	<b>27,730,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,730,128</b>	<b>18,071,109</b>	<b>9,659,019</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	5,554,343	1,145,322	0	1,145,322	559,669	585,653
		Nobo Jatra	14,590,889	16,653,347	0	16,653,347	11,419,037	5,234,309
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>20,145,232</b>	<b>17,798,668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,798,668</b>	<b>11,978,706</b>	<b>5,819,962</b>
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	9,018,212	1,897,437	0	1,897,437	375,358	1,522,080
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	1,074,511	758,087	0	758,087	318,022	440,065
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>10,092,724</b>	<b>2,655,525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,655,525</b>	<b>693,380</b>	<b>1,962,145</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.	Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response	5,562,925	3,861,470	0	3,861,470	2,145,607	1,715,863
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	1,882,723	1,181,219	0	1,181,219	678,643	502,576
		Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	13,997,177	12,867,455	1,253,738	14,121,193	9,448,456	4,672,737
<b>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)</b>			<b>21,442,825</b>	<b>17,910,144</b>	<b>1,253,738</b>	<b>19,163,882</b>	<b>12,272,706</b>	<b>6,891,176</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,896,633	0	3,896,633	0	3,896,633
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,896,633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,896,633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,896,633</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>371,768,319</b>	<b>332,029,722</b>	<b>17,204,278</b>	<b>349,233,999</b>	<b>204,645,982</b>	<b>144,588,017</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			14,438,856	15,628,691	831,759	16,460,450	5,243,865	11,216,585
			386,207,175	347,658,412	18,036,037	365,694,449	209,889,847	155,804,602
			25,517,988	21,903,453		21,903,453	21,903,453	0
			411,725,163	369,561,865	18,036,037	387,597,902	231,793,300	155,804,602

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
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	232,377,159	10,624,032	134,177,385
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,767,046	2,428,456	2,132,060
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	4,801,863	2,794,809	490,859
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>241,946,068</b>	<b>15,847,296</b>	<b>136,800,303</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
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)	Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	2,800,990	1,694,816	1,275,484
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	1,628,102	862,894	371,479
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	1,512,868	1,285,938	2,376,437
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	7,592,024	3,667,410	4,765,238
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>13,533,984</b>	<b>7,511,058</b>	<b>8,788,638</b>



# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
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	3,329,361	1,558,068	440,577
		Nobo Jatra	7,057,875	6,666,497	9,320,226
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>10,387,236</b>	<b>8,224,565</b>	<b>9,760,803</b>
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	6,942,236	1,010,214	312,577
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	759,625	191,967	258,157
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>7,701,861</b>	<b>1,202,181</b>	<b>570,734</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.	Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response	3,697,232	0	1,225,009
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	1,511,060	0	678,643
		Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	13,997,177	0	9,448,456
<b>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)</b>			<b>19,205,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,352,108</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>292,774,618</b>	<b>32,785,100</b>	<b>167,272,586</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
			10,528,183	2,493,552	3,245,465
			303,302,801	35,278,652	170,518,052
			19,714,682	2,293,112	13,208,947
			323,017,484	37,571,764	183,726,999
*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018					