

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Bangladesh Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Bangladesh continues to make significant progress in its economic and social development. The economy is among the fastest-growing in the world. The country is expected to formally transition into a middle-income country in 2021, and to achieve the goals it set itself as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Agenda 2030. Considerable advances are being made to reduce malnutrition and food insecurity while enhancing social protection.

A very positive development in 2019 was the sharp decline of chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 5, which continued to fall from 42 percent in 2012-13 to 28 percent in 2019. The prevalence of moderate and severe underweight in this age group also dropped from 31.9 percent in 2012-13 to 22.6 percent in 2019.[1]

In the third year of implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020, WFP continued its strong partnership with the Government of Bangladesh through capacity strengthening initiatives, engaging in policy dialogue and advocacy, generating evidence, and developing innovative approaches to disaster response.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to scale up rice fortification, leveraging the increasing role of the private sector with the commercialization of fortified rice. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in streamlining two social protection programmes into the Mother and Child Benefit Programme. A significant achievement was the approval of the National School Feeding Policy to which WFP had contributed through technical assistance to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education.

While progress at the national level was remarkable, various disasters challenged the country throughout the year, with two cyclones that caused significant havoc on the coastal areas.

Moreover, in the hazard-prone area of Cox's Bazar, the situation of the Rohingya refugees remained highly precarious. Two years after the mass influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar, the root causes of their plight were still not addressed, and their future remained uncertain. The Rohingya were still extremely vulnerable, living in highly challenging circumstances, and dependent on aid. WFP provided food assistance to 854,704 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar through either in-kind food distributions or an e-voucher scheme. WFP scaled up e-voucher assistance, increasing the number of e-voucher outlets from 6 (14 shops) to 12 (27 shops) by December. The number of households receiving e-vouchers doubled in 2019, reaching almost half of the refugee population by December. In total, WFP transferred food commodities worth over USD 54 million to its beneficiaries using e-vouchers. While the transition to e-vouchers made significant progress, it did not proceed as fast as WFP had anticipated, mainly due to delays in acquiring land in the camps for the construction of WFP outlets. This meant, WFP distributed less cash and more food than planned in 2019.

WFP also moved forward with streamlining nutrition activities by integrating nutrition centres in the refugee camps. This will avoid any gaps or duplication in community outreach services.

Given the camps' exposure to natural hazards, WFP joined forces with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to make the camps safer through ongoing engineering works. In addition, through collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and IOM, 252,000 trees were planted as part of a reforestation effort, benefiting both the refugee population and local communities. WFP's support to the Bangladeshi communities in the districts affected by the refugee influx included school feeding, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction programmes in Cox's Bazar.

The opportunity to work and earn a living is one of the most effective ways people can rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. Moving forward, WFP plans to scale up its self-reliance projects to strengthen refugees' resilience and reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance, while providing them with skills that they can use once they return to Myanmar.

1,789,099

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 48,814 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (25,677 Female, 23,137 Male)

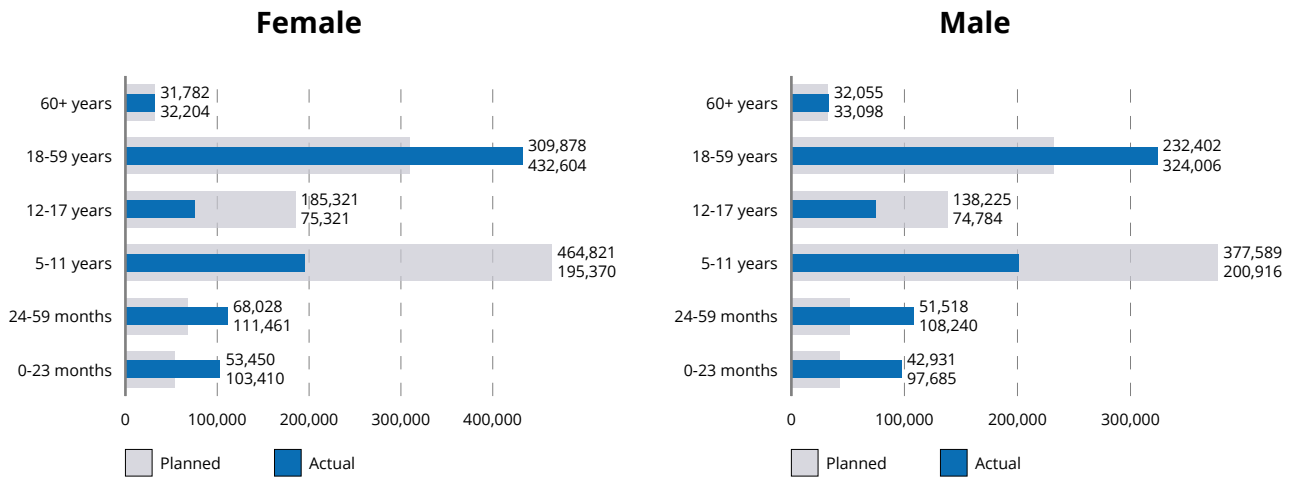


53% female

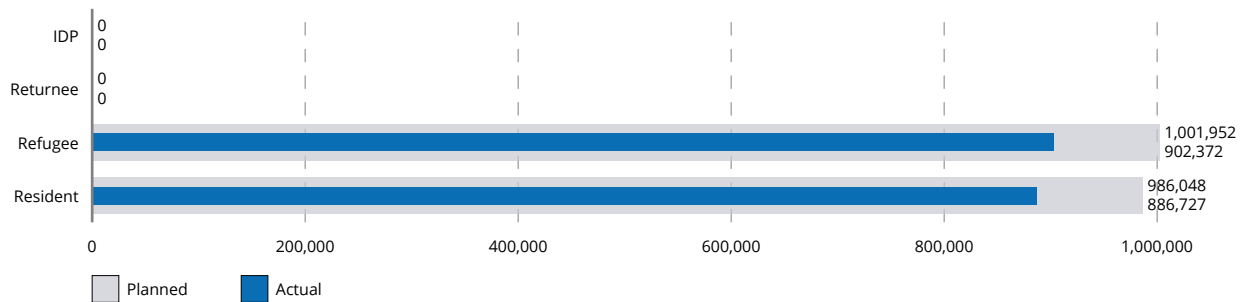


47% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



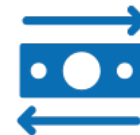
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

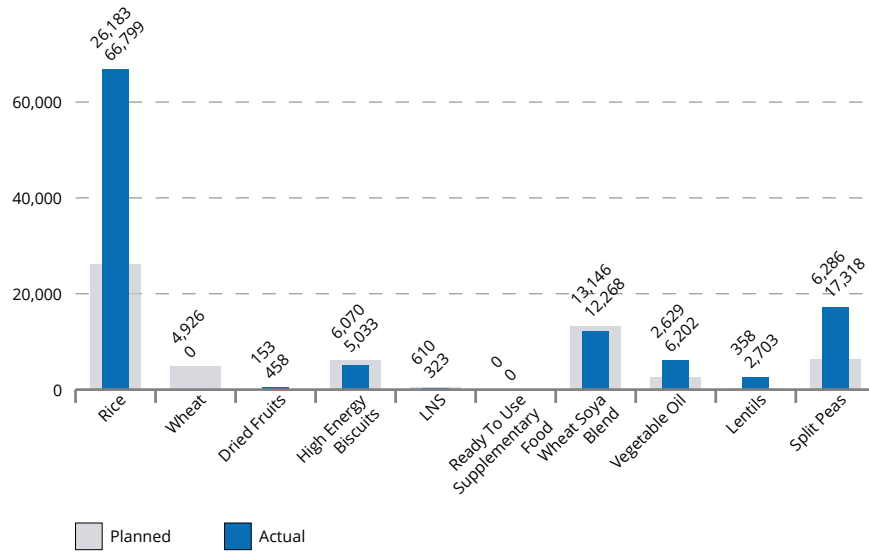


111,103 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 60,361 mt total planned

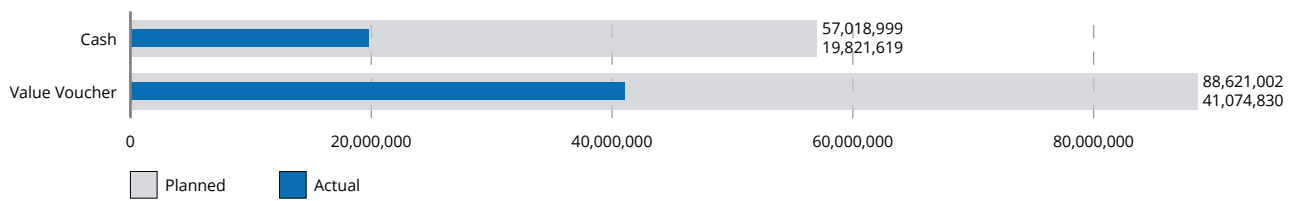


US\$ 60,896,448
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 145,640,001 total planned

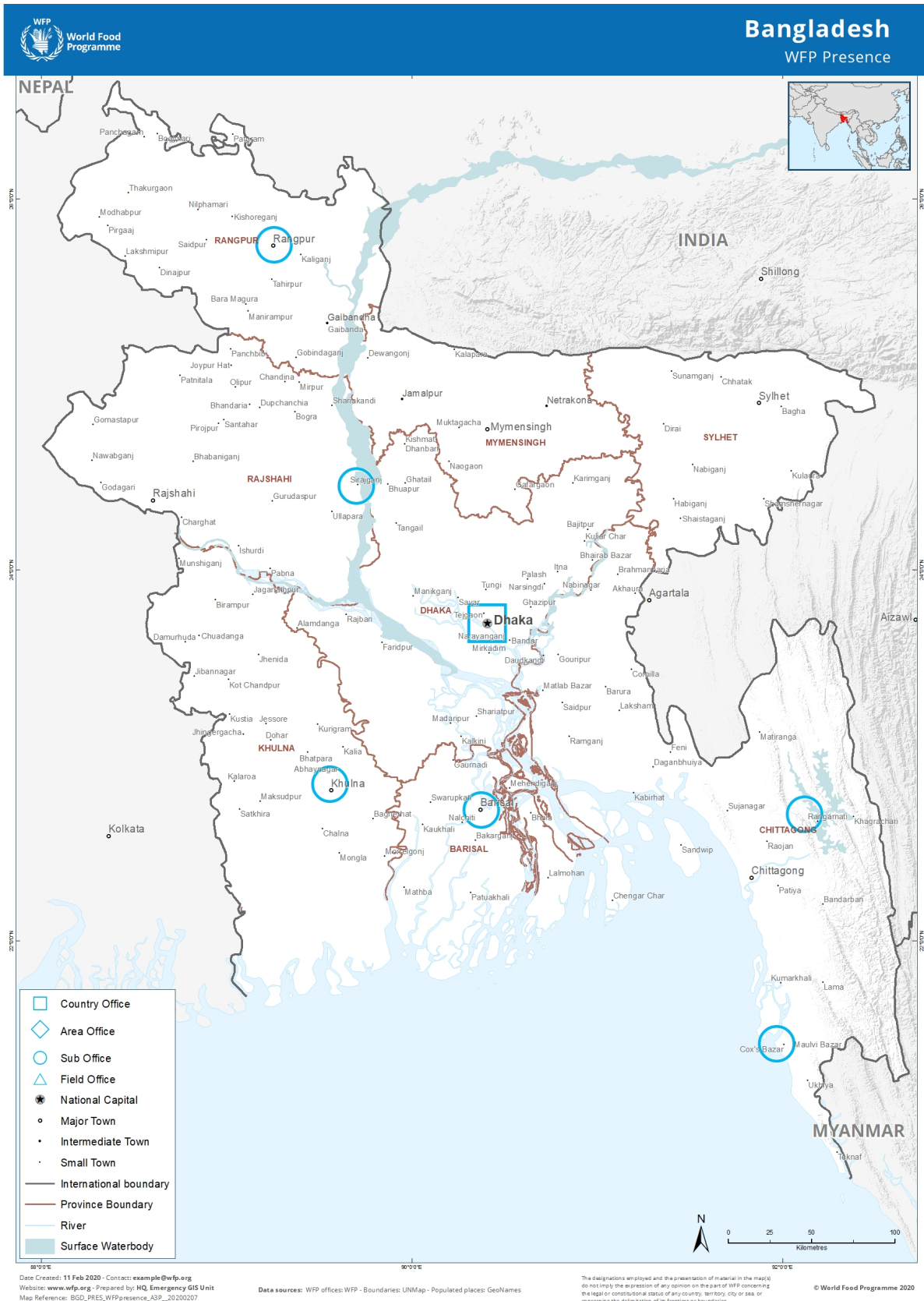
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Bangladesh experienced sustained economic growth of over 7 percent since 2016 and achieved significant development gains, especially in universal primary education, gender parity in basic education and child and maternal mortality. Bangladesh ranked 136 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index.[2] Despite progress and greater availability of food thanks to increased production, 16.8 million people remained severely food-insecure, and 24.2 million were undernourished.[3]

The Rohingya exodus to Bangladesh is one of the most acute refugee crises worldwide. As of December 2019, Bangladesh hosted 854,704 Rohingya refugees [4] who lived in 34 extremely congested camps in Cox's Bazar District, where they remained entirely reliant on assistance to meet their basic needs. The influx has nearly tripled the



population of the sub-districts (*upazilas*) of Teknaf and Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar. Compounding matters further, Cox's Bazar is extremely vulnerable to natural hazards such as cyclones and floods, which negatively impact the food security and livelihoods of both the refugee population and host communities.

WFP has been present in Bangladesh since 1974. Aligned with the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020 and the Bangladesh United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020 has positioned WFP in a more advisory role, assisting the Government in its efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships). At the same time, WFP continued to assist the Rohingya refugees with life-saving food assistance. WFP retained its role as the leading provider of humanitarian assistance – be it for refugees from Myanmar or people affected by recurrent disasters.

WFP's dual mandate is reflected in the Bangladesh CSP which covers five Strategic Outcomes and 14 activities ranging from crisis response and related service provision to resilience and root cause-oriented work. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported the Government in strengthening its nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes. Strategic Outcome 2 focused on meeting the food security and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable populations in Cox's Bazar (both refugees and host communities) and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. To pursue Strategic Outcome 3, WFP piloted innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food-insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP strengthened the capacity of the national relief response system to prepare and respond to large-scale natural hazards. Strategic Outcome 5 focused on the provision of shared logistics and emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners, as well as joint engineering work with partners in the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar to reduce disaster risks.

To achieve these outcomes, WFP has enhanced its partnerships and strategic collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, traditional and non-traditional donors, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, research institutes and other stakeholders.

CSP financial overview

At the beginning of 2019, the fifth budget revision for the Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was approved. The revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 531 million to USD 969 million.

This was required mainly to extend the Level 2-emergency operation in Cox's Bazar (covered under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 5) through 2019 and 2020, allowing for continued provision of an integrated assistance package to refugees and host communities, common logistics and emergency telecommunications services as well as site maintenance and engineering. In addition, the revision also included adjustments to the budget for emergency preparedness as well as technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the integration of food security and nutrition objectives into national social protection systems.

In 2019, 25 member states provided 92 percent of funding for the CSP; the top five were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and Canada. Funding received through joint financing mechanisms with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) accounted for 4 percent of the total. In addition, WFP engaged private donors who contributed the remaining 4 percent. An innovative funding mechanism has been ShareTheMeal through its *The Table* crowdfunding global campaign.

Taking into consideration funds carried over from 2018, WFP's overall resourcing situation was solid, with 113 percent funding against the 2019 needs-based plan. At the Strategic Outcome level, funding levels ranged from 126 percent (Strategic Outcome 1) to 66 percent (Strategic Outcome 4).

Thanks to multi-year agreements for Activity 8 and 9, WFP had more resources available than required to implement planned activities for 2019 under Strategic Outcome 3. These funds will be carried over to support the activities in 2020.

The share of flexible funding (at CSP level) remained low at 8 percent, while 90 percent of donor contributions were earmarked at the activity level. The remaining 2 percent were earmarked at the Strategic Result and Outcome levels. The vast majority of available resources (87 percent) was reserved for crisis response. WFP also benefited from advance financing in 2019 totalling USD 32 million which enabled an uninterrupted emergency response. However, WFP still has an outstanding loan of USD 6 million from its Immediate Response Account.

In 2017, during the onset of the Rohingya refugee crisis, WFP borrowed 60,900 mt of rice (costing approximately USD 45 million) from the Government of Bangladesh to provide emergency food assistance. A standby agreement with the Government of Bangladesh enabled WFP to request the loan to deliver immediate food assistance to the refugees. Thus far, 30,900 mt have been repaid in-kind to the Government, leaving an outstanding balance for this rice loan at 30,000 mt, valued USD 20 million, to be repaid in-kind.

Overall expenditures in 2019 amounted to 70 percent of WFP's latest implementation plan. The level of expenditures varied across activities. Some faced operational delays (Activity 10 and, to a lesser extent, Activities 1 and 5) resulting in lower than planned expenditures. Conversely, Activities 4 and 9 spent more than planned in 2019, as they caught up with plans after facing delays in 2018.

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)

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$10,203,344	\$11,418,943	\$12,836,408	\$7,494,913

Through Activities 1 to 4 under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government of Bangladesh at the national and sub-national levels to enhance its social protection system. To this aim, WFP gave inputs to government policies, programme design, system improvements, implementation and evidence generation aimed at promoting nutrition-sensitive approaches to achieve food and nutrition security.

Overall, funding for Strategic Outcome 1 exceeded the requirements for implementing activities in 2019. Resources for Activity 4 were carried over from 2018, resulting in higher than planned expenditures. By contrast, Activities 1 and 2 were underfunded, which affected WFP's capacity to deliver on all planned results.

In order to achieve the country's primary education goals, WFP worked with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education to support nutritious snacks and school meals for pre-primary and primary school children in poverty prone areas (Activity 4). In 2019, the national School Meal Programme assisted over 2.7 million schoolchildren in 94 *upazilas*. In addition, 14,165 students received cash-based transfers totalling USD 108,367 as part of a government-led pilot. Building on national ownership, in 2019, WFP handed over school feeding operations for 15,000 children in pre-primary and primary schools in two districts to the Government.

A significant achievement was the approval of the National School Feeding Policy (NSMP) in August 2019, to which WFP had contributed through technical assistance to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. The Government is committed to providing each primary-level student across the country with one meal every school day by 2024. The Government also announced a school meal programme based on the WFP home-grown school meal model which links schools and local farmers, reaching 400,000 children in 2,000 schools with a nutritious diet.

To ensure adequate national capacity to design, implement and sustain this programme and its expansion, with technical support from WFP the Government led a 'Systems Approach for Better Education Results' exercise for school feeding (SABER-SF) with multiple national stakeholders at the end of the year. The exercise identified existing capacities and gaps and proposed activities to address those in line with the five policy goals of the SABER-SF framework. Once the report is approved, WFP will support the Government in the development of a strategic action plan. A recent evaluation by the Global Partnership for Education recognized the school feeding programmes as an important 'draw-in' factor for primary education, reducing cost, increasing enrolment and improving education, nutrition and health.

With technical support from WFP (under Activity 1), the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs launched the Mother and Child Benefit Programme to serve the nutritional needs of 7.5 million children aged 0-48 months with monthly cash benefits to eligible pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Linkages were also built to health, nutrition and other services.

Lessons learned during a high-level government delegation visit -organized by WFP to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation - in May 2019 to the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme in the Philippines influenced the development of the Mother and Child Benefit Programme.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry to design and operationalize an integrated Management Information System (MIS). The MIS seeks to significantly reduce exclusion errors by allowing eligible PLW to enrol themselves online and to receive monthly cash transfers through their preferred payment method (bank or mobile money).

Under Activity 2, WFP offered technical assistance to various government ministries, aimed at making policies and programmes more nutrition-sensitive. To this aim, WFP conducted formative research on the drivers of dietary behaviour in Bangladesh. The study 'Nutrition matters' sought to explore knowledge, attitude and practices that shape everyday dietary habits of PLW, adolescents and mothers of older children.[5] Published in October 2019, the research informed the development of social behavioural change communication (SBCC) modules on healthy eating habits for PLW enrolled in the Mother and Child Benefits Programme. By end-2019, the first of 15 planned SBCC modules was finalized.

Building on the formative research, WFP had also planned to launch a public SBCC campaign in partnership with the Ministry of Information to promote healthy dietary habits. However, because of a lack of funding for Activity 2 the public awareness campaign could not be implemented in 2019.

WFP engaged with the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) to strengthen the Council's capacity in nutrition-sensitive programme planning and facilitating linkages and collaboration among different ministries. WFP also initiated and supported a working group to set minimum nutrition standards for school meals, which were endorsed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and included in the National School Feeding Policy (NSFP). Additionally, four awareness sessions on basic nutrition and nutrition-sensitive programming were organized under the Cabinet Division, with materials developed by WFP and moderation conducted by the BNNC, Institute of Public Health, and Institute of Nutrition and Food Science.

In close coordination with the Government, WFP assisted in carrying out a 'Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)' Analysis, the results of which were shared with stakeholders in December. The FNG is a tool designed to strengthen nutrition situation analysis, build consensus and foster decision making for improved nutrient intake. With the analysis, WFP aimed to contribute to national policy and programming planning cycles, such as the Eighth Five-Year Plan, with a myriad of potential entry points for nutrition-related action by different sectors. In addition, the FNG will inform the development of the next CSP for Bangladesh.

Under Activity 3, WFP continued to advocate for and provide technical assistance to the Government for the integration of fortified rice in social protection programmes. Food fortification is effective in reducing micronutrient deficiencies, especially among women and girls.

WFP's advocacy efforts contributed to the Government's decision to scale up the distribution of fortified rice in the Food Friendly Programme (FFP) and Vulnerable Group Development Programme (VGD) from 120 to 220 sub-districts. Consequently, WFP stepped up its capacity strengthening efforts, training significantly more government staff than originally planned. In order to ensure a sustainable handover, the Government has gradually taken ownership of distributions. Notably, the Government has also agreed to integrate fortified rice in its new school meal policy for the hot meals it will be providing.

In parallel, WFP provided technical assistance to both public and private entities to establish local fortified rice kernel (FRK) companies and blending units to support the commercialization of fortified rice. Currently, five local companies are producing FRK, of which two were established in 2019. In collaboration with Nutrition International (NI) and the Government, WFP certificated 70 blending units for the production of FRK in 2019.

To increase the demand for fortified rice, WFP partnered with the Shornokishoree Network Foundation (SKNF) to organize cooking sessions, develop television commercials and highlight the health benefits of fortified rice for adolescents through outreach to public schools. WFP also partnered with Social Responsibility Asia (SRA) to promote fortified rice among employees in the garments sector, raising awareness of its health benefits with factory owners and workers, so that it can be sold in factory canteens.

Furthermore, WFP strengthened the capacities of national technical institutions on fortified rice. WFP developed standard operating procedures (SOP) for manufacturers to strengthen quality control and quality assurance mechanisms for extruded FRK. Also, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, WFP developed tools for monitoring and inspection of blending units to ensure an adequate quality control of fortified rice. The National Food Safety Laboratory, a government testing facility, is now capable of testing all six micronutrients in FRK.

Gender and age were only partially integrated into the activities under this Strategic Outcome, as evidenced by Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring codes of 1 for Activities 1 and 2, and 0 for Activities 3 and 4. For 2020, WFP plans to strengthen its efforts to ensure an effective integration of gender and age into its interventions.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification.	0
Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets:	1
Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding.	0
Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	1

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$250,478,546	\$223,764,748	\$281,767,634	\$151,182,205

Strategic Outcome 2 focused on crisis response, aiming to enhance food security and nutrition of the Rohingya refugees and most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar (Activity 5), the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Activity 6) and areas affected by disaster (Activity 7). Resources available for this Strategic Outcome covered the needs for 2019 and will support activities in 2020.

Under Activity 5, WFP continued its emergency response in Cox's Bazar. The integrated assistance package for the Rohingya refugees included general food assistance, prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), school feeding, disaster risk reduction and livelihoods programmes. In 2019, WFP reached 854,704 refugees with general food assistance using a combination of in-kind and e-voucher modalities. Powered by SCOPE, the WFP beneficiary and transfer management platform, WFP scaled up its e-voucher assistance to more than 50 percent of the refugee population. The number of e-voucher outlets increased from 6 (comprising 14 shops) in January to 12 (27 shops) in December 2019. Delays in the construction of more e-voucher outlets due to land acquisition issues affected WFP's expenditures for Activity 5 and the amount of cash and food distributed in 2019.

Households assisted through e-vouchers received a transfer of approximately USD 9/person/month on the SCOPE-based assistance card, which could be used to pay in any of the e-voucher outlets. Monthly household food rations comprised 30 kg of rice, 9 kg pulses, and 3 litres of fortified vegetable oil.

Complementing the general food assistance, WFP's MAM programme served all pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months from the refugee population, as well as children affected by MAM from the host communities. In total, WFP assisted 20,146 PLW and 66,495 children in nutrition centres through MAM treatment, as well as 51,833 PLW and 244,551 children through MAM prevention. To streamline the provision of services, WFP and nutrition sector partners reviewed the services offered by the 51 nutrition centres in camp settlements and 87 in host communities. On this basis, the partners started to consolidate the services in 47 integrated nutrition centres for cases of both moderate and severe acute malnutrition. By end-2019, 28 such integrated centres were already operational, providing support through blanket and targeted supplementary feeding and an outpatient therapeutic programme. The service integration will ease referral and access to critical nutrition services by ensuring a continuum of care.

In the camps, WFP and its partners also provided micronutrient-fortified biscuits to 270,000 children in 4,043 learning centres. School feeding and other social protection programmes targeting children helped to mitigate the harm on refugee children's physical, social and cognitive development as well as to reduce the incidence of child marriage for young girls. In host communities, WFP supported more than 139,000 children in 488 schools.

In addition, WFP also provided conditional assistance in the form of food assistance for assets (FFA) to both, refugees and Bangladeshi communities. According to the focus of the interventions, WFP identified target groups to participate in work or training activities.

Based on a successful pilot from 2018, WFP scaled up its self-reliance programme for refugees to 5,420 participants in 2019. The programme aimed at teaching participants gender-transformative life-skills, while strengthening household food security. Participants received training in embroidery, block-printing, tailoring, food processing, meal preparation and manual labour-intensive work.

Similarly, WFP worked to enhance the livelihoods of Bangladeshi communities through skills training that could help improve their incomes. The WFP livelihoods programme reached 19,852 women from host communities. The participants were enrolled in a two-year programme and received a monthly cash subsistence allowance for them and their families, amounting USD 12 for attending skills training. Upon completion of the training and submission of a business plan, the women received a one-off cash grant of USD 180 to start income-generating activities. The livelihoods programme also served as a testbed for new modules that can be scaled up and incorporated into the national social protection programmes like the Vulnerable Group Development Programme.

In 2019, WFP also collaborated with the local private sector supporting Bangladeshi smallholder farmers. Through Euglena Co., Ltd./Grameen Euglena, WFP provided 2,100 farmers in Patuakhali and Cox's Bazar Districts with training in mung beans production to strengthen their agricultural capacity. After the harvest, Euglena purchased over 100 mt of mung beans which were sold in the WFP outlets in the refugee camps.

In November 2019, WFP piloted a farmers' market, inviting micro-retailers and smallholder farmers from host communities who participated in the joint WFP/FAO livelihoods programme to sell their produce in the camps. 6,700 refugee households received a top-up of USD 3/person/month on their SCOPE-powered assistance card to buy from the farmers' market. This model presents a critical avenue for farmers and retailers from host communities to engage directly in the refugee markets and has the potential to contribute to social cohesion.

WFP's collaboration with United Nations agencies and other humanitarian partners developed with the expansion of SCOPE as a means to transfer non-food relief items to beneficiaries. In 2019, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) distributed hygiene soap to 10,057 households using SCOPE's multi-wallet capacity. Similarly, thanks to a collaboration with FAO and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) under the SAFE Plus Programme, 67,000 households received liquified petroleum gas (LPG) through SCOPE. WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed a local data-sharing agreement in Cox's Bazar to align SCOPE data with the beneficiary dataset of UNHCR and the Government. The agreement will ensure all parties utilize one dataset which will help streamline humanitarian assistance. In order to coordinate cash interventions, WFP participated in the Transfers Working Group.

Given the vulnerability to natural hazards of the refugee camps and surrounding areas, WFP maintained an active rapid response plan with stocks of up to 525 mt of high-energy biscuits and 43.5 mt of other food items in its Cox's Bazar warehouses as part of the contingency planning for emergency distributions.

To reduce and mitigate disaster risks, WFP implemented a disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme using FFA. The programme targeted the most vulnerable refugees and host communities and engaged them in community-based disaster risk mitigation activities. In 2019, 71,561 refugees and 7,906 host community members built, restored or maintained 375 assets in Cox's Bazar. Among the refugees, skilled labourers earned approximately USD 6/day while unskilled labourers earned USD 4/day. For participants from the host communities, the daily wage was approximately USD 7/day. Programme participants had the opportunity to learn new skills during group training sessions, share their stories and develop bonds. Building on a collaboration with the Department of Forestry and FAO, 3,973 refugee participants engaged in reforestation activities, planting 252,000 trees across 118 ha of camp settlements. The programme not only improved access to food for participant households but also benefited the refugee and host communities' resilience.

Besides Cox's Bazar, WFP supported the Chittagong Hill Tracts through emergency response and recovery interventions, including school feeding and livelihoods programmes (Activity 6), while the planned nutrition component could not be implemented. In 2019, WFP distributed micronutrient fortified biscuits and cooked nutritious school meals to 90,566 students in primary schools managed by the government, as well as schools and para-centres managed by non-governmental organizations. Under the Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programme, 2,000 female participants benefited from life-skills training and entrepreneurship development, and cash transfers for their families.

Under Activity 7, WFP responded to widespread flooding in July 2019, distributing micronutrient-fortified biscuits to 266,680 floods victims in Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur districts. Following the immediate response, WFP continued to support 15,000 households headed by women (75,000 people) in the affected areas with cash-based transfers.

Activities 6 and 7 benefitted from full integration of gender and age, reflected in a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code of 4, while Activity 5 received a GAM monitoring code of 3, indicating full integration of gender.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	4
Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	3
Deliver food assistance in emergencies	4

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)

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,830,442	\$6,578,324	\$11,045,202	\$8,393,264

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Government of Bangladesh and other stakeholders on innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food-insecure households. In 2019, WFP received multi-year contributions for this Strategic Outcome which will support the implementation of Activities 8 and 9 beyond 2019. While expenditures for Activity 8 were in line with the implementation plan, WFP's expenditures for Activity 9 were higher than planned, as due

to previous delays in the beneficiary selection process, in 2019 WFP assisted beneficiaries targeted for 2018 and 2019.

In July 2019, WFP activated – for the first time in Bangladesh - anticipatory cash-based transfers (CBT) as part of its Forecast-based Financing (FbF) project (Activity 8). FbF uses weather forecasts to trigger the release of humanitarian funds that help people prepare for and deal with emergencies. This reduces the need for or scale of humanitarian response in their wake.

When elevated flood warnings were announced for Kurigram District in July, WFP distributed cash to 4,500 households through bKash (e-mobile banking). The transfers (USD 53/household) in the name of the most senior women of the households arrived three days ahead of critical flood impact. Beneficiaries were free to buy with the cash what they felt most needed to prepare for severe flooding. Monitoring findings showed that beneficiaries used the money to buy food, materials such as bamboo to strengthen their homes, and also for transportation to safety. The cash was distributed to the most vulnerable people, including families headed by persons with disabilities and older people, and to single women. Strong partnerships have been key to the success of FbF. Main operational partners were government departments including the Bangladesh Meteorological Department and the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre, as well as the local Red Crescent Society.

In order to further enhance partnerships with key stakeholders, in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the World Bank, the Department for International Development (DFID), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP organized a Symposium on Adaptive Social Protection in September 2019. The symposium gathered more than 130 senior officials from different ministries, development partners, academia, think-tanks, United Nations agencies, and media. The purpose was to examine best practices and lessons learned on adaptive social protection within, and outside Bangladesh. WFP shared lessons learned from implementing FbF and future planning. Participants explored options for financing adaptive social protection using global experience. They identified policy and programmatic implications for adaptive in Bangladesh in addressing climate change, building community resilience, and helping Bangladesh to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction goals by 2030. Based on the symposium discussions, WFP has initiated an action plan which is being developed in consultation with all stakeholders.

Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) is a five-year project, 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 (Activity 9). Originally planned until September 2020, the project received an extension for two more years with additional funding. The extension will allow the consortium to enhance local private and public sector service provisions to achieve and sustain the expected outcomes of the project.

The overall aim of the project is to strengthen gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of the most vulnerable population groups in the south-western coastal region of Bangladesh. In 2019, 9,000 project participants from the livelihood-focused Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme received conditional cash transfers of USD 10/person/month, and 66 percent received a one-off cash grant of USD 176 for income-generating activities within the livelihoods component. In addition, 15,000 PLW received conditional cash transfers of USD 25/person/month for antenatal care, postnatal care and growth monitoring.

In addition, under the technical support component of the *Nobo Jatra* project WFP strengthened capacities of communities, and especially women, in disaster risk reduction (DRR). In 2019, under the *Nobo Jatra* project, WFP provided training to 183 members of *upazila* Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), 429 members of union DMCs and 4,680 members of Ward DMCs.

WFP developed standard operating procedures for the Acceleration Funds to facilitate the implementation of DRR action plans in collaboration with World Vision and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The Acceleration Funds will provide financial assistance to address identified investment gaps in DRR activities. WFP successfully implemented 96 DRR schemes in 40 unions using the first round of Acceleration Funds. Monitoring found that in 2019, 84 percent of the targeted DMCs demonstrated acceptable performance in DRR preparedness against a baseline of 14 percent in 2016.

To further enhance coordination, the DMCs established DRR networks in four *upazilas* which included 17 public and 32 private organizations. These actors implemented 2,497 out of 11,856 DRR schemes (21 percent) from the Risk Reduction Action Plan in the 40 unions. WFP also signed an agreement with the Government's Cyclone Preparedness Programme to expand the scope of planned interventions under *Nobo Jatra*.

Gender was fully integrated into Activity 8, as shown by a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code of 3, while Activity 9 integrated gender and age fully, demonstrated by a GAM monitoring code of 4.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code



Implement the Nobo Jatra programme	3
Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience	4

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,934,758	\$1,631,300	\$1,933,317	\$409,047

Under Activity 10, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to enhance national emergency preparedness and response capacities with the planned establishment of a Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA) in Dhaka. The HSA will act as the 'logistics backbone' for the country's emergency preparedness, which will allow for the receipt of humanitarian cargo at the international airport and its quick dispatch and distribution to affected populations during disasters such as earthquakes and flooding. However, due to a delay in land acquisition, construction could not start in 2019. Consequently, expenditure for this activity was low, and related outputs could not be achieved.

In order to highlight the benefits of establishing an HSA in Bangladesh, in September 2019, WFP organized a peer learning visit as part of its commitment to South-South and triangular cooperation for government officials to the HSA in Kathmandu, Nepal. The establishment of an HSA in Nepal was recognized as a major success story, functioning as an effective logistics hub to receive, store, and dispatch essential life-saving relief and rescue materials during the 2015 earthquake response. The information and knowledge gathered by the participants of the visit were beneficial in moving forward with the plans for the establishment of an HSA in Bangladesh.

Under Activity 11, WFP continued to support the humanitarian community as co-lead of the logistics sector and food security sector providing coordination and operational support, including capacity strengthening for partners. In 2019, WFP provided technical assistance and training to 347 staff from national institutions and supported 60 partners. Capacity strengthening initiatives engaged a larger number of participants, which resulted in a larger number of staff trained in fewer trainings, workshops and simulations.

In 2019, the logistics sector developed a post-disaster rapid logistics assessment questionnaire and updated the logistics capacity assessment tool which provides a comprehensive register of all in-country logistics and supply chain assets, resources, facilities, networks and human resources. It also includes government logistics and supply chain operations, mechanisms and procedures.

With the Global Logistics Cluster, WFP organized a simulation-based Logistics Gap Analysis workshop in Dhaka in August 2019, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The main objective was to define a logistics preparedness action plan. This will inform the national logistics sector working group of the implementation and harmonization of preparedness activities and enable other humanitarian actors and the private sector to contribute to logistical preparedness in Bangladesh.

As co-lead of the food security sector, WFP provided support in capacity strengthening and preparedness. This included training and orientation sessions for regional food security coordinators in Sylhet and Barisal. In addition, WFP awareness sessions were organized for sector members on livestock emergency guidelines and standards. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Government in livelihoods assessments in disaster-prone areas and trained members of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) technical working group in how to carry out chronic analysis.

In Cox's Bazar, the food security sector developed an online platform called 'Report-hub 4Ws' to enhance reporting and information management for partners. Partners received training on the platform and the use of the PowerBi software. In addition, a food voucher sub-working group was set up to discuss and address critical gaps in the provision of fresh food in the camps.

WFP also coordinated the scale-up of beneficiary coverage for livelihoods activities, both in the refugee camps and host communities. To align sector partners' contributions to the priorities set by the national District Development Plan, the food security sector acted as a facilitator between partners and government institutions. Overall, logistics and food security sector partners were very satisfied with WFP's service provision in Bangladesh, as demonstrated by a 90 percent satisfaction rate in the user satisfaction survey.

Given that Activity 10 focused on infrastructure development which remained work in progress by end-2019, gender and age were not integrated, as evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code of 0. By contrary, Activity 11 benefited from full integration of gender and age considerations, demonstrated by the GAM monitoring code of 4.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Capacity strengthening for emergency response	0
Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food-security cluster	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$17,767,540	\$16,292,621	\$19,434,814	\$10,675,142

Strategic Outcome 5 covered WFP's provision of mandated and on-demand services to support the emergency response in Cox's Bazar through Activities 12 (logistics sector coordination), 13 (emergency telecommunications sector coordination) as well as site maintenance and engineering. While resources overall exceeded the 2019 requirements, earmarking of contributions prevented WFP from allocating funds to Activity 13 which was underfunded. Expenditures for Activities 12 and 14 were lower than planned due to delays in contracting and international procurement of engineering and logistics supplies.

Cox's Bazar District is situated in the southern 'cyclone belt' of Bangladesh and is extremely vulnerable to cyclones, as well as landslides and other natural hazards. The low elevation of the shore makes coastal areas vulnerable to storm surges. Large-scale deforestation following the influx of Rohingya refugees has increased the risk of erosion, flooding and landslides, especially during monsoon and cyclone seasons.

The urgency, scale, and complexity of the humanitarian response to the Rohingya refugee crisis warranted shared services among the humanitarian community. The operations undertaken in Cox's Bazar were organized by sectors and coordinated by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). WFP led the logistics and emergency telecommunications sectors and provided on-demand services related to site maintenance and engineering.

Striving to mitigate the adverse impacts of natural hazards, in partnerships with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP led the site maintenance and engineering project in order to conduct joint projects for the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure (Activity 14). Under this activity, WFP supported daily assessments, managed critical infrastructure damages, and conducted repair and rehabilitation works across the camps. To this aim, WFP mobilized refugees (under the asset creation component of Activity 5) who received USD 4/day of work. Prioritization was given to sites damaged by the monsoon to continue emergency humanitarian support.

In 2019, about 100 km of slopes was stabilized and 50,500 km of land developed for different purposes such as shelters, markets, recreational areas, aquaculture and safe spaces for women and children. Additionally, seven culverts, two bridges and 7 km of access road were completed within the Kutupalong Camp. Under the emergency preparation and flood mitigation programme, more than 50 km of drainage channels was cleaned by the end of 2019.

Under Activity 12, the logistics sector strengthened collaboration amongst its partners to jointly address common logistics gaps and challenges in Cox's Bazar. As sector lead, WFP facilitated access to common logistics services, synchronized logistics decisions, produced and shared key information, and supported partners' logistics operations.

In 2019, the logistics sector offered 12,290 m³ storage capacity in Cox's Bazar to 24 partner organizations. Relief items for the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector occupied 31 percent of cargo storage, followed by shelter (23 percent) and food security (15 percent).

To prepare for the monsoon and cyclone season (June-October), the logistics sector focused on planning, as well as reinforcing capacity strengthening and preparedness activities. The Balukhali storage hub, with a total storage capacity of 600 m³, opened in April 2019, giving partners access to three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and six 40-foot containers. Moreover, the logistics and engineering hub in Madhu Chara was equipped with six temperature-controlled containers

so that partners could store temperature-sensitive relief items (such as medicines) at temperatures of 18-25 Celsius.

Throughout the year, the logistics sector delivered ten training sessions to 233 staff from 50 partner organizations. In collaboration with the Logistics Emergency Team partners UPS and Agility, WFP conducted a one-day customs workshop in July 2019 which gathered 35 participants from 21 organizations. The workshop was the first of its kind and addressed challenges and gaps faced by the humanitarian community during the import of relief items into Bangladesh for the Rohingya response. Further capacity strengthening initiatives included the Basic and Advanced Humanitarian Logistics Courses, MSU Erection Training and Warehouse Cyclone Preparedness Drills, all aimed to strengthen partners' preparedness capacity ahead of the monsoon-cyclone season.

With support from the Global Logistics Cluster, the logistics sector launched an interactive map in English and Bangla to be used by all partners to report physical road access constraints on routes to the camps. It helps partners to update each other on the latest access constraints in order to plan movements accordingly.

The logistics sector also held an inter-sector coordination meeting with the health sector, co-facilitated by WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO). All logistics focal points working in the health sector came together to address common problems faced in supply operations ranging from import processes to cold chains, quality assessments, and waste management.

In Cox's Bazar, logistics sector partners were highly satisfied with the services provided by WFP, as 92.5 percent of surveyed partners indicated in a user satisfaction survey.

Under Activity 13, the emergency telecommunication sector in Cox's Bazar provided critical communications services and equipment to humanitarian agencies across the 34 camps through 66 information hubs. Nevertheless, connectivity services to humanitarian actors remained a challenge, which further exacerbated in September 2019, when the Government of Bangladesh restricted all mobile network operators to 2G network access only in the Rohingya camp areas in Ukhiya and Teknaf until further notice. The degradation of mobile network services left the vast majority of humanitarian staff cut off from the internet (voice communications, WhatsApp groups, etc.) and other operational communications.

Since then, the network supporting staff safety and security (security telecommunications) has been stretched to the limit, requiring drastic capacity upgrades to be able to support staff during security incidents. Humanitarian aid workers reported that the shutdown had hampered their ability to provide assistance, including responding to emergencies. Telecommunication services in the camp areas are challenging also due to the geographic conditions (presence of hills) and large surface area (approximately 25 km² over an area of 300 km²). In response, the ISCG requested the emergency telecommunication sector to improve connectivity services and security telecommunications for the humanitarian community. As sector lead, WFP consulted with all stakeholders and initiated the development of mitigation measures.

The sector also assisted the local government's emergency preparedness in Cox's Bazar to increase the means of communication between the Government and humanitarian partners.

Gender and age were only partly integrated into Activity 14 and not integrated into Activities 12 and 13, as evidenced by Gender and Age Marker monitoring codes of 1, 0 and 0 respectively. WFP is engaging sector partners in discussions on how to better integrate gender and age into service provision activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Site maintenance and engineering project (SMEP)	1
Coordinate the LS/C and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community's response	0
Coordinate the ETS/C and provide efficient common services to support the humanitarian community's response	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Bangladeshi women and girls face barriers and disadvantages in nearly every aspect of their lives, including access to health services, economic opportunities, political participation, and control of finances. The Gender Development Index 2018 placed Bangladesh in the group of countries with the lowest equality in the Human Development Index achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).[6]

WFP used a gender-transformative approach across its programmes targeting both Bangladeshi communities and Rohingya refugees. A focus laid on increasing the resilience of women and girls, and interventions sought to adapt food assistance to the needs of extremely vulnerable individuals (pregnant and lactating women, households headed by women or children, persons with disabilities).

In collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, WFP provided technical assistance to the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme. As part of the VGD investment component, selected women from Bangladeshi communities received a monthly food ration of 30 kg of fortified rice (for one year) and a one-off cash grant of USD 180 for income-generating activities. By focusing on women's capacities and incomes WFP aimed to build their resilience and generate a multiplier effect on other household members thanks to greater accumulation of savings and expenditure on goods and services that enable human development.

In Cox's Bazar, the self-reliance programme for refugees targeted vulnerable families headed by women and adolescents, persons with disabilities, the elderly and women at risk of gender-based violence. The programme had two main objectives: Firstly, to enhance the capacities of women and young adults who are most at-risk, with transformative life-skills, including basic literacy and vocational skills training such as tailoring, embroidery, aquaculture, and block-printing; and secondly, to contribute to improved knowledge of nutritious food, food habits and practices, including by improving backyard vegetable production for domestic consumption.

WFP improved women's access to food distribution and nutrition sites across the camps and their participation in the distributions by providing porter services, separate waiting areas for women, and priority lanes for pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and people with disabilities. In collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP inaugurated ten women-led community centres for Rohingya refugees and surrounding Bangladeshi communities. These centres serve as a hub for women to come together and learn new skills. By providing vocational skills training in these centres, WFP contributed to enhancing girls' and women's independence.

In December 2019, WFP also piloted a childcare project in one camp in Cox's Bazar. By providing a safe space for children to learn and play, WFP facilitated and improved women's participation in site maintenance and engineering project (SMEP) activities. In collaboration with its partners, WFP organized a full-time teacher for the centre who played games with the children and taught them basic mathematics and literacy skills. At lunchtime, children received WFP high-energy biscuits. Thanks to the childcare centre, the number of women working on the SMEP activities climbed from 18 in October to 26 in December 2019 in the pilot location.

Protection

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

In 2019, WFP placed a strong focus on protection, especially in the Cox's Bazar operations. The Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) II, conducted end-2018, identified poor diets, lack of education and livelihood opportunities, precarious health, water, sanitation and hygiene conditions as some of the protection concerns. In the camps, cases of robbery, theft, physical violence, and harassment, including sexual harassment were reported. And insecurity was on the rise among host communities too.

Against this background, WFP implemented safe distribution principles, established breastfeeding corners and provided porters for the most vulnerable beneficiaries. WFP also increased the number of food distribution points to reduce the travel time for beneficiaries, which lowered the burden and risk related to carrying large food rations over longer distances.

WFP made strong efforts to respect beneficiaries' dignity during its operations by briefing distribution workers on how to treat all beneficiaries with respect and adjusting distribution points to beneficiaries needs, e.g. by creating covered waiting areas that protected people from strong sun light and rain. Vulnerabilities and protection risks of the different demographics of beneficiaries were an important factor when identifying distribution points.

A Disability Inclusion Advisor joined WFP in mid-2019 to look into ways WFP could better address the concerns and needs of those living with disabilities. She facilitated the development of a disability inclusion action plan for Cox's Bazar in 2019 which was being rolled out with the plan to be fully operational by the second half of 2020. Disability inclusion considerations, while based on the Cox's Bazar context, were then expanded to cover other geographic areas

of WFP's work across Bangladesh. In mid-October 2019, WFP introduced a disability inclusion component into its site maintenance and engineering project (SMEP), which created construction work opportunities for 56 people with disabilities in the camps.

WFP's disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme adhered to the decent work agenda as set out by the International Labour Organization (ILO), which laid out safety guidelines for people engaged in DRR-related work. Participants in asset creation projects who were engaged in physical activity received full protective gear. First aid kits were made available on worksites. WFP and its partners ensured that DRR projects incorporated the needs of people with disabilities at every stage.

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 has made significant strides towards strengthening accountability to affected populations (AAP) in line with its corporate strategy. WFP beneficiaries had access to toll-free hotlines, helpdesks and complaint boxes at e-voucher outlets and distributing points in refugee camps and Bangladeshi communities. This allowed beneficiaries to provide suggestions, feedback and complaints to WFP and partners. All feedback was logged and followed up on in WFP's Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM).

WFP had focal points in each programme for handling beneficiaries' feedback and finding solutions to any grievances. Standard operating procedures, applied in all WFP operations across the country, helped determine the correct process related to recording and assignment (including escalation) of grievances. Feedback from beneficiaries informed programme design through regular internal programme meetings. In 2019, WFP received 3,635 calls to its call centre of which 52 percent originated from women and girls and 48 percent from men and boys. The majority of the calls related to cash transfer delays (1,353) and inquiries about distribution schedules (632). WFP documented and responded to all 3,635 calls received from its beneficiaries and took appropriate actions to adjust its programme implementation.

Following efforts to standardize WFP's complaints and feedback mechanisms globally, WFP prepared to roll out SugarCRM in Bangladesh, an online platform to manage and track beneficiaries' feedback and complaints. SugarCFM will allow WFP to collate all feedback in a single platform, making it easier to address complaints in a timely manner.

Furthermore, WFP staff receive mandatory training on gender and protection, including sessions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, within and beyond the WFP programme in-country.

In the second quarter of 2019, WFP also piloted a mobile help desk in Cox's Bazar. However, due to a lack of private space for beneficiaries to voice feedback and complaints and a sense of duplication with other feedback mechanisms, the mobile help desk was discontinued.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP engaged with the affected populations through monthly neighbourhood forums conducted in different locations in the camps. The forums provided an avenue for community members to raise their concerns and seek clarifications and explanations through different mechanisms. At the same time, they allowed WFP to make appropriate programmatic changes when required. WFP also communicated with affected populations through established community structures, including community leaders, community volunteers, and religious leaders. The latter, for example, disseminated information on WFP food distributions in the mosques. These community outreach measures helped to ensure that beneficiaries overall felt well informed about WFP's programme.

In 2019, WFP trained 31 Rohingya refugees (half of which were women and girls) in Cox's Bazar to be WFP storytellers. WFP and its cooperating partner provided training in basic photography, film and social media over the course of two weeks, which proved instrumental in giving them a global platform to share their stories.

Environment

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

During the influx of Rohingya refugees to Cox's Bazar, much of the area's protected forest was cut down for fuel and shelter. This dramatically increased the risk of flooding and landslides due to soil erosion. More than 2,000 ha of forest and cropland were depleted to establish the camps. As part of its commitment to protect the environment and build resilience for the people living in Cox's Bazar, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) WFP established the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus (SAFE Plus) programme.

SAFE Plus aims to rehabilitate the natural resource base and improve the economic livelihoods of the refugees and host communities through asset creation activities. Under the SAFE Plus programme, WFP, FAO and IOM addressed refugees' urgent needs of cooking fuel by providing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and stoves. As FAO and IOM used SCOPE to transfer entitlements to beneficiaries, the assisted refugees and host communities could re-fill their LPG by

paying with their WFP smartcard. Some 45,000 LPG stoves have already been distributed.

In addition, as part of WFP's disaster risk reduction programmes 3,973 asset creation project participants (24 percent of which were women) engaged in reforestation activities, planting 252,000 trees from 32 different species across 118 ha in 22 camps in Cox's Bazar. WFP maintained effective coordination and collaboration with Camp in Charges, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Forestry Department.

Every household in the Rohingya camps assisted through the e-voucher modality consumed on average 4.5 single-use plastic bags to carry food items. Per month, this would amount to 400,000 single-use plastic bags, in addition to 600,000 1 litre bottles of oil. In order to minimize the environmental impact, in November 2019 WFP launched a pilot replacing plastic shopping bags with recyclable paper bags and replacing 1 litre oil bottles with 2 litre oil bottles at four WFP e-voucher outlets. If scaled up across all e-voucher outlets, these measures would significantly reduce the use of single-use plastics bags and bottles.

A story to remember

At around 4 pm, Popi Barua, 25, is all set to head home. It has been her first day on the farmers' market, her first experience ever selling directly to customers in a marketplace.

"Today has been exhausting, but I am very happy to be selling my vegetables to the people most in need. I know they don't otherwise have access to these items, which makes me even happier to be able to do something for them."

In order to strengthen market linkages, WFP is making sustained efforts to localize its food supply chain in Cox's Bazar by bringing together Rohingya refugees and farmers, micro-retailers and traders from nearby Bangladeshi communities.

Popi is one of the farmers who live in the Cox's Bazar area, close to the refugee camps, and joined a farmers' market pilot under the livelihoods programme that WFP runs jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Since its launch in November 2019, the farmers' market pilot has given refugees access to fresh vegetables, fruits, spices, eggs, chicken and fish. WFP engages 11 female farmers, as well as 13 small-scale traders and retailers to serve 6,700 households per month, with more than USD 185,000 worth of sales. Once scaled up, the initiative is expected to serve all refugees in the 34 camps.

With training from WFP, the farmers have been growing vegetables as part of ongoing livelihood activities. The farmers' market gives them an opportunity to sell their produce straight to the customers.

"Today I have studied the behaviour of customers, and from tomorrow I will make sure to bring more cucumber, cauliflower, banana and chili. Those are the most popular vegetables here", says Popi.

Three weeks into joining the farmers' market, Popi's counter is bustling with customers, and deservedly so. She has added a range of other vegetables and fruits which were missing on her first day. As she is part of a farmers group, she sells not only her own produce, but also that of other members of her group, which helps her to offer a greater variety. Her husband is also at the market to support her:

"My wife has always had a business mentality. She is great at it, and I am only here to help and support her."

For Popi and the other participants of the pilot, the farmers' market is not just an outlet to sell their produce, but also an avenue to understand who their produce is going to, and how the two communities can support each other. And ultimately, it provides an opportunity for economic and social development:

"I am saving up money for my two daughters to go to school and learn something useful that will give them stability and independence later on in their lives. I will also use it for my personal expenditure, not having to depend on my husband for every little thing anymore."

Data notes

Summary

[1] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/b343a8b4_956b_45ca_872f_4cf9b2f1a6e0/37817b8e25d0d6c1f442e294921ff85e.pdf

The estimated number of people with disabilities has been calculated based on national census data for residents and WFP's food security outcome monitoring for refugees.

Context and operations

[2] Human Development Index <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

[3] State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019 <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf>

[4] UNHCR as of December 2019

Strategic outcome 01

[5] WFP (2019): Nutrition matters: Qualitative study on drivers of dietary behaviour in Bangladesh. Dhaka: WFP.

Strategic outcome 02


Outcome monitoring conducted in December 2019 found that only 40 percent of the refugee population had acceptable food consumption levels. This and other findings from the outcome monitoring require further analysis to be able to adequately address persistent food insecurity.

Progress towards gender equality

[6] UNDP (2019): Human Development Report 2019. Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century. New York: UNDP. <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			15.2	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	84,762	78,243	163,005	6,167,000
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	628,133	558,918	1,187,051	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			32.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	84,762	78,243	163,005	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	628,133	558,918	1,187,051	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			36.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	116,247	116,827	233,074	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			14.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	150,877	160,151	311,028	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	42,510	34,867	77,377	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
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WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	276	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	696,492,200	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,933,317	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	874,720	838,729	96%
	female	1,113,280	950,370	85%
	total	1,988,000	1,789,099	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	42,931	97,685	228%
	female	53,450	103,410	193%
	total	96,381	201,095	209%
24-59 months	male	51,518	108,240	210%
	female	68,028	111,461	164%
	total	119,546	219,701	184%
5-11 years	male	377,589	200,916	53%
	female	464,821	195,370	42%
	total	842,410	396,286	47%
12-17 years	male	138,225	74,784	54%
	female	185,321	75,321	41%
	total	323,546	150,105	46%
18-59 years	male	232,402	324,006	139%
	female	309,878	432,604	140%
	total	542,280	756,610	140%
60+ years	male	32,055	33,098	103%
	female	31,782	32,204	101%
	total	63,837	65,302	102%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	986,048	886,727	90%
Refugee	1,001,952	902,372	90%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	25,699	66,637	259%
Wheat	4,926	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Dried Fruits	153	430	281%
High Energy Biscuits	6,070	5,005	82%
LNS	610	323	53%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	13,146	12,268	93%
Vegetable Oil	2,582	6,182	239%
Lentils	274	2,663	972%
Split Peas	6,286	17,318	276%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	485	162	33%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Dried Fruits	0	27	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	28	-
Vegetable Oil	47	20	42%
Lentils	84	40	47%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	1,443,392	108,368	8%
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	88,621,002	41,074,830	46%
Cash	51,528,257	14,775,669	29%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	4,047,350	4,937,583	122%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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)							- Root Causes		
Activity 01	Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output C	The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes take into account nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks										
Output C	The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries										
Output C	Reliable data on the food security and nutrition outcomes of national social protection programmes are available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics										
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Total	4,320 3,680 8,000						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Total	4,320 3,680 8,000						
A.2	Food transfers			MT	271	0					
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,089,792						
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)										
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	103					
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	33					
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	600	590					
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)										
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0					

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	10		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	5		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	7	7		
Activity 02	Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, E, E*	Targeted groups receive nutrition messages							
Output C	Improved national nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions are scaled up by the Government and its partners in rural and urban areas							
Output C, K	Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	60	69		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	0		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	20	23		

C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	0		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	11	3		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	3		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	25,000,000	0		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	4	4		
Activity 03	Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	The demand for and supply of post-harvest rice fortification are scaled up by public- and private-sector entities							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	160	600		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	17		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							

	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	8		
Activity 04	Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas							
Output J	A nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy is adopted and implemented							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	10,200 9,800 20,000	7,286 6,879 14,165		
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total		7,286 6,879 14,165		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	10,200 9,800 20,000	7,286 6,879 14,165		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	346	277		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	353,600	108,367		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,200	3,318		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	20	88		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	15	22		
J.1*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support							

	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Bangladesh								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods								
	Act 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥212.50	≥249.09	249.09	
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥350000	≥250000	820000	
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=230000	=550000	550000	
All; Bangladesh; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=8	=3	3	
ALL; Bangladesh; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 02: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=5	=4	1	
	Act 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=3	=2	2	
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=20000	=20000	20000	
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=720000	=700000	0	
Primary School Children; Bangladesh; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=6	=2	2
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)							
	Act 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		=212000 000	=760000 00	7600000 0
Primary School Student; Bangladesh; Capacity Strengthening							
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)							
	Act 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		=3.50	=3	2.25

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	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive					
Activity 05	Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	The most vulnerable households in refugee camps and makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar receive food assistance, primarily through e-vouchers						
Output A, B, D, E, E*, N*	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						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	240,109 221,639 461,748	341,631 315,352 656,983	
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	44,293 30,868 75,161	39,232 27,263 66,495	
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	83,251 95,784 179,035	144,285 100,266 244,551	
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	235,571 226,331 461,902	202,625 203,160 405,785	
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	40,391 36,109 76,500	29,882 27,242 57,124	

		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	18,911 0 18,911	20,146 0 20,146		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	39,237 0 39,237	51,833 0 51,833		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	272,199 251,258 523,457	233,768 215,787 449,555		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	272,480 251,520 524,000	252,876 230,450 483,326		
			Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	35,880 33,120 69,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	54,854	109,723		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	136,166,684	54,211,778		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	845,305	905,408		
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	3,849,997	3,854,217		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	30	32		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	8	8		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	126	126		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	16,857	16,720		

D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		General Distribution	Number	371	375		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	37,000	37,444		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	94		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	22	20		
Activity 06	Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B, E, E*, N*	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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	26,316 25,284 51,600	23,814 22,880 46,694		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	7,650 7,350 15,000	22,375 21,497 43,872		
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,239 861 2,100			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	900 0 900			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,661 3,839 7,500	4,880 5,120 10,000		

			General Distribution	Female Male Total	4,050 3,450 7,500			
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	11,373 10,927 22,300	9,928 9,539 19,467		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,244 2,156 4,400			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,241	908		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	940,575	840,139		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	93,162	91,554		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Individual capacity strengthening activities	site	4,160	4,074		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	1,073	894		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	12,000	9,539		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	81		
Activity 07	Deliver food assistance in emergencies	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	WFP-targeted populations affected by natural disasters receive cash-based transfers (CBTs) or food transfers sufficient to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	256,697 218,669 475,366	154,265 112,415 266,680		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	16,200 13,800 30,000	40,500 34,500 75,000		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,650	194		

A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,042,000	798,580		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Bangladesh								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	48.20	≥70	≥70	66.41	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	41.20	≤25	≤25	32.81	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	10.60	≤5	≤5	0.78	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	10	≤2	≤2	1.99	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	10.60	≥50	≥50	77.34	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	16.90	≤10	≤10	5.86	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	7.80	≤2	≤2	0.39	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	64.70	≤15	≤15	16.41	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	33.33	≥45	≥40	50.39	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0.80	≥10	≥10	8.59
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	16.70	≥50	≥50	48.83
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	68.50	≥69	≥69	57.42
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	22.15	≤1	≤1	1.95
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	19.05	≤1	≤1	0.39
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0.40	≤0.40	≤0.40	0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	77.05	≥89	≥89	89.45
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	64.25	≥50	≥50	50.78
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	31.10	≥31	≥31	42.58

ALL; Cox's Bazar

Food Consumption Score



Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	46	≥70	≥70	39.80	89.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	36	≤25	≤25	55.90	9.10
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	18	≤5	≤5	4.20	1.30
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	70.10	≥75	≥75	49.70	0 0 34.10
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.54 5.99 6.70	≤4	≤4	5	5.10 5.25 5.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	9	≥10	≥10	5.70	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	55	≤30	≤30	36.40	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	1.70	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	26	≤25	≤25	56.10	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall		>95	>90	98.25	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	22.17	≥30	≥30	56.20	18.10

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition									
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	3.50	≥20	≥20	0	16.40	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	45.40	≥80	≥80	31.40	76	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	19.40	≥35	≥30	28.40	96.60	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	62.50	≤4.50	≤4.50	67.50	4.50	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	21	≤1.10	≤1.10	0.80	1.10	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	16.10	≤0.90	≤0.90	0.70	0.90	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	34.40	≥75.50	≥75.50	32.50	79.10	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	39.50	≥20	≥20	67.80	22.90	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	64.50	≥73	≥70	70.80	2.50	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet									

	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	10	≥70	≥50	44	
Children under 5; Cox's Bazar								
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	4.38 3.96 0.40	<15	<15	2.50	3.65 15.83 15.83
Children Under 5; Cox's Bazar								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	88.77 89.35 83.60	≥85	≥85	92.90	0 0 60
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.03 0 0.02	<3	<3	0.10	0 0.12 0.12
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	6.82 6.69 6.76	<15	<15	4.60	7.35 3.74 3.74
Primary School Children; Bangladesh								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall		≥5 ≥5 ≥5	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	1.26 1.60 1.45	
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	85 84 84	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	91 90 91	85 84 84
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								

Retention rate	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	96 93 95	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	95.57 94.68 95.16
Primary School Student from Host Community; Cox's Bazar							
Enrolment rate							
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall		≥10	≥10	12.10 11.11 11.62
Attendance rate (new)							
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	71.60 68.20 69.80	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	88.30 84 82 83 85.20 82
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)							
	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	6.90	≥35	≥35	28
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Retention rate	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	94 91 93	≥98 ≥98 ≥98	≥98 ≥98 ≥98	92.94 89.62 91.36

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)	- Resilience Building					
Activity 08	Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output G	Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	10,800 9,200 20,000	11,917 10,153 22,070	
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	657,000	234,996	
G.7*	Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action						
	Number of coordination/implementation tools developed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	tool	1	1	

Activity 09	Nobo Jatra	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	The livelihoods of vulnerable households targeted by Nobo Jatra in southwestern areas are diversified							
Output A	Beneficiaries of Nobo Jatra receive cash transfers facilitated by WFP							
Output C, G	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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	31,860 27,140 59,000	69,617 72,748 142,365		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,390,350	4,702,585		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	12,400	12,400		
			Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	14,000	17,724		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	5,292	5,292		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	14	14		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	5	5		

C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	729,963	640,519		
G.8*	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks							
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	75,000	86,944		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Bangladesh								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
	Act 09: Nobo Jatra	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	50
All; Kurigram								
Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested								
	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	1
ALL; Kurigram								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	48	≥70	≥70	60	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	44	≤25	≤25	37	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	8	≤5	≤5	3	

Strategic Outcome 04	The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time	- Resilience Building						
Activity 10	Capacity strengthening for emergency response	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	The emergency supply chain of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is optimized							
Output H, L	A humanitarian staging area is established							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	50	8		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	2	1		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	7	0		
C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	210,000	0		
H.3	Number of engineering works completed, by type							
	Number of engineering works completed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	5	2		
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	3	0		
Activity 11	Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, H, K, M	Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced							

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	300	347		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	23	10		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	15	13		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	8	7		
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	5	7		
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	2	2		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner	75	60		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	9	9		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

ALL; Bangladesh; Capacity Strengthening



User satisfaction rate									
	Act 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall		87	≥90	≥90	90	87

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.						
		- Crisis Response - Emergency Response						
Activity 12	Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from common emergency logistics services to humanitarian and development partners							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Logistics Cluster	individual	8,666	12,382		
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Logistics Cluster	unit	1	1		
Activity 13	Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced emergency telecommunication coordination mechanisms							
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	unit	1	1		
H.8	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type							
	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system	60	88		
Activity 14	Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H, L	Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved and constant access to the camps by the humanitarian agencies for response activities							
H.9	Number of camps and sites installed/maintained							
	Number of camps and sites installed/maintained		Engineering Services	site	18	18		

L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Engineering Services	unit	13	14		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Cox's Bazar								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 12: Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response	Logistics Cluster	Overall		≥90	≥90	92.50	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution	Overall		=100	=100	91.67	
	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall		=100	=100	100	
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		=100	=100	88.10	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution	Overall		≥90	≥90	91.67	
	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall		≥100	≥90	100	
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		≥90	≥90	99.91	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Value Voucher	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Female Overall		≥90	≥90	98 98	98

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution		Overall	41.50	≥50	≥50	22.50	

	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Emergency preparedness activities		Overall	41.50	≥50	≥50	32	
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Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall		≤25	≤25	22.50	
			Decisions made by men	Overall		≤25	≤25	27.50	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46.60	≥50	≥50	45.83	
	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Emergency preparedness activities	Decisions made by women	Overall		≤25	≤25	32	
			Decisions made by men	Overall		≤25	≤25	18	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	47.10	≥50	≥50	50	
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	23.50	≤25	≤25	23.20	23.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.90	≤25	≤25	61.20	29.90
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46.60	≥50	≥50	15.60	46.60

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution		Female		=50	=50	52	
				Male		=50	=50	48	
				Overall		=100	=100	100	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	99.70	=100	=100	96	99.70
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food			Overall		=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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WFP Outlets

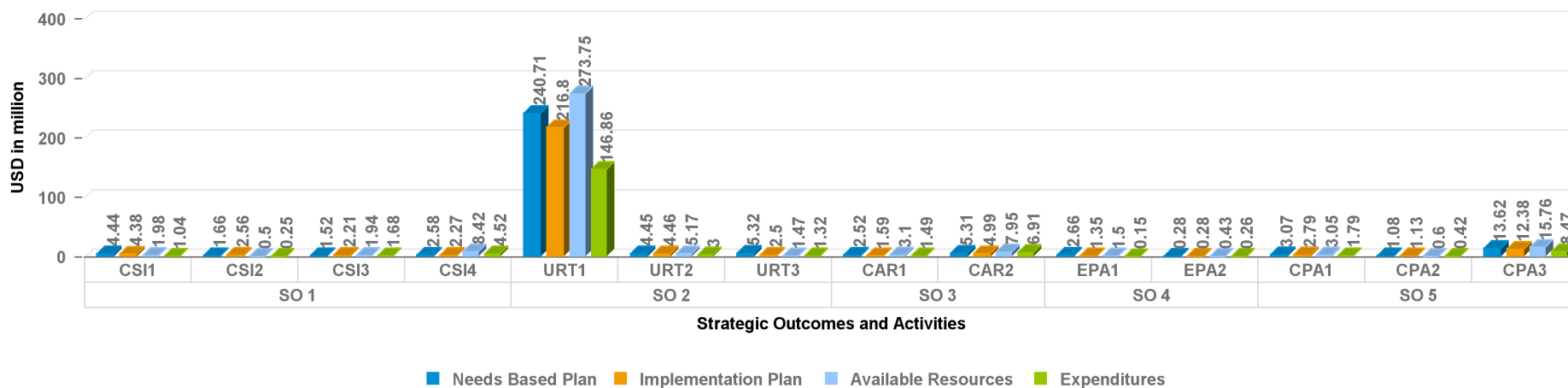
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/bangladesh>

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020 (SDG Target 2.2)
SO 2	The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition
SO 3	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)
SO 4	The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time
SO 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.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience
CAR2	Nobo Jatra
CPA1	Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response
CPA2	Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response
CPA3	Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees
CSI1	Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets
CSI2	Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition
CSI3	Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification
CSI4	Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding
EPA1	Capacity strengthening for emergency response
EPA2	Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster
URT1	Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar
URT2	Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
URT3	Deliver food assistance in emergencies

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	240,707,797	216,803,298	273,749,936	146,860,717
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,454,822	4,462,268	5,173,618	2,997,655
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	5,315,927	2,499,182	1,472,502	1,323,833
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,371,578	0
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,045,481	0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			250,478,547	223,764,747	282,813,116	151,182,205

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	4,443,050	4,376,766	1,983,617	1,040,688
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	1,662,371	2,561,485	495,390	253,555
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	1,516,022	2,208,279	1,940,403	1,679,075
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	2,581,901	2,272,413	8,416,998	4,521,595
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,203,344	11,418,943	12,836,408	7,494,913

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	2,517,062	1,593,216	3,095,685	1,486,039
		Nobo Jatra	5,313,380	4,985,108	7,949,517	6,907,225
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,830,443	6,578,324	11,045,201	8,393,264
5	The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time	Capacity strengthening for emergency response	2,657,934	1,354,613	1,498,519	148,673
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	276,824	276,687	434,798	260,374
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,934,758	1,631,300	1,933,317	409,047

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	3,072,601	2,786,713	3,051,923	1,785,370
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	1,078,845	1,130,000	597,021	417,359
		Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	13,616,094	12,375,908	15,757,701	8,472,413
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	28,169	0
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)			17,767,540	16,292,621	19,434,814	10,675,141

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,171,008	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,171,008	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			289,214,632	259,685,936	329,233,865	178,154,570
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,252,488	9,000,000	18,990,939	9,678,258
Total Direct Costs			300,467,120	268,685,936	348,224,804	187,832,828
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			19,530,363	17,464,586	12,678,609	12,678,609
Grand Total			319,997,483	286,150,522	360,903,413	200,511,437



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

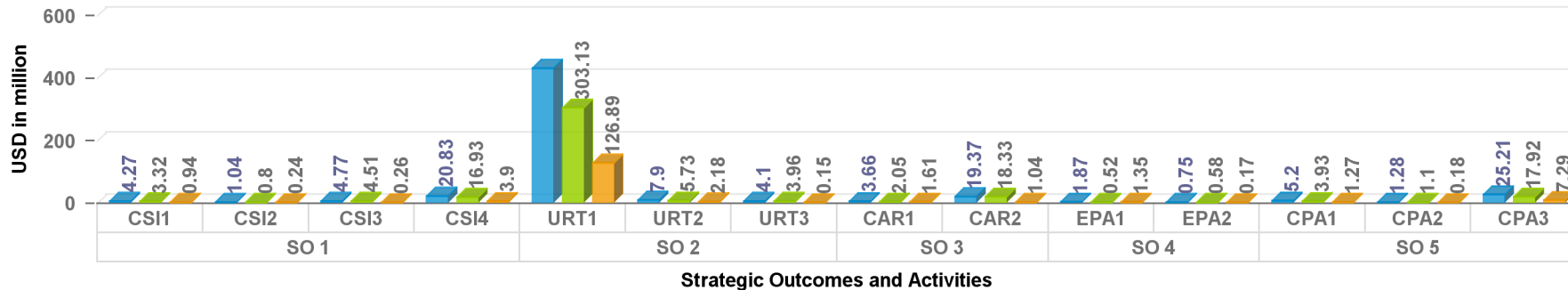
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020 (SDG Target 2.2)
SO 2	The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition
SO 3	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)
SO 4	The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time
SO 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.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience
CAR2	Nobo Jatra
CPA1	Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response
CPA2	Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response
CPA3	Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees
CSI1	Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets
CSI2	Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition
CSI3	Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification
CSI4	Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding
EPA1	Capacity strengthening for emergency response
EPA2	Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster
URT1	Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT2	Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
URT3	Deliver food assistance in emergencies

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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	516,354,968	422,095,533	7,924,889	430,020,421	303,131,202	126,889,219
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	11,286,456	6,413,749	1,488,217	7,901,966	5,726,002	2,175,964
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	15,014,134	4,103,751	0	4,103,751	3,955,081	148,669
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,371,578	0	1,371,578	0	1,371,578
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,045,481	0	1,045,481	0	1,045,481
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			542,655,558	435,030,091	9,413,106	444,443,197	312,812,286	131,630,911

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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	10,253,677	4,265,615	0	4,265,615	3,322,685	942,929
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	4,664,352	1,042,843	0	1,042,843	801,008	241,835
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	4,174,167	4,772,836	0	4,772,836	4,511,508	261,328
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	19,021,676	20,826,224	0	20,826,224	16,930,820	3,895,403
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			38,113,872	30,907,517	0	30,907,517	25,566,022	5,341,495

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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	8,071,405	3,655,354	0	3,655,354	2,045,708	1,609,646
		Nobo Jatra	19,904,269	19,368,554	0	19,368,554	18,326,262	1,042,292
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			27,975,674	23,023,908	0	23,023,908	20,371,970	2,651,937
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	11,676,146	1,873,877	0	1,873,877	524,030	1,349,847
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	1,351,335	752,820	0	752,820	578,397	174,424
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			13,027,482	2,626,697	0	2,626,697	1,102,427	1,524,270

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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	8,635,526	5,197,530	0	5,197,530	3,930,976	1,266,554
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	2,961,568	1,275,664	0	1,275,664	1,096,002	179,663
		Non Activity Specific	0	28,169	0	28,169	0	28,169

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	27,613,271	25,206,157	0	25,206,157	17,920,869	7,285,288
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)			39,210,365	31,707,520	0	31,707,520	22,947,847	8,759,673
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,171,008	0	1,171,008	0	1,171,008
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,171,008	0	1,171,008	0	1,171,008
Total Direct Operational Cost			660,982,951	524,466,741	9,413,106	533,879,847	382,800,552	151,079,295
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			25,691,344	24,234,804	0	24,234,804	14,922,123	9,312,681
Total Direct Costs			686,674,295	548,701,546	9,413,106	558,114,651	397,722,675	160,391,976
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			45,048,351	34,889,359		34,889,359	34,889,359	0
Grand Total			731,722,646	583,590,904	9,413,106	593,004,010	432,612,034	160,391,976

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures