

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Bangladesh Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world[1] and is one of ten countries most affected by extreme weather events.[2] The COVID-19 pandemic compounded existing threats, with over half a million confirmed cumulative cases of COVID-19 and over 7,500 deaths reported by the end of the year,[3] a figure considered underreported due to low testing rates. The economic effects of the pandemic and national lockdown were grave, with wage losses in the informal sector as high as 70 percent for the urban poor. Severe monsoon flooding and Tropical Cyclone Amphan – the strongest storm yet recorded in the Bay of Bengal – further impacted vulnerable households in the southwest of the country.

Three years following the large influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh their food security situation remains dire and there is still high dependence on external assistance. Existing needs among vulnerable Bangladeshis and refugees were further compounded by restrictions related to COVID-19 as well as the suspension in the camps of non-essential activities from March to July.

In what was to be the final year of implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020, WFP adapted its programming to support the Government with its COVID-19 response and the continued implementation of safety net programmes, while also continuing to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to Rohingya refugees and vulnerable Bangladeshi communities. In particular, the response to COVID-19 set in motion the testing, piloting and scaling up of new innovative solutions across WFP operations. In response to the multiple emergencies Bangladesh faced (COVID-19, monsoon floods and Tropical Cyclone Amphan), WFP reached 400,000 people impacted by the cyclone and flooding, double the number of people assisted the previous year. WFP provided food and cash assistance to over 600,000 vulnerable Bangladeshis in Cox's Bazar and at-risk low-income neighbourhoods in Dhaka impacted by the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 as well as people in quarantine and isolation facilities. WFP's capacity strengthening support and technical assistance enabled the Government to reach 7 million people with food assistance, particularly through the home delivery of school feeding fortified biscuits and enhanced access to fortified rice. To align with the extension of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), WFP extended the CSP to the end of 2021 and revised the budget accordingly.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP rapidly adapted its programmes with the outbreak of COVID-19 to adhere to government guidance while ensuring the continuity of life-saving interventions. WFP provided monthly food assistance to the entire refugee population, providing the majority with assistance through e-vouchers to be redeemed across WFP retail outlets in the camps. Building Blocks, an online digital transfer management and inter-organizational assistance coordination system based on blockchain technology was introduced in the Rohingya refugee camps in March and by year-end was serving 716,000 refugees (84 percent of the entire targeted refugee population). Based on the successful pilot in Cox's Bazar, blockchain technology was rolled out in the urban food security programme in Dhaka to strengthen the link between cash assistance and food procurement and consumption. Blockchain technology is being explored as a tool to support the Government with the efficient and accurate pre-identification of vulnerable households for inclusion in safety nets. SCOPE, the WFP corporate platform, was also used to manage beneficiary information and support inter-agency activities. WFP continued monthly nutrition services and adapted self-reliance, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and school feeding activities to the COVID-19 context. For example, while schools were closed WFP ensured the distribution of fortified biscuits to children in host communities through home deliveries. Amidst these challenges, WFP continued to facilitate essential shared logistics and emergency telecommunication services to enable the broader COVID-19 response and co-led the Food Security Sector.

WFP interventions in Bangladesh would not have been possible without strong partnerships with the Government and local stakeholders. WFP has established strong partnerships with the Government of Bangladesh as well as with both national and international non-government organizations (NGO), particularly with ministries responsible for disaster preparedness, food security and nutrition, and the inclusion of women and children in safety nets. In Cox's Bazar, WFP works closely with the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, the government authority in the camps, across every aspect of its operations.



2,280,849

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 22,547 (53% Female, 47% Male)

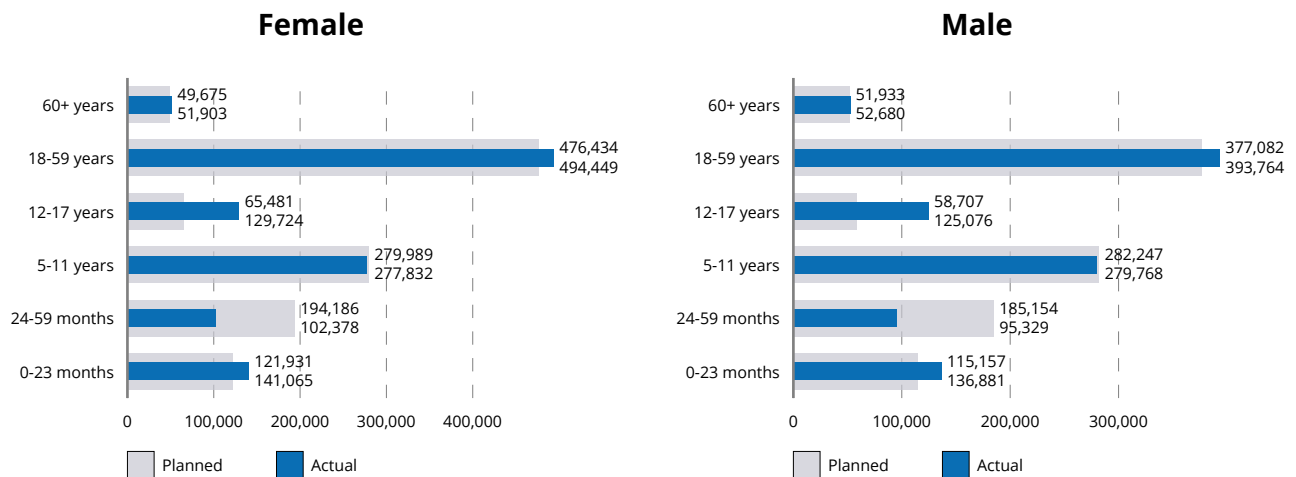


52% female

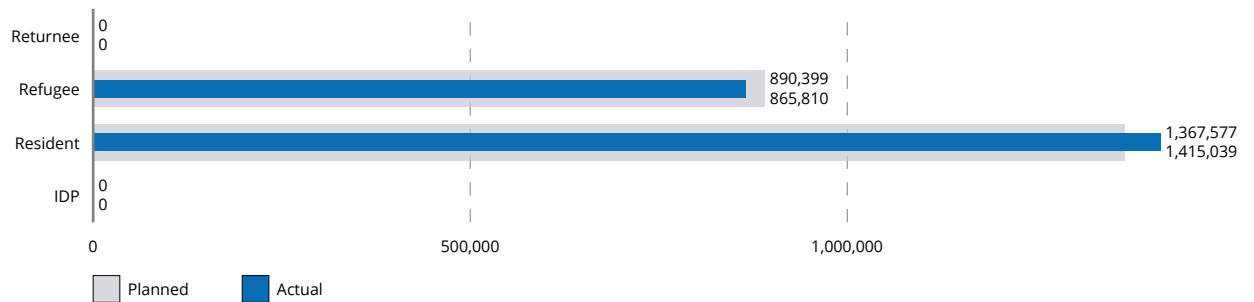


48% male

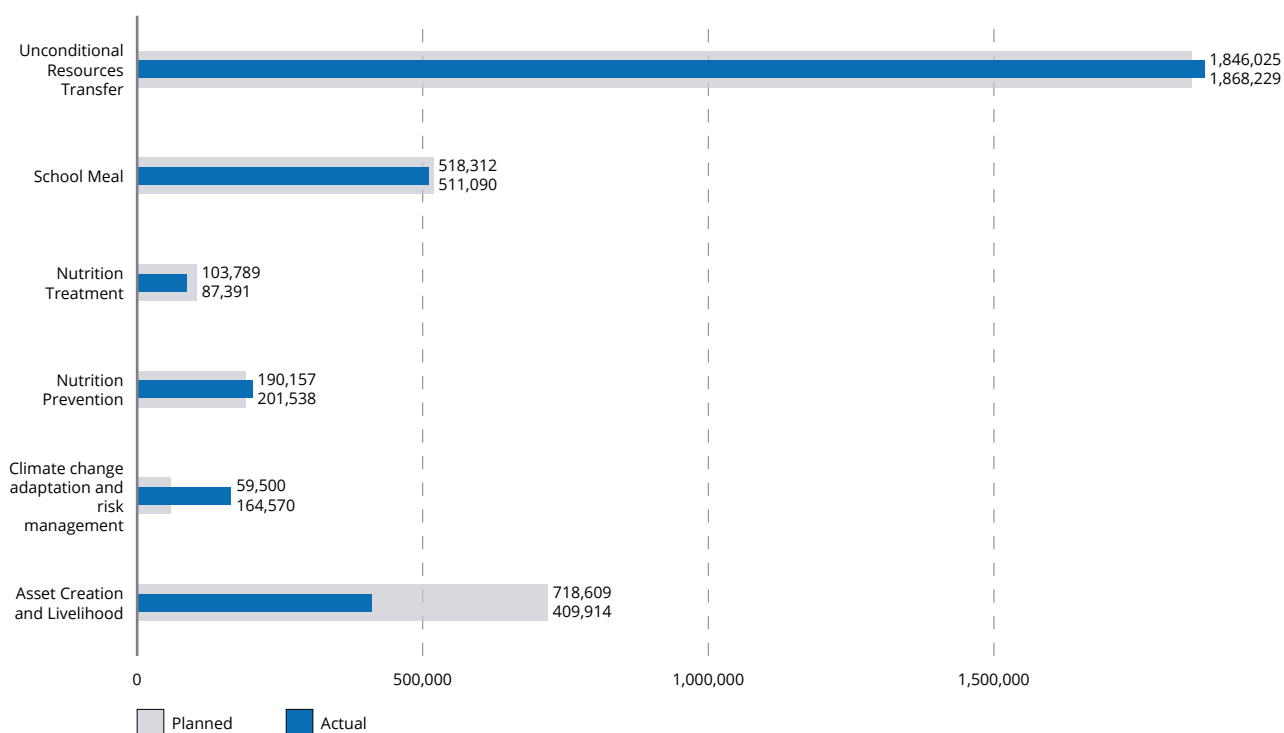
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

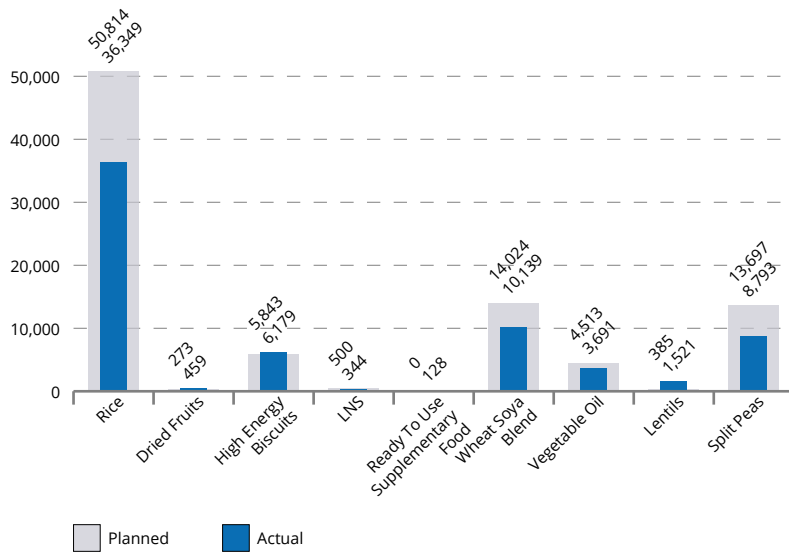


67,604 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 90,050 mt total planned

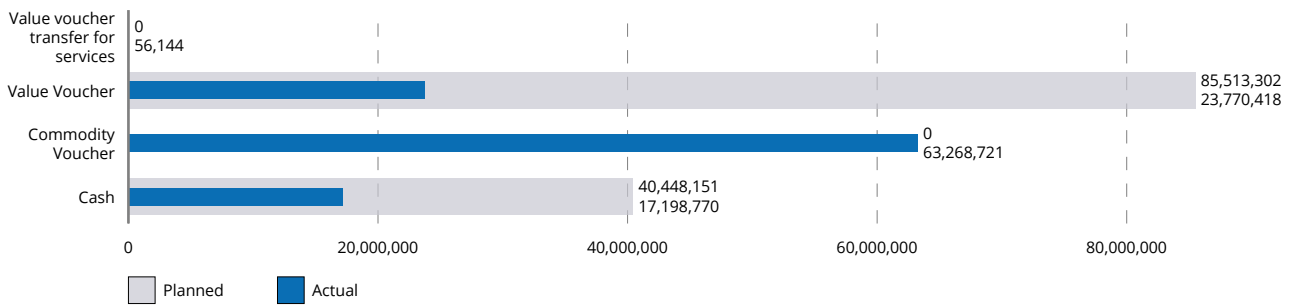


US\$ 104,294,053
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 125,961,453 total planned

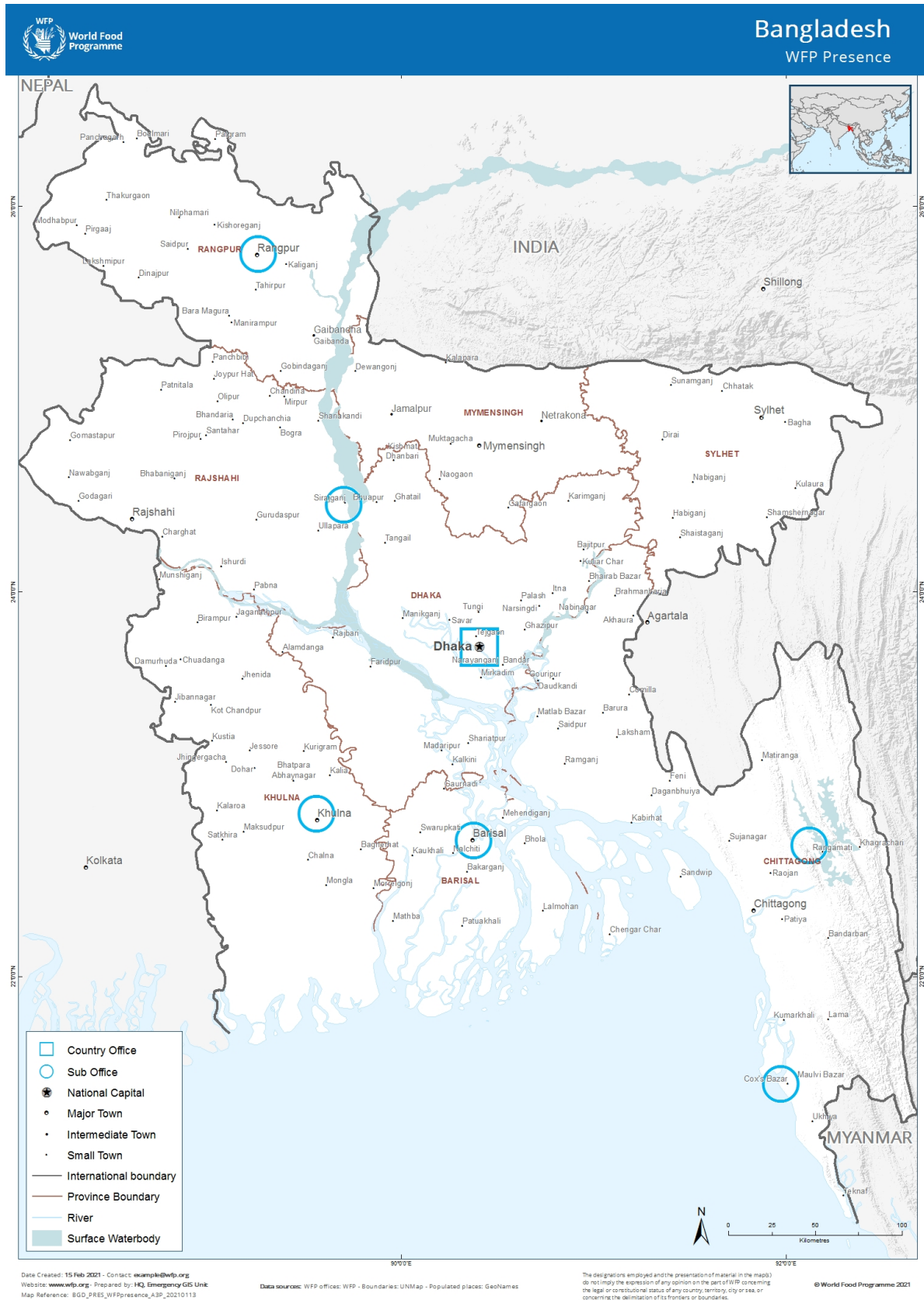
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Bangladesh, as one of the fastest growing economies in the world, had an average growth rate of 6.9 percent over the last decade and 8.2 percent in 2019. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has weakened this growth significantly, with the growth rate dropping to 3.8 percent in 2020, the lowest in 20 years.[1]

The Government of Bangladesh enforced a national lockdown from March to July to minimize the spread of COVID-19. This resulted in economic and food security shocks due to the closure of businesses and markets and many people,



especially in the informal sector, losing employment. Based on interviews with 5,500 people in a rapid survey conducted by Power and Participation Research Centre and BRAC Institute of Governance and Development in April, income losses were at an average of 70 percent for the urban poor and vulnerable non-poor, resulting in food consumption reductions of 35 to 40 percent.[2] The impact of the crisis was felt across all sectors, as government and humanitarian partners were forced to restrict staff to those supporting critical development and emergency activities and to limit the scope of outreach and services. Food access and availability were greatly reduced, particularly in urban areas and the closure of markets caused an adverse impact on small, medium and large-scale food producers. The demand for agricultural input vendors was also reduced in rural areas due to an inadequate assurance of sales.[3]

August 2020 marked three years since the mass exodus of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar to one of the most underdeveloped regions of Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar District. As of December 2020, Bangladesh hosted 866,000 refugees. This included 600,000 refugees in the Kutupalong mega-camp, the largest refugee camp in the world, and 3,706 refugees on Bhashan Char, an island in the Bay of Bengal (306 who were rescued at sea in April and 3,400 who were relocated in December). COVID-19 heightened vulnerabilities for refugees and host communities with lockdowns and the suspension of "non-essential" activities in the camps impacting income opportunities, households' purchasing power and threatening food security. Preliminary results from the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA 4) conducted towards the end of 2020 indicated that overall vulnerability increased in refugee and host communities with 24 percent of refugee households and 30 percent of host community households reporting increased vulnerability since 2019.

COVID-19 forced WFP to quickly respond and adapt its programming. WFP drew on experience responding to emergencies and activated business continuity plans to rapidly scale up operations and respond to the needs of beneficiaries, while ensuring their safety and maintaining the quality of assistance within strict COVID-19 prevention measures.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, to complement Government efforts and help those most impacted by COVID-19, WFP supported the Government in its effort to introduce fortified rice in rice distributions at subsidized rates in Dhaka. As all schools and learning centres were closed from March, WFP assisted the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education in preparing guidelines for the home delivery of fortified biscuits.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP initiated assistance in two impoverished areas in Dhaka targeting the low-income group affected by COVID-19 with the aim to draw lessons and advocate for the scaling up of government safety net interventions in urban areas. In Cox's Bazar, WFP ensured all emergency preparedness and response plans and budgets were in place prior to reports of the first COVID-19 positive case (on 24 March). Supplies, including two-months' worth of in-kind food, were pre-positioned in anticipation of supply chain disruptions, and measures taken to monitor the impact of the pandemic on food security and nutrition of vulnerable households. Activities in the camps were adapted and operations expanded to support vulnerable households across all sub-districts of Cox's Bazar. WFP also delivered food assistance to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Amphan and severe monsoon flooding. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP piloted innovative, multi-purpose anticipatory and post-disaster actions; reaching flood-affected populations in the same locations with cash and food assistance before and after the July floods.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, through the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sectors and engineering projects, WFP adapted services to serve the specific needs of the humanitarian community in responding to the COVID-19 crisis. This included the Humanitarian Access Project launched through the Logistics Sector in collaboration with the Government to monitor access of vehicles approved by the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner and limit the humanitarian footprint in the camps.

Risk Management

WFP continued to monitor and mitigate the main contextual, programmatic and institutional risks anticipated in the CSP, while also responding to newly emerged risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Key risks and mitigation measures included:

- The risk of exposure, or fear of exposure, to COVID-19 among beneficiaries, leading to reduced use of services offered through WFP programmes, in addition to the risk of WFP personnel, cooperating partners, service providers and beneficiaries' being exposed to COVID-19 during the implementation of WFP activities. Priority was given to life-saving activities for which the operational modalities were adapted as required. WFP established rigid COVID-19 preventive measures and standard operating procedures, where needed, to contain infection risks, and changed the way of delivering services. Examples are the use of commodity vouchers instead of value vouchers in the refugee response and the home delivery of school feeding rations.
- Increased pressure on supply chain infrastructure and health systems critical for WFP and other humanitarian and health response operations, coupled with the inability of Government or private sector to provide support. As co-lead of the logistics and procurement pillar of the Bangladesh COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan, WFP



procured over USD 7 million worth of protective medical equipment, goods, services and food on behalf of the Government.

- To address the fact that donor funding may be limited for ongoing operations and the WFP Global Operational Plan for COVID-19 due to external competition for resources, WFP efficiently supported the COVID-19 response with the quick reprogramming and raising of resources with USD 11.3 million reprogrammed and USD 18 million raised.
- Anticipating severe supply chain and market disruptions for sourcing, transport and storage of food commodities for operations, WFP procured and pre-positioned food commodities and non-food items to ensure operational continuity for critical operations (two to three months of requirements).



Partnerships

Continuing its localization efforts by focusing on engaging with national partners and stakeholders, WFP invested in local food supply chains and created employment opportunities and livelihoods for local populations. At the same time WFP sustained its existing partnerships with international actors to complement local capacity where needed.

At the national level, WFP liaised with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Economic Relations Division (ERD), the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Cabinet Division, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Ministry of Food. In Cox's Bazar, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner, Camp-in-Charge Offices and Bangladesh Armed Forces are key partners. WFP also engaged with district-level Upazila Nirbahi Officers across all programme locations.

To respond to increased food needs of households impacted by COVID-19, WFP worked with ministries, city and local authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGO) for programme implementation and evidence generation. WFP co-led the logistics and procurement coordination pillar of the Bangladesh COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan and procured medical equipment.

WFP worked with 39 cooperating partners, of which 23 are national NGOs.

WFP supported the ERD in updating the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (undertaken in 2015) and provided input to the national Planning Commission for the eighth Five-Year Plan (2021-2025). WFP worked with other United Nations agencies in negotiating an extension of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) with the ERD and developed the Immediate Socio-economic Response Plan, aiming to mitigate COVID-19's impact and address poverty and vulnerability through strengthened social protection. WFP designed an urban food security programme targeting vulnerable areas in Dhaka. In a further development of the concept, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP worked on enhancing fresh food supply from smallholder farmers and linking them to urban WFP beneficiaries.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP worked with United Nations agencies through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group. For the first time in WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) history, the two agencies signed an agreement and implemented a joint action plan on sharing refugee data to produce an accurate beneficiary database. This agreement is a major milestone towards better alignment on data capturing and reporting. WFP implemented the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus programme with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and FAO to promote environmental protection and improve livelihoods, and the Site Maintenance and Engineering Programme with UNHCR and IOM to prepare safer land for refugees. WFP provided SCOPE digital services for non-food items to IOM, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and completed the integration of malnutrition treatment centres with UNICEF. WFP worked with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) that supported the construction of e-voucher outlets in the camps. WFP also implemented a World Bank funded government programme supporting community services and workfare activities.

To stimulate the local economy, WFP worked with 12 Bangladeshi retailers who manage e-voucher outlets in the camps as well as 89 private sector suppliers, of whom 77 were national vendors. WFP implemented a public-private agricultural production and market linkage initiative (a joint venture established by a Japanese private company, Euglena Co. Ltd. and public partner, the Grameen Krishi Foundation). WFP is co-chair of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network in Bangladesh, which mobilizes business investment in responsible and sustainable actions in emerging markets to improve the consumption of nutritious and safe food. In its technical support for scaling up fortified rice distribution, WFP supported six local private sector partners to produce rice kernels and establish blending facilities and worked with the Ministry of Food, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Nutrition International, to advocate for commercial availability of fortified rice. WFP partnered with Frontier Nutrition to explore using locally-produced fortified lentil-based pastes as an alternative to supplementary nutrition.

WFP thanks its donors for their support: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (USA) and Vietnam. Contributions were also received from multilateral, private donors, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and UN Pooled Funds. Multi-year grants were received from Canada, Australia, the USA, Korea and the World Bank.



CSP Financial Overview

The Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (CSP) underwent a budget revision in 2020, which extended the CSP for an additional year until the end of 2021 and adjusted the needs-based plan for 2020, to accommodate for the country's rising food assistance needs due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision increased the budget from USD 969 million to USD 1.37 billion over the five-year period (2017-2021). While the overall funding since the CSP's inception has reached 63 percent, the resource level for 2020 was more than 100 percent of the year's needs-based plan of USD 294.6 million. Approximately 40 percent of available resources in the year were carried over from 2019.

WFP continues to engage with resource partners in an effort to widen its donor base. To this effect, up to sixteen member states provided funding during 2020. The top five resource partners were the United States of America, the Government of Bangladesh, the United Kingdom, Australia and the European Commission. The combined contributions from these partners addressed 80 percent of total needs.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, Activities 1, 2 and 3 were primarily funded through multilateral resources, including pooled funds from the United Nations. Resources for Activity 4 were carried over from 2019, leading to higher levels of available resources. Eighty-four percent of the total resources were earmarked for crisis response under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 5. Strategic Outcome 3 was mainly implemented through earmarked funds. Resources carried over from previous years enabled WFP to implement activities under Strategic Outcome 4. WFP in Bangladesh also made optimal use of WFP's strategic financing mechanisms, accessing advance financing, which enabled uninterrupted biscuit distribution to school children. In 2018 WFP borrowed USD 20 million worth of rice from the Government, for the Rohingya response; efforts are being made to repay this before the CSP comes to an end. Overall implementation in 2020 was 82 percent against the plan. While WFP reprioritized flexible funds to support the COVID-19 affected population in Cox's Bazar and urban areas through Activity 5 and 7 and procured and delivered non-food items through Activities 7 and 10, most activities had lower expenditures against the plan due to COVID-19.

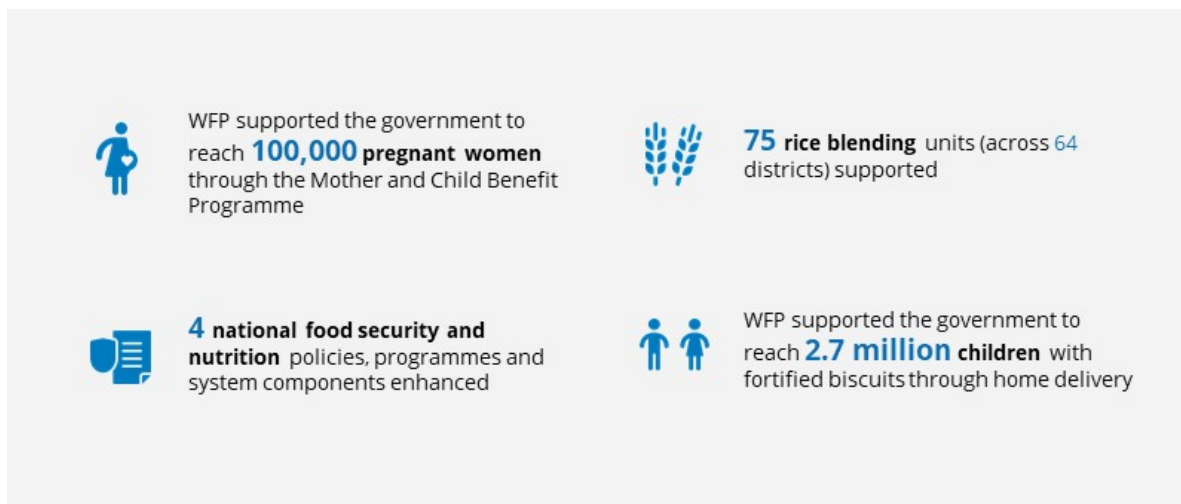
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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)	 7,132,508	 13,006,110	 12,654,996	 7,160,381
02: The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition	 237,386,287	 250,577,444	 343,433,264	 195,896,233
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)	 6,220,729	 6,295,394	 5,171,933	 4,605,879
04: The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time	 2,037,962	 1,496,118	 2,061,274	 1,750,432
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.	 10,878,700	 20,675,723	 19,896,854	 9,721,247
Total:	 263,656,186	 292,050,789	 383,218,321	 219,134,172

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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)



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided technical assistance and enhanced capacities of the Government for the design and delivery of its national social protection systems, programmes and policies. WFP specifically provided input to government policies, programme design, system improvements, implementation and evidence generation to promote nutrition-sensitive approaches and ultimately improve food and nutrition security.

Through programmes in social protection (Activity 1), nutrition (Activity 2), rice fortification (Activity 3) and school feeding (Activity 4), WFP provided capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government for the design and delivery of its national social protection systems, programmes and policies. WFP supported the Government with planning and scaling-up of key national maternal and child nutrition programmes, enhancing the nutrition outcomes of government programmes and policies, integrating fortified rice in social protection programmes, as well as developing national school feeding plans and guidelines to align with the country's response to COVID-19 while schools remained closed.

Despite COVID-19 related restrictions, expenditure among activities for this Strategic Outcome nearly balanced out to the level of the needs-based plan. Capacity strengthening efforts under Activity 1 and two studies were postponed, the planned national campaign on healthy diets under Activity 2 was canceled and the distribution of fortified rice under Activity 3 delayed for two months. Funds from these activities were re-directed towards Activity 7 to address the COVID-19 impact. Expenditure under Activity 4 was higher to incorporate the increased cost of delivering fortified biscuits to children's homes.

Outputs

Compared to 2019, WFP support to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs increased, particularly with the expansion of the Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) from 8 to 66 upazilas, reaching 100,000 women. The Department of Women Affairs, with capacity strengthening support from WFP, rolled out regular enrollment and payments in 41 new upazilas. WFP provided technical training on the integration of a central management information system with an online beneficiary selection and payments to 1,499 government and national partners, exceeding the plan for 2020, with training sessions conducted virtually. The Ministry plans to scale up the programme to reach all upazilas, including urban areas, by 2025.

Working closely with the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) and Cabinet Division, WFP provided technical assistance across sectors including on effective social and behaviour change communication. The planned national public awareness campaign on healthy diets was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP supported national efforts to increase access to fortified rice, with over 5 million people reached versus 2 million in 2019; expanding to 100 new sub-districts, two new cities and the commercial market.

With technical support of WFP, the Directorate of Primary Education delivered fortified biscuits to the homes of 2.7 million children. WFP directly delivered fortified biscuits to the homes of over 500,000 children in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts (under Strategic Outcome 2). Because biscuit distribution was not contingent upon attendance but upon enrollment, WFP was able to reach more children than planned.

Outcomes

WFP supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs with the scale-up of the MCBP and its linkage with related safety net programmes; as well as the development of the Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) programme, designed to empower women with cash assistance and income-generating opportunities. Lessons learnt from the host community livelihoods programme in Cox's Bazar informed the recommendations made to the Government for the ICVGD.

WFP provided technical assistance to numerous government ministries, aiming at strengthening nutrition-specific policies and strategies, and making policies and programmes implemented in sectors complementary to nutrition more nutrition-sensitive. WFP supported the Government of Bangladesh in revising its food packages for emergencies to enhance the nutritional value of food packages for both COVID-19 as well as general emergency response.

WFP supported the Government to develop policies for the integration of fortified rice in Open Market Sales and relevant safety net programmes, and worked with private sector partners to enhance the production, distribution, and marketing of fortified rice in the commercial market.

Building on the achievements of 2019, WFP supported the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education with the roll-out of the national school meal policy towards the programme's ultimate goal of providing all (14 million) primary school children hot meals five days a week. WFP also guided the creation and inclusion of pre-literacy learning on nutrition for pre-primary school children.

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Nutrition International, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Alive and Thrive, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, as well as private sector and research partners to build advocacy around nutrition and link smallholder farmers to markets in the refugee camps, as well as in urban areas.

WFP worked closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to align nutrition priorities and programmes in the country and developed a joint statement on nutrition in the context of COVID-19, highlighting WFP contributions to enhancing nutrition in an emergency context. WFP is also partnering with Shuchona Foundation to develop a module on cognitive development for the MCBP and to study its impact on the programme.

Lessons Learned

While COVID-19 impacted the implementation of government-run programmes, the crisis created opportunities to adapt new approaches to the programme. WFP provided technical support for the introduction of rice fortification in the Government's urban response to COVID-19 while mainstreaming the use of remote monitoring and the safe provision of services and information. WFP also supported the Ma-Tele initiative which provides medical support to MCBP beneficiaries, and led the development of an effective Management Information System for beneficiary selection and data management.

WFP assisted the Government with assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on the national school feeding programme which was adapted to respond to the shocks of COVID-19 by shifting to home deliveries of school feeding rations (biscuits). Schools are also being seen as safe spaces to support the national COVID-19 response, for example by doubling up as cyclone shelters where hot meals can be served during adverse weather-related events, ensuring easy access to ready-made food for families in need.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M)

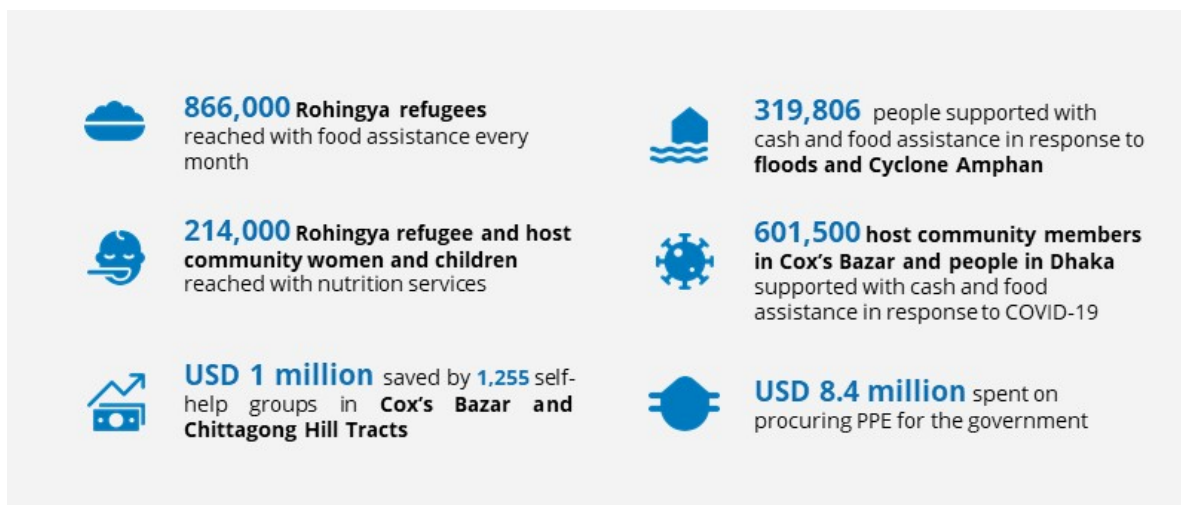
WFP improve gender integration into Activity 1; the two government safety net programmes supported by WFP solely focused on improving existing inequalities faced by women through ensuring direct access to food and cash, engaging women in decision making and sensitizing them on their rights and entitlements including access to the existing grievance redressal systems. Similar to in 2019, gender and age were only partly integrated into Activity 2 which does not have any direct beneficiaries to assess against the GaM scoring tool. WFP is, however, striving to ensure gender and protection considerations are included in government programmes by ensuring different individuals' nutritional needs are considered and messages are tailored to women, men, boys and girls. Activity 3 leverages Activity 1 by ensuring access for women card holders to fortified rice, which is then consumed by all household members. Under Activity 4,



WFP integrated gender and age into its interventions.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	1
Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding.	4
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:	3

Strategic outcome 02: The most vulnerable populations of Cox’s Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition



WFP assisted 1.7 million people to enhance their food security and nutrition, including Rohingya refugees and vulnerable Bangladeshis in Cox’s Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dhaka.

Under Activity 5, WFP delivered an integrated assistance package for refugees and host communities in Cox’s Bazar, including general food assistance (GFA), prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), school feeding, disaster risk reduction (DRR), self-reliance and livelihoods programmes. WFP provided assistance to communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts under Activity 6 and responded to emergencies, including Tropical Cyclone Amphan and monsoon flooding through Activity 7. WFP scaled up Activities 5 and 7, providing cash and in-kind support to the most vulnerable to mitigate COVID-19’s socio-economic impacts.

Strategic Outcome 2 was well funded, and 57 percent of allocated resources were spent as WFP absorbed a 20 percent carryover from 2019, and expenditure was affected by COVID-19-related restrictions. Government imposed restrictions limited interventions in Cox’s Bazar and while life-saving activities continued, other activities were fully or partially suspended for over six months. Under Activity 6, support to para (neighbourhood) centres was stopped due to funding shortages, and delays in finalizing agreements with financial service providers slowed cash transfers to livelihoods beneficiaries. The urban food security programme faced delays as the partner was setting up in a new location and structure.

Outputs

WFP delivered food assistance to the entire refugee population and by end-2020 was providing 98 percent of assistance through e-vouchers (compared to 50 percent end-2019). Building Blocks, an online digital transfer management and inter-organizational assistance coordination system based on blockchain technology, was introduced in the camps in March and by end-December served 84 percent of the population (at 16 outlets) based on the data-sharing agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and SCOPE. COVID-19 compelled WFP to alter food assistance delivery, and from April to November, shifted from value to commodity vouchers whereby a fixed, pre-packaged food basket was given to each household taking into account beneficiary preferences and nutrient requirements to minimize contagion risks. To enhance households’ dietary diversity and nutrition status while contributing to local agricultural production, WFP established Fresh Food Corners selling vegetables in 11 outlets. WFP also piloted a Farmers’ Market, also utilizing SCOPE; while this was suspended in March due to COVID-19, it proved to strengthen linkages between camps and local farmers.

The malnutrition prevention and treatment programme served 200,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women in camps. The Improved Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme scaled-up nutrition assistance in the host community, opening 36 additional sites across Cox’s Bazar district to serve 14,000 malnourished women and children.

Preparatory activities to start the school meals programme in Cox’s Bazar were complete by March, but due to school closures, WFP instead provided fortified biscuits to 135,000 primary school children in host communities through home deliveries. The planned expansion of activities to new learning centres in camps was not possible and WFP instead

reached 285,000 children through biscuit distributions at GFA sites. In the most vulnerable areas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, WFP provided similar assistance, delivering biscuits to 78,469 students.

WFP engaged host communities and refugees in DRR activities adapted to the COVID-19 context. Successfully implemented projects included the rehabilitation of cyclone shelters, installation of handwashing stations, reforestation and access improvement activities.

While self-reliance and livelihoods activities were suspended from March to July, WFP still engaged 27,000 refugees and 30,000 women in host communities. WFP Bangladesh won the Innovation Accelerator Award for a recycling project aiming at reducing plastic and aluminum pollution and promoting environmental sustainability in camps. Activities, such as mask making and awareness raising were introduced as part of the COVID-19 response with 700,000 masks produced by beneficiaries by end-2020. Under the Government-World Bank Strengthening Community Resilience Project,[1] WFP reached 800,000 refugees through COVID-19 prevention and awareness training and implemented community workfare and service activities to improve socioeconomic resilience.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition, 1,100 women farmers received training on vegetable production and related market analysis and post-harvest loss management. WFP assisted 2,000 women and their families (9,896 people) with income-generating activities and cash complemented with a training package on business and life skills.

To address increased food needs of urban populations during COVID-19, WFP reached 31,500 vulnerable people in Dhaka with cash-based food assistance and provided weekly food packages to 150,000 people in quarantine and isolation. The programme built in a cash-back element as an incentive to encourage beneficiaries in Dhaka to purchase nutritious food from designated shops. WFP also provided cash-based assistance to 284,659 people severely affected by the cyclone and floods. WFP supported vulnerable host communities in Cox's Bazar with a similar cash and in-kind package reaching 570,000 people between April and November.

Outcomes

The phase out of in-kind assistance was found to be associated with reduction in the sale of food and non-food assistance contributing to fewer households using crisis coping strategies compared to 2019. While the suspension of "non-essential" camp activities affected access to income and thus dietary diversity, the introduction of Fresh Food Corners improved dietary diversity among refugees. Despite the pandemic, WFP assistance contributed to stabilizing household food security and low levels of coping strategies. By July, partly thanks to WFP support to host communities, the proportion of Bangladeshi households with acceptable levels of frequency, diversity and access to food had increased from 42 percent (April 2020) to 80 percent.[2] Increased nutrition sensitization with regular screenings, household-level follow-up and community awareness sessions contributed to the decrease in default rates and improved recovery rates among children under 5 enrolled in MAM treatment in refugee and host communities. While it was not possible to assess the contribution of school feeding to improved school enrollment due to school closures, WFP continued to provide fortified biscuits to refugee and host community school-aged children throughout the year.

The urban programme aimed to strengthen targeting through the assisted self-enrolment of beneficiaries and to support fresh produce value chains to ensure local retailers have a steady supply of fresh food. The success of the forecast-based financing programme is highlighted by the disbursement of USD 4.3 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) resulting in 112,170 people receiving mobile-based cash transfers as early as four days before severe flooding in July. The project used forecast-based financing - developed by WFP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in Bangladesh - to enable partners to rapidly scale up and reach 274,000 people through this multi-sectoral anticipatory approach, a ten-fold increase compared to the 2019 monsoon floods.

Partnerships

WFP implemented activities in Cox's Bazar through 18 cooperating partners in close collaboration with host government partners. WFP worked with 12 Bangladeshi retailers and continued collaborating with bKash payment services to scale-up mobile transfers to livelihoods participants in Cox's Bazar and continued those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. WFP worked with the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board (CHTDB) and four cooperating partners. The CHTDB funded school feeding programmes in para centres until July. WFP worked with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Social Welfare to complement government assistance provided to vulnerable urban populations to develop a model for the Government to replicate.

Lessons Learned

In response to COVID-19 and transmission risks, WFP adapted Building Blocks from biometric authentication to QR code scans of UNHCR-ID cards for beneficiary authentication and transactions, shifted from value to commodity vouchers and made cash-based transfers to mobile devices to avoid gatherings in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in



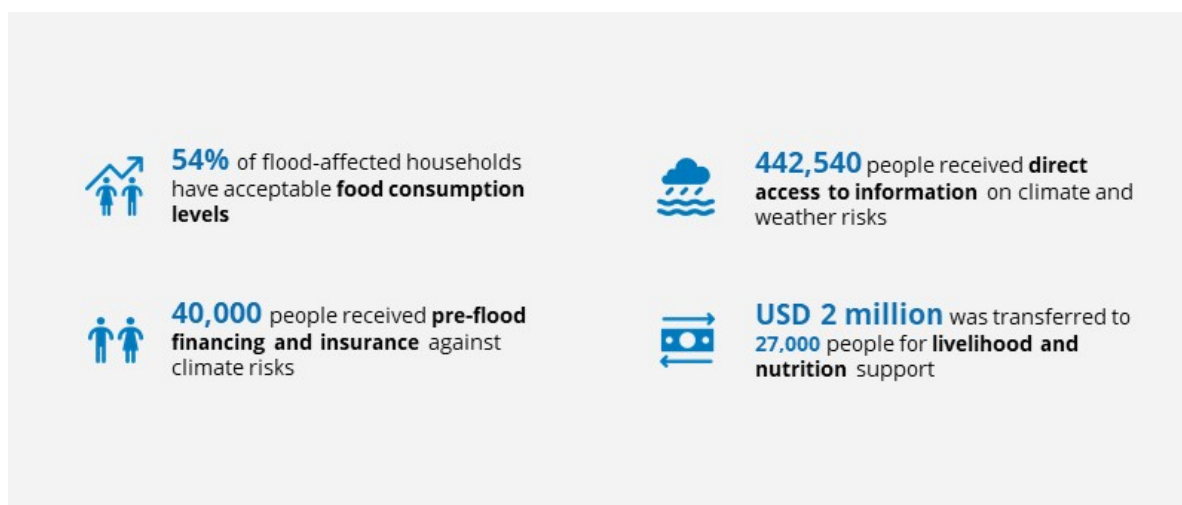
Cox's Bazar (by year-end).

GaM-M

WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations into activities and addressed underlying causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and gender inequality by engaging women in income generation activities; creating awareness on food, nutrition, health and hygiene; linking them to services; and enhancing skills.

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



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with key government and non-government stakeholders to integrate innovative approaches at the local and national level, to enhance resilience and mitigate disaster and climate-related risks. The Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) programme aimed to improve food security, nutrition and resilience in southwest Bangladesh, one of the most disaster-prone areas of the country. WFP also successfully linking forecast-based financing with post-flood recovery and thus helped in creating additional tools to address the multiple hazards and disasters Bangladesh faces annually. Through Activity 8 (Resilience) and Activity 9 (Nobo Jatra programme), WFP piloted approaches to enhance the resilience of vulnerable people and provided cash assistance to enhance the livelihoods and nutrition of extremely vulnerable, disaster-prone households, with a focus on empowering women. Risk management systems using forecast-based financing and climate risk insurance were designed and field-tested, while a third focusing on seasonal livelihoods programming was delayed and scheduled for 2021.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 83 percent funded and expenditures amounted to 74 percent due to the rescheduling of the seasonal livelihoods programming (Activity 8) to 2021.

Outputs

Recognizing the additional vulnerability of disaster-prone communities due to COVID-19, WFP designed and tested a forecast-based financing intervention, reaching over 30,000 people – 6,000 households – with cash assistance up to four days ahead of the July floods (10,000 more than in 2019). Climate risk insurance was piloted with 10,000 people (2,000 households) receiving insurance, as a safety net against wage losses resulting from climate induced events. The seasonal livelihoods programme was initiated, with community-based planning, entrepreneurship development training and the selection of income-generating activities. Related cash transfers are planned for 2021. Under Nobo Jatra, WFP continued monthly cash transfers to 8,081 identified pregnant and lactating women, and women heading ultra-poor households. Compared to 2019, an additional 12,869 households, identified as extremely vulnerable and at-risk, received a one-time cash grant of USD 35 to cover increased food and basic needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP conducted regular awareness and sensitization sessions for beneficiaries over the phone and strengthened linkages with youth volunteers and disaster management committees, resulting in a marked improvement at the local level in the use of online tools for disaster risk reduction (DRR). In 2020, WFP continued to support national efforts to create evidence and test innovative ways to enhance resilience and strengthen early warning systems, in close partnership with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department and the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre, as well as the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. Effective models for forecast-based financing in different parts of the country were conceptualized, including an anticipatory support programme for local communities facing multiple hazards in Teknaf and a flood response in southwest Bangladesh linking anticipatory action with post-disaster support.

Outcomes

Under Nobo Jatra, DRR action plans were completed and implemented at sub-national levels in 2020, with technical support from WFP and stakeholders. WFP mobilized resources for anticipatory and early-recovery based financing

before the July floods which enhanced resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate shocks. Over 80 percent of beneficiaries received cash assistance in advance, which allowed them to buy needed items before the flooding and in turn reduce losses. Under Nobo Jatra, the consortium continued monthly conditional cash transfers for pregnant and lactating women throughout the pandemic; and used local media such as cable networks and community radio, to disseminate awareness messages on disaster preparedness. A key achievement of this programme was its community-based design and implementation, which resulted in increased community participation and ownership.

The post-flood response assessments indicated a slight decrease in the proportion of households with acceptable frequency, access and diversity to food, partly due to the fact that the severe flooding occurred over a longer period, and there were more than ten times the number of households reached compared with the previous year. In partnership with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre, and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, WFP conceptualized effective models for forecast-based financing, including an anticipatory support programme for local communities facing multiple hazards in Teknaf and a flood response in southwest Bangladesh, linking anticipatory action with post-disaster support.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Oxfam, Good Neighbours Bangladesh and the National Development Programme, to introduce and support efficient anticipatory mechanisms for vulnerable people living in disaster-prone areas. The private sector partnership with Japanese company Euglena, supported Bangladeshi smallholder farmers in Barisal and Cox's Bazar with the production and sale of mung beans and rice, including in the refugee camps. For Nobo Jatra, WFP worked with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Vision and Winrock International, in partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and cooperating partners Nabolok Parishad and Shushilan; as well as with bKash.

Lessons Learned

Most households assisted with forecast-based financing ahead of the flood reported maintaining acceptable levels of frequency, diversity and access to food, and largely avoided adopting negative coping mechanisms such as distress sales, or borrowing at high interest. Community-based awareness raising and linkages to local disaster management, strengthened the overall response, while also highlighting areas for improvement in future forecast-based financing responses. A survey of the forecast-based financing anticipatory action outcome showed beneficiaries were satisfied with the assistance provided. Experience and evidence from the pilot offer the opportunity to design a more integrated and comprehensive model with the participation of key government agencies. The local-level, community-based planning and implementation of DRR activities under Nobo Jatra can also be integrated into this design.

GaM-M

Gender and age were fully integrated into activities under Strategic Outcome 3. In Activity 8, WFP targeted the oldest woman in each household to receive cash transfers to strengthen the role of women in rural households, to support women's control over resources and ensure the economic empowerment of women and older people during disasters. Similarly, under Activity 9, women participants were supported with inclusion in the formal financial sector and 2,000 youth group volunteers were mobilized to raise awareness on DRR among primary and high school students and pregnant and lactating women.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience	4
Implement the Nobo Jatra programme	4

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



Working closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, WFP ensured the humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters continued to respond with reduced costs and lead time. WFP also supported the humanitarian community in co-leading the national Logistics Cluster, Food Security Cluster and the Food Security Sector in Cox's Bazar.

Under Activity 10, WFP supported the Government to enhance national emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP continued to closely engage with the Government to establish Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSA) and on COVID-19 related issues. In 2020, the Government allocated three acres of land for one HSA, but the handover process is yet to be completed. Under Activity 11, WFP co-led the National Logistics Cluster together with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and co-led the Food Security Cluster and Sector in Cox's Bazar together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Within the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the Food Security Sector is a platform to strengthen food security and livelihoods responses through operational coordination, information sharing and identifying food security related priorities and solutions.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded and expenditure was 85 percent at end-2020. Planned activities to construct an HSA under Activity 10 were not implemented with funds reprioritized to Activity 7 for the flood response.

Outputs

WFP took steps to establish the HSA area in 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic and some delays with the handover process, this is yet to be completed. Between March and August, during the nationwide lockdown and subsequent months, it was not possible to conduct emergency simulation exercises for Government officials as planned. The development of the simulation exercise manual is in progress.

The National Logistics Cluster established an effective coordination and logistics information sharing mechanisms during the national lockdown by ensuring rapid cargo release and customs clearance and ensuring hassle free movement of relief carrying vehicles across Bangladesh. The Cluster also resolved issues around increased prices of commercial transportation and unavailable temporary warehousing. A common inventory of logistics resources, assets and capacities of humanitarian agencies was developed for the wider humanitarian community. The Cluster supervised the development of an Online Information Management Database Application for the Ministry and the Department of Disaster Management to strengthen logistics preparedness and emergency relief operations before, during and after a disaster. Under the guidance of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team and in collaboration with the Needs Assessment Working Group, the Cluster contributed to the "Impact Analysis and Need Assessment" process for the COVID-19 humanitarian emergency, Tropical Cyclone Amphan and monsoon flooding and formulated the logistics section of the Humanitarian Response Plan for Bangladesh based on these findings.

In Cox's Bazar, emergency coordination through the Food Security Sector was more important than ever in the COVID-19 response. The Sector actively steered partners through the drafting of the needs analysis of the population and response strategy at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic to respond to the needs of 1.8 million refugees and host community members. The Food Security Sector membership also increased since 2019, with 55 partners reporting to

the Sector as of year-end and 23 partners appealing for the Joint Response Plan (up from 21 partners for the 2020 plan). The Sector developed a COVID-19 response plan and stepped up coordination and response to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, including the coordination of response-wide local mask production and distribution to support the district health response and promote income generating opportunities. New initiatives in 2020 included coordination and monitoring of mask production and distribution, and detailed monitoring through deduplication of assistance through National ID card cross-checking and block-level monitoring of seed distribution, which minimized the risk of overlap in partners' COVID-19 response.

Outcomes

User satisfaction for the National Logistics Cluster increased by five percent to 95 percent. Partners expressed particular satisfaction for information management efforts, logistics preparedness, the development of an online information management application and impact needs assessments conducted for COVID-19, Tropical Cyclone Amphan and monsoon floods. While the annual Country Cluster Performance Monitoring for the Food Security Cluster and Sector has not yet been finalized for 2020, partner organizations expressed particular appreciation for the Sector's efforts in Cox's Bazar in coordinating food security and livelihoods COVID-19 response through ad hoc feedback surveys with 64 percent of respondents expressing that Food Security Sector coordination meetings are excellent, 32 percent rating it as good and four percent fair.

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to enhance national emergency preparedness and response capacity through the establishment of an HSA in Dhaka and in co-leading the Logistics Cluster. WFP coordinated with FAO in co-leading the Food Security Cluster and Sector. Through the Food Security Sector, WFP coordinated 55 partners, contributed to the humanitarian coordination structure of the ISCG and worked closely with the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) for the Rohingya refugee response and with the District Commissioner for host community response.

Lessons Learned

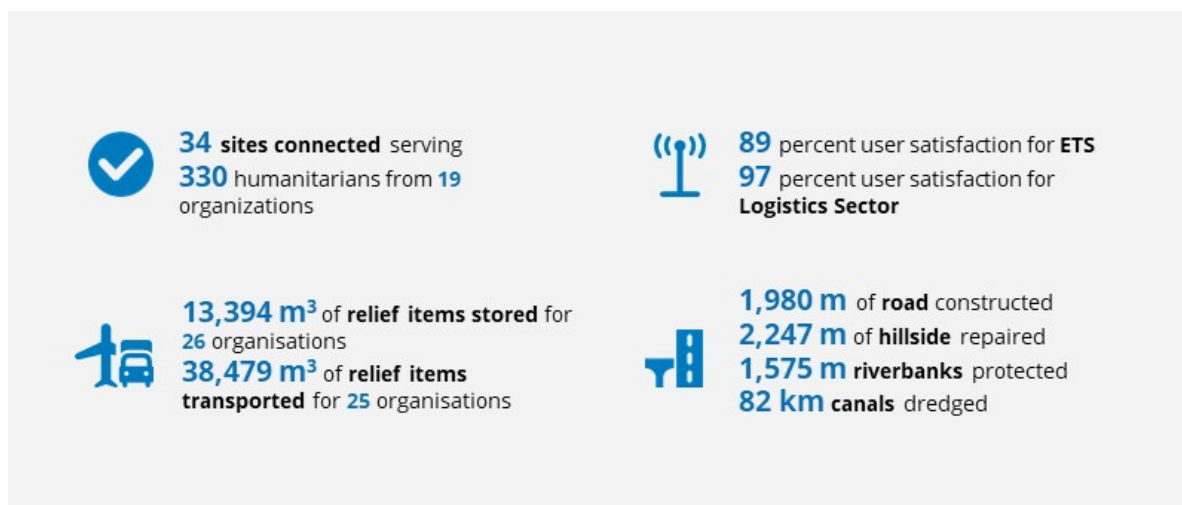
For the HSA, the acquisition of land near the international airport in Dhaka within a reasonable timeframe posed some challenges. However, the establishment of an HSA is a national priority and it is essential to continue to collaborate in efforts with relevant parties and authorities.

GaM-M

Given that Activity 10 focused on infrastructure development, gender and age were only partly integrated. For Activity 11, gender and age were partially integrated as the Logistics and Food Security Clusters as well as the Food Security Sector ensured that partner organizations incorporated gender and age systematically. The Food Security Cluster ensured that gender and age were integrated into all partner programmes and priority was given to the most vulnerable age groups including adolescents, pregnant and nursing mothers and young children. The Cluster also worked closely with the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group to promote gender equality.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food-security cluster	1
Capacity strengthening for emergency response	1

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.



With the scale-up of humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar in response to COVID-19, reliable logistics, telecommunication and engineering services were more essential than ever and in 2020 WFP continued to provide these services in support of the continuing humanitarian response.

WFP continued to coordinate the Logistics Sector (Activity 12), Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) (Activity 13) to ensure an effective response to needs arising throughout the year. WFP also implemented the Site Maintenance and Engineering Project (SMEP) (Activity 14) to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Expenditure under Strategic Outcome 5 was the lowest, at 49 percent (in 2020) with Activity 13 the most underspent due to delays in the import of cyclone-resilient towers.

Outputs

The Logistics Sector adapted its concept of operation to address logistics needs of the humanitarian community responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically supporting the Health Sector. WFP established a COVID-19 Special Hub with five mobile storage units (MSU) and temperature-controlled storage. In response to government-imposed restrictions in the camps during the height of COVID-19, the Sector developed a fully digital system to validate Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) approved humanitarian vehicles access. This not only regulated traffic going into the camps, in an effort to contain the spread of the virus, but also reduced delays and bottlenecks at checkpoints. Through this Humanitarian Access Project, WFP checked around 700 vehicles at eight security checkpoints every day. In partnership with Handicap International/Atlas Logistique, the Sector made a dedicated humanitarian truck fleet available upon partner request to transport COVID-19 response materials to isolation and treatment centres and to other response locations within the camps. The Logistics Sector procured six solar direct drive vaccine refrigerators for the cold storage of vaccines and medicine at severe acute respiratory infection and isolation treatment centres. Despite COVID-19 challenges, the Logistics Sector facilitated training sessions on basic humanitarian logistics, MSU erection and setup, cyclone preparedness, medical commodities and warehouses management. As part of the monsoon preparedness, the Logistics Sector prepositioned assets and equipment across three hubs.

In 2020, ETS provided security telecommunication services (VHF radio) to more than 770 humanitarian workers from 11 United Nations agencies and provided data connectivity services to more than 330 humanitarian workers from 19 organizations across 34 sites, including e-voucher outlets, logistics and residential hubs and Camp-in-Charge offices. ETS was unable to scale-up as planned to provide connectivity to all planned sites owing to approval delays and access and travel restrictions in place due to the spread of COVID-19. To support the COVID-19 response, together with its partners, ETS coordinated the provision of critical data connectivity services in 14 of the planned 20 severe acute respiratory infection and isolation treatment centres. ETS also conducted capacity strengthening exercises to strengthen emergency preparedness and response skills of inter-agency responders on the ground and to ensure the

sustainability of services when ETS phases out.

Under SMEP, WFP continued critical engineering works prioritizing monsoon preparedness and COVID-19 related projects such as improving vehicle access to key sites including WFP food distribution points, e-voucher outlets and severe acute respiratory infection and isolation treatment centres. WFP also repaired hillsides, protected riverbanks and dredged canals to reduce monsoon and cyclone season risks. Owing to COVID-19, the labour force was reduced by 75 percent. This reduction in labour as well as relocation and approval issues contributed to WFP being unable to complete all planned infrastructure works.

Outcomes

At 97 percent, user satisfaction for the Logistics Sector was almost 5 percent higher than in 2019. The Logistics Sector performance in information management, including technical information and guidelines was most appreciated. User satisfaction for ETS (at 89 percent) exceeded the target. Respondents were most satisfied with the customer support offered by ETS. Going forward, the Sector will take into account all challenges reported by respondents, including the need to advocate for ETS services and activities, coordination, more meetings and clearer updates, a demand for increased training opportunities and the need for more ETS staff support.

Partnerships

Two major achievements as a result of strong partnerships between the Logistics Sector, the Government, other humanitarian partners and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) included the Humanitarian Access Project and the establishment of the COVID-19 Special Hub. As part of the COVID-19 response, the Logistics Sector, in collaboration with WFP, also imported 10,000 protective gowns for frontline humanitarian workers using the WFP Global Aviation Service for the Health Sector. The gowns were donated by a South Korean non-governmental organization, the Join Together Society. This highlights how inter-agency collaboration can ensure an efficient response. ETS worked closely with global Cluster partners including Cisco TacOps, Ericsson Response and NetHope.

Lessons Learned

One of the main lessons learned for the Logistics Sector was the value of preparedness and coordination in planning to rapidly expand services during the COVID-19 outbreak. Similarly, for ETS, the ability to revise the project plan to best adapt to the evolving situation on the ground was critical in 2020. An important learning was the need to strengthen capacity and networks with local vendors who are often the first responders. SMEP faced a number of challenges which delayed certain projects due to the lack of smooth coordination with counterparts. In response, WFP plans to strengthen coordination mechanisms in the field.

Moving forward, it will be important for partners to understand the role of the Logistics Sector to ensure resources are used effectively as with the high demand for swift logistical services in 2020; the Logistics Sector continued to be seen as a replacement of logistics systems as opposed to an enabler. There is also a discrepancy in the number of national versus international organizations partnering with the Sector, hence national organizations need to be engaged more closely.

GaM-M

Similar to in 2019, gender and age were only partly integrated into Activity 14; while SMEP relies on Rohingya refugees for its workforce, it has no direct beneficiaries. In 2020 only 12 percent of the workforce were women, however in 2021 WFP will ensure 30 percent of its workforce are women as monitoring indicated that they are increasingly interested in working at construction sites as they overcome social norms. Gender and age were not integrated into Activities 12 and 13 which worked directly with organizations for logistics and telecommunication services and thus have no direct beneficiaries.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Coordinate the ETS/C and provide efficient common services to support the humanitarian community's response	0
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

Cross-cutting Results

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

While Bangladesh ranks highest in the Gender Gap index in South Asia, significant gender-based disparities remain. Bangladesh has high rates of violence against women and girls with over 70 percent of ever-married women reporting to have experienced some form of partner violence in their lifetime[1] and the country has the highest child marriage rate (59 percent) in South Asia. COVID-19 exacerbated pre-existing inequalities. Almost 50 percent of women and girls felt safety and security was an issue during the lockdown.[2] Women, who are mostly engaged in the informal economy, were particularly affected by the economic consequences of the pandemic with 38 percent reporting reductions in earnings.[3] Lockdowns increased the burden of unpaid care and domestic work for women with little to no redistribution of domestic work. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, the Government and NGOs, WFP developed guidance material focusing on the gendered impact of COVID-19, including two rapid gender analyses at national level and a rapid gender and protection assessment in Cox's Bazar. Results indicated that the majority of the vulnerable groups were women and children who were disproportionately affected by the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The assessments further demonstrated how poverty, migration status, disability, age, sexuality, occupation and location all intersected with gender to create pockets of extreme vulnerability and protection risks.

To enhance women's decision making and control over household resources, WFP prioritized them as the recipients of food assistance cards and cash-based transfers. In government programmes, the Government to Person payment system allowed women to receive payments directly into their bank or other forms of cash account, ensuring their inclusion in the formal financial sector. The longer-term social protection and livelihoods programmes supported by WFP primarily targeted women. These programmes aimed to address underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition by empowering women with livelihood opportunities, sensitizing them on their rights and entitlements and raising awareness on existing grievance redressal systems. Through the livelihoods programme in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, WFP organized women into self-help groups that provided a forum for entrepreneurship development, life-skills training, income generating activities and a safe communal space to share challenges and learning. Through regular community consultations and mobilization activities for men and women, it was evident that the programme enhanced women's self-esteem and aspirations, as more women were vocal and volunteered to pass knowledge and skills through the groups to other women in the community. To improve women's control over resources and decision-making around food and resources, the livelihoods and self-reliance programmes focused on behaviour change communication. An end-line assessment found that the programmes had created an impact on the social and economic empowerment of women, specifically in being involved in household decision making, levels of confidence, access to services, freedom of mobility and contribution to household income. For instance, the proportion of refugee households where decisions are jointly made by women and men increased in 2020. WFP integrated gender-based violence awareness across all cash-based and livelihoods activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection remains a priority for WFP operations in Bangladesh, especially in the overcrowded refugee camps in Cox's Bazar with frequent incidents of inter-and intra-community conflicts. The pandemic negatively affected the overall protection environment with some beneficiaries unable to access assistance and services. According to a Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment conducted in July and August 2020, 13 percent of Rohingya households reported a deterioration in security since the pandemic and raised a number of protection-related concerns, including robbery, kidnapping, child marriage, sexual harassment, threats by local people or armed groups and challenges registering under a new address when moving camps resulting in difficulties accessing assistance. Similar protection concerns were reported in the host communities with 49 percent of households reporting an increase of child labour and 20 percent an increase of underage marriage.

Cases of violence between criminal groups in the camps escalated in early October heightening incidents of sexual exploitation and extortion. According to the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, around 1,600 Rohingya households were displaced and humanitarian agencies were required to temporarily suspend regular activities. The situation stabilized in the following months. In December, over 3,400 refugees were relocated to Bhashan Char without any prior protection or technical assessments having been conducted, which might increase concerns over potential protection risks.

WFP aims to improve access to food and nutrition while ensuring the safety, rights and dignity of beneficiaries without contributing to, or perpetuating, discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect or exploitation. Almost all sampled refugees reported that WFP programmes are dignified. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adapted and strengthened its protective practices to ensure the rights and safety of beneficiaries during the implementation of activities. WFP maintained a strong risk minimization protocol at all service centres with temperature checks, handwashing, mandatory mask wearing and thorough decontamination of exposed surfaces. WFP also introduced a no touch policy whereby beneficiaries use contactless cards or QR codes to redeem their entitlements as opposed to biometric and PIN code authentication. Additional porters were also made available at outlets to protect older people and support vulnerable households.

To ensure the beneficiaries' data is protected, WFP finalized the Privacy Impact Assessment, started in 2019, to evaluate programmatic adherence to the WFP 2017 Guidelines on Data Privacy. WFP worked to address key recommendations by training WFP staff and partner staff on secure file sharing, data protection and better accountability to populations in terms of informed consent, mitigation exclusion and access. WFP also integrated data protection aspects into operational guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures.

WFP implemented an integrated approach to support the participation and engagement of persons with disabilities across all its programmatic interventions. Key achievements included the inclusion of 740 women with disabilities in livelihoods activities in Cox's Bazar and formation of three self-help groups dedicated to women with disabilities to increase their leadership roles. WFP also provided assistive and flexible nutrition services to parents and, or, children with disabilities.

WFP has a robust complaints and feedback mechanism with help desks, feedback boxes and a toll-free hotline number available at all assistance sites. In 2020 WFP received 3,967 calls from the hotline (29 percent from women and 71 percent from men in the refugee camps). An external referral system is in place for more complex issues whereby WFP receives and supports referrals from other protection agencies on concerns related to violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation that might prevent people from accessing assistance and sends on other core protection issues to protection agencies. In 2020, in the camps, WFP received 280 protection referral cases (165 women and 115 men) and sent 70 cases (56 women and 14 men). The main issues highlighted in the referred cases included gender-based violence (GBV), internal conflict between beneficiaries and documentation issues.

A GBV referral system was developed and will be rolled out in 2021. WFP conducted monthly protection monitoring, including on-site, telephone and post-distribution monitoring and held regular focus group discussions with refugees. The main issues related to accessibility, safety and security concerns, accountability and maintaining COVID-19 safety measures. WFP also conducted remote consultations and awareness sessions to collect different perspectives on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To raise and sustain awareness among refugees at the onset of the pandemic, WFP worked with the United Nations Communications with Communities Working Group to support COVID-19 information dissemination. To assess the extent of protection mainstreaming and understand the challenges beneficiaries face in accessing services and how vulnerable people are included, WFP conducted protection analysis exercises of different programme units. WFP also conducted training on protection and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for WFP and partner staff and volunteers.



WFP took active steps to measure its contribution to, and mainstreaming of, social cohesion and conflict sensitivity across its programmatic interventions. WFP assessed the impact of its activities on the main threats faced by refugee and host communities in Cox's Bazar: lack of income or work opportunities, competition over resources, youth violence, increased social problems and GBV. The degree to which these risks affected the population varied and was correlated to their socio-economic profiles. Compared to non-beneficiaries, WFP beneficiaries expressed an increased capacity to deal with the fear of lack of an income source (72 percent), competition over land (35 percent) and changes of price (25 percent). Self-reliance and livelihoods activities in the refugee and host communities respectively had the greatest impact on trust and interaction within the community. WFP beneficiaries were also shown to have improved attitudes towards dealing with common challenges and suggested they would cooperate if there is a common problem. On dealing with the risks of increased drug use and GBV, which are perceptible protection concerns, the impact of DRR and nutrition activities has been significant. DRR participants cited increased sustainability of the changes in relationships with the community members and increased levels of socio-cultural engagements which lead to increased solidarity and civic sense. The impact of WFP activities on intra-community relations were higher, compared to inter-community relations. Further scope for this remains through Farmers' Markets.

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

The Bangladesh economy is driven by industrial growth and urbanization, resulting in widespread pollution and ecosystem degradation that has negatively impacted agriculture productivity and human health. To sustain this growth, while ensuring food security, the environment and related ecosystem services must be protected. The influx of refugees placed enormous pressure on the environment and available natural resources as camps were established in protected forest areas, resulting in deforestation and disruptions of access to ecosystem services that host communities depended upon.

Cox's Bazar offers a clear case study on the link between food security and environmental health, and the role WFP can play to rehabilitate ecosystems and reduce pressure on natural resources. WFP reforestation and biological slope stabilization efforts have improved living conditions in the camps by reducing landslide risk, decreasing drain siltation rates and lowering the heat index. Disaster risk reduction activities also increased carbon sequestration, while small maybe, but nevertheless contributing to climate change mitigation. The Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus programme ensured the success of reforestation activities as households received Liquid Petroleum Gas to address the increasing demand for fuel. The programme also improved refugee and host community relations as it decreased natural resources competition. Together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP also financed a pressure cooker pilot in the camps to reduce the amount of fuel required as well as the burden of labour, which primarily falls upon women.

In 2020 WFP began tackling pollution and solid waste management within the camps by piloting an upcycling project that is transforming WFP product aluminium packets and bottles into products designed by the refugees. WFP also introduced a plastic-free retail shop to reduce waste production. Despite initial success, this initiative was suspended to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

WFP trained host community farmers to produce vermicompost and organic fertilizer, while raising awareness of the associated benefits for human health and the environment. The use of these organic composts continues to improve farmers' yields and increase their income; beneficiaries have also been able to sell the excess to be used in the camps. In collaboration with World Fish and under the guidance of the Patuakhali University of Science and Technology, WFP piloted a dryer to prepare and preserve fish in a hygienic way without using chemicals or pesticides. Under the same project, WFP and the Department of Agriculture Extension distributed high-yield coconut saplings and introduced mung beans to farmers to diversify their production system and increase their resilience to weather and pest-related shocks.

To integrate environmental considerations into programmes and ensure planned projects do not have unintended impact on ecosystems and communities, WFP conducted environment and social safeguard screenings of sub-projects.

Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP implemented pilots in different parts of Bangladesh to equip communities to adapt to the impact of climate change. This includes creating linkages between farmer groups and small-scale producers; insuring assets, incomes and crops; and rehabilitating land with the aim of mainstreaming these approaches into national systems, including early warning, social protection and finance mechanisms.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Planned figures for beneficiaries and indicators across the ACR reflect the needs-based plan, which takes into account a budget revision conducted in the second half of 2020. This explains why some of the actual figures come close to the plan for activities which may not have been expected at the start of the year.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] International Monetary Fund. 2020. World Economic Outlook: A Long and Difficult Ascent. Washington, DC, October 2020

[2] PPRC-BIGD Rapid Response Survey - 16 April 2020

[3] WFP VAM data (August 2020)

Strategic outcome 01

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Under the framework of the Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) (funded by the World Bank)

[2] WFP COVID-19 Impact Monitoring Report, August 2020

For the indicator on feeding days as a percentage of total school days: WFP had planned to implement school feeding for 240 school days, however this was disrupted by school closures. WFP adjusted to take-home rations and ended up providing assistance during 210 of those days.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN Women, December 2020; <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/bangladesh>

[2] UN Women Asia Pacific Regional Office Anticipatory multisectoral needs assessment, April 2020 (unpublished)

[3] UN Women, May 2020;

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RGA%20Bangladesh.Final_.May2020.pdf

Protection and accountability to affected populations

The proportion of assisted people informed about the programme is slightly lower than last year as this information was collected through one remote survey at the beginning of the lockdown when people would have had less information on WFP programming and COVID-19 adaptations (at that point).


Environment

Given recent changes to the methodology of the environment indicator, no partnership agreements have undergone environmental and social risk screening yet.



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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			31.51	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	248,458	229,346	477,804	7,678,674
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	698,056	644,360	1,342,416	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			13	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	248,458	229,346	477,804	7,678,674
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	698,056	644,360	1,342,416	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			8.4	2018	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	56,493	37,662	94,155	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	188,623	115,608	304,231	

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			30.8	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	130,104	86,736	216,840
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	47,424	43,776	91,200



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	2	
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	207	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	781,927,070	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	17,300,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,070,280	1,083,498	101%
	female	1,187,696	1,197,351	101%
	total	2,257,976	2,280,849	101%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	115,157	136,881	119%
	female	121,931	141,065	116%
	total	237,088	277,946	117%
24-59 months	male	185,154	95,329	51%
	female	194,186	102,378	53%
	total	379,340	197,707	52%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	282,247	279,768	99%
	female	279,989	277,832	99%
	total	562,236	557,600	99%
12-17 years	male	58,707	125,076	213%
	female	65,481	129,724	198%
	total	124,188	254,800	205%
18-59 years	male	377,082	393,764	104%
	female	476,434	494,449	104%
	total	853,516	888,213	104%
60+ years	male	51,933	52,680	101%
	female	49,675	51,903	104%
	total	101,608	104,583	103%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	0	0	-
Resident	1,367,577	1,415,039	103%
Refugee	890,399	865,810	97%
Returnee	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	718,609	409,914	57%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	59,500	164,570	276%
Nutrition Prevention	190,157	201,538	105%
Nutrition Treatment	103,789	87,391	84%
School Meal	518,312	511,090	98%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,846,025	1,868,229	101%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	50,526	36,319	72%
Dried Fruits	273	459	168%
High Energy Biscuits	5,843	6,179	106%
LNS	500	344	69%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	128	-
Wheat Soya Blend	14,024	10,139	72%
Vegetable Oil	4,495	3,688	82%
Lentils	366	1,511	413%
Split Peas	13,697	8,793	64%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	288	30	11%
Vegetable Oil	18	3	17%
Lentils	19	11	55%
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
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	38,343,496	14,970,282	39%
Commodity Voucher	0	63,268,721	-
Value Voucher	85,513,302	23,770,418	28%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	2,104,655	2,228,489	106%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	56,144	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			

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	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	3,006 3,006	1,794 1,794	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	325	44	
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: Reliable data on the food security and nutrition outcomes of national social protection programmes are available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	80	95	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: Reliable data on the food security and nutrition outcomes of national social protection programmes are available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	3	
	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)						
C: Reliable data on the food security and nutrition outcomes of national social protection programmes are available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	8	
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						

C: The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	612	331
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	4
	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)					
C: The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes take into account nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	562	1,168
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes take into account nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	5
	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)					
C: The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes take into account nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	3

Activity 02: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition



Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided
 Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered
 Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0
	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)					
C: Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	0
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Improved national nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions are scaled up by the Government and its partners in rural and urban areas	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	17	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)					
C: Improved national nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions are scaled up by the Government and its partners in rural and urban areas	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	18	12
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Targeted groups receive nutrition messages	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	0

	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)					
C: Targeted groups receive nutrition messages	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
E*: Targeted groups receive nutrition messages	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,000,000	0
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	4	4
Activity 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The demand for and supply of post-harvest rice fortification are scaled up by public- and private-sector entities	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	400	625
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The demand for and supply of post-harvest rice fortification are scaled up by public- and private-sector entities	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	30	49
	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)					

C: The demand for and supply of post-harvest rice fortification are scaled up by public- and private-sector entities	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	16	22
Activity 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category J: Policy reform identified/advocated						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	3,925	1,909
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	118	51
	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)					
C: The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	7
	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					
J: A nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy is adopted and implemented	J.1*.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		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	2

Outcome Results



Activity 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=9	=7	8	3		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=18	=9	5	1		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Bangladesh;									
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥376,660	≥149,222	149,222	8,200,000		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥2,043	≥137	137	586		WFP survey
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=200,000,000	=23,000,000	111,000,000	5,500,000		WFP programme monitoring
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=6	=5	5	2		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=11	=6	4	2		WFP programme monitoring

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		=4,070,000	=76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000		WFP programme monitoring
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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

Output Results

Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	368,477 340,132 708,609	208,011 192,007 400,018
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	433,584 400,230 833,814	438,328 404,611 842,939
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	13,000 12,000 25,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	433,455 400,112 833,567	512,341 472,930 985,271
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	81,040 84,347 165,387	84,552 81,237 165,789
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	38,293 39,856 78,149	37,562 36,088 73,650
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	24,770 24,770	35,749 35,749
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,640 25,640	13,741 13,741
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total		210,976 194,747 405,723
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	218,400 201,600 420,000	214,844 198,318 413,162
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	34,320 30,680 65,000	28,432 26,244 54,676
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	84,959	65,785
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	115,132,295	95,489,756

	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: The most vulnerable households in refugee camps and makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar receive food assistance, primarily through e-vouchers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	882,715	856,663
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: The most vulnerable households in refugee camps and makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar receive food assistance, primarily through e-vouchers	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	12	12
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	5,028	4,784
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	1,498.14	974.5
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Mt	17,381	15,058.91
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: 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	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		General Distribution	Number	475	130

	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: WFP-targeted communities in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood/self-reliance support for vulnerable women, a nutrition safety net, disaster risk reduction implemented through a Food for Assets programme and school feeding	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	41,000	40,775
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
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	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	87.5
	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)					
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	N*.2.1: 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	25	20

Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	4,880 5,120 10,000	5,046 4,850 9,896
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	9,745 9,363 19,108	10,123 9,344 19,467
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	23,631 21,814 45,445
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	26,010 24,990 51,000	26,314 24,290 50,604
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	16,161 15,527 31,688	16,482 15,214 31,696

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	23,093 21,316 44,409
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	24,129 23,183 47,312	24,608 22,716 47,324
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	24,129 23,183 47,312	24,602 22,710 47,312
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,898	1,775
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	372,890	305,250
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: WFP-targeted communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood support for vulnerable women, school feeding and a nutrition safety net	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (on-site)	individual	97,936	97,936
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: WFP-targeted communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood support for vulnerable women, school feeding and a nutrition safety net	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	4,467	4,446
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: WFP-targeted communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts receive an integrated assistance package of livelihood support for vulnerable women, school feeding and a nutrition safety net	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	1,898.5	1,775.45
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: 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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	9,500	7,242
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
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	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	87.5

Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies

Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	289,065 246,239 535,304	239,667 204,163 443,830
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	59,400 50,600 110,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,867	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,351,613	6,214,415
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Resource transferred to provide kernel for fortified rice distribution in Social Safety Net Programme of urban areas benefit the vulnerable household	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	720,000	720,000
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Resource transferred to provide kernel for fortified rice distribution in Social Safety Net Programme of urban areas benefit the vulnerable household	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	700,000	700,000
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: WFP-targeted populations affected by COVID-19 crisis in urban areas receive cash-based transfers (CBTs) sufficient to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	182,700	181,385
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	319,806	319,806
	G.9*: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks					

G: 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	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)		General Distribution	individual	52,900	51,599
G: 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	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)		General Distribution	individual	62,100	60,571

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All Host EFSN; Cox's Bazar;									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	82	≥85	≥85	80			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	18	≤15	≤15	20			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0			WFP survey
All Host SSHC; Cox's Bazar;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall		≤6	≤7	6.46			WFP survey
All Refugee; Cox's Bazar;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	6.7	≤4	≤4	3.4	5	5.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	3.5	≥21	≥20	1	0	16.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	19.4	≥26.5	≥26	13	28.4	96.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	45.4	≥80.5	≥80	33	31.4	76	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	62.5	≤3	≤4	22	67.5	4.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	21	≤0.5	≤1	0	0.8	1.1	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	16.1	≤0.5	≤1	0	0.7	0.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	34.4	≤76	≥76	77	32.5	79.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	39.5	≤19	≥19	67	67.8	22.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	64.5	≤73	≥73	87	70.8	2.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	46	≥70	≥70	50	58	89.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	36	≤25	≤25	49	38	9.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	18	≤5	≤5	1	4	1.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	9	≥43	≥40	14	5.8		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	55	≤33	≤35	58	36.4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	10	≤1	≤2	4	1.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	26	≤23	≤23	24	56.1		WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	General Distribution	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	99.7	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>97	>95	97	98.25		WFP survey
Children Under 5 Host; Cox's Bazar;									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	4.21	<15	<15	1.09		3.65	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0		0.5	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	6.76	<15	<15	3.04		3.74	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	89.01	>75	>75	96		93	WFP programme monitoring
Children Under 5 Refugee; Cox's Bazar;									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0.4	<15	<15	0.3	2.5	15.83	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	16	<15	<15	6.3	4.6	7.35	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	83.6	>75	>75	93.4	92.9	60	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All EFSN; Bangladesh;									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	48.2	≥70	≥70	84	66.41		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	41.2	≤25	≤25	16	32.81		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	10.6	≤5	≤5	0	0.78		WFP survey
All; Bangladesh;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	10	≤6	≤7	9.6	1.99		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0.8	≥10.5	≥10	2	8.59		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	68.5	≥71	≥70.6	77	57.42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	16.7	≥50.5	≥50	37	48.83		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	22.15	≤0.5	≤1	7	1.95		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	19.05	≤0.5	≤1	0	0.39		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0.4	≤0	≤0.4	0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	77.05	≤89	≥89	91	89.45		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	64.25	≤49	≥49	63	50.78		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	31.1	≤29	≥29	23	42.58		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	10.6	≥66	≥63	34	77.34		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	16.9	≤8	≤10	3	5.86		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	7.8	≤1	≤2	41	0.39		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	64.7	≤25	≤25	22	16.41		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Food assistance for asset	Overall	33.33	≥50	≥45	63	50.39		WFP survey
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All Amphan-Cyclone Response; Bangladesh;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	22	≤14	≤15	15			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	7	≥40	≥35	4			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	54	≥61	≥60	39		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	49	≥60.5	≥60	52		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	53	≤25	≤30	31		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	1	≤0.5	≤1	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	4	≤1	≤2	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	40	≤35	≤35	66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	50	≤39	≤39	48		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	42	≤38	≤38	61		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	71	≥73	≥73	82		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	27	≤25	≤25	17		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	1		WFP survey
All CERF Anticipatory; Bangladesh;								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall		≤14	≤15	18		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall		≥80	≥70	66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall		≤20	≤30	32		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall		≤0	≤0	2		WFP survey
All Post Flood Response; Bangladesh;								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	25	≤9	≤10	14		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥37	≥35	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	17	≥36	≥35	40		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	21	≥61	≥60	43		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	37	≤13	≤15	19		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	10	≤4	≤5	3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	12	≤4	≤5	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	63	≤50	≤50	80		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	69	≤35	≤35	54		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	71	≤60	≤60	59		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	21	≥64				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	6	≤3				WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	9	≤3				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Overall	63	≤30				WFP survey
All Post flood Response; Bangladesh;								
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	17	≥70	≥60	41		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	55	≤25	≤30	49		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	28	≤5	≤10	10		WFP survey
All Urban-project; Dhaka;								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	21	≤11	≤12	10		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	1	≥39	≥38	7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	26	≥70.5	≥70	81		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	56	≥80	≥80	89		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	31	≤1	≤2	4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	3	≤0.5	≤1	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	68	≤60	≤60	89		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	44	≤20	≤20	10		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Overall	71	≤29	≤29	19		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	50	≥70	≥70	84		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	41	≤25	≤25	16		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	9	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
All Urban; Dhaka;								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall		≥75	≥70	73		WFP survey

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

Output Results

Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	16,200 13,800 30,000	16,205 13,805 30,010
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,482,500	438,064
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	15,000	10,000
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	15,000	10,000
	G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	15,000	10,000
	G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	96,000	63,935.59

	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	79,326	56,369.88
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	425,289	425,289
	G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%	100	100
	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	3,000	2,517
	G.9*: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks					
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	13,805	13,805
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	16,205	16,205

Activity 09: Nobo Jatra

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated



Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	15,930 13,570 29,500	65,800 68,760 134,560
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	622,155	1,846,568
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Beneficiaries of Nobo Jatra receive cash transfers facilitated by WFP	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	8,060	8,081
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: The livelihoods of vulnerable households targeted by Nobo Jatra in southwestern areas are diversified	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	7,000	5,962
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Local capacity to plan for disaster risk reduction is enhanced in southwestern areas targeted by Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) – a five-year assistance programme implemented by World Vision in a consortium with WFP and Winrock International and funded by the United States Agency for International Development	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	16,000	17,884
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Local capacity to plan for disaster risk reduction is enhanced in southwestern areas targeted by Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) – a five-year assistance programme implemented by World Vision in a consortium with WFP and Winrock International and funded by the United States Agency for International Development	C.5*.2: 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)								
C: Local capacity to plan for disaster risk reduction is enhanced in southwestern areas targeted by Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) – a five-year assistance programme implemented by World Vision in a consortium with WFP and Winrock International and funded by the United States Agency for International Development	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit		4			4
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Local capacity to plan for disaster risk reduction is enhanced in southwestern areas targeted by Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) – a five-year assistance programme implemented by World Vision in a consortium with WFP and Winrock International and funded by the United States Agency for International Development	C.8*.1: 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\$		197,997			197,975
	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks								
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	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		442,540			442,540

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Kurigram;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	23			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	48	≥77	≥70	54	60		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	44	≤20	≤25	38	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	8	≤3	≤5	8	3		WFP survey
Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=2	=2	2	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Nobo Jatra									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Bangladesh;									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	50	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04 : The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 10: Capacity strengthening for emergency response						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.3*: Number of engineering works completed, by type					
H: A humanitarian staging area is established	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	4	1
	L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type					
L: A humanitarian staging area is established	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	4	0
Activity 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	60	47
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	4	5
	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)					
C: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	C.6*.1: 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)								
C: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	Number		2			2
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type								
H: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual		4			4
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type								
H: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Emergency preparedness activities	unit		2			2
	K.1*: Number of partners supported								
K: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner		25			25
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported								
M: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Emergency preparedness activities	unit		4			4

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Bangladesh; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	95	90	87	WFP programme monitoring

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
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Output Results

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

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from common emergency logistics services to humanitarian and development partners	H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Logistics Cluster	individual	6,281	7,029
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from common emergency logistics services to humanitarian and development partners	H.2.1: 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

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced emergency telecommunication coordination mechanisms	H.2.1: 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					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced emergency telecommunication coordination mechanisms	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system	40	34

Activity 14: Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.9*: Number of camps and sites installed/maintained					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved and constant access to the camps by the humanitarian agencies for response activities	H.9.1: Number of camps and sites installed/maintained		Engineering Services	site	18	18
	L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type					

L: Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved and constant access to the camps by the humanitarian agencies for response activities	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Engineering Services	unit		16		9
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Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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All Refugee; Cox's Bazar;

User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall		≥90	≥90	97	92.5		WFP survey
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Activity 13: Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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All Refugee; Cox's Bazar;

User satisfaction rate	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Overall		≥90	≥80	89			WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL Refugee; Cox's Bazar	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution		Overall		≥15	≥15	19	
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Bangladesh	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	15	≤25	≤25	25	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤25	≤25	4	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	71	
	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Decisions made by women	Overall	32	≤25	≤25	21	32
			Decisions made by men	Overall	18	≤25	≤25	15	18
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	64	50
All CERF Acticipatory; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Decisions made by women	Overall		≤25	≤25	8	
			Decisions made by men	Overall		≤25	≤25	22	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥50	≥50	70	
All Post Flood Response; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall		≤25	≤25	17	22.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall		≤25	≤25	9	27.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥50	≥50	74	45.83
ALL Refugee; 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	25	23.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.90	≤25	≤25	15	61.20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46.60	≥50	≥50	60	15.60

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution		Female		=50	=50	52	52
				Male		=50	=50	48	48
				Overall		=100	=100	100	100

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All Host; Cox's Bazar	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		=100	=100	93	
ALL Refugee; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		=100	=100	94	88.10
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL Refugee; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		≥90	≥90	99	99.91
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL Refugee; Cox's Bazar; Value Voucher	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		≥90	≥90	99	98

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Bangladesh	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution	Overall		=100	=100	97	
All Host; Cox's Bazar	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall		=100	=100	79	
ALL Refugee; Cox's Bazar; Food	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	99.70	=100	=100	70	96
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All Host; Cox's Bazar			Overall		=100	=100	100	
ALL Refugee; Cox's Bazar; Food			Overall		=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Bangladesh	Act 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50			
	Act 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥50			
	Act 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	≥50			
ALL; Cox's Bazar	Act 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥50			

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud
Food basket being delivered to a household in quarantine; Urban food security programme in Kalyanpur, Dhaka

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

Financial Section

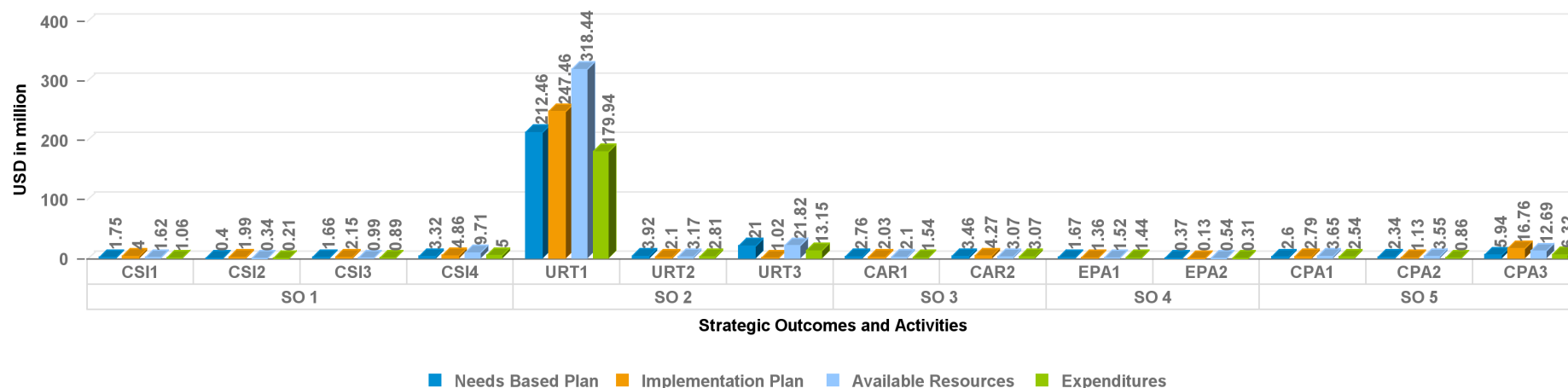
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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

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URT3	Deliver food assistance in emergencies
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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	212,460,692	247,459,617	318,436,371	179,940,462
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,920,984	2,096,884	3,169,192	2,805,618
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	21,004,611	1,020,944	21,822,898	13,150,154
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,803	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			237,386,287	250,577,445	343,433,264	195,896,233

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	1,751,514	3,996,875	1,615,322	1,058,290
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	403,508	1,994,430	341,835	210,648
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	1,655,463	2,152,413	990,620	890,038
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	3,322,023	4,862,393	9,707,219	5,001,405
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,132,509	13,006,111	12,654,997	7,160,382

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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	2,759,204	2,026,394	2,103,529	1,537,474
		Nobo Jatra	3,461,526	4,269,001	3,068,405	3,068,405
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,220,730	6,295,394	5,171,934	4,605,879
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	1,670,621	1,364,628	1,519,484	1,436,972
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	367,341	131,491	541,790	313,461
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,037,962	1,496,118	2,061,274	1,750,433

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Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	2,600,000	2,786,713	3,652,354	2,535,728
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	2,340,363	1,130,000	3,551,902	860,918
		Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	5,938,338	16,759,010	12,692,594	6,324,601
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4	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)			10,878,701	20,675,723	19,896,854	9,721,247

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,204,600	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	14,204,600	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			263,656,189	292,050,791	397,422,923	219,134,174
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,962,136	14,337,719	20,035,764	8,146,618
Total Direct Costs			276,618,325	306,388,510	417,458,687	227,280,792
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			17,980,191	19,915,253	15,564,876	15,564,876
Grand Total			294,598,516	326,303,763	433,023,563	242,845,669


 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

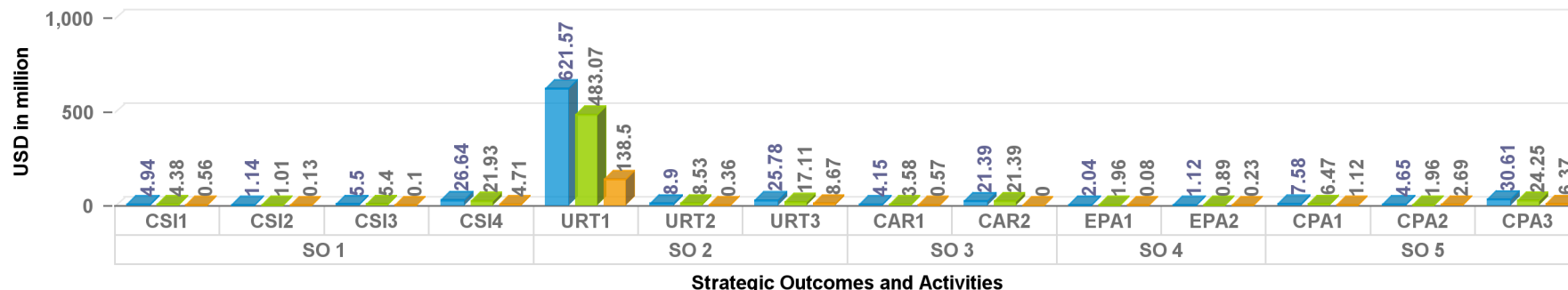
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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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Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition	Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar	728,815,660	616,202,741	5,364,833	621,567,573	483,071,663	138,495,910
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	15,207,440	8,895,194	0	8,895,194	8,531,620	363,574
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	36,018,745	25,777,979	0	25,777,979	17,105,235	8,672,744
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,803	0	4,803	0	4,803
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			780,041,845	650,880,717	5,364,833	656,245,550	508,708,519	147,537,031

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020 (SDG Target 2.2)	Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	12,005,192	4,938,008	0	4,938,008	4,380,975	557,032
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	5,067,860	1,142,843	0	1,142,843	1,011,657	131,186
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	5,829,631	5,502,128	0	5,502,128	5,401,546	100,582
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	22,343,699	26,638,040	0	26,638,040	21,932,226	4,705,814
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			45,246,381	38,221,018	0	38,221,018	32,726,403	5,494,615

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Innovative Approaches to Enhance the Resilience of Food-Insecure Households Exposed to Climate-Related Shocks and Stresses Are Validated by 2020 (SDG Target 2.4)	Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience	10,830,609	4,149,237	0	4,149,237	3,583,182	566,055
		Nobo Jatra	23,365,795	21,394,667	0	21,394,667	21,394,667	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			34,196,404	25,543,904	0	25,543,904	24,977,850	566,055
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	13,346,768	2,043,514	0	2,043,514	1,961,002	82,512
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	1,718,676	1,120,187	0	1,120,187	891,858	228,329
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			15,065,444	3,163,701	0	3,163,701	2,852,860	310,841

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Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

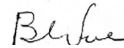
Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.	Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response	11,235,526	7,583,331	0	7,583,331	6,466,704	1,116,626
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	5,301,930	4,647,903	0	4,647,903	1,956,920	2,690,984
		Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	33,551,609	30,613,463	0	30,613,463	24,245,470	6,367,993

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Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	4	0	4	0	4
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)			50,089,066	42,844,701	0	42,844,701	32,669,094	10,175,607
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	14,204,600	0	14,204,600	0	14,204,600
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	14,204,600	0	14,204,600	0	14,204,600
Total Direct Operational Cost			924,639,140	774,858,642	5,364,833	780,223,475	601,934,726	178,288,749
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			38,653,480	34,957,887	0	34,957,887	23,068,742	11,889,145
Total Direct Costs			963,292,620	809,816,529	5,364,833	815,181,362	625,003,467	190,177,894
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			63,028,542	50,454,235		50,454,235	50,454,235	0
Grand Total			1,026,321,162	860,270,764	5,364,833	865,635,597	675,457,702	190,177,894



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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