In Numbers

- **1322.5 mt** of food assistance distributed
- **US$ 11 m** cash-based transfers made
- **US$ 67.35 m** six months (January 2022 – June 2022) net funding requirements
- **1.0 m people assisted** in December 2021

Operational Updates

- In Cox’s Bazar **general food assistance** was provided to 887,600 Rohingya via e-vouchers which enhance refugees’ dignity and choice. Adjacent to WFP’s 19 e-voucher outlets for unregistered refugees, Fresh Food Corners (FFCs) offer fresh produce, and live chicken and fish, to enhance refugees’ nutritional status.
- To prevent and address malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, WFP continued to provide preventive and curative services at 45 integrated **nutrition** sites in the refugee camps, along with curative services at 129 host community clinics. In December, 212,000 pregnant and nursing women, and children 6-59 months of age were reached from the refugee and host communities.
- Under the **school feeding** programme in Cox’s Bazar, 123,000 refugee children received fortified biscuits for attending lessons at camp learning centres. In the host community, a further 135,900 children were reached — more than double than in the previous month — due to growing attendance rates.
- To mitigate the effects of the upcoming monsoon and improve access in the camps, 32,900 refugees engaged in drainage clearance, land stabilization, road repairs and reforestation. Refugees participating in the **disaster risk reduction** programme benefit from Food Assistance for Assets through mobile money transfer.
- As part of WFP’s entrepreneurship and life-skills programme, 24,900 vulnerable women in the host community received a monthly subsistence allowance via mobile money transfer. A further 19,000 **livelihoods** programme graduates continued to receive technical support for market and value chain development, including smallholder farmers linked to local markets and FFCs via WFP and FAO aggregation centres.
- To enhance food security and nutrition among the most vulnerable refugees, 14,800 people were engaged in **self-reliance** activities, from aquaculture and agriculture, to food packet recycling and pickle, mask and sanitary pad making.
- WFP continues to support 3,145 households in urban slums in Dhaka with cash transfers and Social and Behaviour Change Communication. To sustain a steady supply of fresh food to beneficiaries, WFP and FAO have established linkages with 500 smallholder farmers and 30 producers. WFP has received an additional USD 2.3 million that will allow the programme to run until 2023.

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### WFP Country Strategy

**Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.71 bn</td>
<td>1.06 bn</td>
<td>67.35 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with the national targets by 2020.**

*Focus area: Root causes*

**Activities:**
- Act. 1: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets.
- Act. 2: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition.
- Act. 3: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification.
- Act. 4: Policy advice and technical assistance to scale-up School Feeding.

#### Strategic Result 1: Access to food

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

*Focus area: Crisis response*

**Activities:**
- Act. 5: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar.
- Act. 6: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Act. 7: Deliver food assistance in emergencies.

#### Strategic Result 4: Food Systems are Sustainable

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

*Focus area: Resilience building*

**Activities:**
- Act. 8: Evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience.
- Act. 9: Implement the Nobo Jatra programme.

#### Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDG

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

*Focus area: Resilience*

**Activities:**
- Act. 10: Capacity strengthening for emergency response.
- Act. 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food-security cluster.

#### Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise, technology, strengthen global partnerships to support country efforts to achieve SDG

**Activities:**
- Act. 12: Coordinate the LS/C and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community’s response.
- Act. 13: Coordinate the ETS/C and provide efficient common services to support the humanitarian community response.

- With technical assistance from WFP, Department of Women Affairs has reviewed and transferred the monthly payment of BDT 800 (USD 9 approx.) to 183,979 Mother and Child Benefit Programme beneficiaries in 66 upazilas for the month of November.
- Under the Seasonal Livelihood Planning programme, WFP continues to provide trainings on entrepreneurship development and income generating activities to around 250 households. A total of 1,400 vulnerable households received one-time investments grants to kick-start income-generating activities following these trainings. WFP, Oxfam and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) have introduced Climate Risk Insurance on a pilot basis for climate-vulnerable communities in the Kurigram.

### Monitoring

- WFP received 143 calls through complaint and feedback mechanisms operating across Bangladesh. Most queries requested general programme or distribution information and 96 percent of beneficiary calls were quickly resolved.
- In Cox’s Bazar, WFP achieved 100 percent monitoring coverage, monitoring all 82 planned food assistance and nutrition sites (53 in camps, 29 in the host community). A new complaints and feedback pilot is also underway, which leverages SUGAR client relationship management (CRM) software for managing and tracking beneficiary feedback.
- In addition, an outcome monitoring survey was conducted among 312 host community households in Ukhiya and Teknaf among WFP livelihoods beneficiaries. Survey findings on key food security indicators, women’s empowerment and coping strategies will be available in January 2022.

### Challenges

- In Cox’s Bazar, WFP Engineering (Strategic Objective 5) continued to face a funding shortfall delaying procurement of materials and labour, and difficulties getting government approvals for proposed work.
- WFP continued to distribute fortified biscuits (Strategic Objective 2) as it awaits permission to launch school meals in the host community. UNHCR population figures published at the end of November indicate 913,660 refugees; WFP food assistance reached 887,600 beneficiaries due to relocations and absentee households.

### Success Story

Since the COVID-19 lockdown ended, WFP has restarted facemask production as part of its self-reliance programme in the Rohingya camps, focusing on the integration of persons with disabilities to help them support their families. Watch Minara Begum, a WFP-supported refugee tailor, tell her story.

### Donors

Donors to WFP Bangladesh in 2021 include: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam. Contributions were also received from Multilateral, Private Donors, UN CERF, and UN Pooled Funds.

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December 2021