



**World Food
Programme**

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Bangladesh

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	20
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	22
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	24
Cross-cutting results	27
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	27
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	28
ENVIRONMENT	30
Innovation in Emergencies	31
Data Notes	32
Annex	34
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	34
Figures and Indicators	35
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	35
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	36
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	37
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	37
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	37
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	38
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	39
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	56

Overview

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world^[1]. It is also one of the most affected by extreme weather events in the past decade.^[2] The COVID-19 pandemic compounded existing risks, with over 1.8 million people confirmed with COVID-19 and over 28,000 reported deaths from the virus^[3]. The pandemic and subsequent national and local lockdowns had grave impacts on the economy, with the average income of poor people falling 23 percent below the pre-COVID level^[4]. Only 36 percent of the population has been fully vaccinated.^[5]

The Rohingya refugees and the communities which host them are particularly vulnerable. Bangladeshi and refugee households were affected by COVID-19 restrictions, with the suspension of non-essential camp activities from April to August, and two huge fire incidents within the camps, and severe monsoon flooding in Cox's Bazar. Four years into the Rohingya crisis, the food security situation of refugees remains dire with high dependence on external assistance.

WFP revised its 2017-2020 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by one year, to conclude in 2021. This aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework which was also extended. In the final year of the CSP's implementation, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Government on nutrition-sensitive initiatives and life-saving food and nutrition assistance to Rohingya refugees and vulnerable Bangladeshi communities. To support households most affected by COVID-19, WFP provided cash assistance to 460,000 people in Cox's Bazar District and 54,400 people from poor neighbourhoods in Dhaka. WFP capacity strengthening support and technical assistance enabled the Government to reach 10.9 million people with food assistance, particularly through the delivery of fortified biscuits to schoolchildren and enhanced access to fortified rice.

Across the country, WFP adapted its programmes to adhere to government regulations and the evolving COVID-19 risks, while continuing to provide life-saving interventions. By April 2021, WFP successfully phased out in-kind food distributions in the camps in favour of e-voucher assistance to be redeemed at WFP retail outlets. WFP continued monthly malnutrition prevention and treatment services, and livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, self-reliance and school feeding activities, adapted to COVID-19 exigencies. Until schools reopened in September, WFP continued distributing fortified biscuits to host community children through home deliveries, and while in-person trainings were banned, WFP developed pictorial training materials to be distributed with agricultural inputs so self-reliance beneficiaries could establish homestead gardens. Amidst these challenges, WFP continued to facilitate essential shared logistics and emergency telecommunication services to enable the broader humanitarian response and co-led the Food Security Sector.

WFP continues to be at the forefront of technology for humanitarian assistance, and by year-end, 85 percent of WFP assistance in Cox's Bazar was carried out through digital platforms and tools, compared to 35 percent in 2020. Building Blocks, a blockchain-based platform for inter-agency coordination and online entitlement delivery, facilitated WFP food assistance to 180,156 refugee households by year-end. Digital partnerships continued to grow with additional humanitarian agencies using WFP tools and digital platforms to provide assistance. SCOPE, the WFP beneficiary and transfer management platform, helped IOM, UNICEF and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in offline distribution points to provide food, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hygiene kits, shelter kits and other items.

The Government of Bangladesh started transferring refugees to Bhasan Char, an island in the bay of Bengal, in late 2020 and continued through 2021. Almost 17,000 Rohingya resided on the island by year's end. In October 2021 a Memorandum of Understanding between the UN and the Government concerning engagement on Bhasan Char was signed. In December, Government partners dispatched WFP nutrition commodities to vulnerable women and children on the island in light of urgent needs but no general WFP assistance has commenced.

WFP interventions in Bangladesh would not have been possible without strong partnerships with the Government, particularly those ministries and national and international non-government organizations (NGOs). In Cox's Bazar, WFP works closely with the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), the Government authority in the camps, across every aspect of its operation.

1,853,347

Total beneficiaries in 2021



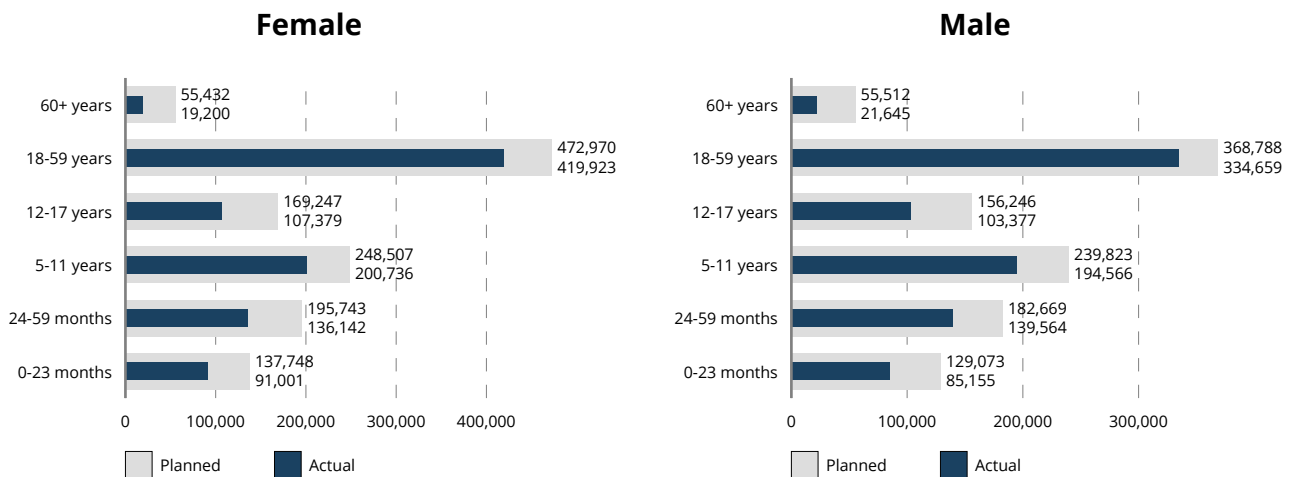
53% female



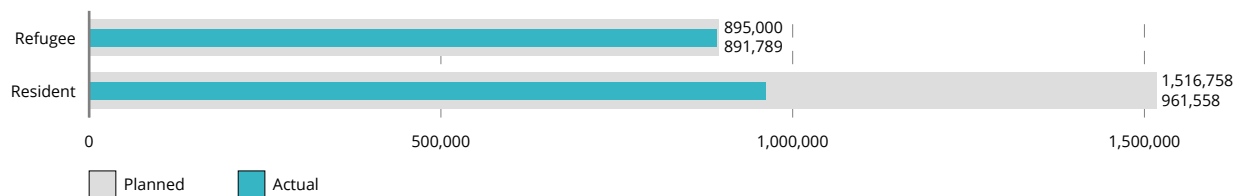
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 37,067 (53% Female, 47% Male)

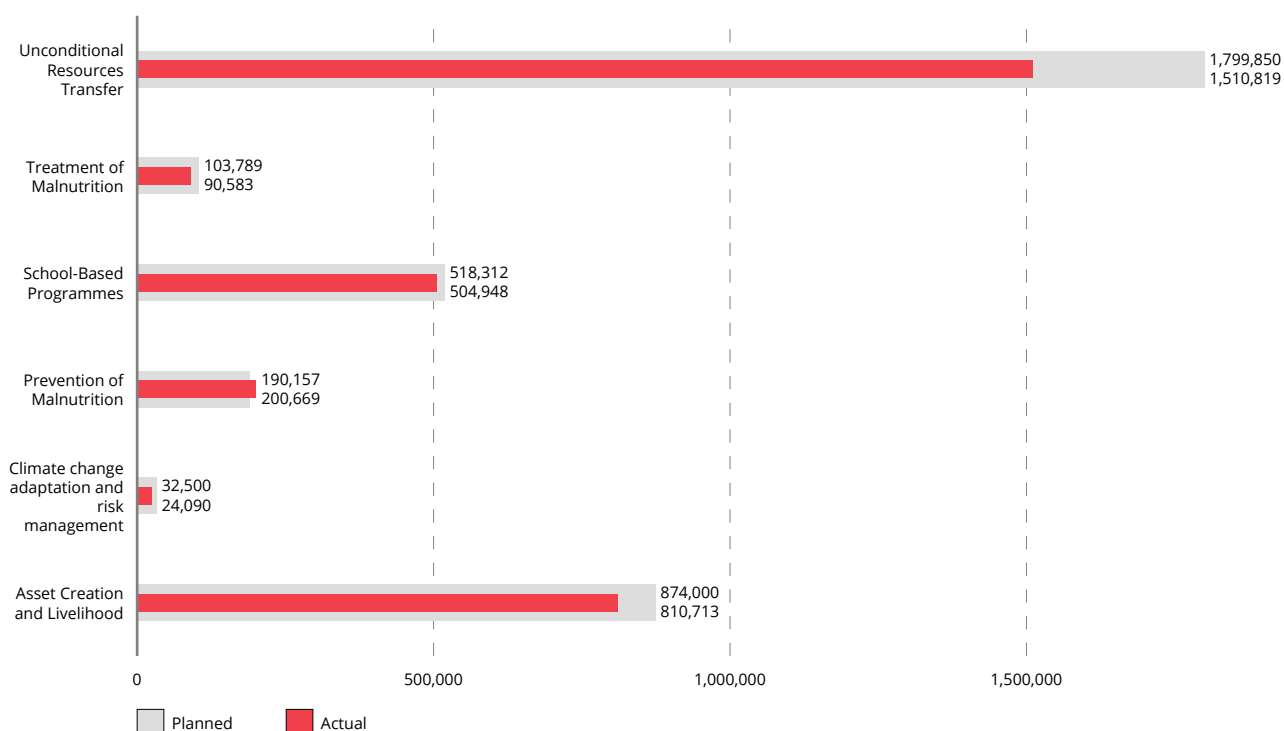
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



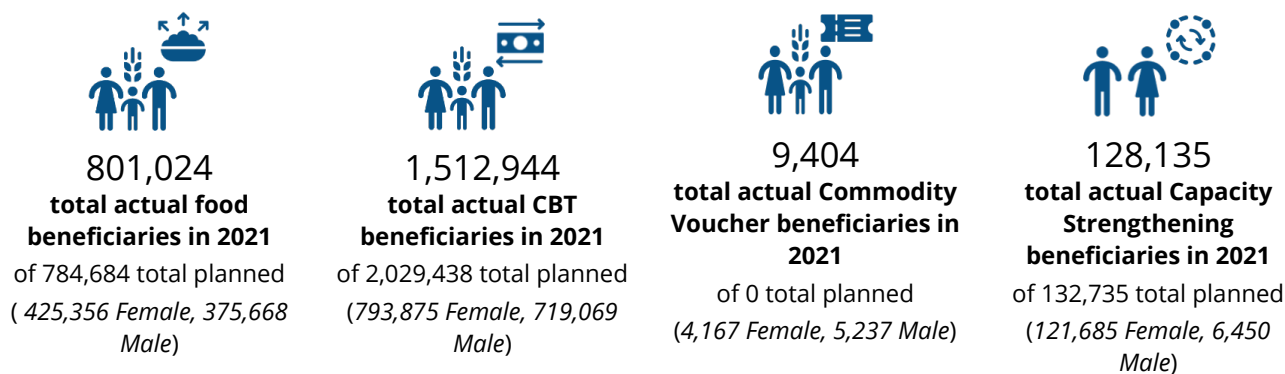
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



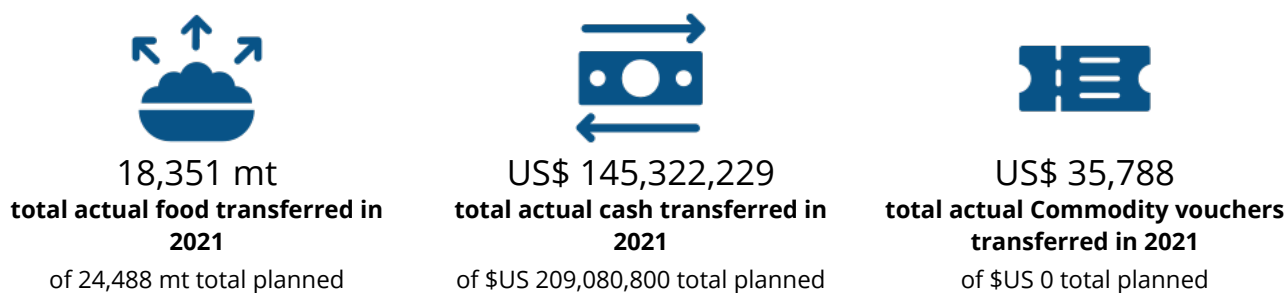
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



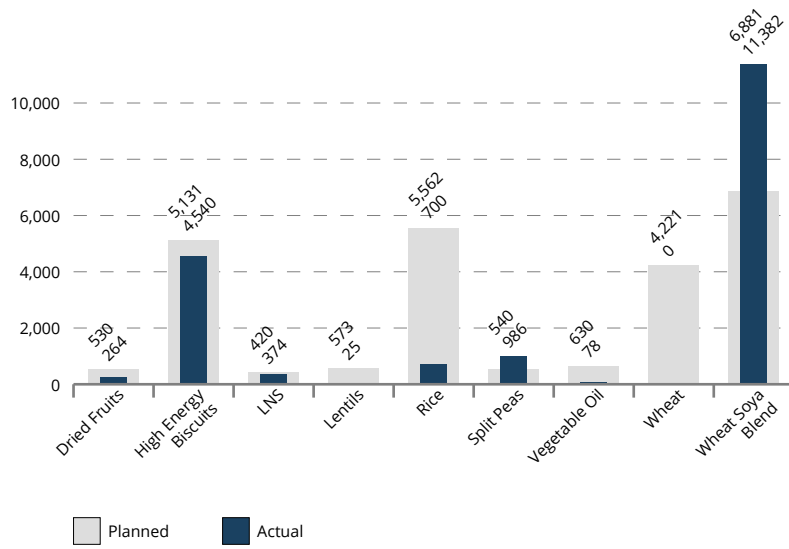
Beneficiaries by Modality



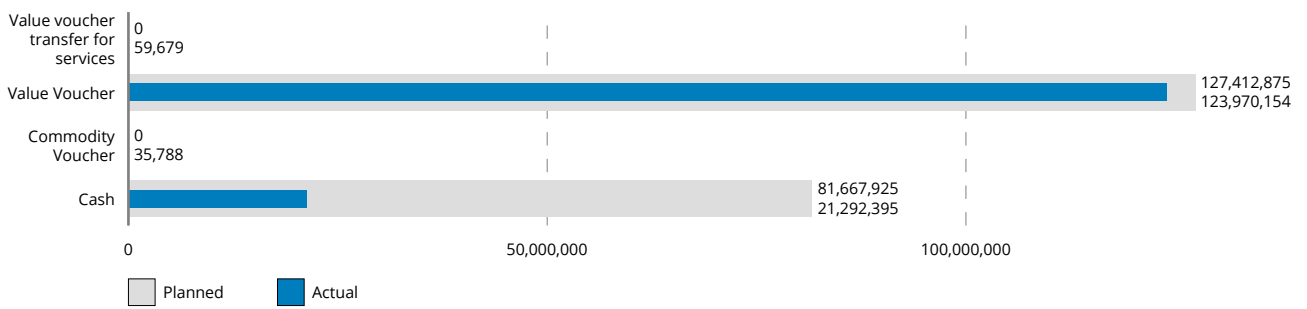
Total Food and CBT



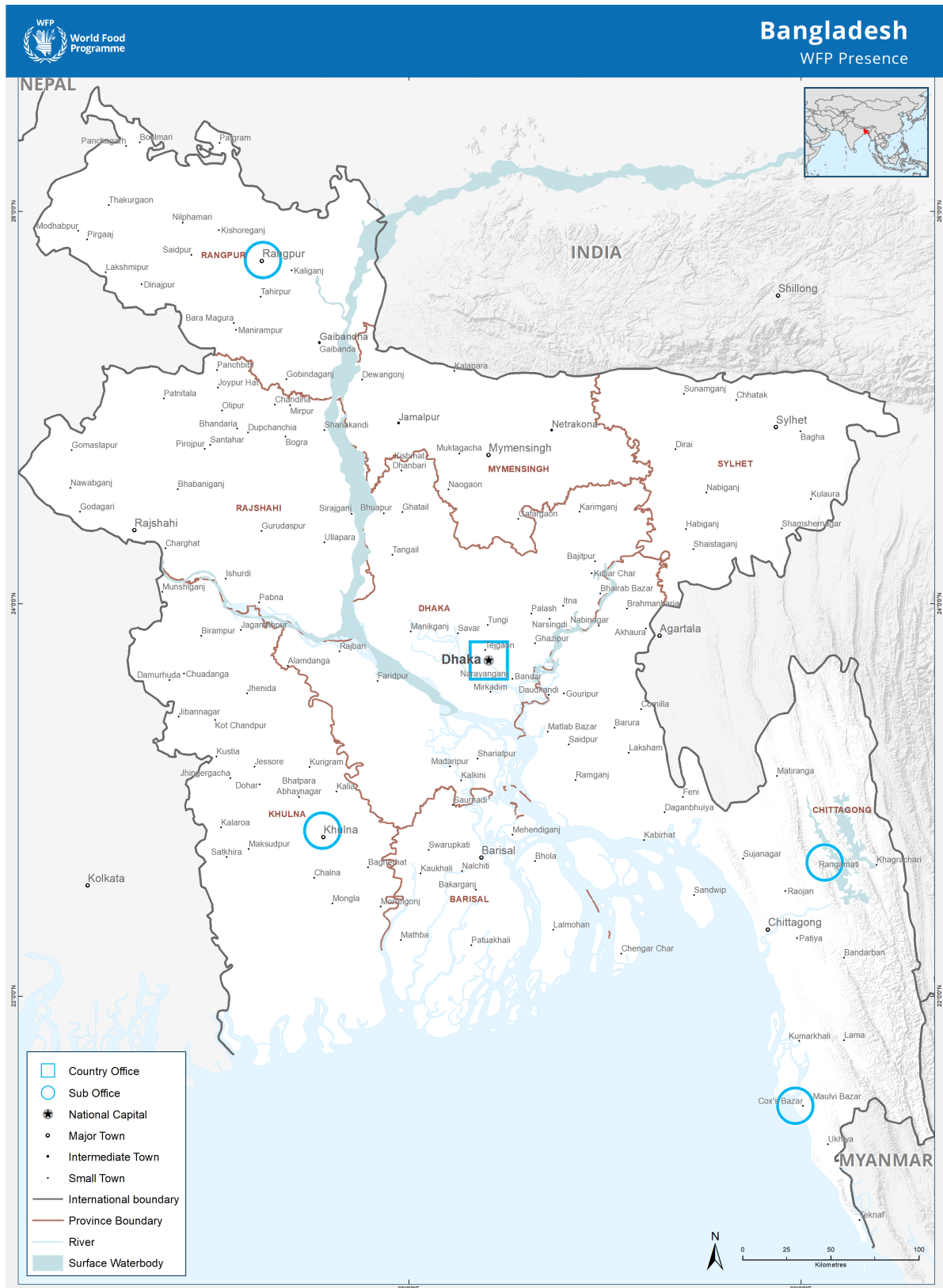
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Context

Until recently Bangladesh's economy was one of the five fastest-growing economies in the world. Unfortunately the COVID-19 pandemic has seen average growth over the past decade decline from 6.5 to 3.5 percent in 2020 with per

capita income falling across all income groups.^[1] To minimize the spread of COVID-19, the Government established a national lockdown from April to August 2021. As in 2020, this resulted in the closure of businesses and markets, and many people, especially in the informal sector, losing income and purchasing power. These factors curtailed smallholder farmers' access to markets, exacerbating their vulnerability. The Government, WFP and its partners were forced to limit services and staff to critical interventions. In Cox's Bazar, humanitarian partners also had to follow stringent, camp-specific COVID-19 lockdowns. Non-essential activities were suspended.

As of December 2021, Bangladesh hosted nearly 919,000 refugees. Preliminary results from the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-5) conducted at the end of 2021 indicated that overall vulnerability remained at the same levels in 2020 in both refugee and host communities, reflecting minimal recovery of capacity to meet essential needs.

On 22 March 2021, three camps were in a massive fire, affecting 92,000 people and requiring a coordinated humanitarian response beyond the scale of any previous incident. The Site Maintenance and Engineering Project (SMEP), led by WFP, IOM and UNHCR, began supporting a fire safety project to address dangerous gaps in the camps' nascent first response capability, in coordination with authorities and partners. Meanwhile, monsoon flooding from July to August affected 88,000 refugees in Cox's Bazar, underscoring the critical importance of monsoon preparedness work.

With 17,000 refugees on Bhasan Char, UNHCR and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in October 2021 outlining the UN's operational engagement on the island. The MoU established a common protection and policy framework for the response, allowing UN agencies to begin planning for food, nutrition, protection, education, skills training and health services.

Operations

Year two of the pandemic in the camps forced WFP to quickly adapt its programming to respond to the needs of beneficiaries, while ensuring safety and high-quality assistance within strict COVID-19 prevention measures.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to work closely with the Government and supported its efforts to expand social safety net programmes for vulnerable populations, make them more nutrition-sensitive and reach more people with fortified rice. WFP also supported the Government's efforts to provide fortified biscuits to schoolchildren through home deliveries before schools reopened in September.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to provide assistance to low-income households in two urban slums in Dhaka negatively affected by COVID-19. In Cox's Bazar, humanitarian activities were adapted according to emergency preparedness and response frameworks. WFP designed and implemented a set of minimum advanced preparedness actions to support retailers to withstand supply chain disruptions and other external shocks. Following the March fire and monsoon flooding in the camp areas, WFP delivered emergency food assistance to nearly 140,000 fire- and flood-affected people. WFP also expanded its programming in the host communities, with livelihoods activities scaled up to three new sub-districts, and vulnerable households from all nine sub-districts of Cox's Bazar included in a one-time COVID-19 cash assistance.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP piloted innovative approaches to resilience building such as forecast-based financing and climate risk insurance which inform the Government's efforts to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable, flood-affected populations in Cox's Bazar and Northern Bangladesh. Through its forecast-based financing mechanism in Cox's Bazar, WFP provided cash assistance to around 2,200 host community households two to three days ahead of June and August floods which allowed families to better prepare for forecast hazards.

As outlined under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to coordinate closely with the Government and humanitarian actors by leading the National Logistics Cluster and co-leading the Food Security Cluster and Sector.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, through the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sectors and Site Maintenance Engineering Project, WFP provided tailored services to the humanitarian community as it responded to camp emergencies and the evolving COVID-19 situation. In collaboration with the Government, the Logistics Sector relaunched the Humanitarian Access Project during lockdown to ensure access to humanitarian vehicles approved by the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner and limit the humanitarian footprint in the camps.

Risk Management

As in 2020, concern over COVID-19 exposure among beneficiaries, WFP personnel, cooperating partners and service providers risked a reduction in the of WFP activities and the WFP programmes and services by beneficiaries and other stakeholders alike. To contain infection risks, WFP continued to implement COVID-19 prevention measures and adapt

service delivery, prioritizing life-saving activities. Limiting visits to food assistance sites in the refugee response to once a month and continued home delivery of school feeding rations are examples.

As shown in 2021, large-scale fire outbreaks pose a serious risk in the refugee camps. Through SMEP, WFP developed and prototyped five types of mobile firefighting equipment tailored to the overcrowded camps and began mobile firefighting units.

Bangladesh faces an ever-present risk of natural hazards (e.g., monsoon-driven flooding and cyclones). Through its disaster risk reduction and resilience programming, WFP continued building and repairing critical infrastructure such as cyclone shelters and roads and stabilizing slopes to enhance access and safety. In preparation for the annual monsoon. On the policy level, WFP continued mapping the risk environment; strengthening national, local, inter-agency and internal capacities to respond to large-scale shocks; and refining standard operating procedures for tailored emergency response.

The anticipated launch of WFP operations on Bhasan Char poses new risks, including increased costs, remoteness and exposure to natural hazards. WFP will mitigate these risks in close collaboration with the Government and UN agencies.

Increased pressure on supply chain and health systems critical for WFP and other humanitarian partners, coupled with the inability of Government or private sector to provide support, also remained a risk. 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 (with up to three months of requirements).

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP strengthened its partnerships with development, humanitarian and government partners at country level, while also engaging new donors to support longer-term development programmes. WFP worked with 41 cooperating partners, of which 22 are national NGOs. It strived to strengthen local capacities by training government officials, NGOs, and private sector partners on nutrition-sensitive programming, supply chain management, fortified rice production and more.

WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with various government ministries throughout 2021. At the national level, WFP liaised with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR), the Economic Relations Division (ERD), the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA), 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 sub- and district-level Upazila Nirbahi Officers across all programme locations.

WFP supported MOWCA in developing the second-phase Action Plan for the National Social Security Strategy (2021-2026). WFP worked closely with the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council and the Cabinet Division to enhance nutrition sensitivity of social safety net programmes through better coordination, targeting, and effective transfer modalities. WFP also worked with other UN agencies to support the Government in preparing for the Nutrition for Growth Summit. WFP co-chairs the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network in Bangladesh, which mobilizes business investment in responsible and sustainable actions to improve the consumption of nutritious and safe food. In its technical support for scaling up fortified rice distribution, WFP supported seven 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 and Nutrition International to advocate for commercial availability of fortified rice and strengthen capacities of rice producers and millers.

Being the lead for the National Logistics Cluster, WFP worked with local authorities and humanitarian partners to establish effective coordination and information sharing mechanisms during the national lockdown, ensuring rapid cargo release and customs clearance and facilitating movement of vehicles carrying relief items across Bangladesh.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP worked with UN agencies through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). To facilitate access to the camps, WFP, UNHCR and IOM co-lead the Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP). With FAO and IOM, WFP continued to implement the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Plus programme to promote environmental protection, rehabilitation and livelihoods. WFP operated 45 integrated nutrition centres with UNICEF and UNHCR. It assisted IOM, UNICEF and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to distribute non-food items using WFP digital services. In addition, WFP continued working closely with UNHCR to leverage the data-sharing agreement and biometric interoperability. With FAO as a partner, WFP is enhancing market linkages for urban food assistance and advancing the 2021 agreement in Cox's Bazar. WFP completed a market linkage and agricultural production project through a joint public-private venture between Japanese private company, Euglena Co. Ltd., and the Grameen Krishi Foundation. WFP implemented a World Bank-funded Government programme and community services and community workfare activities. To stimulate the local economy, WFP worked with 12 Bangladeshi retailers who manage e-voucher outlets in the camps. The Joint UNHCR-WFP Assessment Mission was carried out to revise areas of cooperation established in 2019 with recommendations incorporated in the 2021-2023 Joint Plan of Action. WFP will also continue to engage international financial institutions, including ADB and the World Bank, which support e-voucher outlets and community works and services in the camps.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP continued working with Trinity College Dublin on the collection of disability-related data, using the Washington Group on Disability Statistics questionnaire to capture age, gender and disability data.

In 2021, flexible funding enabled WFP to continue providing life-saving assistance to Rohingya refugees. It also allowed WFP to continue working with the Government to expand and strengthen its social safety net programmes, provide special COVID-19 cash assistance to 460,000 host-community members in Cox's Bazar, and address urgent needs in emergencies and critical funding gaps in WFP programmes.

CSP Financial Overview

















The five year CSP (2017-2021) received 70 percent of the total needs-based plan of USD 1.4 billion. In 2021, WFP received over 90 percent of the USD 341 million required. WFP used USD 22 million in advance financing to avoid a pipeline break for general food distribution and to purchase Super Cereal Plus and Ready-to-Use Supplementary (RUSF) from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). As a result of the strong resource situation in 2021 and flexible funding, WFP was able to repay a longstanding loan for rice from the Government of Bangladesh.

Safety nets and capacity strengthening activities with the Government under Strategic Outcome 1 benefited from multilateral resources. In total, 92 percent of resources were earmarked for crisis response under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 5. There was more funding available than planned due to additional resources received from multiple donors in the last quarter of 2021. Nevertheless, there were insufficient funds available for Emergency Telecommunication Sector activities, unlike the other service delivery activities, due to most funding being earmarked to other activities. WFP did not need to delivering as much food assistance in emergencies (other than Cox's Bazar) during 2021 as the scale of disasters did not warrant support from WFP. Strategic Outcome 3 for resilience activities did not utilize all available resources as activities for climate risk reduction and seasonal livelihood components were implemented, however the level of floods in northern Bangladesh did not surpass the level required to trigger the release of forecast-based financing. Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with the line ministries of the Government through trainings and workshops but capacity strengthening activities for emergency response and the Logistics Cluster was limited given the Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA) was yet to be established.

Funding from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) enabled WFP to provide rapid food assistance for tens of thousands of refugee households affected by the massive fire in March 2021. In partnership with other UN agencies, WFP also received funds from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support a blockchain pilot for the distribution of menstrual hygiene kits under the urban slum project in Dhaka. Continued funding from the Government of Bangladesh allowed WFP to assist schoolchildren across the country, despite schools being closed for the majority of the year due to the pandemic.

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)	6,574,653.0	7,570,099.0	6,229,235.0	5,243,632.0
02: The most vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-affected areas have enhanced food security and nutrition	283,403,212.0	250,547,353.0	267,850,771.0	239,437,773.0
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)	2,084,479.0	2,014,646.0	1,880,469.0	1,471,706.0
04: The Humanitarian Response System for Large-Scale Natural Disasters in Bangladesh Can Respond with Reduced Cost and Lead Time	1,870,856.0	1,279,476.0	477,922.0	477,922.0
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.	11,476,020.0	13,913,578.0	13,709,506.0	11,779,232.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	5,172,592.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	305,409,220.0	275,325,152.0	295,320,495.0	258,410,265.0

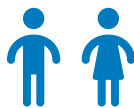
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 15,140,412.0	 11,913,574.0	 13,970,856.0	 11,533,883.0
Total Direct Costs	 320,549,632.0	 287,238,726.0	 309,291,351.0	 269,944,148.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 20,835,726.0	 18,670,517.0	 8,161,920.0	 8,161,920.0
Grand Total	 341,385,359.0	 305,909,244.0	 317,453,270.0	 278,106,069.0

Programme performance

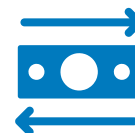
Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with national targets by 2020 (SDG Target 2.2)



WFP supported the Government to scale up the distribution of fortified rice, reaching **8 million people**.



2.9 million pre-primary and primary school children received **micronutrient fortified biscuits** from the Government with technical support from WFP.



3,145 households in urban slums in Dhaka were assisted with **cash-based food transfers**.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP seeks to enhance national efforts to improve nutrition among vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas through social protection programmes and nutrition-specific interventions. WFP works closely with the Government, UN agencies, private sector partners and institutions increase their focus on nutrition in policies and strategies, to scale up programmes, develop guidelines and modules on nutrition-sensitive programming and to support Government's in-house capacities.

WFP contributed to the drafting of the second phase action plan for the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2021-2026, as well as policies, guidelines and manuals for the: Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP); Investment Component for the Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) programme; the nutrition Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy; and age-specific nutrition training modules. WFP is also working with MoWCA to design a cash-transfer programme under the Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programme to target women who lost income due to COVID-19. WFP continues to support the Government in enhancing its capacities to reach more people with fortified rice and expand its school feeding programme.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 95 percent funded against the needs-based plan and 84 percent of resources were spent. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, capacity strengthening activities such as in-person trainings and workshops under Activity 1 (Social Safety Net), Activity 2 (Nutrition) and Activity 3 (Rice Fortification) were delayed. Resources under Activity 4 (School Feeding) exceeded the budget as many activities related to the school feeding programme were postponed from the previous year.

Key Output Indicator Information

Under Activity 1, WFP continued to support the Government in expanding the MCBP to reach more than 283,000 women, compared to 100,000 in 2020. As a result, the MCBP and ICVGD strategies have been incorporated into the 8th Five-Year Plan. The Government recently approved the MCBP for the entire country and increased funding by 20 percent to approximately USD 147 million. This will come into effect at the start of the next fiscal year (July 2022). WFP had planned cash and food distributions for around 2,000 women under Activity 1, but the intervention was delayed due to COVID-19 and the related restrictions.

Through Activity 2, WFP supported the development of some key strategies and modules, notably the nutrition SBCC strategy, nutrition training modules for the MCBP, and the country roadmap of the Global Action Plan on child wasting. WFP co-facilitated the capacity strengthening training on basic nutrition and nutrition-sensitive workplan at the sub-national level led by the Bangladesh Nutrition Counsel (BNNC) and provided support to the Government in preparation for the Nutrition for Growth Summit.

Under Activity 3, WFP supported the Ministry of Food to develop a policy on fortified rice production, distribution and management. In 2021, WFP supported the Government to scale up the distribution of fortified rice, reaching 8 million people compared to 5 million in 2020 and expanding to 120 new sub-districts.

Under Activity 4, with technical support of WFP, the Directorate of Primary Education delivered micronutrient fortified biscuits to 2.9 million children compared to 2.7 million in 2020.

Key Outcome Indicator Information

Building on the achievements of previous years, WFP continues to assist the Government in supporting vulnerable women and children to meet their food and nutrition needs through the safety net programmes MCBP and ICVGD. In 2021, WFP supported the Government in its review of selected social safety nets to enhance nutrition-sensitivity. The review was finalized at the end of 2021 and will be used to enhance coordination and layering of complementary government services, improve targeting based on nutrition vulnerability, and enhance the effectiveness of transfer modalities. WFP is also piloting an urban cash transfer programme using block-chain technology, SBCC and cash incentives to promote healthy diets.

Despite the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, WFP was successful in supporting the Government develop effective guidelines and scale up the distribution of fortified rice. The Government plans to scale up distribution in all the sub-districts under the Food Friendly Programme for the Ultra-Poor and Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme by 2025.

WFP supported a new development project to roll out the 2019 National School Meal Policy to all 14 million primary schoolchildren, however COVID-19 required this to be put on hold. Nevertheless, WFP continues providing technical assistance to relevant Government agencies to support the national school feeding programme.

Partnerships

On top of working closely with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to provide technical assistance, WFP worked with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Nutrition International, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Alive & Thrive, as well as private sector and research partners to advocate for more nutrition-sensitive programming in the Government's social safety net programmes. WFP continued to collaborate with development partners and other UN agencies to support the Government's efforts on strengthening safety nets in urban and rural areas in line with the NSSS and preparation for the Nutrition for Growth Summit in December 2021.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Beyond providing technical assistance to the Government, WFP implemented innovative pilots to support social protection in urban areas. WFP is conducting an urban food assistance pilot programme employing cash-based food transfers with built-in incentives to encourage the purchase of nutritious food. Transfers were managed using blockchain technology, while SBCC material was designed to help beneficiaries make informed choices about their food. While further documentation is needed, initial results show an increase in the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods. WFP is also working with MoWCA to design a cash-transfer programme under the VWB programme to target widowed, divorced, abandoned women who lost their income opportunities due to COVID-19.

The Government will explore long-term, development funding opportunities among existing and non-traditional donors to scale up the most promising initiatives.

WFP finalized a decentralized end-term evaluation of its McGovern Dole grant (2017-2020) for the school feeding programme, with recommendations that will be incorporated into future programming; such as providing technical support in expanding to rural areas and establishing a research and development centre. WFP participated in a regional study on the impact of COVID-19 on school feeding, conducted by Oxford Policy Management, which suggested that take-home rations were a timely contribution towards reducing household food insecurity and that governments should prioritize investments in school feeding.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

For Activity 1, WFP supports the Government safety net programmes that are focused on providing comprehensive support to vulnerable women. Under Activity 2, WFP incorporated gender and age considerations into its nutrition-related technical assistance. Activity 3 leverages and integrates social protection support (Activity 1) by ensuring access for women cardholders to fortified rice, which is then consumed by all household members. Through school feeding programmes under Activity 4, WFP integrated gender and age into its interventions.

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



195,100 Rohingya refugee women and children reached with **nutrition** services in the camps.



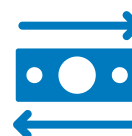
1.7 million people assisted to enhance their food security and nutrition under Strategic Outcome 2.



USD 726,000 saved by **1,734 self-help groups** in Cox's Bazar.



19 Fresh Food Corner (FFC) outlets in camps, active in 2021, and adding live chicken and fish to all sites.



USD 144.7 million in cash-based transfers to beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 2.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP enhances food security and nutrition for vulnerable groups, including Rohingya refugees and vulnerable Bangladeshis in Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dhaka. In 2021, WFP reached 1.7 million people under this Strategic Outcome

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 also provided cash assistance through forecast-based financing so that the vulnerable households could better prepare themselves and enhance resilience against the floods in Teknaf. WFP provided support to communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts under Activity 6, and to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, WFP provided cash assistance to the most vulnerable Bangladeshi households in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka respectively through Activities 5 and 7.

Strategic Outcome 2 was 95 percent funded against the needs-based plan and 89 percent of resources were spent. The Cox's Bazar Rohingya emergency operation accounts for almost 89 percent of the needs-based plan, with 100 percent of funds used. Expenditure against costs initially planned for under Activity 6 and 7 was low as WFP phased out school feeding mid-year in the Chittagong Hill Tracts due to delayed Government approvals.

Key Output Indicator Information

Under Activity 5, WFP delivered food assistance to the entire refugee population of Cox's Bazar. Having transferred all unregistered refugees from in-kind distributions to e-voucher assisted distributions in 2020, WFP transitioned the remaining (registered refugees)^[1] population to e-vouchers by April. This allowed 100 percent of households to select their preferred foods every month (compared to 98 percent at the end of 2020 and 50 percent at the end of 2019). The use of Building Blocks, a blockchain-based platform for inter-agency coordination and online entitlement delivery, continued to be scaled up in the camps. The platform is integrated with SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary management system, to centralize beneficiary data, in accordance with WFP's data sharing agreement with UNHCR. By year's end, Building Blocks served 97 percent of the population at 20 outlets (compared to 84 percent at 16 outlets by the same time last year). WFP reached almost 21,800 more refugees than planned with e-vouchers due to new arrivals and births.

To deliver assistance in compliance with COVID-19 prevention measures, WFP amended its normal food distribution operations, especially during the April to August national lockdown. Due to market and movement restrictions around the camps, it was not possible to continue the 2019-2020 Farmers' Market, where small-holder producers had sold

produce directly to refugees. WFP shifted to Fresh Food Corners (FFC), scaling from 11 by end-2020 to 19 by end-2021, and adding live chicken and fish to all FFC locations.

In April, WFP launched a cash-based transfer pilot aimed at preventing malnutrition among refugee children 24 to 59 months. By year's end, 19,698 families received USD 3 per child aged 24 to 59 months per month to purchase nutritious food. WFP's preventive and curative nutrition services in the camps reached 195,000 children aged 6 to 59 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women (PLW), at 45 integrated UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP nutrition centres. For several months, WFP was forced to provide half rations of specialized nutritious foods due to global supply chain breaks, shipment delays and shortages; but by October, full rations of SuperCereal (WSB+) resumed for PLW. Due to COVID-19 movement and gathering restrictions, social behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions were also limited, but WFP still reached 83 percent of targeted refugee and host community women. The Improved Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme expanded nutrition assistance to 129 community clinics in the host communities and served 29,500 malnourished women and children across Cox's Bazar district, more than double the previous year.

As in 2020, distributions to host communities of fortified biscuits occurred via home deliveries for most of the year. While schools partially reopened in September,^[2] lagging attendance and reopening delays meant that WFP could not meet its at-school biscuit distribution targets. Ongoing COVID-19 restrictions, coupled with delays in Government approval of the new national school meals programme, also prevented the launch of school kitchens in host communities. In the camps, WFP continued biscuit distributions at GFA sites before transitioning to door-to-door delivery and learning centre distributions. In total, WFP reached 458,885 children with biscuits in Cox's Bazar (33 percent less than in 2020) and under Activity 6, 46,063 students in the most vulnerable Chittagong Hill Tracts areas (41 percent less than in 2020).

WFP engaged refugees and host communities in DRR activities. Projects in 2021 included drainage clearance, slope stabilization and reforestation in and around the camps, improvements to cyclone shelter buildings and access roads, along with agriculture infrastructure in the host communities. Under the Government-World Bank Strengthening Community Resilience Project,^[3] WFP implemented community workfare and service activities to improve the resilience of men, women, and at-risk youth. The project reached 175,000 vulnerable refugee households with COVID-19 prevention training and a USD 2 top-up for Fresh Food Corner purchases. The project also engaged 2,000 youth in skills development and 10,000 youth volunteers in capacity development, light works and awareness-building sessions.

Despite restrictions, WFP engaged 32,000 refugees in homestead gardening, aquaculture, upcycling, and centre-based training and production activities. As part of the pandemic response, mask-making and COVID-19 awareness and prevention campaigns continued, and a new disability and age inclusion project started, reaching 680 refugees. Through its recycling project in the camps, WFP also collected, cleaned and upcycled bottles and WFP food packets into almost 3,000 products.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, WFP managed to scale up the livelihoods programme from two to five sub-districts in the host communities and launched a climate-adaptive agriculture project reaching 500 beneficiaries. To link small-scale farmers to markets and camp retailers, WFP established 18 new aggregation centres in 2021, which almost quadrupled their number (25 by the end of 2021 versus only seven in 2020). By December, 11 WFP and 11 FAO-run aggregation centres were connected to Fresh Food Corners in the camps through WFP-contracted retailers. Additionally, WFP opened a shop to sell handicrafts made by livelihoods programme participants, selling USD 6,329 worth of goods by year's end. Meanwhile, under Activity 6 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, WFP assisted 2,000 women with cash-based transfers, and 4,577 family members received individual capacity strengthening training, including on business and life skills.

Despite all refugees receiving their assistance through e-vouchers, WFP exceeded its target for in-kind food assistance, due to yellow split peas getting close to their best by use date, being distributed to 29,871 livelihoods programme participants and the large amounts of rapid food transfers required in 2021. Following the March fire and monsoon flooding in the camps, WFP provided hot meals and fortified biscuits to a total of 20,886 refugee households and 1,117 affected households in the host communities. WFP reached 458,505 vulnerable host community members with one-time special COVID-19 cash assistance in Cox's Bazar (as compared to 570,000 people with cash and food assistance in 2020, including patients in COVID-19 treatment facilities).

Under Activity 7, WFP assisted 54,400 individuals in urban slums of Dhaka with monthly cash and food support (between USD 35-45) during the pandemic. WFP piloted the use of blockchain technology, SBCC and cash incentives to address basic needs and promote healthy diets. Additionally, food baskets worth USD 60 were provided to around 2,200 households in quarantine or isolation. In response to a large fire in these areas, over 720 households were immediately provided fortified biscuits and one-time cash grants of USD 140 to aid recovery. Building Blocks, the WFP blockchain technology-based system, was used to record and track cash transfers and information on the purchasing of food by beneficiaries which is then used to provide them with a cashback incentive to reward the purchase of healthy food. The purchase data showed an increase in the purchase of healthy foods, particularly fruits and vegetables.

Key Outcome Indicator Information

While still marginally lower than in 2019, the proportion of Rohingya households with acceptable food consumption remained stable since 2020 at around 50 to 55 percent. This reflects WFP's contributions, such as Fresh Food Corners, in improving food security and diversification. The selling of food assistance decreased from 32 percent in 2020 to 27 percent in 2021, reflecting the effectiveness of WFP programmatic interventions, including rice capping and scale-up of fresh foods to meet household preferences. However, nearly two thirds of refugee households employed crisis or emergency coping strategies with a slight deterioration observed since 2020. In the host communities, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption deteriorated from 80 percent in 2020 to 72 percent in 2021. This may partially be due to the fact that the beneficiaries received extra assistance for COVID-19 relief in 2020, which they received less of in 2021.

Under Activity 5, sustained nutrition education and sensitization in refugee and host communities contributed to high adherence rates in MAM treatment and consequent high recovery rates (94 and 98 percent respectively with 0 percent default rates), while the remaining cases continue to require MAM treatment. Compared to last year, a slight reduction was observed in the proportion of refugee households consuming protein- and vitamin A-rich food, but there was a slight increase in the consumption of Hem iron-rich food. To ensure continued access to multi-fortified food supplementation, WFP continued to provide take-home rations of fortified biscuits to schoolchildren in the refugee and host communities until educational sites were reopened in mid-September.

Under Activity 6 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, SBCC activities improved general awareness on dietary diversity, food consumption, feeding practices and WASH, and WFP further supported with new water and sanitation infrastructure. Most indicators remained on target even with low utilization of funding.

As part of the Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programme design, the cash component was phased for beneficiaries to start relying on the established income generating activities. As a result of this transition and the impact of COVID-19, food consumption scores deteriorated compared to the results in 2020. However, this is still an improvement compared with the food consumption score in the 2019 baseline.

Under the Urban Food Assistance Programme, the provision of cashback incentives in support of SBCC messaging and assisted with Building Blocks also proved to be effective. There was no large-scale natural disaster in Bangladesh this year, hence no emergency response.

Partnerships

WFP implemented activities in Cox's Bazar through 24 cooperating partners (up from 18 in 2020) in close collaboration with government agencies. WFP worked with 12 Bangladeshi retailers, as in 2020, and continued collaborating with bKash payment services in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar, reaching 83 percent of DRR beneficiaries in the host communities and 100 percent of livelihoods participants with mobile money transfers (up from 0 percent and less than 50 percent in 2020, respectively).

Two years after the first Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), UNHCR and WFP concluded the 2021 JAM, which reviewed the food security and nutritional situation of the refugee population, evaluated programme adequacy, and identified appropriate interventions to inform the Joint Plan of Action (JPA) for 2021-2023. In April, WFP and the FAO signed a landmark UN-UN agreement, which aims to enhance self-reliance, livelihoods, and natural resource management in the refugee camps and surrounding host communities. Together with FAO and IOM, WFP also continued to advance the Safe Access to Fuel & Energy (SAFE) Plus project, which aims to address cooking fuel needs; restore and protect the environment; create livelihood opportunities for host communities; and build the resilience of refugees.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board and the Regional and District Council of Chittagong Hill Tracts. WFP advocacy and the success of the Urban Food Response Programme have contributed to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs expanding its rural safety net programme to include urban locations.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

With emergency after emergency in the camps, WFP enhanced its rapid response capacity, increased contingency stocks and storage near the camps and plans to set up three semi-permanent kitchens for hot meals. In response to ongoing COVID-19 risks, WFP continued to adapt and expand infrastructure to reduce crowding at refugee assistance sites and to use QR code scans of UNHCR ID cards for Building Blocks transactions and beneficiary authentication. WFP rolled out the Building Blocks pre-order functionality to replace manual and duplicated efforts from e-voucher outlet staff. Cash-based transfers using mobile devices continued to reduce cash distribution risks in the Cox's Bazar host communities and Chittagong Hill Tracts and provided flexibility to beneficiaries, who could withdraw money based on their preferences.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations into Activities 4 and 5, 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. Gender was integrated under Activity 6 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

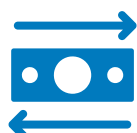
Strategic outcome 03: Innovative Approaches to Enhance the Resilience of Food-Insecure Households Exposed to Climate-Related Shocks and Stresses Are Validated by 2020 (SDG Target 2.4)



491,500 people have **information on climate and weather risk** for better preparedness.



3,000 households invested in climate-adaptive **livelihoods following** training



USD 567,539 cash-based transfers to beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 3.



12,500 individuals covered by the flood and crop insurance schemes.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP has been testing innovative approaches to resilience building such as forecast-based financing (FbF), climate risk insurance (CRI) and seasonal livelihood planning (SLP) to generate evidence which can inform policy dialogue and be integrated into disaster risk reduction (DRR) and shock responsive safety net programmes for vulnerable populations at local and national levels.

Under Activity 8 (Resilience Innovation), WFP scaled up engagement with the Government in anticipatory action and developed a common anticipatory action database which enables more accurate and timely targeting of beneficiaries ahead of floods.

WFP reviewed the existing flood index, and designed and implemented weather index-based crop insurance for protecting marginalized smallholder farmers. WFP also provided technical and entrepreneurship training to poor and vulnerable people with the aim of supporting them to generate income through these activities.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 90 percent funded against the needs-based plan and expenditures amounted to 78 percent of available resources. Activity 8 is linked with forecast-based financing which is based on a threshold and trigger model for floods. In 2021, there was no major flood around Bangladesh other than Cox's Bazar so this resulted in lower expenditure compared to the plan. However, other activities such as Seasonal Livelihoods Planning which was delayed from the previous year due to COVID-19 made some progress.

Key Output Indicator Information

WFP has designed three standing operating procedures (SOP) for forecast-based financing and anticipatory action for riverine floods, storm surges and flash floods. WFP also developed a common beneficiary database of around 130,000 households for anticipatory action collaboration with UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS).

A Roadmap for Anticipatory Action (2021-2023) was developed to achieve a strategic and comprehensive portfolio for anticipatory action in the country. A total of 491,500 people have direct access to information on climate and weather risk for better preparedness compared to 442,540 people in 2020.

Different climate risk insurance products were designed and tested, covering a total of 12,535 individuals this year, compared to 10,000 people in 2020. WFP coordinated with Sadharan Bima Corporation, a state-owned insurance company and other stakeholders to incorporate climate risk transfer tools such as crop insurance and flood insurance into the action plan of the National Social Security Strategy 2021-2026.

Aiming to increase the income of the vulnerable households, WFP provided trainings on entrepreneurship development and income generating activities followed by a cash grant to invest in a profitable business and strengthen their livelihoods. A total of 3,000 households (15,070 people) have started investments in 19 different climate-adaptive livelihood options.

There were no outcome assessments in 2021 as forecast-based financing was not activated outside of Cox's Bazar in 2021.

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with key line ministries and departments of the Government such as the Department of Disaster Management, Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Centre, and Red Cross/Crescent Climate Centre, to develop and establish a common beneficiary database, impact-based early warning dissemination system and hazard-specific SOPs.

WFP also collaborated with the Financial Institution Division, Ministry of Finance, Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority and Oxfam in Bangladesh to design and test climate risk insurance products.

The SLP beneficiaries have established linkages with local government institutions such as the Department of Livestock Services and the Department of Agriculture Extension to receive technical advice and vaccination services.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

As many of the activities are new, more investment for evidence generation is required. For the innovative interventions, it takes time and resources to familiarize people and shift their interest. WFP hopes to change perceptions by demonstrating and sharing positive outcomes of these interventions with relevant government agencies and communities. It has been also challenging to get the required weather data for developing insurance products. More collaboration is needed with the metrological institutions.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (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-based 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.

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



52 partners coordinated under the Food Security Sector.



1.6 1.6 million reusable facemasks produced and distributed by Food Security Sector partners.



11 11 capacity strengthening training courses for 380 partner staff and volunteers organized by the Food Security Sector.



40 government officials attended courses on the use of the emergency operational dashboard.

WFP works closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) in order to strengthen national capacity by improving the humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters, reducing costs and lead time. WFP also supports the humanitarian community in co-leading the national Logistics Cluster, Food Security Cluster and the Food Security Sector in Cox's Bazar.

The main component of Activity 10 (Capacity Strengthening for Emergency Response) is the establishment of a Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA). To obtain suitable land near the international airport, WFP liaised with relevant ministries and promoted the conceptual design of the HSA. Approval from the Government for use of the land is pending, meaning that only 26 percent of the planned resources were utilized under Activity 10 (Capacity Strengthening for Emergency Response).^[1]

WFP co-leads the national Logistics Cluster together with MoDMR and the Food Security Cluster and Food Security Sector in Cox's Bazar alongside the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), under Activity 11 (Cluster Lead).

To strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness and response, WFP supported MoDMR to enhance its emergency supply chain and establish an earthquake-resistant HSA to facilitate the reception and dispatch of humanitarian assistance in the event of a large-scale emergency.

The National Logistics Cluster established effective coordination and information sharing mechanisms during the national lockdown to enable rapid cargo release and customs clearances, facilitating movement of vehicles carrying relief items across Bangladesh. The Cluster also developed a post-disaster rapid logistics needs assessment questionnaire in consultation with National Logistics Cell (NLC) members. The assessment will be conducted jointly by the NLC following large-scale emergencies, such as earthquakes.

Within the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the Food Security Sector has strengthened food security and livelihoods responses through operational coordination, information sharing and identifying food security-related priorities and solutions.

Key Output Indicator Information

Due to COVID-19, it was not possible to organize simulation exercises. However, a manual for these exercises is being developed with the help of a simulation expert.

WFP initiated steps to re-engage MoDMR for the establishment of an HSA. A concept note on key emergency preparedness and response (EPR) activities has been developed in consultation with the Ministry. These activities include establishing an HSA, strengthening the District Disaster Management Information Centre, engaging the private sector in EPR activities and strengthening operational capacity and coordination functions.

Emergency coordination through the Food Security Sector (FSS) remained paramount for both the COVID-19 response and recurrent disasters in Cox's Bazar. In response to the March fire in the Kutupalong mega-camp, the FSS worked

with partners to coordinate the distribution of 1.4 million cooked meals; and following monsoon floods, the FSS coordinated emergency cash support to affected Bangladeshi households and the distribution of dry snacks to complement hot meals. Together with the Education Sector and other partners, the FSS established the Skills Development Technical Working Group and continued to support the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group. In addition to initiating a new Livestock Group for agricultural coordination, the FSS also facilitated April's landmark WFP-FAO agreement (on self-reliance, livelihoods and natural resource management) and continued the 2020 beneficiary de-duplication exercise for cash-based transfer activities in the host community. The sector membership decreased slightly with three fewer partners than in 2020; and 25 partners joined the appeal for the 2022 Joint Response Plan. In 2021, the Food Security Sector organized 11 capacity strengthening training courses for partners, which were attended by 193 staff and volunteers, and two market linkage events in Cox's Bazar to promote livelihoods and self-reliance initiatives, showcasing local production. The Logistics Sector organized six training courses attended by 19 staff.

Key Outcome Indicator Information

In early 2021, the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) was created under the leadership of the ISCG, with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the UN Resident Coordinator Office as co-chairs. IMWG allows the assessment and analysis of preparedness data and information needed for developing the preparedness platform. An Emergency Operational Dashboard (EoD) Application has been handed over to the Bangladesh Department of Disaster Management (DDM), and training of trainers courses on the EoD Application have been conducted for DDM Mohakhali. A total of 40 participants from MoDMR, DDM and District & Upazila level officers attended these courses in two sessions. These training of trainers courses have improved the capacity of DDM to conduct user group workshops at the field level required to make this EOD fully functional.

Partnerships

Being the lead of the Logistics Cluster and a co-lead of the Food Security Cluster/Sector has given WFP an advantage in maintaining close coordination with humanitarian actors in Bangladesh. In consultation with WFP's sub-offices, the Logistics Cluster nominated district information focal points in the 35 most disaster-prone districts. These focal points were selected from among WFP's existing partners who have a strong presence in the areas.

WFP coordinated with FAO in co-leading the FSC and FSS. Through the FSS in Cox's Bazar, WFP coordinated 52 partners, contributed to the humanitarian coordination structure of the ISCG and worked closely with the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and with the District Commissioner. The FSS also coordinated a UN-UN agreement, between WFP and FAO, to enhance self-reliance, livelihoods, and natural resource management in the refugee camps and host communities.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Based on the lessons learned, WFP has developed a Concept Note on EPR initiatives in consultation with MoDMR. MoDMR will lead the implementation of planned activities, while WFP will provide the necessary technical assistance. Once the Government secures suitable land for the establishment of an HSA, WFP and MoDMR will jointly fundraise for the activity.

The Logistics Cluster has collected and prepared an inventory of all logistics resources, assets and capacities of Cluster members. An inventory of transporters and warehouses belonging to NLC members has also been prepared. There is a plan to expand the membership of the NLC in the future. The Logistics Sector has played a key role in coordinating organizations at the beginning of crises and during the pandemic response. The Sector should however not replace local capacity. Following a Gaps and Needs Analysis in 2021, the Logistics Sector found evidence that operations are normalizing and local humanitarian organizations are now better equipped to cater for their own needs. Moving forward, the Logistics Sector will therefore phase out common services, such as storage, and focus its activities on capacity-strengthening and preparedness. The Logistics Sector will however maintain capacity for rapid upscale, if required, and will carry out another Gaps and Needs Analysis mid-2022 to ascertain the strategy, depending on possible contextual changes.

WFP's digital technologies, using biometrics from UNHCR, were used to identify beneficiaries affected by the March fire who had lost all documentation. This allowed lifesaving assistance from multiple agencies to be distributed to the right beneficiaries.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

As Activity 10 focused on infrastructure development, it is difficult to say that gender and age were 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 in their own programming.

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.



90 and 95 percent user satisfaction rate for Emergency Telecommunications Sector and Logistics Sector service provision respectively.



918 humanitarian workers each month on average, from **11 agencies** supported with Emergency Telecommunications Sector services.



Over 50 training sessions facilitated by the Logistics Sector.



59 infrastructure works implemented by the Site Maintenance and Engineering Project.

With the continued pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar, reliable logistics, telecommunications and engineering services remained crucial and WFP continued to provide these services in 2021 to support the ongoing humanitarian response.

WFP coordinated the Logistics Sector (Activity 12), Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) (Activity 13) to provide an effective and efficient response to needs arising throughout 2021. WFP also implemented the Site Maintenance and Engineering Project (SMEP) (Activity 14) to improve and maintain camp access for humanitarian actors, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Activities under Strategic Outcome 5 were fully funded, and expenditure was at 86 percent. Expenditure for Activity 14 exceeded the needs-based plan, mainly due to the procurement of non-food items (NFIs) to be used for engineering works in 2022. Expenditure for Activity 13 was higher against the needs-based plan while expenditure for Activity 12 was lower.

Key Output Indicator Information

Designed during the height of 2020 pandemic restrictions, the Humanitarian Access Project was deployed again at security checkpoints to digitally validate and provide approved vehicles access to the Rohingya camps during the April-September lockdown. Following the 22 March fire, the Logistics Sector supported partners with light towers, ablution units, prefabs, generators and skilled labour. It also launched an interactive map^[1] which allows humanitarians to report access constraints during emergencies. As part of monsoon preparedness, the Logistics Sector pre-positioned assets and equipment across three hubs, including mobile storage units and generators across the Madhuchara, Balukhali and Leda hubs, and provided partners with assessment tools to identify potential gaps ahead of the rains. In February, due to increased capacity among partners, the Logistics Sector closed its COVID-19 Special Hub, created to support the 2020 pandemic response. A Gaps and Needs Assessment demonstrated that the Logistics Sector could further phase down common services and only one of five hubs remained by December. Despite the challenges of COVID-19, the Logistics Sector facilitated more than 50 training sessions.

In 2021, the ETS provided security telecommunication services (VHF radio network) to an average of 918 humanitarian workers per month from 11 United Nations agencies. It also provided data connectivity services to 535 humanitarian workers (up from 330 in 2020) from 16 organizations (down from 19 organizations in 2020). The ETS expanded its network from 34 to 40 sites, serving e-voucher outlets, common logistics hubs, nutrition sites, residential hubs and a Camp-in-Charge office. It was unable to scale up to meet its target of 100 connectivity sites, owing to delayed approvals for the import of cyclone-resistant towers which would have significantly expanded its network. To support the COVID-19 response, the ETS also coordinated the provision of critical data connectivity services to severe acute respiratory infection and isolation treatment centres, providing direct connectivity to five sites.

Under SMEP, WFP continued critical engineering works to improve and ensure access to key sites, while minimizing environmental damage. SMEP conducted significant drainage and canal clearance work and built retaining walls to strengthen infrastructure, including the Camp 8W hospital. After the March fire, SMEP immediately provided labourers and heavy machinery to clear debris, and constructed a 1 km road between camps 8W and 9 to create a natural fire break and improve accessibility. In hilly terrain with weak soil and low vegetation, SMEP used geo-textile and bamboo terracing to stabilize the land and roads.

Key Outcome Indicator Information

As commercial transport and storage is now sufficiently available in Cox's Bazar, the Logistics Sector began phasing out free common services. The Sector maintained one common storage hub at the entrance of the refugee camps for short-term needs and stand-by transportation. User satisfaction for the Logistics Sector remained very high at 95 percent (2 percentage points lower than in 2020; 2 percentage points higher than in 2019). The Sector's trainings and logistics services were most highly appreciated, and almost 87 percent of users stated the Sector was providing Extreme or much value to their operational response.

The ETS user satisfaction rate grew to 90 percent (up from 89 percent in 2020), achieving the 2021 target. Respondents were most satisfied with ETS customer support, data connectivity and security telecommunications services. Going forward, the Sector will continue to advocate for ETS services and activities, increase training opportunities and provide more staff support as requested in the user feedback. Under SMEP, no 2021 user satisfaction survey was completed, however, repeated informal feedback clearly indicated that infrastructure developments significantly improved access to essential civil and social infrastructure.

Partnerships

The Logistics Sector continued partnering with Hi-Atlas to provide a dedicated humanitarian fleet and increase capacity of logistics responders, and continued collaboration with the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and WFP to ensure uninterrupted access to the camps through the Humanitarian Access Project. In 2021, in partnership with Hi-Atlas, the Logistics Sector transported 1841.2 mt for 21 organisations.

The ETS worked across sectors and organizations to provide services, and collaborated directly with UNDSS, IOM, UNHCR and WFP on programme implementation. Reinstated in October 2021, the ETS Working Group had members from 16 organizations providing inputs on the ETS strategy and activities.

In 2021, WFP supported the light engineering component of SMEP, managed by IOM and UNHCR, via construction materials, fuel and logistics support, and heavy machinery. As lead of SMEP's heavy engineering component, WFP particularly focused on maintaining a well-functioning drainage system. "In late 2021 the future of SMEP was under discussion with input received from the Site Management and Development Sectors and in consultation with the Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and Offices of the Camps in Charge (CiC).

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The Logistics Sector played a key role in coordinating organizations at the beginning of the crisis and during the 2020 pandemic response. However, Sector operations should not replace local logistics capacity, but rather enable systems. Following its 2021 Gaps and Needs Analysis, the Logistics Sector found that Cox's Bazar operations are normalizing, and humanitarian organizations are now better equipped to cater to their own needs. Moving forward, the Logistics Sector will phase out common services, including storage, and focus on capacity-strengthening and preparedness activities, while maintaining capacity for rapid upscale if required. It will also carry out another Gaps and Needs Analysis in mid-2022 in order to ascertain its strategy based on potential contextual changes.

To address expansion challenges, the ETS adapted its strategy and plans to rent space on commercial towers, install locally-procured masts, and use local internet service providers in 2022. In 2021 the ETS worked more closely with partners including UNHCR, IOM and UNDSS to expand the network.

After the March fire, the SMEP technical working group integrated fire management into its settlement site strategy, including road access improvements and fire breaks in the densest camp areas. SMEP was able to respond to needs quickly during the July-August 2021 floods by pre-positioning basic materials, such as tarpaulin and ropes, ahead of emergencies. SMEP aims to improve women's engagement by prioritizing their capacity strengthening in the camps' forthcoming fire response system and integrating vulnerable groups' needs into project design.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

While Activity 14 has no direct beneficiaries, it relies on Rohingya refugees for its workforce. The number of women under SMEP remained steady at 12 percent, unable to reach its 30 percent target given few women are willing to engage in these particular labour-intensive activities and given the safety risks. Gender and age considerations were

improved in 2021 however, with sex, age and disability disaggregated data integrated into SMEP's database. Gender and age were partly integrated into Activity 12, but not Activity 13; which worked directly with organizations for telecommunication services.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The Government's eighth Five-Year Plan maintains a strong emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment however significant gender-based disparities remain. Bangladesh has the highest gender inequality in South Asia on gender equality according to the 2021 Gender Gap Index^[1]. It also has high rates of violence against women and girls, with over 70 percent of ever married women reporting some form of partner violence over their lifetime.^[2] In addition, the country has the highest child marriage rate in South Asia (59 percent). Access and control of resources and digital financial inclusion remain challenging with only 61 percent of women owning a mobile phone compared to 86 percent of men.^[3] The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated pre-existing inequalities, with women particularly affected by the burden of unpaid domestic work and disruptions to the informal economy.^[4]

WFP held regular gender mainstreaming trainings with partners to strengthen their capacity to prioritize the safety and dignity of men, women, boys and girls and reviewed all monitoring tools to ensure disability and gender were strongly considered in Bangladesh. WFP partners and enumerators attended trainings on case management, COVID-19 protocols, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, child safeguarding and safe referrals.

To enhance women's decision-making and control over household resources,^[5] WFP prioritized them as recipients of food assistance cards and cash-based transfers. Through WFP's livelihoods programme in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, women were organized into self-help groups for entrepreneurship development and life-skills training. An endline assessment showed women were four times more confident than when they joined. Self-reliance activities for vulnerable refugees empowered women by strengthening their capacities and building resilience through portable skills trainings.

To address beneficiary exclusion errors, WFP supported the redesign of enrolment for social safety net programmes under the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, enabling 300,000 women to self-enrol. The Mother and Child Benefit Programme supported women in rural and urban areas with monthly cash-based transfers and training to promote maternal and child nutrition, while the Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development programme supported women and their households with a monthly ration of fortified rice, a one-time grant for income-generating activities, and skills training.

The Government-to-Person payment system allowed mothers to receive payments into their preferred bank account, enhancing women's inclusion in the formal financial sector and thus indirectly strengthening their decision-making capacity within their families. The proportion of households where decision-making was done jointly by women and men met or surpassed the established 50 percent target for all forms of WFP assistance (e-vouchers, cash transfer, food assistance) among refugees and livelihoods programme participants in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where 80 percent of households made joint decisions; up from 71 percent in 2020. Under WFP's urban programming, however, only 42 percent of households reported joint decision-making. As joint decision-making increased from 50 percent to 64 percent between 2019 and 2020, but fell back to 52 percent in WFP resilience programmes in 2021, likely due to weakened beneficiary engagement under COVID-19 restrictions, WFP will enhance community sensitization efforts in 2022.

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 Context

Protection is a priority for WFP operations in Bangladesh, especially in the overcrowded refugee camps in Cox's Bazar which experience frequent communal conflict and natural disasters. COVID-19, lockdown measures and the socio-economic impact of the pandemic continued to exacerbate pre-existing and rising protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection. Community protection structures weakened, and inter/intra-communal tensions worsened across the country. Forty-nine percent of Bangladeshi women and girls reported safety and security concerns during the lockdown, while refugees reported neglect, violence and exploitation due to security deteriorations. Between April and September, the COVID-19 lockdown and movement restrictions led to a reduction in the humanitarian and protection presence in the camps, the suspension of most protection activities, and the temporary closure of protection facilities, which compromised case identification, referrals and monitoring of the protection environment.

The refugee population of Bhasan Char reached approximately 17,000 by the end of 2021, as part of its overall aim to relocate a total of 100,000 Rohingya to the island. In October, the Government and UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Bhasan Char, which established a common protection and policy framework for UN agencies to begin operations on the island in 2022.

WFP's efforts to address protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) concerns

WFP aims to improve access to assistance to meet food and nutrition needs while ensuring the safety, rights and dignity of beneficiaries and without contributing to, or perpetuating, discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect or exploitation. In response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, WFP maintained a strong risk minimization protocol at all assistance sites in Cox's Bazar, with temperature checks, handwashing, mandatory mask-wearing and decontamination of exposed surfaces. WFP also enabled refugees to pre-order goods at its e-voucher outlets to streamline shopping, reduce crowding and maintain its no-touch policy for the redemption of entitlements.

During the response to the March fire, WFP developed a checklist of minimum do no harm standards to be followed by Cox's Bazar partners to ensure safe and dignified distribution of urgent assistance for fire-affected households. Similarly, WFP developed and shared key protection messages during monsoon flooding to ensure safe and timely access to assistance for flood-affected refugees. In coordination with the protection sector and Communications with Communities volunteers, WFP disseminated safety awareness messages tailored to people with different accessibility needs.

To strengthen staff and partner capacity, WFP provided regular training and technical guidance on protection, AAP and do no harm principles, along with staff and volunteer training on child protection, GBV, protection mainstreaming and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Beneficiaries from WFP's Urban Food Security, Mother and Child Benefit and livelihoods programmes were sensitized on the negative impacts of GBV and child marriage as well as WFP channels available for reporting irregularities or concerns regarding project implementation.

In response to a wave of threats against community engagement volunteers in the camps, WFP developed an action plan to enhance volunteer protection and provided regular beneficiary and volunteer sensitization on safe reporting and related services. A specific booklet on PSEA was developed for use at field-level, along with a protection code of conduct in both Bengali and English for food retailers operating in the refugee camps. WFP also created a standard operating procedure to ensure minimum standards for accountability, protection and safety in porter services.

Across its programmes, WFP took an integrated approach to the engagement and participation of disabled people. Under the livelihoods programme, WFP provided vision services and assistive devices to beneficiaries, formed a new self-help group dedicated to host community women with disabilities, and conducted training for caregivers of women with disabilities. In the camps, WFP launched a new disability and age inclusion initiative targeting 300 elderly refugees and people with disabilities to enable them to contribute to their households' food security.

WFP conducted monthly protection monitoring through on-site, telephone and post-distribution monitoring, and regular focus group discussions with refugees, and dealt with accessibility, accountability, safety and security concerns. It maintained a robust community feedback mechanism with help desks and feedback boxes available at all assistance sites along with a toll-free hotline. WFP referred protection issues to relevant agencies, and received and supported referrals from other protection agencies for more complex concerns about violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation that may prevent people from accessing assistance. From the Cox's Bazar camps, WFP received 685 hotline calls (20 percent women, 80 percent men), handled 285 protection referrals (155 women, 130 men) and made 56 referrals mainly for GBV, conflict between beneficiaries and documentation issues (25 women, 31 men).

To complement existing data protection features of WFP's beneficiary management system, SCOPE, WFP developed an action plan to implement recommendations from its 2019-20 Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA). Preparatory work was initiated for a second PIA to be carried out in 2022. In line with the scale-up of bKash mobile money transfers in the Cox's Bazar host community, WFP conducted a protection assessment for the livelihoods initiative to assess and mitigate protection risks. The continued delivery of fortified biscuits to students' homes during COVID-19 lockdowns contributed to preventing violence against children by providing nutritious food in a context of high unemployment and wage loss.

Data on Protection/AAP

In the urban food security programme in Dhaka, a small proportion of participants reported safety challenges in accessing services, likely due to a general feeling of uneasiness with COVID-19 and the increased violence against women due to related lockdowns. The 2020 Needs Assessment Working Group report revealed that 49.2 percent of women and girls felt safety and security were issues during lockdowns. A community feedback mechanism is in place to enable beneficiaries and other community members to provide feedback and raise concerns. Beneficiaries regularly receive information related to programme conditions, their entitlements, and how to access the community feedback mechanism through a combination of phone calls, text messages and home visits.

Environment

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

As one of the world's most densely populated countries, the balance between humans and nature in Bangladesh is extremely precarious. Geographically it is prone to natural hazards and faces increasingly erratic weather patterns. Between 1976 and 2019, Bangladesh faced an average temperature increase of 0.5C^[1] and was reported to be the world's most polluted country in 2020 with a country-wide Air Quality Index of 162.^[2] While the Government of Bangladesh formulated a national Reduce - Reuse - Recycle strategy for waste management in 2010, estimates indicate that waste generation will rise to 0.75 kg/day per person by 2025.^[3] Exploitation of natural resources, including deforestation, is a serious and growing concern, and Bangladesh lost 21,500 hectares of tree cover in 2020, equivalent to 11.6 mt of CO2 emissions.^[4]

WFP continues to address environmental issues via programming and by minimizing its ecological footprint. In Cox's Bazar, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and reforestation projects in the camps have lowered the heat index^[5] and reduced landslide risks and the silting-up of drainage using nature-based solutions. Launched in April, WFP's Resilient Landscapes project further integrates sustainable design into WFP assistance sites. It used bio-protection to rehabilitate slopes at WFP's Camp 17 e-voucher outlet and is constructing a market linkages site made out of bamboo in the host community using passive cooling and natural lighting for energy efficiency.

To restore the natural habitat in and around the Rohingya camps and as co-lead of the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group with FAO, IOM and UNHCR WFP helped coordinate 15 partners to reforest 150 hectares of land. At the same time, 65 hectares of native grasses and trees were directly replanted by WFP and partners. WFP also continued to conduct environmental awareness activities in the camps and screenings to integrate social and environmental considerations into its programmes.^[6] To reduce water congestion, significant drain cleaning also continued. In 2021 WFP scaled up efforts to reduce, reuse and recycle across the Cox's Bazar operation, with improvements at the main office, logistics and engineering hub, and retail operations to reduce solid waste generation and safely and systematically handle unavoidable waste. Under the camp upcycling project, refugees continue to transform WFP aluminium food packets into consumer products that they design.

Innovation in Emergencies

Innovation in Emergencies: E-vouchers and Retail-in-a-Box

Romida and her children sit in front of their groceries with huge smiles on their faces. Romida is so happy now that she can go grocery shopping for herself and her family. Her children are keen to taste the delicious fruits and vegetables that have come with their food assistance this month.

I feel good about this because I can buy everything from one place and it has fruits like oranges for my kids.

Romida is one of the Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh. She fled Myanmar in 2017 and has been living in Cox's Bazar ever since. Since their arrival, WFP had been providing rations of rice, lentils, and oil. But in the world's largest refugee camp, **100 percent of refugees are now receiving their food assistance through e-vouchers**. This means they have access to a wider variety of nutritious food and more choice in what they eat. E-vouchers meets beneficiaries' needs in a more dignified way, while supporting the local markets and commercial supply chains.

This major achievement is partly thanks to pop-up shops like the one where Romida shopped. The new WFP Retail-In-A-Box initiative speeds up the transition from traditional in-kind to cash-based assistance.

Retail-In-A-Box has three main components:

- A quick-to-assemble, accessible structure such as a mobile storage unit;
- Training and support so contracted retailers can achieve WFP food assistance standards and retail best practices; and
- Local retailers to enable market access, commercial growth and sustainability.

The Retail-in-a-Box initiative is being piloted for the first time in Romida's camp.* The area was chosen because her camp, which only hosts around 2,400 families, is in a remote location far from the larger camps where all WFP e-voucher outlets are located. The pop-up shop where Romida now does her shopping took just a week to set up, showing the speed with which this initiative can potentially get off the ground in WFP refugee operations around the world.

It took two years for WFP to roll out e-vouchers for all the refugees in Cox's Bazar. Now the hope is that WFP can quickly deploy this innovation in other emergencies and disasters to improve the lives of those in need of humanitarian assistance and support livelihoods opportunities for the wider population.

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] The World Bank Population Database, 2020
- [2] Global Climate Risk Index 2021, Germanwatch, January 2021
- [3] WHO COVID-19 Dashboard, Bangladesh, 31 January 2022
- [4] Rapid Survey on Immediate Economic Vulnerabilities Created by COVID-19, BIGD, BRAC University
- [5] Our World in Data, 2022

Context and Operations

- [1] PPRC-BIGD COVID-19 Livelihoods & Recovery Panel Survey Phase 4 (August 2021)

Partnerships

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021: 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, Republic of Korea, Sweden and the World Bank.

Strategic outcome 01

Some of the CSP targets were adjusted in 2021 by respective activity managers based on a change in programme focus and targets.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Unregistered refugees refers to Rohingya who arrived in Bangladesh after a registration exercise which took place in the 1990s. The majority of the unregistered refugees arrived since 2017, though a few hundred thousands arrived before that major influx.
- [2] Following one of the longest COVID-19 school closures in the world, students returned to classes only a few hours a week in line with the Government's COVID-19 prevention strategy.
- [3] 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)

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Under Strategic Outcome 4, there was a plan to initiate establishing an HSA. Needs were estimated at USD 1.87 million. However, due to pending approval from the Government of the land, a major portion of planned activities under SO4 were not implemented. WFP therefore revised the plan and contributions were repurposed to support other activities. This resulted in the funding availability being lower than the needs. The resources available in this Strategic Outcome, however, were entirely consumed.

No outcome level indicators are reported under this Strategic Outcome, as the activities including the Humanitarian Staging Area and emergency response support systems, were not implemented as planned.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] <https://logie.logcluster.org/?op=bgd-cxb>

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] World Economic Forum, March 2021; <https://www.weforum.org/reports>
- [2] UN Women, December 2020; <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/bangladesh>
- [3] GSMA. 2020. Mobile Gender Gap Report.
- [4] UN Women, May 2020; https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RGA%20Bangladesh.Final_May2020.pdf
- [5] While the proportion of households where men and women make joint decisions increased compared to baseline data, there was a reduction compared to 2020 because components to promote joint decision-making were not effectively integrated into the programme. Focus groups discussions were undertaken to increase the understanding of decision-making processes at the household level, particularly related to decision making on food purchases and preparation at the household level. There are ongoing discussions on how to integrate the findings in WFP programming.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Additional efforts to create awareness about GBV, include information on how to report GBV, were made as part of the 16 days of activism to reduce Gender based violence campaign, where WFP and UNFPA disseminated daily messaging on GBV followed by a quiz competition for the beneficiaries of urban cash assistance programme.

In Cox's Bazar, a Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey found that almost all beneficiaries found WFP programme sites were safe and had a positive experience receiving WFP assistance through programmes they reported as dignified. While the beneficiary knowledge of programme entitlements is fairly high (74 and 84 percent among refugees and host communities), less than half (35 percent) were aware of programme duration. WFP is revising its community engagement strategy to strengthen messaging about its programmes.

Post distribution monitoring findings found that beneficiaries are satisfied with WFP assistance, which were corroborated by feedback from the WFP beneficiary feedback channels. In 2021 WFP expanded its community feedback mechanisms to give beneficiaries more diverse channels for providing feedback, suggestions and complaints.

Environment

[1] The World Bank, 'Climate Change in Bangladesh: Impact on Infectious Diseases and Mental Health', October 2021,

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2021/10/07/climate-change-in-bangladesh-impact-on-infectious-diseases-and-mental-health>

[2] IQAir; December 2021; <https://www.iqair.com/bangladesh>

[3] Md Ashikuzzaman and Md Hasan Howlader; 'Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Bangladesh: Issues and Challenges'; October 2019;

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336588624_Sustainable_Solid_Waste_Management_in_Bangladesh_Issues_and_Challenges

[4] Global Forest Watch; 2021; <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/BGD>

[5] The heat index is a measure of human-perceived temperature when relative humidity considered along with the actual temperature.

[6] Environmental awareness sessions covered topics such as tree plantation, disaster risk reduction, waste management, recycling, and environmental pollution control.

Safeguard screenings were conducted under the framework of the Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project (EMCRP) funded by the World Bank. WFP implements the project through a partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) to strengthen community resilience in the camps.

For Activity 5, the following interventions had their FLAs screened;

1. World Bank programme activities on community workfare and community services interventions
2. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions
3. Site Maintenance and Engineering Project (SMEP) interventions

Innovation in Emergencies

*Camp 23 (Shamlapur), where Romida lived, was phased down over the course of 2021 with authorities gradually moving refugee households to larger sites. This was one of the reasons why WFP built its e-voucher site in the Retail-in-a-Box style rather than using a more permanent structure.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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 undernourishment	%			13	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	251,519	214,257	465,776	5219085
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	251,519	214,257	465,776	5219085
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 (micronutrient programmes)	Number	144,287	94,813	239,100	

					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	54,361	36,222	90,583
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	118,187	82,482	200,669
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	78,276	72,254	150,530



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 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	247	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	781,927	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	17,030,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,132,111	878,966	78%
	female	1,279,647	974,381	76%
	total	2,411,758	1,853,347	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	129,073	85,155	66%
	female	137,748	91,001	66%
	total	266,821	176,156	66%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	182,669	139,564	76%
	female	195,743	136,142	70%
	total	378,412	275,706	73%
5-11 years	male	239,823	194,566	81%
	female	248,507	200,736	81%
	total	488,330	395,302	81%
12-17 years	male	156,246	103,377	66%
	female	169,247	107,379	63%
	total	325,493	210,756	65%
18-59 years	male	368,788	334,659	91%
	female	472,970	419,923	89%
	total	841,758	754,582	90%
60+ years	male	55,512	21,645	39%
	female	55,432	19,200	35%
	total	110,944	40,845	37%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,516,758	961,558	63%
Refugee	895,000	891,789	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	874,000	810,713	92%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	32,500	24,090	74%
Prevention of Malnutrition	190,157	200,669	105%
School-Based Programmes	518,312	504,948	97%
Treatment of Malnutrition	103,789	90,583	87%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,799,850	1,510,819	83%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Dried Fruits	530	264	50%
High Energy Biscuits	5,131	4,540	88%
LNS	420	374	89%
Lentils	534	25	5%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	5,453	700	13%
Split Peas	540	986	183%
Vegetable Oil	619	78	13%
Wheat	4,221	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	6,881	11,382	165%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Lentils	38	0	0%
Rice	109	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	11	0	0%
Wheat	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	80,602,672	20,724,856	26%
Commodity Voucher	0	35,788	-
Value Voucher	127,412,875	123,970,154	97%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	962,500	567,539	59%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	59,679	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	102,753	0	0%

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	2,020 2,020	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	2,020 2,020	0 0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	158	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	102,753	0

Output Results				
Activity 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Reliable data on the food security and nutrition outcomes of national social protection programmes are available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40	38
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	6
C: The national VGD programme delivers enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for its beneficiaries				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,057	3,043
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	32	24
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	15	15
C: The new national child benefit and vulnerable women benefit programmes take into account nutrition sensitivity, urban coverage and responsiveness to shocks				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	4,245	3,141
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	25	20
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	16	10

Activity 02: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	-----------------	---------	--------

C: Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	0

C: Improved national nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions are scaled up by the Government and its partners in rural and urban areas

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	15	7
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	12	6

K: Enhancing complementary feeding practices becomes the focus of increased collaboration among the main stakeholders

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	5	5
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------	---	---

Activity 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	-----------------	---------	--------

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	450	863
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	18

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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	13	12
Activity 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: The national school feeding programme is scaled up in poverty-prone rural and urban areas				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	700	440
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	6
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	6	9
J: A nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy is adopted and implemented				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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.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	Number	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=13	=13	15	8	3	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=189,000,000	=189,000,000	23,070,000		0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=13	=13	8	5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥492,385	≥492,385	619,863	149,222	8,200,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥30.86	≥30.86	23.32	137	586	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=177,000,000	=177,000,000	130,812,581	111,000,000	5,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=8	=8	7	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary School Children - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=7	=7	5	4	2	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall		=76,000,000	=76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000	WFP programme monitoring

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	78,437	72,589
			Male	4,600	4,257
			Total	83,037	76,846
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	21,472 21,472	29,087 29,087
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	22,226 22,226	14,611 14,611
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	438,880	417,491
			Male	405,120	368,256
			Total	844,000	785,747
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	6,240
			Male	0	5,315
			Total	0	11,555
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	452,400	708,949
			Male	417,600	637,198
			Total	870,000	1,346,147
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	48,623	10,046
			Male	50,609	9,652
			Total	99,232	19,698
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	13,000	0
			Male	12,000	0
			Total	25,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	31,200	127,572
			Male	28,800	110,261
			Total	60,000	237,833
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	1,610
			Male	0	1,600
			Total	0	3,210
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	32,416	72,843
			Male	33,739	76,563
			Total	66,155	149,406
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	38,293	34,802
			Male	39,856	36,221
			Total	78,149	71,023
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	0 0	937 937
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	24,770 24,770	38,940 38,940
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,640 25,640	19,560 19,560
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	235,570
			Male	0	223,315
			Total	0	458,885

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	218,400 201,600 420,000	133,119 126,372 259,491
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	68,850 66,150 135,000	69,361 64,770 134,131
A.2: Food transfers			MT	18,626	18,168
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	175,765,892	141,507,799
Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	2,000 0 2,000	2,384 2,193 4,577
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	4,880 5,120 10,000	5,094 4,802 9,896
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	9,745 9,363 19,108	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	26,010 24,990 51,000	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	26,010 24,990 51,000	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0 0 0	23,461 22,602 46,063
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	24,129 23,183 47,312	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	24,129 23,183 47,312	0 0 0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,723	180
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	315,416	74,442
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	483,737 412,073 895,810	19,926 25,052 44,978
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	0 0 0	4,167 5,237 9,404
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	48,600 41,400 90,000	1,352 1,701 3,053
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,980	3
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	31,934,240	3,112,769
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	35,788

Output Results				
Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: The most vulnerable households in refugee camps and makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar receive food assistance, primarily through e-vouchers				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	870,000	891,789
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	12	12
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	2,434	2,451
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	11,598	10,597.29
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	3,004	3,180.95
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	2,684	1,050.16
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	1,478	1,159.2
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				
General Distribution				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	862	862
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				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	60,977	50,666
G: 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				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	5,499	5,315

G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	6,456	6,240
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	100
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	22	22
Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	10,000	9,896
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	330	330
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	7,960	4,577
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	33.33
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Resource transferred to provide kernel for fortified rice distribution in Social Safety Net Programme of urban areas benefit the vulnerable household				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	15,000	5,000
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				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	57,749	55,976
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				
General Distribution				

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	175,000	3,053
---	---	------------	---------	-------

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall		≤6	≤6	3.1			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	82	≥85	≥85	72	80		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	≤15	≤15	27	20		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	1	0		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	10	>50	>50	57.8		44	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>97	>97	97	97	98.25	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	6.7	≤4	≤4	3.76	3.4	5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.5	≥21	≥21	2	1	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	19.4	≥26.5	≥26.5	15	13	28.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	45.4	≥80.5	≥80.5	36	33	31.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	62.5	≤3	≤3	16	22	67.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	≤0.5	≤0.5	2	0	0.8	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16.1	≤0.5	≤0.5	3	0	0.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34.4	≤76	≤76	83	77	32.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39.5	≤19	≤19	62	67	67.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.5	≤73	≤73	83	87	70.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	46	≥70	≥70	55	50	58	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	36	≤25	≤25	41	49	38	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	≤5	≤5	4	1	4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9	≥43	≥43	10	14	5.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	55	≤33	≤33	59	58	36.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	10	≤1	≤1	5	4	1.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	26	≤23	≤23	26	24	56.1	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	22.17	≥35	≥35			56.2	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	70.1	>70	>70	91		49.7	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	99	99.7	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Children Under 5 Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	4.21	<15	<15	0	1.09		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	6.76	<15	<15	2	3.04			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	89.01	>75	>75	98	96			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0.4	<15	<15	0	0.3	2.5		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.1		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	16	<15	<15	6	6.3	4.6		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	83.6	>75	>75	94	93.4	92.9		WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: All EFSN - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	10	≤6	≤6	7	9.6	1.99	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	≥10.5	≥10.5	10	2	8.59	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68.5	≥71	≥71	72	77	57.42	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16.7	≥50.5	≥50.5	54	37	48.83	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	22.15	≤0.5	≤0.5	2	7	1.95	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	19.05	≤0.5	≤0.5	0	0	0.39	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.4	≤0	≤0	0	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	77.05	≤89	≤89	89	91	89.45	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.25	≤49	≤49	46	63	50.78	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31.1	≤29	≤29	28	23	42.58	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	48.2	≥70	≥70	68	84	66.41	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	41.2	≤25	≤25	32	16	32.81	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	10.6	≤5	≤5	0	0	0.78	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	10.6	≥66	≥66	56	34	77.34	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	16.9	≤8	≤8	0	3	5.86	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	7.8	≤1	≤1	22	41	0.39	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	64.7	≤25	≤25	22	22	16.41	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	33.33	≥50	≥50	49	63	50.39	WFP survey
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Dhaka - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	21	≤11	≤11	10	10		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	≥39	≥39	1	7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	26	≥70.5	≥70.5	53	81		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	56	≥80	≥80	72	89		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	≤1	≤1	9	4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	≤0.5	≤0.5	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68	≤60	≤60	90	89	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	44	≤20	≤20	28	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	71	≤29	≤29	46	19	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	50	≥70	≥70	75	84	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	41	≤25	≤25	21	16	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	≤5	≤5	4	0	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall		≥75	≥75	50	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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Total	4,000 4,000	3,014 3,014
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	16,200 13,800 30,000	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	10,800 9,200 20,000	8,137 6,933 15,070
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female Male Total	6,750 5,750 12,500	6,769 5,766 12,535
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	962,500	567,539

Output Results				
Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	individual	484,490	27,605
G: Evidence as to the effectiveness of WFP-piloted innovative approaches to enhancing resilience is collected and disseminated				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	491,490	491,490
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	245,152	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	239,338	0
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	20,000	0
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	282,685	0
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	20,000	12,535
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	80,000	60,584
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	282,685	313,464

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: A humanitarian staging area is established					
Emergency preparedness activities					
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	4	0	
L: A humanitarian staging area is established					
Emergency preparedness activities					
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	4	0	
Activity 11: Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced					
Emergency preparedness activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	220	212	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	14	17	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	7	7	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	10	14	
H: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced					
Emergency preparedness activities					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	9	7	
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	2	2	
K: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced					
Emergency preparedness activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	60	52	
M: Emergency coordination mechanisms for logistics and food security are enhanced					
Emergency preparedness activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	12	11	

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				
Output Results									
Activity 12: Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from common emergency logistics services to humanitarian and development partners									
Logistics Cluster									
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	5	6		
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type		H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational			unit	1	1		
Activity 13: Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced emergency telecommunication coordination mechanisms									
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster									
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type		H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational			unit	1	1		
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type		H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established			system	100	40		
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 indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved and constant access to the camps by the humanitarian agencies for response activities									
Engineering Services									
H.9: Number of camps and sites installed/maintained		H.9.1: Number of camps and sites installed/maintained			site	37	29		
L: Crisis-affected populations benefit from improved and constant access to the camps by the humanitarian agencies for response activities									
Engineering Services									
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type		L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented			unit	64	59		

Outcome Results									
Activity 12: Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response									
Outcome Indicator		Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster									
User satisfaction rate		Overall		≥90	≥90	94.6	97	92.5	WFP survey
Activity 13: Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response									
Outcome Indicator		Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster							
User satisfaction rate	Overall		≥90	≥90	90	89	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall		≥15	≥15	15	19		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46.6	≥50	≥50	53	60	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	29.9	≤25	≤25	23	15	61.2	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	23.5	≤25	≤25	24	25	23.2	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female Male Overall		=50 =50 =100	=50 =50 =100	52 48 100	52 48 100	52 48 100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All EFSN - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	80	71		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤25	≤25	2	4		WFP survey

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	15	≤25	≤25	18	25			WFP survey
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥50	≥50	42				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall		≤25	≤25	22				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall		≤25	≤25	36				WFP survey
Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	52	64	50		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	18	≤25	≤25	22	15	18		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	32	≤25	≤25	26	21	32		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall		=100	=100	100	94	88.1	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	100	99	99.91	-
Target Group: ALL Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	99	99	98	-
Target Group: All Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall		=100	=100	100	93		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Bandarban - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	98			WFP survey
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	88			WFP survey
Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	100		100	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100	100	100	-
Target Group: ALL Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	74	70	96	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		=100	=100	84	79		-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Bandarban - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Target Group: ALL - Location: Bandarban - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			WFP survey

Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL Urban - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		=100	=100	96			WFP survey

Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall		=100	=100	100			WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 05: Deliver an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	45			Secondary data
Activity 06: Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL EFSN - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			Secondary data
Activity 07: Deliver food assistance in emergencies								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL Urban - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			Secondary data
Activity 08: Creation of evidence related to innovative approaches to enhancing resilience								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Participants of the WFP livelihoods programme in host communities.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

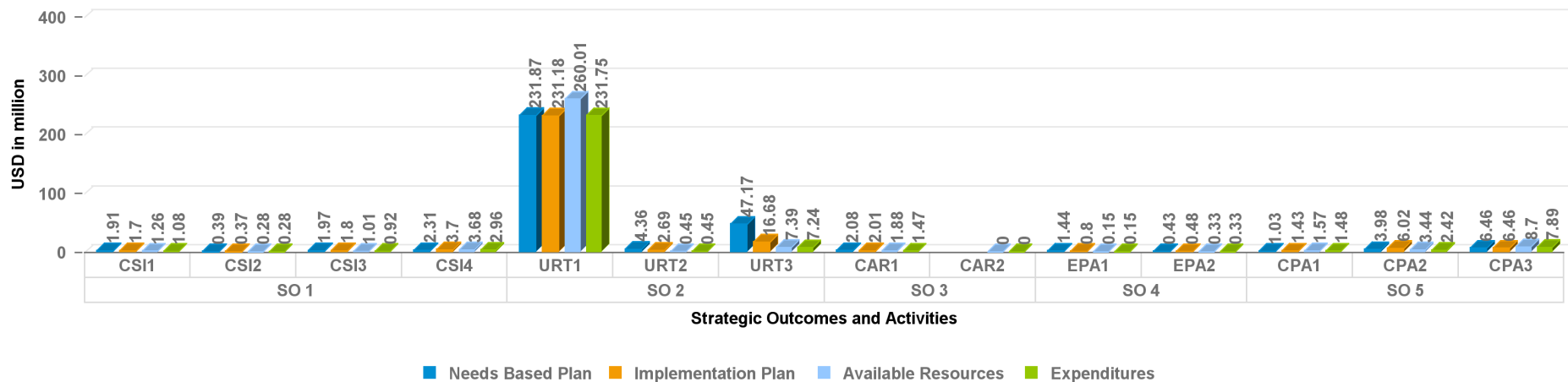
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

URT3	Deliver food assistance in emergencies
------	--

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	231,865,005	231,178,437	260,009,909	231,747,263
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,363,704	2,688,567	447,289	447,210
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	47,174,503	16,680,350	7,393,573	7,243,300
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			283,403,212	250,547,353	267,850,771	239,437,773

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,912,262	1,698,339	1,264,570	1,084,580
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	388,819	368,819	281,186	281,186
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	1,968,048	1,798,473	1,007,661	918,001
		Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	2,305,525	3,704,469	3,675,818	2,959,865
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,574,653	7,570,099	6,229,235	5,243,632

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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	2,084,479	2,014,646	1,880,469	1,471,706
		Nobo Jatra			0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,084,479	2,014,646	1,880,469	1,471,706
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	1,442,323	804,000	149,608	149,608
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	428,534	475,476	328,314	328,314
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,870,856	1,279,476	477,922	477,922

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,033,818	1,433,818	1,569,974	1,475,381
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	3,981,285	6,019,892	3,442,218	2,418,171
		Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	6,460,917	6,459,867	8,697,314	7,885,680
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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)			11,476,020	13,913,578	13,709,506	11,779,232

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,172,592	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,172,592	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			305,409,221	275,325,153	295,320,494	258,410,266
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,140,412	11,913,574	13,970,856	11,533,883
Total Direct Costs			320,549,632	287,238,727	309,291,351	269,944,149
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			20,835,726	18,670,517	8,161,920	8,161,920
Grand Total			341,385,359	305,909,244	317,453,270	278,106,069



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

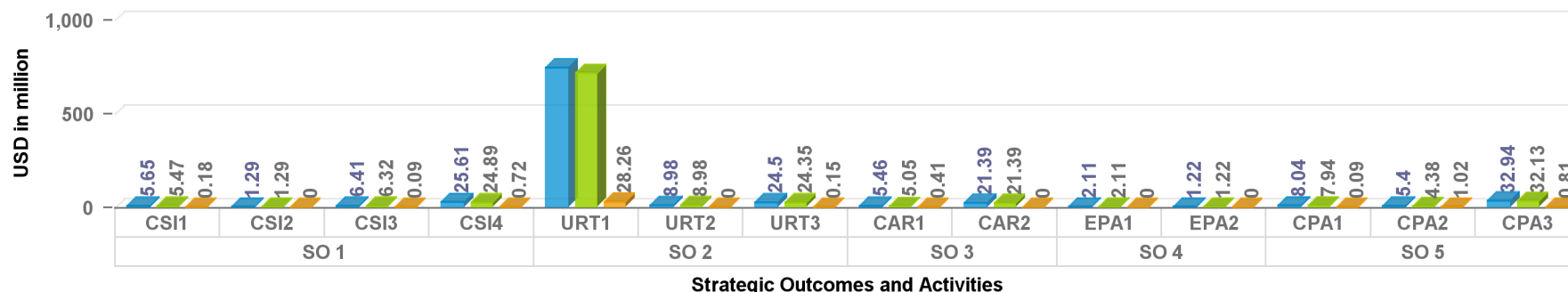
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	960,680,665	742,042,259	1,039,314	743,081,573	714,818,926	28,262,646
		Deliver an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	19,571,143	8,978,909	0	8,978,909	8,978,830	79
		Deliver food assistance in emergencies	83,193,249	24,498,808	0	24,498,808	24,348,535	150,272
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,063,445,057	775,519,976	1,039,314	776,559,290	748,146,292	28,412,998

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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)	Policy advice and technical assistance for scaling up school feeding	24,649,223	25,608,044	0	25,608,044	24,892,091	715,953
		Technical assistance and advocacy for improved nutrition	5,456,678	1,292,843	0	1,292,843	1,292,843	0
		Technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification	7,797,678	6,409,206	0	6,409,206	6,319,546	89,660
		Technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets	13,917,454	5,645,545	0	5,645,545	5,465,555	179,990

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			51,821,034	38,955,638	0	38,955,638	37,970,035	985,603
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	12,915,088	5,463,651	0	5,463,651	5,054,889	408,762
		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)			36,280,883	26,858,318	0	26,858,318	26,449,556	408,762

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	14,789,090	2,110,610	0	2,110,610	2,110,610	0
		Lead the logistics cluster and co-lead the food security cluster	2,147,210	1,220,172	0	1,220,172	1,220,172	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			16,936,300	3,330,782	0	3,330,782	3,330,782	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable common services from WFP during crises in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and engineering support.	Coordinate implementation of Site Maintenance Engineering Project to improve and maintain access to the camps for humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees	40,012,526	32,942,784	0	32,942,784	32,131,150	811,634
		Coordinate the Emergency Telecommunications Sector/Cluster and provide efficient services to support the humanitarian community response	9,283,215	5,399,138	0	5,399,138	4,375,091	1,024,047
		Coordinate the Logistics Sector/Cluster and provide efficient common logistics services to support the humanitarian community response	12,269,345	8,036,678	0	8,036,678	7,942,085	94,593
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)			61,565,086	46,378,600	0	46,378,600	44,448,326	1,930,274

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,172,592	0	5,172,592	0	5,172,592
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,172,592	0	5,172,592	0	5,172,592
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,230,048,361	896,215,906	1,039,314	897,255,220	860,344,992	36,910,228
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			53,793,891	37,039,598	0	37,039,598	34,602,625	2,436,973
Total Direct Costs			1,283,842,252	933,255,504	1,039,314	934,294,818	894,947,617	39,347,201
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			83,864,268	58,616,155		58,616,155	58,616,155	0
Grand Total			1,367,706,520	991,871,659	1,039,314	992,910,973	953,563,771	39,347,201

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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