



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Turning the tide against hunger

Background:

Bangladesh has made significant progress towards zero hunger, and is expected to both meet high-level targets for reduced stunting and wasting, and graduate from the least-developed country category in 2026. The country nevertheless faces a 'triple burden' of malnutrition, which requires interventions to enhance the availability of, access to and utilization of nutritious diets throughout its food systems. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on the poor, especially the urban poor, and the situation of the Rohingya refugees remains concerning. Inequality is growing in the country, which translates into unequal ability to afford diverse diets, and, despite good progress, gender inequality persists with an array of consequences for food security and nutrition.

CSP 2022-2026:

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Bangladesh for 2022–2026 and the Government's Eighth Five-Year Plan (covering July 2020–June 2025). It contributes to Strategic Results 1, 2, 4 and 8 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 through four strategic outcomes. Achievement of the strategic outcomes is being supported by strong partnerships with the Government of Bangladesh at all levels; close coordination with UN partners; and continued engagement of civil society, international financial institutions, donors, research partners and the private sector.

1 Populations affected by crisis are able to meet basic food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises.

2 The nutrition needs of women, children and vulnerable groups are met through national institutions with enhanced capacities to design and implement gender- and nutrition-sensitive safety nets

3 Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters owing to enhanced national disaster management capacity and flexible nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety nets

4 Vulnerable crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises

Four Strategic Outcomes

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

To contribute to these strategic outcomes, WFP Bangladesh will adopt four cross-cutting themes:



1. Country capacity strengthening

To enhance programme effectiveness, WFP will design capacity strengthening interventions using a holistic approach including design, implementation, supply chains, policy and budget allocations.



2. Food systems

WFP will adopt an integrated approach to strengthening components of food systems. Joint effort with UN agencies and the private sector will enhance the availability of, access to and usage of safe and nutritious food in crisis and normal settings, and in urban and rural areas.



3. Nutrition

Malnutrition remains a major concern in Bangladesh, requiring a multisectoral approach which increases women's empowerment and enhances the availability of, access to and utilization of nutritious food to overcome the "last mile" of malnutrition.



4. Digital innovation

WFP Bangladesh will use digital innovation to strengthen all CSP components, while respecting data privacy and protection needs. It will support improvements to management information systems and integrated data platforms, focusing on national capacities to develop and manage data platforms for better targeting, planning and implementation. WFP will examine prospects for blockchain technology; targeting tools containing multidimensional poverty data; GIS services; transfers and entitlement management; and remote vulnerability analysis and mapping.



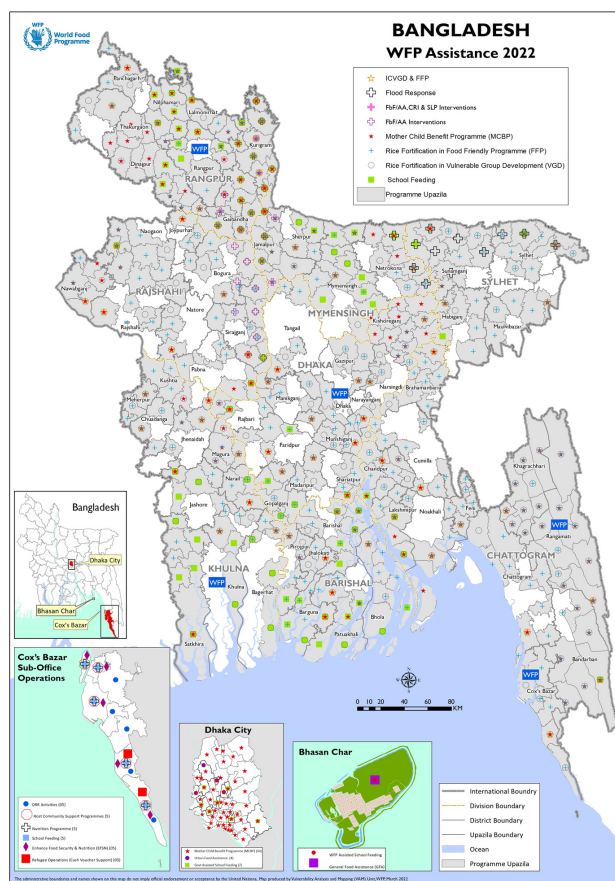
OUR VISION

Given the inter-connectedness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), WFP activities contribute to and depend on other SDGs.

The 2030 vision underlying WFP's strategic plan:

- The world has eradicated food insecurity and malnutrition (SDG 2 - Zero Hunger)
- National and global actors have achieved the SDGs (SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals)

Photo (page 1): Children supported by the School Feeding programme in Bandarban district in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud).



GUIDING PRINCIPLES



People-centered

Put people at the centre of programme design and response



Humanitarian-principled

Promote principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence



Country-owned

Work through and strengthen national programmes and systems



Context-specific

Adapt activities to country and community circumstances and needs



Programme-integrated

Layer, integrate and sequence humanitarian and development programmes



Risk-informed

Adopt risk-based decision making and programming



Evidence-driven

Use evidence to guide programmes and generate impact

CSP funding requirement (2022-2026):
US\$ 1.6 billion