This operational brief is based on the best available information at the time of drafting. Figures may vary if unique beneficiaries are considered.

1 WFP food assistance reached 29,250 Rohingya refugees with a fixed food basket of 11 items and continued its e-voucher pilot, reaching 7,600 people with choice of packaged items, fruits and vegetables. Through its malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes, WFP supported 7,834 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6-59 months with specialized nutritious foods, while 10,600 primary-aged children were supported through WFP school feeding.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.62bn</td>
<td>523.9m</td>
<td>82m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

Focus: Crisis response

Activity 1: Provide food, nutrition and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Outcome 2: By 2026, the nutrition needs of women, children and vulnerable groups in Bangladesh are met through national institutions that have enhanced capacities to design and implement gender- and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes

Focus: Root causes

Activity 2: Support national institutions in strengthening their capacity to design and implement inclusive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes to meet the nutrition needs of women, children and vulnerable groups.

Result 4: Food Systems are Sustainable

Outcome 3: By 2026, 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 social safety net programmes

Focus: Resilience building

Activity 3: Assist national institutions and communities in strengthening their capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes and in disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations.

Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

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

Focus: Crisis response

Activity 4: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and the Government.

Story from the field

Torrential rains wreaked havoc across Chattogram district in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. In Bandarban district in Chittagong Hill Tracks, food was distributed to 12,600 people impacted by floods.

2023 Donors/Funding Sources

(in alphabetical order including carryover of unspent 2022 contributions)

- Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA | Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Buddhist Global Relief, CANADEM, Royal DSM, IFPRI, Metro A.G., WFP USA | UNICEF, UN Sustainable Development Goals Fund

- WFP is grateful for a new confirmed contribution from Nutrition International for scaling up its rice fortification programme.

Monitoring

- WFP received 581 calls through its community feedback and response hotline in August and completed all 391 planned monitoring visits.

- A Nutrition Sector study, co-authored by UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, revealed that the prevalence of acute malnutrition has increased since the ration cut. Both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) admissions have gone up by 11 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Challenges

- Due to the floods, some retailers in Cox’s Bazar were not able to replenish stocks of certain items in the WFP outlets until affected roads were cleared. Low supply of short grain rice in the markets also led to shortages in the outlets.

Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th># of people reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency relief (Bandarban)</td>
<td>57,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Food Assistance (Cox’s Bazar, Bhasan Char)</td>
<td>942,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition (Cox’s Bazar, Bhasan Char)</td>
<td>212,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience (Cox’s Bazar, including forecast-based financing)</td>
<td>96,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Feeding (Cox’s Bazar, Bhasan Char)</td>
<td>316,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Food Security (Dhaka)</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>