



World Food
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Bangladesh

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

Through a multifaceted approach encompassing capacity strengthening, policy dialogue, and innovation, WFP contributed meaningfully to Bangladesh's progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). Central to these efforts has been collaborative engagement with diverse stakeholders, with a strong emphasis on gender equality, protection of vulnerable groups and disability inclusion. However, funding cuts present formidable challenges to WFP's life-saving assistance, especially for Rohingya refugees amidst rising insecurity, repeated hazards and climate shocks. The ability for WFP to respond to their pressing needs is critical to the well-being and the future of the one million refugees. [1]

Addressing hunger and vulnerability: WFP in Bangladesh

WFP continued supporting Bangladesh's progress towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through capacity building, policy dialogue, evidence generation, and innovative approaches in food systems, nutrition, and disaster preparedness. Despite some improvements from a peak of 29 percent in July, 15 percent of the population remained food insecure in December 2023. Overall, the food security situation deteriorated compared to the previous year, exacerbated by the global food crisis, high inflation, shrinking foreign reserves, and extreme weather events.[2]

WFP's lifesaving food and nutrition assistance continued for 1.4 million Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshis. [3] In Cox's Bazar, malnutrition prevention and treatment services, along with resilience and school feeding programmes, were maintained throughout the year. Rohingya families continued receiving monthly food assistance through e-vouchers, allowing them to purchase food items of their choice. Yet 2023 was an extremely difficult year, especially in the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar where hardships deepened with fire incidents, monsoon flooding, cyclones and, for the first time, ration cuts twice within a year.

In March, a major fire broke out in the camps, affecting 13,500 refugees and destroying one of the 45 integrated nutrition facilities. [4] On 14 May, cyclone Mocha, a category five storm, hit the Bangladesh-Myanmar border, damaging 40,000 shelters in Cox's Bazar camps. WFP assisted in debris clearance and provided rapid food assistance to 8,500 refugees in the camps and another 5,600 on Bhasan Char. In anticipation of the impending storm, 28,000 Bangladeshis (5,609 households) received forecast-based financing (FbF) to safeguard lives, assets, and livelihoods. This preemptive measure, known as FbF, is implemented based on forecast triggers prior to extreme weather events, aiming to mitigate the anticipated impact on food security and livelihoods. While less intense, cyclone Hamoon hit in October, causing landslides and infrastructure damage and impacting more than 2,400 refugees.

In August, heavy monsoon rains triggered flash floods and landslides across Chattogram division, including one of the poorest areas of the country, Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), affecting 1.3 million Bangladeshis. WFP's emergency response prioritized Bandarban, the worst-affected district, with food and cash assistance for 70,500 people by the end of December, as part of the UN Humanitarian Response Plan. [5] In the Rohingya camps, WFP reached 2,645 people with fortified biscuits as immediate response and addressed damage caused by landslides in coordination with relevant stakeholders. Weather forecasts triggered cash pay-outs in Teknaf - to 26,715 people (5,343 Bangladeshi families) - to help prepare for the floods.

The Government of Bangladesh continued relocating refugees from the Cox's Bazar camps to Bhasan Char island. By the end of December, the population on the island was 30,400.

Funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce the amount of lifesaving food assistance for the entire refugee population in Cox's Bazar from USD 12 to USD 10 in March 2023, and then to USD 8 per person per month in June 2023. The effects of these reductions on food insecurity and malnutrition was significant. Preliminary findings from the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-7) indicated that by the end of 2023, 97 percent of Rohingya refugees were considered moderately to highly vulnerable, up by 2 percent from the previous year (REVA-6). By year-end, global acute malnutrition also rose to 15.1 percent - above the 15 percent emergency threshold per WHO classification and the

highest rate observed since the 2017 influx.

On Bhasan Char, nearly 93 percent of Rohingya households are moderate to highly vulnerable--a marginal improvement from 99 percent in 2022. WFP led the common services and food security sectors on the island, [6] reaching 31,200 refugees [7] with food assistance through e-vouchers, which were launched in December 2022 and have been scaled up to reach the entire population. Nutrition services continued at two integrated nutrition sites, along with the school feeding programme for 11,200 children with fortified biscuits.

WFP supported the feasibility study and the project proposal for the next iteration of the National School Feeding Programme. In July, the Government joined the Global School Meals Coalition on the opening day of the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment. Furthermore, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to strengthen government and private sector capacity to produce and distribute fortified rice; integrate nutrition and shock responsive elements in the national social protection system to address malnutrition; and, mitigate the impacts of climate-related shocks. On the Government's request, WFP also facilitated fortified rice distributions to a number of sub-districts. A partnership between the Cabinet Division and the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council was formed with WFP facilitation to foster an enabling policy environment for nutrition-sensitive programming.

In Kurigram (northern Bangladesh), WFP has been implementing an integrated risk management programme, including forecast based financing (also known as anticipatory action), climate risk insurance and seasonal livelihoods programming, to support communities vulnerable to flooding. The current iteration of the Urban Food Security Programme neared its end in Dhaka. Both programmes will generate evidence to inform the design of future iterations of government-managed social protection and disaster management programmes. To streamline operations, WFP assisted other United Nations agencies with digitalizing their assistance and implemented joint projects in the refugee response, Dhaka urban programme, and flood response in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Progress on strategic outcomes was facilitated through strong partnerships with stakeholders, including national ministries, district administrators, United Nations agencies, and local, national, and international non-governmental organizations. Gender, protection, accountability, and disability inclusion continued to be mainstreamed in WFP programming, ensuring good practices were adhered to and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including women and persons with disabilities, addressed. [8]

Cost-saving efforts, including cutting operating costs and a 20 percent staffing reduction, saved WFP US\$13.3 million, enhancing efficiency and value for money. Given the persistent restrictions on refugees' movement and their limited livelihood opportunities, it is imperative that humanitarian operations, which the refugees entirely rely on, are maintained and sustainably funded.

1,398,846

Total beneficiaries in 2023



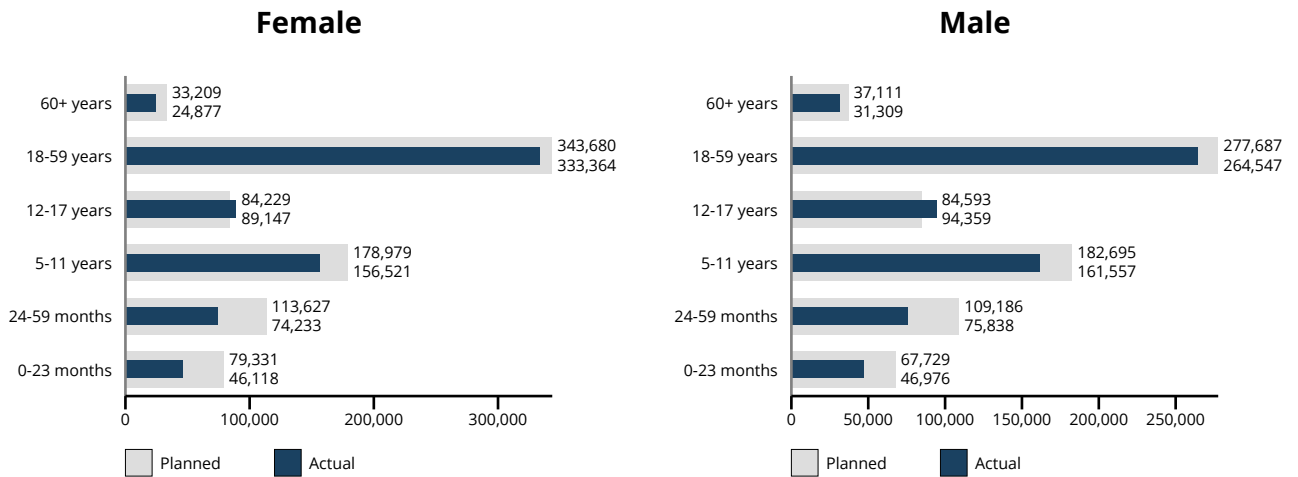
52% female



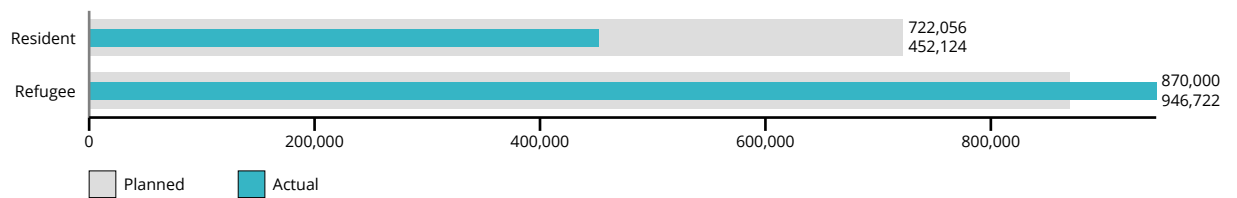
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 31,345 (52% Female, 48% Male)

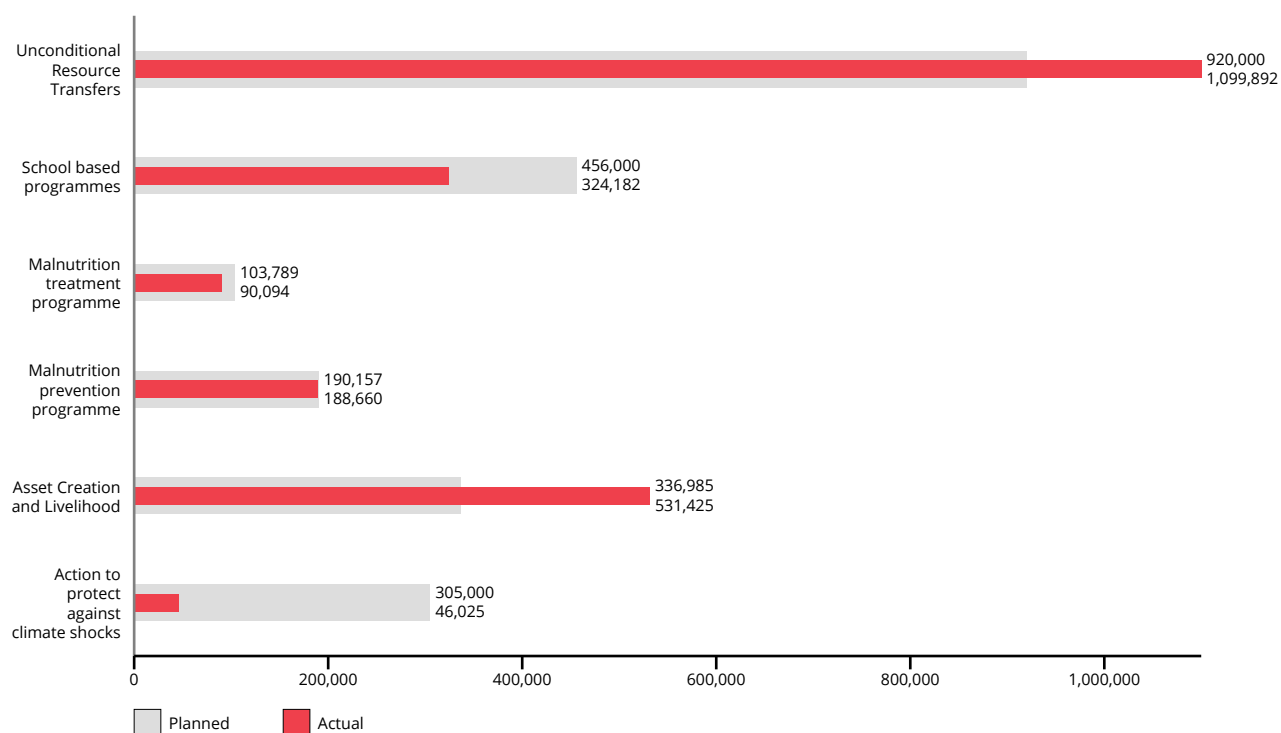
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



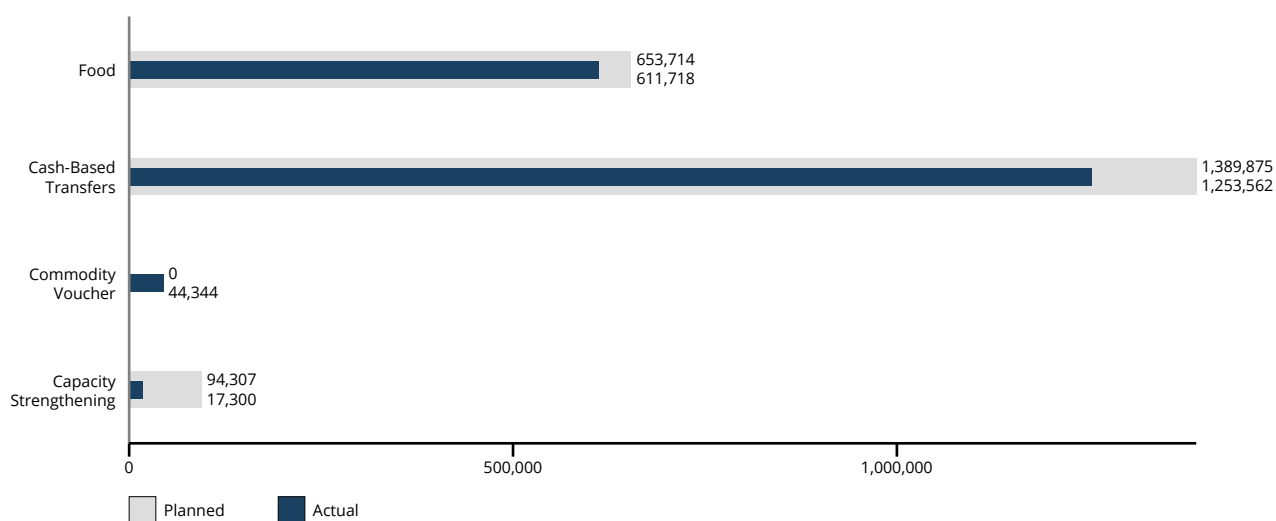
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



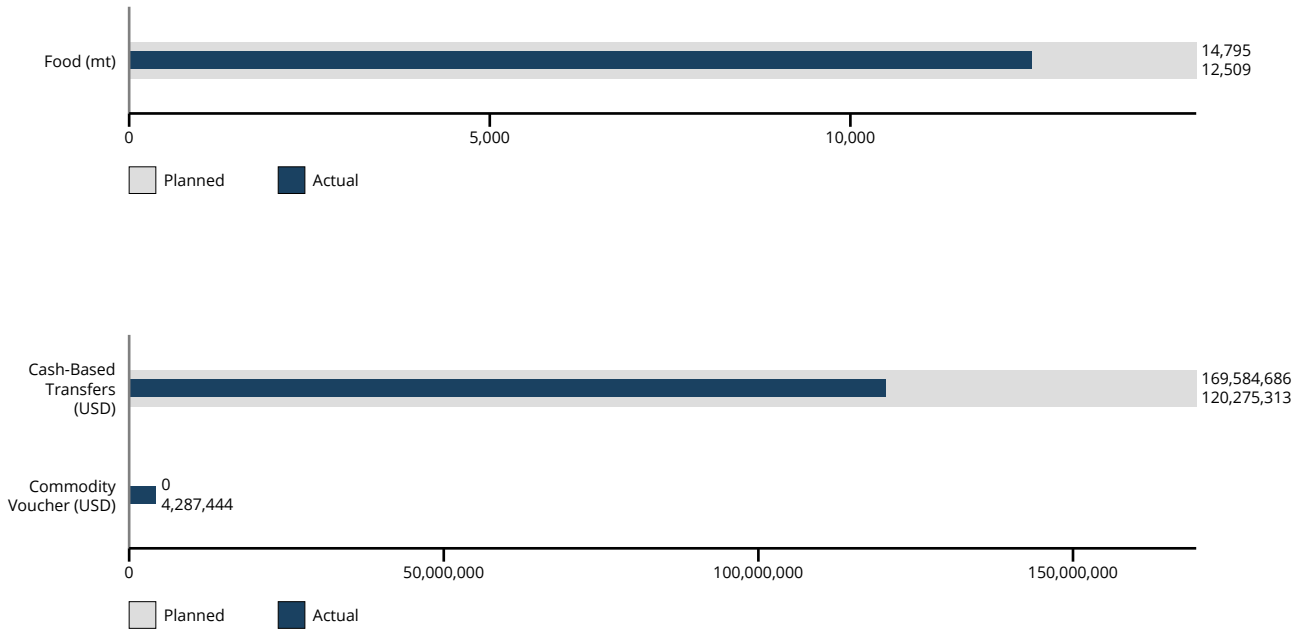
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



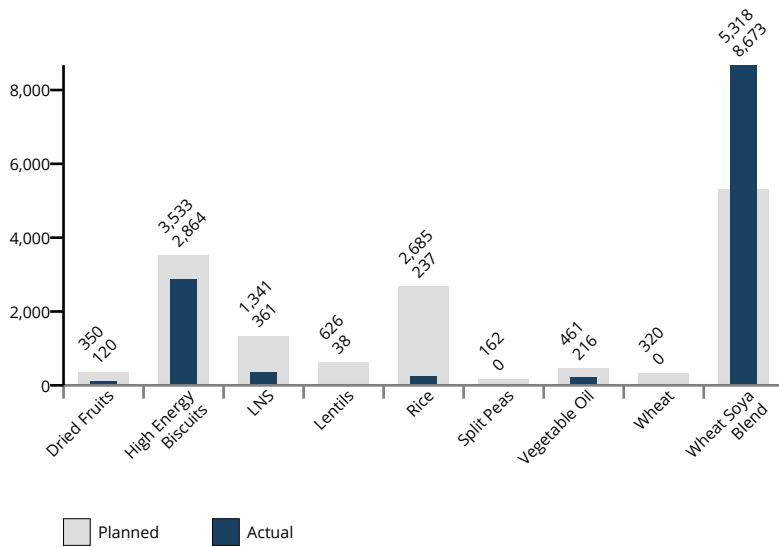
Beneficiaries by Modality



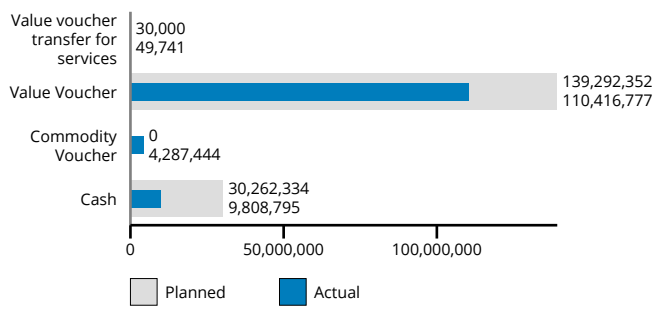
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2023, Bangladesh saw a 6 percent growth in its gross domestic product - an impressive economic recovery since the COVID-19 pandemic. Yet, significant economic challenges remain, including inflation, import barriers, a balance-of-payments deficit and revenue shortfalls. [1][2]This economic turbulence is intertwined with a pressing

nutrition crisis, where the availability and affordability of nutritious food remain major concerns. The effects of the war in Ukraine continued to cause global supply chain disruptions and high prices for energy, fuel and fertilizer. [3] Amidst these challenges, many households continued to rely on coping strategies that made them more vulnerable over time. Low-income groups, such as rickshaw pullers and construction and garment workers faced the highest food insecurity, particularly during the pre-election turmoil, and households headed by women or with a person with a disability were often the poorest among the poor compared to those headed by men. [4]

Meanwhile, the Rohingya crisis entered its seventh year with more than 971,904 refugees residing in the country by the end of the year - 20,000 more than in 2022. [5] In Cox's Bazar, overall food insecurity and nutrition vulnerability grew even higher in the camps following ration cuts, and vulnerability also increased in the surrounding Bangladeshi communities. The 2023 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) [6] results indicated a deteriorating acute malnutrition situation of very high public health concern in the main refugee camps (15.4 percent) and an unchanged situation of medium public health concern in the camps with the registered refugees (9.6 percent). Chronic malnutrition (stunting) remained critical and unchanged (41.2 percent) compared to 2022 while the situation with the prevalence of anemia improved among refugees compared to 2021 although still near critical levels among children under five years of age (38.2 percent) and medium levels among women of reproductive age (24.1 percent). Throughout the year, natural calamities like cyclone Hamoon and Mocha, although the latter did not directly hit the country, caused significant damage to the fragile camps. WFP provided timely response by pre-positioning food stocks, coordinating with local authorities, and mobilizing volunteers and its engineering team for debris clearance, ensuring rapid assistance with fortified biscuits and/or hot meals to affected people. On Bhasan Char island, vulnerability levels were slightly less pronounced than the preceding year but still alarmingly high.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to support crisis-affected people across the country. In addition to its humanitarian response serving 946,722 Rohingya refugees [7], WFP provided forecast-based cash assistance to 28,000 Bangladeshis (5,609 families) in Cox's Bazar with BDT 4,100 (USD 38) per household in preparation for the cyclones and floods. During the August monsoon floods and heavy rains, WFP provided food assistance to 70,500 individuals in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). This included fortified biscuits, BDT 5,500 (USD 50) in unconditional cash, or a combination of cash and in-kind food (rice, lentils, and oil). The cash transfer was delivered to beneficiaries' mobile accounts via WFP's corporate tool, "plugPAY".

On Bhasan Char, WFP maintained nutrition services for eligible women and children, along with school feeding activities in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. The majority of WFP's food assistance on the island was provided through commodity vouchers (in-kind food baskets), while the remaining 42 percent received assistance through e-vouchers following a successful pilot in 2022.

WFP continued to provide a wide range of technical support to the Government and relevant stakeholders in the second year of its country strategic plan. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP advocated for the enhancement of nutrition sensitivity in national social protection programmes and on the plan to re-launch the National School Feeding Programme. Government agencies and the private sector boosted the national production and distribution of fortified rice, reaching 14.7 million beneficiaries indirectly through WFP's technical assistance to two key social protection programmes. [8]

Social protection in Bangladesh faces challenges, including a fragmented approach, inadequate coverage and entitlement, poor governance and inefficient system, leaving vulnerable groups such as people in urban informal settlements and the extremely poor in rural areas, under-served. Climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these issues, highlighting the urgent need for more inclusive and resilient social protection. WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs under strategic outcome 3 has improved the social protection system through initiatives such as establishing management information systems and implementing online self-registration, leading to better targeting and inclusivity. To enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to shocks, including climate disasters, WFP has spearheaded two innovative approaches: integrated risk management (IRM) and shock-responsive social protection (SRSP). These efforts played a crucial role in strengthening the nation's disaster management capabilities and implement nutrition- and gender-sensitive protection programmes. WFP also supported the finalization of beneficiary databases for the future release of anticipatory actions; disaster preparedness and awareness sessions for targeted communities and government stakeholders; and the development of national early action protocols and standard operating procedures for government-coordinated anticipatory actions. WFP continued its integrated risk management interventions for communities vulnerable to severe flooding in Kurigram, along with its food security programme in two low-income areas of Dhaka.

As part of strategic outcome 4, WFP continued to work with the Government and humanitarian partners through its co-leadership of the national Food Security [9] and Logistics Clusters based in Dhaka. In Cox's Bazar, it also coordinated the humanitarian response through the Food Security, Nutrition and Emergency Telecommunications sectors, and co-led the site maintenance and engineering project, which was phased out in August 2023 after more than five years of service to the humanitarian community. On Bhasan Char, WFP continued leading the food security and common services sectors, as well as co-leading the livelihood and skills development sector.

Risk management

Disasters such as large-scale fire outbreaks, floods and cyclones remained a grave threat in the camps. Risks were mitigated through regularly updating preparedness checklists, pre-positioning of contingency stocks, and the maintenance of NGO-run community kitchens and commercial vendors for hot meals. WFP completed its fire safety, prevention and response project installing water tanks and safety equipment in the camps; provided firefighting equipment tailored to the hilly camp terrain; and trained hundreds of safety unit volunteers to act as first responders in the event of a fire outbreak. Under the disaster risk reduction programme, WFP continued to engage Rohingya volunteers to construct and repair roads and slopes, and clear and maintain drains in the camps. Ration cuts presented a critical risk for the well-being of the refugees and led to a deteriorating food security situation. To mobilize donor funds, updated funding requirements were shared regularly with donors and through forums with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Resident Coordinator. WFP has also encouraged donors to engage in policy advocacy and fundraising with other governments. In light of the ration cuts, WFP conducted a rapid protection assessment to understand concerns and mitigation measures to complement existing safeguards. WFP strengthened Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacity with trainings, promoted awareness on related topics and has designated focal points for handling concerns, following ISCG-prescribed procedures for referrals. WFP's market monitoring system analysed price fluctuations to inform monthly food price negotiations with retailers and cushion against potential supply chain disruptions or market shocks.

WFP continued exploring ways to scale its e-voucher programme on Bhashan Char to mitigate against price fluctuations and facilitate improved coverage.

Lessons learned

In the aftermath of CHT floods, numerous challenges impeded the implementation of emergency response efforts. These challenges include poor road conditions, inadequate telecommunications infrastructure, and access constraints. Moreover, once access challenges were overcome, the disbursement of funds encountered significant difficulties due to issues related to data quality, such as misspelling of names and discrepancies between individual's ID information and registered phone numbers, in addition to language barriers. Lessons learned from these experiences emphasized the critical need of streamlining processes and addressing risks associated with manual interventions and inadequate tools for error detection. WFP has actively incorporated these learnings into its operations, including enhancing its digital solutions, particularly cash-based transfers.

Hope Amidst Hardship

Empowering communities against climate adversities



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Amidst hardship, resilience blooms: Rohingya refugee, Rahima, preparing lunch (left), pumpkin farmer, Asha in Kurigram (right)

Up the steep slope of *Borovita Char* (an island), one is greeted by a sight both humble and hopeful: fields stretch out, tended by determined women amidst a challenging landscape. Green vines and hardy pumpkins flourish in the sandy soil, showcasing resilience in the face of persistent droughts.

Meet Amina Begum, a seasoned farmer whose life has been shaped by the relentless force of the Brahmaputra, one of the longest rivers in the world. [1] Pointing to a spot where her previous home once stood, she recounts a story of displacement caused by the unforgiving encroachment of the river. "My house stood right here, but it was washed away," she says, her voice echoing both sorrow and resilience. Over the last 25 years, floods have forced her to move five times.

"During the floods, we suffered," says 33-year-old Bilkis Begum, another farmer, recalling the hardships of the previous year. "Communication was impossible, my husband couldn't work, and affording three meals became a challenge."

In Kurigram, northern Bangladesh, where agriculture sustains many, seven in ten face acute hunger, particularly on the unforgiving islands. A ray of hope emerged with WFP's multi-pronged pilot, initiated in 2018, introducing drought-tolerant plants suited for the area. For Amina and her fellow farmers, cultivating pumpkins on the island not only provides sustenance but also acts as a crucial shield against looming environmental and economic disruptions, safeguarding the soil with its carbon dioxide absorption and biomass generation.

Combining disaster management training, climate insurance, and livelihood initiatives, the programme aims to empower the most vulnerable communities including women to withstand the impacts of climate change. Trained volunteers serve as front-line messengers, providing alerts about looming disasters. Upon the triggering of flood forecasts, families receive cash support enabling them to move themselves and their assets to safety before disaster strikes.

Bilkis Begum speaks of the transformative impact of the WFP pilot. "Those BDT 4,500 before the floods felt like BDT 40,000", she remarks, highlighting the profound difference such support has made in their lives. [2] Early warning systems and cash assistance have provided a lifeline to families like hers, enabling them to better prepare for and recover from disasters.

After extreme weather subsides, WFP climate risk insurance provides cash payouts to help farmers recover from crop losses. Beyond immediate relief, the programme empowers women like Asha to diversify their livelihoods through entrepreneurship training. Learning to sew in just ten days, Asha earns a living by mending clothes and selling the

nutrient-packed pumpkins harvested ahead of the monsoon. With the ability to store pumpkins for up to six months, farmers can secure a steady income beyond the harvest season, enhancing their resilience in the face of uncertainty.

Meanwhile, in Cox's Bazar, a different narrative unfolds. Amidst the overcrowded shelters and precarious conditions, Rohingya refugees face a relentless cycle of hardship. Both the dry season and the rainy season pose extreme dangers in the overcrowded camps. From devastating fires to cyclones and landslides, each crisis exacerbates an already dire situation; for instance, a major fire in March not only left 20,000 people homeless but also burnt several vital facilities, including learning centers, primary health care centers and information hubs. Later in the year, cyclones, monsoon rains and more fires wrought even more damage and destruction. Sharp declines in donor funding have further strained resources, forcing WFP to make difficult decisions to ensure assistance reaches those most in need.

"I give my children rice mixed with salt when they cry for food," shares Rahima, residing in a small shelter with her family. "We can't afford snacks between meals. Buying one food means skipping another." As the head of her household, Rahima's family is particularly susceptible to food insecurity, despite receiving an additional USD 3 e-voucher from WFP for nutritious items.

Yet, amidst the adversity, communities like those on *Borovita* Char shine with resilience, offering hope. Furthermore, the increased assistance from renewed donor funding in 2024 brings a glimmer of relief to families like Rahima's, who are struggling to make ends meet.

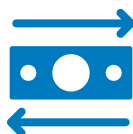
As WFP celebrates its 50th anniversary in Bangladesh in 2024, its commitment to empowering vulnerable women and girls remains steadfast. Through innovative approaches and targeted interventions, WFP places women and girls at the forefront of its efforts, recognizing their inherent strengths and unique vulnerabilities. By amplifying their voices and harnessing their potential, WFP not only promotes inclusivity but also cultivates resilience within communities.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.



1.4 million people assisted to enhance their **food security and nutrition**



USD 124 million distributed in **cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers**



188,660 Rohingya refugee women and children reached with **nutrition services**



19 **fresh food corners** improved refugees' access to fresh produce, chicken and fish



USD 208,000 saved by 931 Bangladeshi women's self-help groups under the **livelihoods programme**



134,120 **Bangladeshi people** reached after severe flooding in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP worked to enhance the food security and nutrition of 1.4 million people including the Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi communities such as those affected by severe flooding in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). [1] WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) to Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar camps and rapid food assistance with fortified biscuits and hot meals to those affected by emergencies, including fire, cyclones, and flash floods. In the camps and surrounding community, integrated nutrition services were provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children. WFP also provided nutrient-rich fortified biscuits as part of its school feeding services to children enrolled in learning centres. On Bhasan Char, WFP provided GFA, nutrition services and school feeding for the refugees. Under output 4, both host and refugee communities benefitted from training and asset creation interventions to boost their resilience. **Resourcing Overview** One of the most significant changes in 2023 was the reduction of rations for refugees. Due to critical funding shortfalls, the ration was reduced from USD 12 to USD 10 per person per month in March and further to USD 8 in June. Delays in relocation of refugees from the mainland to Bhasan Char affected planned expenditures and activities on the island, particularly those aimed at supporting the resettlement of new arrivals. Contributions received for cyclone Mocha and WFP's flood response in the CHT were insufficient to fully implement the planned assistance.

Outputs Under output 1, funding shortfalls led WFP to reduce food assistance in Cox's Bazar. However, refugees continued to choose from a variety of dry and fresh foods at 19 e-voucher outlets with transactions made through Building Blocks (a humanitarian blockchain-based platform for inter-agency coordination and online entitlement delivery) and SCOPE (WFP's corporate beneficiary management system). [2] The most vulnerable refugee households received an additional USD 3 per person per month to buy nutritious, protein-rich foods at the 17 fresh food corners (FFCs) to boost their dietary diversity. [3] Incorporating lessons from a successful pilot, WFP continued transitioning food assistance on Bhasan Char from a fixed food basket to assistance through e-vouchers. Of the 31,687 people reached, 42 percent were transitioned to e-vouchers by end-December, while the remaining received an 11-item commodity voucher. Nutrition programmes continued in two community nutrition sites, with malnutrition treatment and prevention services reaching 1,796 women and 5,740 children. School feeding activities for pre-primary and primary schoolchildren were delivered across the island's 29 schools for 11,499 children. WFP and partners used fortified biscuits and two community kitchens to respond to emergencies, such as camp fires, monsoon flooding and cyclone Hamoon. Local vendors supplied hot meals as part of regular rapid response procedures. Cutting-edge digital solutions were provided humanitarian agencies, including IOM, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and UNICEF. In August, severe monsoon flooding and landslides hit the CHT, affecting 1.3 million people in Bandarban district alone. To

complement the Government's disaster response, WFP reached 70,500 people with fortified biscuits; a one-time unconditional cash grant of BDT 5,500 (USD 50); or cash combined with in-kind food (rice, lentils and oil). WFP tested a new corporate platform called "plugPAY", whereby cash was transferred directly to beneficiaries' mobile accounts. In May and October, when cyclones Mocha and Hamoon were forming in the Bay of Bengal, WFP activated preparedness actions, coordinating with authorities in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char for rapid food distributions and debris clearance, including the pre-positioning of fortified biscuits. Under output 2, in the camps, nutrition services reached 142,694 children aged 6-59 months, and 61,747 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, at 45 nutrition facilities for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP continued its nutrition-sensitive, cash assistance programme for children aged 24-59 months with 80,406 refugee children receiving nutrient-dense food (equivalent to USD 3 per child per month) in the camps. [4] In the surrounding Bangladeshi community, WFP provided services to 132 community clinics and treated 34,018 moderately acutely malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and children (compared to 34,752 in 2022 and 29,500 in 2021). In total, WFP provided nutrition services through 179 community clinics/nutrition sites, including 2 on Bhasan Char and reached 96.3 percent among the targeted population via social behaviour change sessions. Under output 3, WFP's school feeding activities, including fortified biscuits distributions, reached 324,182 children in three sub-districts in Cox's Bazar, of which 263,516 were refugee children. Alongside literacy, health and nutrition activities, 60,051 Bangladeshi students received dates as a take-home ration with school enrollment targets fully reached. Under output 4, to support resilience building, WFP engaged 35,724 refugees in homestead vegetable gardening and aquaculture, which benefitted 178,620 people under the self-reliance programme. Food packets and bottles were up-cycled into 8,231 products with a further 741 handicraft items created as part of skills development. Meanwhile, the livelihoods programme supported 24,163 Bangladeshi women and their families. It aimed to help them establish climate-smart agriculture and businesses [5], incorporating market linkages [6], while also promoting mutual support through self-help groups. As women graduated out of the two-year curriculum, the number of self-help groups decreased from 1,747 in December 2022 to 931 by August 2023. Graduated women continued to receive support for market linkages. WFP oversaw 59 food aggregation centres' operations, directly managing 26, where an average of 400 farmers supplied fresh produce monthly to WFP-contracted retailers. These centers in Cox's Bazar provide a reliable outlet for local farmers to enhance their incomes and supply fresh, locally produced foods to Rohingya refugee camps. Under the disaster risk reduction programme, drainage clearance, slope stabilization, and reforestation continued, as did the Government-World Bank Strengthening Community Resilience project that sought to improve refugees' food security, nutrition knowledge, environmental conditions, and socioeconomic resilience. The project engaged 29,958 people in home gardening, 10,177 youth volunteers in capacity development, and supported 55,031 vulnerable refugee households with an additional USD 3 for fresh food. In Bangladeshi communities in Cox's Bazar, WFP continued to improve agricultural infrastructure susceptible to flooding, test anticipatory actions, and enhance market linkages. **Outcomes** By 2023, 70 percent of Rohingya households could not afford an acceptable diet due to two consecutive ration cuts, a 26 percent increase from a year ago. Similarly, 24 percent of households are unable to afford the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for food, while only 32 percent have sufficient resources to cover both food and non-food requirements, a significant decline from 62 percent in 2022. [7] The proportion of households adopting crisis coping strategies decreased to 15 percent in 2023 (as compared to 30 percent in 2022), but emergency livelihood-based coping strategies increased by one percentage point in 2023 (up to 4 percent). WFP's moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment achieved a coverage rate of 88.3 percent for children under the age of 5 years, with high recovery rates observed both within the camps and in surrounding communities. Additionally, there were nearly zero default and mortality rates recorded. However, there were substantial drops in nutrient-dense food consumption, with only 21 percent of households consuming protein every day (22 percentage points lower than in 2022) and 15 percent consuming vitamin A-rich foods (6 percentage points less than 2022). In Cox's Bazar, Bangladeshi households with acceptable food consumption increased from 63 to 94 percent from 2022 to 2023 in Kutubdia, Moheshkhali and Pekua sub-districts. Additionally, the 6-percentage point rise in crisis livelihood coping strategies (now at 20 percent) among households compared to 2022 indicates increased economic strain and vulnerability within the community. Under the school feeding programme for Bangladeshi schoolchildren in Cox's Bazar, the attendance, enrolment and retention rates fell short of post-pandemic targets, despite WFP and partners' efforts to get the children re-enrolled. This can be attributed to economic migration, preference for private or Islamic schools, government's digital enrollment, and drop-outs. In Teknaf, WFP's cyclone Mocha response improved the proportion of Bangladeshi households with acceptable food consumption by 3 percentage points compared to the baseline (27 percent). Concurrently, reliance on food coping strategies decreased from 5.2 to 4.4, signifying fewer households resorting to measures like reducing meal sizes or skipping meals due to food shortages, and emergency livelihood coping strategies decreased by 10 percentage points (down to 3 percent) compared to the baseline. [8]

Partnerships WFP implemented its programmes in cooperation with government stakeholders, including ministries and line departments, district and sub-district administrations, and disaster management committees. To ensure effectiveness in the CHT emergency flood response, WFP coordinated with the national food security and nutrition clusters, Needs Assessment Working Group and Humanitarian Coordination Task Team as well as various United Nations agencies, and national and international NGOs, including four standby partners. In Cox's Bazar, WFP implemented activities with 24 cooperating partners (five less than in 2022) and 12 Bangladeshi retailers. With WFP support, bKash mobile services continued to reach Bangladeshi communities including all the DRR and livelihoods participants, and majority of the flood-affected people in the CHT. On Bhasan Char, activities were implemented

through three cooperating partners including 19 small market traders. UNHCR, FAO, IOM, and WFP implemented the joint Safe Access to Fuel & Energy Plus project in Cox's Bazar, addressing cooking fuel needs, restoring the environment, building refugees' resilience and creating livelihood opportunities in surrounding communities. Under market linkages, WFP collaborated with Euglena Co. Ltd from Japan to strengthen the cultivation capacity of farmers in Patuakhali district and provide youth and women with training on post-harvest processing. **Lessons learned and next steps** In January 2024, WFP will increase the ration to USD10 per person per month in Cox's Bazar, and gradually introduce locally fortified rice to fill the nutrient gap in the Rohingya's diet and address the decline in their nutritional status. With sufficient funding, WFP will continue scaling its e-voucher programme to cover all refugees on Bhasan Char. WFP published an updated Market Functionality Assessment of Bhasan Char and contributed to the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) report, with plans to publish the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-7) and the Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) assessment, in collaboration with the Nutrition Sector, UNICEF and UNHCR. **Gender and age marker** WFP integrated gender and age considerations and community engagement throughout activity 1 to reduce barriers to participation for people most vulnerable to food insecurity, including providing equitable, needs-based support before, during and after natural disasters, for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char. Women's engagement in income-generation and nutrition activities, and awareness sessions on nutrition, health, and hygiene empowered women and girls with greater access and control over resources and decision-making within the household and community.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food, nutrition and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: 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 by 2026.



WFP supported **fortified rice distributions** under the Government's two largest safety net programmes indirectly benefitting **14.7 million** beneficiaries



Supported Bangladesh to join the **Global School Meals Coalition**



2,141 government and private sector stakeholders trained on **rice fortification**



876 government officials attended WFP-supported training on **nutrition-sensitive programming**



Supported a ministerial **proposal for the 2024 relaunch of the National School Feeding Programme**

WFP provided strategic and technical assistance to the Government to enhance nutrition sensitivity of key programmes, aiming to better support people in meeting their food security and nutritional needs. The main activities under strategic outcome 2 were: i) technical assistance to the Government on the next iteration of the national school feeding programme; ii) capacity-strengthening to enhance government and private sector systems for the production and distribution of fortified rice; iii) fostering an enabling policy environment for nutrition-sensitive programming through advocacy. Evidence generation and analytics were central to all activities, as was fostering strategic partnerships to inform government decision-making and WFP's programming and advocacy. [1]

Resourcing Overview

Direct implementation activities for school feeding were not carried out due to i) ongoing Government interventions to develop the next National School Feeding Programme, and ii) insufficient funding for an urban school feeding pilot for evidence generation. However, the donor agreed to a no-cost extension until December 2024 for the multi-year McGovern-Dole contribution to implement school feeding (fortified biscuits) in select primary schools in Cox's Bazar. Rice fortification received ample funding from private entities and multilateral contributions, enabling WFP to carry out the planned activities.

Outputs As part of capacity-strengthening efforts to strengthen national food security and nutrition systems, WFP trained 2,141 government officials and private sector stakeholders. Of this, 436 government officials from seven districts, 440 officials from 11 ministries and 100 officials from the Department of Women Affairs and Food Security Cluster participated in basic nutrition and nutrition-sensitive programme orientations. [2] The latter was conducted by the Cabinet Division, the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council, and WFP. [3] Furthermore, WFP led 65 training sessions for 1,165 government and private sector stakeholders to advance rice fortification, focusing on supply chain and quality assurance and control. WFP supported the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council and the Cabinet Division to assess nutrition efficacy of social protection programmes under the National Social Security Strategy. [4] In collaboration with the NGO Action Against Hunger, WFP commissioned an integrated SMART survey in Sylhet to inform the design of a multi-sectoral malnutrition prevention programme. [5] Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Food to establish 22 additional blending millers and five fortified rice kernel factories to increase

available market supplies of fortified rice. To encourage consumers to purchase fortified rice, WFP conducted social media campaigns, including a public service announcement aired on two private television channels. [6] While only 54 percent of WFP's target audience was reached due to risk mitigation strategies adopted ahead of the 2024 elections, communication efforts still reached 136,410 people (both face-to-face and through social media). Although WFP aimed to reach 60,000 primary school students, it was not achieved due to the postponement of the school feeding programme pilot in urban areas. Nonetheless, WFP organized a learning visit for education ministry officials to Japan to observe and gain insights on how Japan conducts its school meals programme. **Outcomes** Through policy and advocacy efforts, WFP supported the Government in joining the Global School Meals Coalition at the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment in July 2023 - a milestone in the country's school feeding journey. In March, WFP published the feasibility study for the relaunch of the National School Feeding Programme, in partnership with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. The study's recommendation for potential menus contributed to the ministry's three-year draft development project proposal (expected to be finalized in 2024) for the programme's relaunch. WFP assisted the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council in developing the operational framework for Nutrition for Growth (N4G) and the National Urban Nutrition Strategy, leveraging the Government's commitments from the 2021 N4G summit. Amidst rising inflation, WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the government's fortified rice distributions by covering production and transportation costs and indirectly reached 1.4 million people in 57 sub-districts through the country's Food Friendly (FFP) and Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programmes. [7][8] With WFP assistance, the annual production of fortified rice increased to 6,040 mt, a 5.96 percent increase compared to 2022. Due to budget constraints, the Government was only able to mobilize half its planned resources for these programmes, but still reached 14.7 million social protection beneficiaries with fortified rice by the end of 2023. **Partnerships** WFP was involved in the Education Development Partners and Local Consultative Group and played a key role in co-convening the Rice Fortification Coordination Committee alongside the Ministry of Food. WFP's partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Nutrition International and DSM Firmenisch further strengthened fortified rice production and distribution in social protection programmes. WFP also established a partnership with the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (icddr,b) to identify alternative feeding approaches to enhance the recovery of children from moderate or severe acute malnutrition. WFP maintained its collaborations with the National Nutrition Cluster, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, and relevant technical working groups.[9] **Lessons learned and next steps**

Collaborative efforts with the Cabinet Division and the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council have demonstrated the power of joint advocacy. The Government's commitment to reinstating the national school feeding programme, including joining the Global School Meals Coalition was a significant milestone. This was backed by a thorough feasibility study and collective engagement with WFP to draft the project proposal. However, slow progress was made in the Government project approval process, influenced by the Government slowdown in the run up to national elections. Going forward a more adaptable approach is being integrated in projects' design and implementation timeframes that are also contingent upon partners' priorities.

WFP's efforts in integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches in programmes and monitoring mechanisms have resulted in better outcomes within social protection. Additionally, in January 2024, WFP will introduce fortified rice for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, contributing to improved diets and better health outcomes. A comprehensive community sensitization and nutrition awareness campaign will accompany this rollout, reinforcing WFP's commitment to proactive engagement with communities around changes in assistance and focus on the well-being of vulnerable populations.

Gender and age marker WFP focused on maximizing the impact of its technical assistance to Government for nutritionally vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys. Capacity strengthening ensured that gender- and age-specific nutrition vulnerabilities were systematically considered in government policies, strategies, and social safety net programmes. Meanwhile, WFP's rice fortification and support to the Government's Food Friendly Programme continued to expand access to fortified food among households vulnerable to food insecurity.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support national institutions to strengthen 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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.



1.2 million women and children supported by the Government's **Mother and Child Benefit Programme** with WFP technical assistance



1 million women enrolled in the Government's **Vulnerable Women Benefit programme** through the WFP-supported registration system



28,045 people received **cash assistance** in preparation for cyclone Mocha and floods in Teknaf



2,500 households trained in **climate-adaptive livelihoods** and entrepreneurship



9,095 people **covered** by WFP's **climate risk insurance** scheme, of which **6,000** people received **pay-outs** due to extreme weather events



12,809 people in **Dhaka slums** were assisted which will provide evidence for **scaling up** the government's social protection programme

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP provides assistance to strengthen national social protection systems by making them more shock-responsive, gender and nutrition-sensitive to better address malnutrition and counter the negative effects of frequent climate shocks.

WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Government to expand coverage and enhance the impact of the three social protection programmes - the Mother and Child Benefit (MCBP), Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWBP) and the Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD). WFP's support included strengthening the capacity of government officials for effective implementation; enhancing information systems; improving the targeting and registration processes; and generating evidence to support decision making.

To strengthen community resilience to climate hazards, WFP refined its integrated risk management (IRM) approach in Kurigram (northern Bangladesh). [1] WFP and the Government have integrated anticipatory action/forecast-based financing (AA/FbF) into existing social protection programmes to generate evidence on its effectiveness in building shock-responsive systems and inform national plans and disaster response protocols. [2]

Under the urban food security programme [3] in Dhaka, 12,809 individuals received nutrition-sensitive social behaviour change messaging and cash transfers with additional cash-back incentives for nutritious food purchases.

Resourcing Overview

Funds linked to anticipatory action remained unspent as floods in northern Bangladesh did not surpass the trigger levels for forecast-based financing. However, other planned activities, including seasonal livelihoods interventions, were implemented as planned. Bangladesh secured resources through WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund to enhance social protection system, aiming to address food and nutrition vulnerability while managing risks through improved coverage, quality, and responsiveness.

Outputs

WFP has supported the development of key assessments and analyses on social protection, including a scoping study, research on climate and disaster risk finance, and a study on integrating social protection in emergency responses. WFP continued assisting the government to introduce self-registration and on integration and interoperability for MCBP and VWBP. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Women Affairs (DWA) to institutionalize efforts aimed at strengthening policy design, technological systems development, evidence generation, and enhancing the capacity of government officials to implement social protection programmes. WFP supported DWA in promoting

digital financial inclusion by developing a financial literacy training module and five MCBP instructional videos for the government training platform, Muktopath. [4] Additionally, training sessions were conducted for 493 district and sub-district-level DWA officers and 80 NGO trainers to promote best practices in programme monitoring, reporting, financial management and administration. WFP co-authored a policy brief with the Government exploring how social protection initiatives, aimed at enhancing digital financial inclusion, can catalyze women's economic empowerment. [5] Informed by the brief's findings, WFP developed a social and behavioural change (SBC) guideline for banks and mobile financial service providers.

In Kurigram, 2,500 women completed training on entrepreneurship and climate-adaptive livelihoods and received a one-time grant and a monthly allowance. [6] In addition, WFP provided climate risk insurance to 3,596 marginal and smallholder farmers and their families, of which 1,200 families received pay-outs due to floods caused by seasonal rains. As in the previous year, farmers covered 10 percent of their insurance premiums with WFP covering the remainder. Of the total, 1,819 farmers and their families were covered for flood insurance and 1,777 for weather-related crop and wage losses. To raise awareness about insurance and the benefits of participating in the climate risk insurance (CRI) programme, WFP held 180 information sessions with 4,794 farmers, and reached 100,000 people through community events and television broadcasts. [7]

No payouts were made for FbF in Kurigram due to the absence of floods in intervention areas. However, to prepare for cyclone Mocha and Teknaf floods, WFP provided BDT 4,100 (USD 38) per household to 28,045 people (5,609 households) for forecasted cyclone storm surge flooding in May and monsoon-related flash floods in August. Additionally, 41,053 people received early warning messages via text and in-person visits to help them protect their assets. Meanwhile, WFP developed six tools in preparation for future FbF activations. WFP finalized Standard Operating Procedures and beneficiary database for Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, and Jamalpur; conducted inception meetings and disaster preparedness sessions with local committees; developed early warning messages and contributed to the National Early Action Protocol. WFP conducted joint workshops and consultations in each of the four test locations to explore how FbF could complement existing government systems to make them shock-responsive.

To strengthen capacity for emergency preparedness and response, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and WFP concluded a feasibility assessment for a humanitarian staging area in Dhaka, which would receive and store relief supplies in the event of a national emergency. [8] Additionally, WFP conducted a flood simulation exercise in Sylhet to enhance district-level stakeholders' preparedness and response capacity, and supported the creation of a ministerial task-force on disaster and emergency response.

Outcomes

WFP's technical assistance in policy, programme, and system enhancement resulted in notable advancements in strengthening the overall social protection system architecture. A key achievement was to make the management information systems (MIS) of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs interoperable with departments of Health and Family Planning. [9] WFP assisted the scale-up of the MCBP with coverage expanded to eight sub-districts, with government cash transfers to 1.25 million women compared to the 200,000 women reached in 2022. WFP also provided technical assistance to the government in the process of selecting 1 million beneficiaries for the VWBP. [10]

To support evidence generation for FbF, WFP began assisting the Flood Forecasting & Warning Centre and Bangladesh Meteorological Department to develop decentralized, localized trigger mechanisms to enhance flood forecasting accuracy and enable timely AA, fostering a more community-centered approach to forecast-based financing with individualized mechanisms tailored to specific locations. Although WFP's AA impact evaluation in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, and Jamalpur could not be conducted in the absence of an activation, WFP finalized its joint FbF workplan with Government. WFP's impact assessment in Kurigram found that 90 percent of surveyed community members gave positive feedback on the CRI activity. Respondents recognized CRI's effectiveness in protecting livelihoods against disasters and climate change, suggesting its scalability with increased awareness among target populations.

Partnerships

WFP continued working with the ministries of women and children affairs, and disaster management and relief; and the Cabinet Division. In partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute and Bangladeshi research organization, Shuchona Foundation, WFP launched studies on the MCBP's impact on birth outcomes and early childhood cognitive development. WFP strengthened disaster readiness through partnerships with entities, including Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Meteorological Department, Red Cross Climate Centre, United Nations partners, and NGOs. To grow climate insurance enrolment, new collaborations began with the Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service and the Department of Agricultural Extension (Ministry of Agriculture) to leverage their expertise and infrastructure.

Lessons learned and next steps

The Government capacity to increase the VWBP and MCBP budgets for 2023-2024 was restricted, impeding scale-up. Pre-election movement restrictions in the last quarter of 2023 also affected planned activities with national dissemination events for two CRI studies postponed to 2024. Going forward, WFP plans to expand CRI to more

disaster-prone areas, refining localized trigger mechanisms for flood forecasts. Additionally, WFP will advocate for shock-responsive social protection, implement guidelines, enhance MIS interoperability, develop monitoring systems, conduct capacity assessments, and initiate research for programme efficiency.

Gender and age marker

Through its support to social protection programmes for vulnerable women, WFP addressed inequalities through gender-specific capacity building and direct distributions to ICVGD participants. IRM interventions prioritized the most senior woman in each household to receive WFP cash-based transfers to enhance their household influence and control over resources. Meanwhile, the urban food security programme continued to target vulnerable households, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, widows, elderly, and persons with disabilities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Assist national institutions and communities to strengthen the capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes, and disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 04: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.



1.84 km of roads constructed and **2.18 km** hillside **repaired** in the camps



921 humanitarian from **21 organizations** supported with **Emergency Telecommunications Sector** services monthly



87 percent Emergency Telecommunications Sector users **satisfied with the service**



4 warehouses managed by the **Common Logistics Services Sector**

Reliable telecommunications, engineering, digital tools and coordination of food security actors remained crucial for the Rohingya response, and WFP continued to provide these services to the humanitarian community.

Resourcing Overview

In Cox's Bazar, low resourcing for strategic outcome 4 was mitigated by the phase out of the site maintenance engineering project (SMEP) in the third quarter of 2023 and the scale-down of Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) activities. Service delivery activities on Bhasan Char were constrained due to limited resources, but impacts were mitigated by slower-than-anticipated relocation of refugees to the island.

Outputs

The ETS added data connectivity to 30 new sites, including e-voucher outlets; and facilities from the nutrition, camp coordination camp management (CCCM), health, and protection sectors. Connectivity services continued to be used by 790 humanitarian workers from 21 organizations, while 921 humanitarians from 10 UN agencies used ETS security telecommunication services in the camps. As part of a major upgrade, ETS relocated its data centre from Ukhiya to Cox's Bazar town to improve monitoring and cost-effectiveness.

In August, SMEP was phased out after more than five years of joint services to the humanitarian community. UNHCR and IOM continued site management activities thereafter, while WFP engineers maintained and repaired e-voucher outlets, emergency telecommunications and nutrition sites. Under SMEP, WFP prioritized critical maintenance works for disaster preparedness, including hillside repairs and dredging canals to reduce flood and cyclone risks. Delays in securing approvals for work meant that some planned works could not proceed before the phase-out.

In line with the 2023 joint response plan, FSS coordinated 62 partner organizations through information sharing, technical support in food and livelihood interventions for refugees and host community members. FSS also mapped farmer groups and aggregation centers by organizations and locations. FSS developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) for rapid food assistance during the multi-hazard emergency response for refugees in Cox's Bazar. The SOP details the minimum standards of food items and the procedure and accountability of the FSS stakeholders, the Government counterparts and camp management actors. FSS coordinated rapid food assistance in response to emergencies, such as the fire that devastated three camps, and cyclone Mocha. FSS facilitated training sessions reaching 99 participants from 35 partner organizations and facilitated a workshop with 31 participants from 27 partner organizations to validate the cluster performance monitoring assessment results.

WFP supported IOM, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and UNICEF's digitalization efforts with SCOPE and Building Blocks, to increase efficiency, cost-effectiveness and impact. As in 2022, 91 percent of WFP programme activities in Cox's Bazar were carried out through digital platforms (up from 85 percent in 2021).

On Bhasan Char, the Common Services Sector connected 660 users with internet at four sites and made improvements to on-island VHF radio communications. The sector promoted enhancements to government-managed warehouses

through monthly inventory, the development and adoption of standard operating procedures for warehouse management, and training for partners and government staff. As sector lead, WFP deployed logistics staff to ensure food commodity safety and quality, and collaborated with the Bangladesh Navy and commercial vendors to facilitate the transportation of passengers and cargo.

Outcomes

ETS user satisfaction was at 87 percent, similar to 2021 and 2022, while satisfaction with the Food Security Sector reached 97 percent. Under SMEP, no user satisfaction survey was completed, however repeated informal feedback indicated that infrastructure developments significantly improved access.

Partnerships

The ETS provided services through collaboration with the UN Department of Safety and Security, IOM, UNHCR, WFP and 19 member organizations of the ETS working group. Through SMEP, critical needs were identified and implemented based on technical working group meetings with the shelter/CCCM sector and in consultation with the Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and Offices of the Camps-in-Charge. Until its phase out, WFP maintained drainage dredging and cleaning, access roads and basic infrastructure, and supported IOM and UNHCR managed engineering with technical advice and heavy machinery. The Cox's Bazar FSS coordinated over 60 partners [1] and worked with the government departments of agriculture extension, livestock services, and fisheries; Cox's Bazar chamber of commerce and industry; and RRRC. On Bhasan Char, the WFP-led FSS and the Common Services Sector worked with government and NGO partners for food distribution, and warehouse management. [2]

Lessons learned and next steps

The stability of ETS connectivity services was improved through the use of backup radio links for sites susceptible to cuts, and costs were reduced through increased usage of internet service providers competitive value. ETS is planned for phase out in 2024 with data connectivity services transitioning to WFP on cost-recovery basis and security communication systems transitioning to UNDSS.

FSS will continue the coordination of food assistance and on-farm activities for refugees and the host community in Cox's Bazar, as well as natural resource management and disaster risk reduction activities in the Bangladeshi community. In 2024, coordination of school feeding activities will be handed over to the Education Sector. As an emergency response project, SMEP was a successful partnership and contributed substantially towards the infrastructure needs of the camps. Going forward, cost-sharing agreements among partners will be essential to funding critical projects that serve the humanitarian response. WFP will assess its corporate tools for identity management and transfer, determining whether to maintain both BB and SCOPE or transition solely to SCOPE which will primarily depend on operational efficiency and audit compliance.

On Bhasan Char, the Common Service Sector is procuring a solar power system to improve VHF network functionality. WFP expects to take over the management of warehouses on the island upon approval by the Government, together with the distribution of hot meals.

Gender and age marker

From 2021 to its phase-out in August 2023, the SMEP project increased women's participation from 12 to 16 percent, ensuring 5 percent of the programme participants were persons with disabilities. In Cox's Bazar, FSS ensured partner data was disaggregated by sex, age and disability and continued to promote tailored food security interventions to increase inclusion and gender equality with special attention to extremely vulnerable groups.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and Government.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Within South Asia, Bangladesh remains the highest-ranking country for gender equality according to the 2023 Gender Gap Index. [1] It advanced towards gender parity on the labour-force participation rate and is one of only two countries where women have held the highest political position for a higher number of years than men. [2] Yet gender inequality remains, particularly in educational attainment; health; and economic participation and opportunity, where the country ranks 122nd, 126th and 139th respectively out of 146 countries assessed. [3] High rates of gender-based violence (GBV) and child marriage further exacerbate inequalities.

WFP supports Bangladesh's gender equality goals by assisting over 2 million low-income women and children through its technical assistance to the government's Mother Child Benefit and Vulnerable Women Benefit programmes. WFP also introduced a VWBP self-registration system to be rolled out in urban areas to ensure low-income women have equal access to government social protection programmes. Under Investment Component Vulnerable Group Development programme, WFP provided technical assistance to the Department of Women Affairs to provide cash grants and skills training to 100,000 extremely poor rural women to invest in their preferred income generating activity. A joint policy brief, developed with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and other partners, provides the Government with recommendations to enhance women's digital financial inclusion and economic empowerment through social protection programmes. [4]

WFP continued to collect gender-disaggregated data for all programme monitoring and research initiatives and, wherever possible, also disaggregated by disability. Joint decision making was reported across activities with the highest being 80 percent of refugee nutrition beneficiaries indicated that both women and men make decisions on the use of the assistance. WFP monitoring showed joint decision making among 67 percent of the beneficiaries in the flood response in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and 71 percent of national Mother and Child Benefit Programme beneficiaries. Although joint decision making decreased from 35 to 18 percent among the Dhaka urban programme participants, there was a 6-percentage point increase in women's decision making from 2022, pointing to changing attitudes around gender.

In the Nutrition Sector's 2023 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) report for Cox's Bazar, WFP and partner agencies continued to disaggregate refugee data by camp, with particular attention to differences between the registered and unregistered refugees, since they often have different food and nutrition statuses. This helps ensure women, girls' and boys' divergent needs across the 31 unregistered and 2 registered camps could be identified and addressed with tailored programme adaptations. WFP also played a key role in the design and implementation of the Protection Sector's 2023 qualitative study, examining the impact of ration cuts on the increasingly vulnerable refugee population in Cox's Bazar.

WFP took an integrated approach to the engagement of women and maintained strong collaboration within the national GBV Cluster in Dhaka as well as the GBV sub-sector in Cox's Bazar. WFP prioritized women as recipients of cash transfers to enhance their control over resources and decision-making. For its emergency response in Chittagong Hill Tracts, WFP prioritized households led by women and those with pregnant or breastfeeding women, widows and elderly women to ensure assistance reached the most vulnerable households affected by the monsoon floods. The urban food security programme continued to focus on assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, persons with disabilities, widows and the elderly. [5] In Kurigram, 90 percent of women participants reported that they actively participated in climate risk insurance meetings and made joint decisions about the use of insurance payouts along with their partners.

The school feeding programme promoted inclusivity and gender equality by improving access to school for disadvantaged girls and boys. The support also contributed to decreases in short-term hunger, malnutrition, and school dropout, while increasing cognitive development, and attendance rates which are common challenges for girls due to social norms.[6]

To empower participants, WFP nutrition programmes supported beneficiaries in adopting optimal nutrition habits. The establishment of mother-to-mother support groups at the community level helped promote community referral and women's empowerment, addressing gender norms and GBV. These groups also served as a vehicle to transmit nutrition-related social and behaviour change (SBC) to other women in the community for better nutrition outcomes beyond the programme participants.

WFP prioritized activities to benefit individuals with disabilities and the elderly particularly women, recognizing their heightened vulnerability to food insecurity, nutrition requirements, healthcare expenses, and gender-based violence (GBV), alongside greater barriers to employment. WFP recognizes challenges faced by persons with disabilities in accessing and utilizing (e.g., ability to cook, swallow, absorb nutrients) food assistance. To address this, top-up costs are added to e-vouchers, increasing purchasing power. Technical and life skills training, including comprehensive gardening techniques and post-harvest management, were provided to enhance women's empowerment. This initiative under the self-reliance programme promotes skill development and access to fresh, organic produce, benefiting stay-at-home mothers. Disability inclusion is prioritized in self-reliance programme, with a 5-10 percent participation target set for targeted groups. Accessibility measures, including facility renovations, are supported by WFP, where feasible.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP's livelihoods programme targeted Bangladeshi women, including those with disabilities. Alongside entrepreneurship training and cash transfers, participants received social and behavior change (SBC) training covering nutrition, gender equality, GBV, disaster risk reduction, and life skills. This support aimed to enhance their confidence, access resources, control their finances, and actively engage in decision-making processes. Additionally, severely degraded lands in and around the camps were reforested, with a focus on empowering women for sustainable environmental restoration. [7] WFP ensured a 30 percent representation of women in the Rohingya Food Security Committee, providing trainings to increase their understanding of food baskets and key messaging for community support. Participants' families were also engaged in gender-related SBC topics to create a supportive environment for women to reach their full potential, while women's self-help groups provided a space for both business development and mutual support.

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

Seven years into the refugee crisis, the Rohingya are not permitted to earn a living or leave the camps and rely completely on humanitarian assistance. Yet funding gaps forced WFP to decrease life-saving food assistance twice in 2023, making the refugees in Cox's Bazar increasingly vulnerable to coercion and human trafficking.[1] Cuts in assistance have had an outsized impact on women household heads who face stigma and insecurity when seeking income outside their homes; and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls reported difficulties feeding themselves and their babies. Gender-based violence (GBV) remained common; Rohingya girls continued to face early marriages; and boys and young men have been increasingly compelled into exploitative forms of labour and other negative coping strategies. [2] Meanwhile, violence and insecurity in the camps remained high contributing to significant increases in physical insecurity and psychological distress. [3] Given the persistent threat of involuntary repatriation to Myanmar, safe and voluntary return for refugees remains unlikely. The gradual relocation of refugees to Bhasan Char Island, aimed at easing congestion in Cox's Bazar camps, introduces new protection challenges, including exposure to disasters and limited access to livelihood opportunities.

WFP consulted participants with disabilities and their families to ensure communication materials used for the emergency response in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), resilience activities in the north and urban food security programme in Dhaka were inclusive. Sensitization on GBV, child marriage and WFP's community feedback mechanisms (CFM) also took place under the same programmes, as well as the Government's Mother and Child Benefit Programme and livelihoods programme in Cox's Bazar. To ensure safe and dignified assistance, WFP disseminated protection messages through the CHT emergency response and resilience activities. [4]

In May, WFP undertook a rapid protection context assessment to understand concerns and possible mitigation measures due to the ration cuts. Findings were incorporated in the community engagement action plan - WFP's road-map to enhance AAP through people-centred programming and community empowerment. [5] Furthermore, with rations for food, soap and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) decreasing, WFP, in collaboration with the protection sector, developed tools for community consultations to understand refugees' perception on ration cuts and how the humanitarian community could better involve them in future decisions on assistance. [6] WFP enhanced community engagement in Cox's Bazar using the People-Centered Risk Measurement and Evaluation (PRIME) approach, emphasizing safety, dignity, assistance access, accountability, and empowerment. By year-end, WFP's PRIME project aired 25 radio segments on protection issues in the Rohingya/Chittagonian dialect, reaching about 330,000 listeners in Teknaf and Ukhiya.

WFP worked with protection actors in the camps for case management, including referrals and timely resolution of cases, and information sharing. [7] Ahead of each ration cut, WFP distributed sensitization messages emphasizing equal application of cuts while highlighting potential impacts on vulnerable groups and providing health and nutrition advice alongside information on feedback mechanisms. To mitigate the impact, WFP maintained its USD 3 additional e-voucher for households most vulnerable to food insecurity including those headed by women, the elderly, children, or individuals with disabilities. WFP mobilized porters or alternative collectors coordinating with the Child Protection Sub-Sector, while maintaining assistive and flexible services for women and children with disabilities in the nutrition programme. [8] Furthermore, WFP advocated within the protection sector to address food access restrictions for Bhasan Char returnees.

Regular monitoring of nutrition and e-voucher sites continued, alongside consultations with beneficiaries and stakeholders to ensure that WFP and partner staff comply with AAP standards. After the March fire, WFP protection monitoring assessed the incident's immediate impact with recommendations on safety, dignity, and access to WFP services.

WFP's community feedback and response mechanisms (CFM) continued to ensure beneficiaries and community members had diverse platforms - including a toll-free hotline, suggestion boxes and help desks at assistance sites - to raise concerns and queries. The CFM received twice as many calls in 2023 (8,351) as in 2022 and resolved nearly all the cases. Most calls emanated from refugees with concerns about e-vouchers (78.9 percent) or relocation and family

separation (5.23 percent) with a higher proportion of women callers than in 2022 (41.5 percent versus 33 percent), indicating greater engagement. Operators were equipped with information to communicate programme modifications and address ration cut-related queries including rumors and concerns about the protection and food security situation, thus closing the feedback loop effectively. Rohingya Food Security Committees act as an additional CFM, ensuring engagement in distribution, and community consultations prior to any major changes to general food assistance (GFA) for refugees. Feedback was also gathered via post-distribution monitoring; staff, partner and volunteer oversight; and WFP communications with communities' volunteers.

WFP conducted protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) capacity assessments and training sessions for 18 NGO partners and 300 field staff resulting in sensitization of 30,000 refugees and dissemination of information among various stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. Enumerators hired to conduct surveys were oriented on PSEA principles to ensure adherence during data collection, and WFP incorporated PSEA clauses in legal agreements with the GFA food retailers. As part of 'PSEA at the Frontline' initiative, WFP collaborated with IOM, the Cox's Bazar PSEA Network, and other stakeholders to produce information, education, and communication (IEC) materials to raise awareness.[9]

Gender, protection, and AAP indicators were included in all field level agreements with partners. WFP and partner staff received training on protection, inclusion, and accountability to affected populations, including do-no-harm principles, alongside an internal needs assessment to enhance capacity in gender, protection, inclusion, and AAP mainstreaming within activities. To further improve its protection and AAP mainstreaming, WFP will conduct a gender and protection analysis in 2024 across all activities for more evidence-based risk mitigation to uphold the rights and ensure dignified interventions for all beneficiaries.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Bangladesh, among the world's most disaster-prone and densely populated nations, is severely affected by natural hazards, especially during the monsoon and cyclone seasons, disproportionately impacting those who live alongside rivers and coastlines. Agriculture drives economic growth, but challenges like excessive fertilizer and chemical use, climate shocks, quality animal food scarcity and inadequate mechanization destabilize food systems. Food waste and nutritional loss occur during and post harvest due to inadequate technology, storage facilities, soil health and poor linkages between producers and markets. In the hilly Rohingya camps, decreased vegetation and excessive siltation cause water bodies to be easily clogged, increasing floods, landslide and water contamination risks. Climate change exacerbates problems like deforestation, salinity, and pollution, threatening the country's low-lying regions.

To strengthen capacity to protect people and the environment, WFP provides training, policy support, and evidence to complement government strategies. [1] WFP pioneers an integrated risk management approach involving anticipatory action, community asset creation, climate risk insurance, and seasonal livelihoods to strengthen resilience among vulnerable communities. These pilot interventions inform future shock-responsive measures for government social protection programmes.

Across the Cox's Bazar camps, WFP improved slope protection and maintained the drainage system to reduce soil erosion and reduce flood risks. WFP continued environmental and social safeguards screenings to prevent unintended harm, while environmental trainings were integrated in camp activities to improve sustainability within the fragile landscape. [2] Screenings were also conducted under the site maintenance and engineering project as part of environmental management plans. [3] Alongside joint reforestation and maintenance activities, WFP continued to support IOM distributions of liquefied petroleum gas to address refugees' cooking fuel needs through the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus project. WFP participated in the Energy and Environment Network, which coordinates 40 partners to restore the natural habitat in and around the camps. [4] As part of green skills development, WFP supported refugees' homestead gardens and aquaculture, and up-cycled aluminium packets from its nutrition programmes into products, such as backpacks and wallets. [5] To enhance the resilience in the surrounding communities, WFP's livelihoods programme engaged low-income Bangladeshi women in climate-smart agriculture and facilitated market linkages with the camps, reducing food miles and losses. WFP also strengthened the capacity of Bangladeshi cyclone preparedness volunteers together with the Department of Disaster Management.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) is not included in the WFP Bangladesh 2022-2026 country strategic plan. However, WFP continues to take significant steps to improve the sustainability of its operations and energy efficiency. Installing LED lights and centrally-installed, energy-efficient air conditioners in the Cox's Bazar office have resulted in significant reductions in energy consumption. Towards year-end, WFP installed 94 solar panels in the Madhuchara hub, which will also reduce WFP's carbon footprint over time. Previously reliant on diesel generators, WFP connected 20 of its 21 e-voucher outlets to a government electricity grid in Cox's Bazar. Diesel generators are still operational for backup electricity during power outages; however, fuel consumption has been reduced by 70 percent, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to a cleaner and healthier environment in the camps.

WFP reduced the size of its official fleet with 17 vehicles decommissioned. To save fuel, drivers were retrained to minimize the idle time of vehicles while in traffic and waiting for passengers. Diesel usage for WFP vehicles decreased from 111,378 to 102,753 litres (8 percentage points) from 2022 to 2023, thus preventing 22,448 kg of carbon dioxide emissions. Regular maintenance of the fleet ensured less emissions, fuel consumption and associated costs. Mobile money transfers for direct assistance rather than in-kind food or cash-in-hand distributions also reduced fuel usage. [6]

Nearly 99 percent of the 2023 procurement came from local vendors, enabling more efficient transportation and distribution; supporting smaller-scale, environmentally conscious production and aligning with sustainability principles and resilience approaches to economic and social development. To improve its humanitarian supply chain in Cox's Bazar, WFP trained 12 camp retailers on environmental warehouse practices, linked them to scrap-dealer associations and recyclers and promoted reusable packaging. Most items in the WFP e-voucher outlets (aside from rice, salt and flour) were packed in small paper bags to avoid plastic waste. In line with its commitment to reduce waste and promote recycling, WFP continued to segregate waste to manage recyclable materials appropriately.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Nutrition is integrated in all four strategic outcomes with a focus on: identifying populations at risk of malnutrition, understanding the impact of shocks and crises on nutrition, and addressing barriers to achieving nutritious and healthy diets for targeted populations. WFP's programmes including general food assistance (GFA), social protection, school feeding, and resilience contributed to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable people. Nutrition interventions were adjusted to also meet the needs of persons with disabilities. WFP prioritised improving the nutritional quality and quantity of transfer values, selecting appropriate food items for GFA and fresh food voucher programmes, integrating nutrition in resilience building initiatives, and promoting nutritional knowledge.

Programme Integration

WFP continues working to enhance the nutrition sensitivity of development and humanitarian interventions, including government social protection programmes, school feeding, general food assistance for refugees, and resilience programming. During crises, communities were equipped with nutritional knowledge and support systems to better withstand shocks. To establish the 2024 transfer value for GFA for Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, WFP has updated its food minimum expenditure basket in light of the global food crisis, domestic and regional price fluctuations, and considerable domestic inflation. Nutritional adequacy was a key consideration in determining the 2024 GFA transfer value.[1] Including fortified rice will enable WFP to provide nutritionally adequate diets to the Rohingya while lowering the cost of the diet.

In its work with Government, WFP ensured nutrition components were integrated for instance by providing nutritious meal options in a feasibility study which informed the 2023 proposal for the next iteration of the national school feeding programme. This will lead to improved health outcomes, enhanced cognitive development, and better academic performance among primary school children. Furthermore, WFP's assistance in developing nutrition modules for trainings under the Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) aimed to enhance maternal and child nutrition knowledge for improved health outcomes.[2]

WFP has integrated social and behavior change (SBC) approaches across programmes while also considering environmental sustainability [3] in promoting nutrient-dense foods. This integration aims to promote essential behaviors related to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, including maternal nutrition, intra-household food distribution, cooking practices, and essential hygiene practices for women and adolescent girls. To create demand for fortified rice, WFP used SBC approaches for scale-up both in the commercial market and, by year-end, in the refugee camps.

System Integration

WFP facilitated a partnership between the Cabinet Division and the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council to create a nutrition-sensitive policy environment, aiming to integrate nutrition in social protection programmes. WFP provided technical assistance for an analysis by the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council, identifying opportunities and system-level changes for nutrition-sensitive programming. WFP continued efforts to boost access to nutritious food under its urban food security and Rohingya e-voucher programmes.

Furthermore, WFP emphasized nutrition needs in funding proposals and reports, advocating for necessary resources. This facilitated timely procurement of specialized nutritious foods ensuring programme continuity and avoiding distribution disruptions. Nutrition was integrated in WFP research and analysis to inform programmatic decisions and advocacy. This included food security outcome monitoring, post-distribution monitoring and use of analytics, such as cost of diet and OPTIMUS (an online support system that helps WFP identify the most efficient and cost-effective way to reach beneficiaries).[4]

People Integration

WFP conducted nutrition capacity strengthening for the Government and cooperating partners. This included enhancing government capacity for quality implementation of nutrition-sensitive social protection. WFP boosted staff capacity through recruitment and training initiatives to enhance WFP and partners' staff capacity including on nutrition sensitive programming and SBC approaches.

Conclusion

Nutrition is not solely about food; it's the building block for unlocking Bangladesh's human capital potential. Refugee ration cuts and resource constraints for nutrition programming were major obstacles to WFP operations in Cox's Bazar. However, the integration of nutrition across programme, systems and people has contributed to the overall resilience of communities.

Partnerships

Fostering diverse collaborations for sustainable impact

WFP worked with the Government of Bangladesh to implement the second year of activities under its 2022-2026 country strategic plan. At the national level, WFP worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, the Cabinet Division, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Planning. For humanitarian operations, key partners included the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Camp-in-Charge Offices, and the Bangladesh Armed Forces, and sub-district and district authorities across all programme locations. WFP worked with a range of partners to support the country in reaching their long-term development goals and respond to the Rohingya refugee crisis, including donors, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, international financial institutions and private sector entities. [1]

WFP maintained partnerships with United Nations agencies and international financial institutions (IFI), emphasizing strategic collaboration and innovative approaches. Despite the absence of new IFI contributions during the year, WFP effectively maximized resources carried over from 2022, with a particular focus on utilizing funds from the World Bank. A standout collaboration was the SAFE plus initiative, showcasing trilateral engagement through joint resource mobilization efforts involving IOM, FAO, UNHCR, and WFP.

In March, WFP published a feasibility study for the upcoming National School Feeding Programme in Government primary schools, in partnership with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. WFP's analysis of potential menus that meet nutritional requirements for school-age children contributed to the ministry's three-year draft development proposal. WFP accompanied the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh at the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment in Rome for joining the Global School Meals Coalition and investing in school meals to secure a brighter future for the children of Bangladesh. [2]

WFP collaborated with the Government to improve social protection targeting by integrating socioeconomic and disaster vulnerability indicators into government criteria. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs continued to enhance the coverage and impact of the country's three largest social protection programmes - the Mother and Child Benefit (MCBP), Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWBP) and Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) programmes. Bangladesh received funding through WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund, which is dedicated to activities strengthening the Government's social protection capacity (coverage, quality and shock-responsiveness). To strengthen national food security and nutrition systems, WFP organized nutrition-sensitive programme orientations for 436 government officials from relevant departments across seven districts. The Cabinet Division, the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council and WFP also conducted workshops for 440 officials from 11 ministries to raise awareness about nutrition and nutrition-sensitive programming, identify nutrition-specific priorities and actions to integrate or reinforce within each ministry. This was done as part of the roll-out of 12 nutrition commitments made by the Government at the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit - a government, donor, business and NGO summit aimed at reducing malnutrition and improving nutrition globally. Amidst rising inflation, WFP provided direct assistance to the government's fortified rice distributions by providing production and transportation support and reached 1.4 million people in 57 sub-districts through the Food Friendly (FFP) and Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programmes, which it continued to support with capacity strengthening.

WFP demonstrated a strategic focus on diversifying its donor base, particularly by fostering increased collaboration with the private sector. This emphasis on diversification led to a remarkable achievement: contributions from private sector increased more than twofold, reaching USD 4 million in 2023, up from USD 1.75 million in 2022. Unlike the preceding year, when WFP primarily received private sector contributions through ShareTheMeal, 2023 witnessed collaborations with seven private sector organizations. Notably, WFP received support from World Food Program USA and Japan Association for the World Food Programme, highlighting the engagement with different sectors globally. The organization also formed partnerships for research initiatives, exemplified by its collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), an international research organization, for social protection programme reform through evidence generation and icddr,b for nutrition outcome analysis. Furthermore, with financial support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs conducted a study in partnership with Light Castle Partners and James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University. The study focused on women's empowerment, the state of digital financial inclusion, and identified barriers and

enablers in this context. WFP continued its collaboration with the leading private insurance company, Green Delta Insurance, to offer climate-related risk insurance to marginalized and smallholder farmers in Kurigram.

Focus on localization

WFP focused on country capacity strengthening (CCS) through various programmatic initiatives. Programmatic support included technical assistance to enhance national social protection mechanisms, collaboration with the government on expanding the national school feeding programme, nutrition awareness, policy advocacy, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness. Local capacity was boosted through an emphasis on local procurement, logistics, engineering, telecommunications services, infrastructure support, and partnerships with local NGOs, fostering greater local ownership. A comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to analyze and refine commitments to CCS and localization. The mapping revealed over 50 engagements with the host government, 30 collaborations with NGOs, research organizations, and more than 200 partnerships with the private sector. In the Rohingya response in Cox's Bazar, there were over 40 partnerships, including government ministries, NGOs, private sector entities, and technical institutions.

To localize assistance and promote sustainability within WFP operations, activities were carried out in collaboration with 36 cooperating partners. WFP's e-voucher outlets in the Cox's Bazar camps worked with 12 Bangladeshi retailers, contributing USD 8 million to the local economy each month. Additionally, WFP involved 19 small market traders in the Bhasan Char e-voucher operations.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with various United Nations agencies and other partners, aligning efforts within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Co-leading the national Food Security Cluster and the Food Security Sector in Cox's Bazar alongside FAO, WFP's joint initiatives aimed to provide a cohesive and impactful response to the complex challenges faced in the regions. The renewal of the inter-agency agreement with FAO reflected our dedication to sustainable solutions, with a specific focus on supporting the community garden component of WFP's school feeding programme.

Collaborating with key partners, including FAO, International Organization for Migration, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Programme, UN Women, UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and UNFPA in Cox's Bazar, WFP contributed to comprehensive and coordinated humanitarian responses for floods, cyclones, fire incidents etc. Inter-agency groups, including the Food Security Cluster, played a crucial role in responding to crises such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) response, flood emergencies, and fire incidents. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with FAO for market linkages and UNFPA for monthly hygiene packages distribution to women and adolescent girls in urban slums. This programme, facilitated by blockchain technology through Building Blocks, showcased effective cross-agency service delivery and has shifted from its emergency COVID-19 response to aiding the government in evidence generation for future urban social protection programmes.

WFP is part of Age and Disability Technical Working Group under the umbrella of the protection sector, which provides technical guidance and support to ISCG sectors to ensure age and disability inclusion throughout the Rohingya refugee response. WFP's engagement in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse network, led by ISCG, emphasized its commitment to safeguarding vulnerable populations in crises. The site maintenance and engineering project (SMEP), co-led with IOM and UNHCR, facilitated humanitarian access in challenging environments, demonstrating a unified response.

Financial Overview

WFP Bangladesh entered the second year of its country strategic plan (CSP) for 2021-2026. In these first two years, WFP has received 39 percent of the USD 1.6 billion required over the five year CSP. Thirty-six percent of available resources were carried over from 2022 and 30 percent were confirmed in the last two months of 2023 and will be mostly used in 2024.

Although resourcing in 2023 was greater than the USD 326.8 million needs-based plan, WFP faced major implementation difficulties. An upsurge in global food commodity prices, rapid inflation and war in Ukraine have substantially increased WFP's operating costs in Bangladesh and worldwide. This has significantly escalated WFP's funding requirements compared to the needs-based plan formulated in late 2021. Due to severe funding constraints, WFP Bangladesh was compelled to reduce rations for the refugees in Cox's Bazar twice - first from USD 12 per person per month to USD 10 (March 2023), then to USD 8 from June through the end of the year. To mitigate against the cuts in humanitarian assistance, WFP implemented prioritization strategies to ensure assistance continued for the most vulnerable of the refugee households.

The substantial lead time required to bring specialized nutritious food to Bangladesh (four to six months, depending on the commodity) underscored the critical importance of timely receipt of donor contributions. To avert funding gaps, USD 19.8 million was received as advance financing to support food assistance for the Rohingya and procure Super Cereal Plus and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF). WFP still has an outstanding internal loan of USD 6 million from the immediate response account (an internal reserve for allocation of flexible multilateral funding to critical life-saving activities).

WFP reviewed the implementation plan periodically and made adjustments according to the funding situation. While WFP did not undergo a budget revision for 2023, its implementation plan was adjusted based on available funding, especially given the refugee ration cuts.

WFP Bangladesh persisted in its efforts to mobilize funds, aiming to maintain donor confidence and expand its donor base. WFP successfully attracted contributions from a diverse range of donors, and partnerships with private sector entities (Nutrition International, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) resulted in substantial contributions. Despite these achievements, the top five donors - the United States of America, United Kingdom, European Commission, Australia and Germany - collectively accounted for 83 percent of the contributions received in 2023.

Eighty-five percent of contributions were earmarked at the strategic outcome level, with the majority directed towards strategic outcome 1 (food assistance and nutrition). Donor conditions that linked contributions to certain activities resulted in uneven levels of available funding across different activities. To reduce beneficiary dependency on food assistance, it is critical to emphasize the need to find long-term solutions to food insecurity.

Resources allocated from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) played a crucial role in supporting WFP's early response activities for cyclone Mocha and emergency response to monsoon flooding in the Chattogram (Chittagong) Hill Tracts. Funds from CERF also ensured the continuity of food assistance for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar. Alongside UNHCR, IOM and FAO, WFP continued to implement the safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE Plus) programme in Cox's Bazar funded by multi partner trust (joint UN) funds.

































Under strategic outcome 2, the multi-year contribution from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program adequately funded the capacity-strengthening component of the National School Feeding Programme. In contrast to 2022, WFP's rice fortification programme received ample contributions with long-term funding from Nutrition International. These two multi-year funding streams are enabling WFP to implement activities and support the Government in a more planned manner.

















Strategic outcome 3 received only 72 percent of the 2023 annual needs-based plan, as monsoon rains in northern Bangladesh did not meet the minimum threshold required to trigger the release of donor financing. Bangladesh was one of a handful of countries to receive WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund, which will support the Government's capacity to improve the coverage, quality and shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system. Due to the pending government approvals for land for the Humanitarian Staging Area, this major emergency preparedness component was not implemented, which resulted in a relatively low expenditure level (55 percent against original implementation plan under strategic outcome 3).

Meanwhile, strategic outcome 4 received a mere 13 percent of the funding required due to the gradual phase-down of service delivery for the protracted humanitarian crisis in Cox's Bazar. More funds were needed to support common logistics and on-demand services on Bhasan Char to enable an integrated, effective response.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	246,601,777	239,822,303	304,800,677	168,856,271
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	31,582	0
SO01: Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	246,601,777	239,822,303	304,769,095	168,856,271
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	246,601,777	239,822,303	301,802,921	168,856,271
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,966,173	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	7,444,877	4,975,300	8,249,838	4,058,741
SO02: 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 by 2026.	7,444,877	4,975,300	8,249,838	4,058,741
Activity 02: Support national institutions to strengthen 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.	7,444,877	4,975,300	8,249,838	4,058,741

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 10,577,916	 6,869,536	 7,620,588	 3,807,284
SO03: Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.	 10,577,916	 6,869,536	 7,620,588	 3,807,284
Activity 03: 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.	 10,577,916	 6,869,536	 7,620,588	 3,807,284
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 29,748,378	 8,261,328	 3,750,666	 2,744,948
SO04: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	 29,748,378	 8,261,328	 3,750,666	 2,744,948
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.	 29,748,378	 8,261,328	 3,750,666	 2,744,948
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 895,920	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 294,372,949	 259,928,468	 325,317,692	 179,467,245

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 14,403,629	 12,997,241	 17,115,031	 7,434,055
Total Direct Costs	 308,776,578	 272,925,709	 342,432,724	 186,901,300
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 18,042,220	 17,176,333	 13,125,688	 13,125,688
Grand Total	 326,818,798	 290,102,043	 355,558,412	 200,026,988

Data Notes

Overview

Footnotes

[1] UNHCR figure as of December 2023: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/106283>

[2] WFP Bangladesh - Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) reports. Link:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-bangladesh-mobile-vulnerability-analysis-and-mapping-mvam-reports>

[3] WFP emergency assistance reached the Rohingya in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char, and Bangladeshis in Cox's Bazar and the Chattogram (Chittagong) Hill Tracts.

[4] WFP provided displaced families with standard rapid response packages, including fortified biscuits and hot meals. A temporary nutrition site was set up to ensure ongoing support for nutrition beneficiaries.

[5] Chattogram Division Flash Floods and Monsoon Rain - HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan 2023:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rapid-assessment-chattogram-division-flash-flood-and-monsoon-rain-2023>

[6] Together with BRAC, WFP also co-coordinated the livelihoods and skills development sector with lead agency, UNHCR.

[7] UNHCR population data from December 2023 indicated there were 31,600 refugees on Bhasan Char; WFP food assistance reached 31,200 beneficiaries due to absentee households (e.g. due to family visits to Cox's Bazar).

[8] Under general food assistance, for instance, porters carry food rations for households who cannot carry them by themselves, and sign language training continued for refugees with disabilities and their family members.

Operational context

Footnotes

[1] The World Bank in Bangladesh (October 2023): Bangladesh Overview: Development news, research, data

[2] Bangladesh faces import barriers due to export restrictions by major suppliers like Russia and Ukraine, impacting access to crucial commodities such as wheat, vegetable oils, and fertilizers, thus posing a threat to food security and agricultural productivity.

[3] WFP Bangladesh, Market Monitor (November 2023), <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-bangladesh-market-monitor>

[4] WFP Bangladesh Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), November and December 2023 reports:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-bangladesh-mobile-vulnerability-analysis-and-mapping-mvam-reports>

[5] The majority reside in Cox's Bazar with the rest (32,500 people) on Bhasan Char Island. Population data from the Government-UNHCR Joint Registration Exercise as of 31 Dec 2023. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/97996>.

[6] Source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/unhcr-bangladesh-2023-standardized-expanded-nutrition-survey-sens-final-executive-summary>

[7] WFP assistance reached fewer refugees than the UNHCR figure, due to relocations and absentee households.

[8] Bangladesh has a long history in delivering assistance through social protection programmes, which makes up almost 14 percent of the national budget.

[9] The Food Security Cluster in Bangladesh is co-led by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Hope Amidst Hardship

Footnotes

[1] According to projections by the World Bank, by the year 2050, approximately one-third of Bangladesh's agricultural yield could be jeopardized by severe weather patterns. Particularly dire are the circumstances for the five million residents of Bangladesh who inhabit the islands, where the impacts of extreme weather are already devastating. Crop failures, loss of income, and displacement have become distressingly common occurrences for these communities, whose lives have long been intertwined with the rivers that define their landscapes.

[2] BDT 4,500 is equivalent to USD 41 and BDT 40,000 is equivalent to USD 365 (approximately).

Strategic outcome 01

Footnotes

- [1] The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in south-east Bangladesh, comprising the three hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari, is a culturally diverse region covering 13,294 square kilometres with a population of approximately 1.7 million. The CHT has one of the highest rates of extreme poverty, food insecurity and chronic malnutrition in Bangladesh.
- [2] The assistance included staples like rice, wheat flour, proteins (lentils, beans, eggs, chicken, fish), cooking essentials (fortified oil, sugar, garlic, chili, salt), and fruits/vegetables (banana, olive, guava, green papaya, potato, pumpkin, radish).
- [3] Targeted households include those headed by a child, woman or elderly person, and those with at least one member with a disability.
- [4] The nutrition-sensitive e-voucher replaces Super Cereal Plus, previously procured internationally, saving over USD 6 million annually and reducing warehousing pressure and global market purchases of specialized nutritious foods.
- [5] Climate-smart agriculture and businesses, including compost production, sack bag farming, and saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation, were implemented to enhance productivity and resilience while mitigating climate change impacts for vulnerable Bangladeshis.
- [6] Market linkage initiatives, such as facilitating connections between the camps and smallholder farmers aimed to reduce food loss and food miles - the distance food travels before reaching consumers' plates.
- [7] The minimum expenditure basket (MEB) represents the cost necessary for households to fulfil their essential needs, including food and non-food items. The GFA transfer value, determined by the food portion of the MEB, is regularly updated to account for inflation, serving as a benchmark for the cash-based transfer (CBT) value.
- [8] Source: Post Distribution Monitoring Survey, November 2023

Data Notes

1. The output and outcome indicators for the Urban Food Security Programme in Dhaka appear under strategic outcome 1 data tables. However, programme updates appear under strategic outcome 3 as the programme has shifted from an its initial purpose (emergency COVID-19 response) to supporting the Government with longer-term evidence generation for urban social safety nets.

Outputs

2. Output 1, Indicator A.3.1 and A.4.1: In the needs-based plan, USD 10 million was allocated for emergency cash support (A.3.1), intended for both the Bangladeshi community and additional USD 3 for the most vulnerable refugees. However, while the host community received cash support as planned, refugees received assistance in the form of value vouchers totaling USD 7.3 million. Consequently, the actual figure of cash transfer for A.4.1 fell below the planned value. The decision to use value vouchers (along with digital systems Building Blocks and SCOPE) was made to ensure targeted, dignified, and efficient assistance for Rohingya refugees while also fostering local economies and accountability in distributions. The assistance provided to refugees through value vouchers has been accounted for under indicator A.4.1.
3. Output 1, A.2.7 and B.1.5: The planned quantity of food for rapid emergency response was based on assumptions of need, indicating that the initial planning process relied on estimations of the required quantity to address the emergency situation. However, in reality, the full quantity of food that was initially assumed was not required. This suggests that the emergency situation differed from what was anticipated during the planning phase, resulting in a lower actual requirements.
4. Output 2, Indicator A.1.2, A.2.2 and B.2.1: The initial target for preventing acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in the camps was set during the formulation of the CSP, based on the population figures available at the time. However, due to the continuous growth in refugee populations over the years, the actual number of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls requiring assistance increased beyond the initial projection. Consequently, WFP exceeded the planned target for beneficiary outreach (A.1.2). This resulted in the distribution of food (A.2.2), including specialized food to prevent and/or treat malnutrition (B.2.1), exceeding the intended quantity.
5. Output 3, Indicator A.2.4: The underachievement in meeting the targets specified under indicator A.2.4 is due to several factors including funding constraints (thus the inability to implement in one sub-district), reduction in feeding days (based on a government decision to reduce the number of school days from 6 to 5 days per week) which ultimately impacted the overall achievement of the programme, and disruptions due to other external factors such as school closures due to climatic and political events.
6. Output 3, Indicator B.1.4: The shortfall in providing fortified food for primary school children through school-based programming (indicator B.1.4) occurred due to delays in approving the national school feeding programme project plan and the government's directive to refrain from implementing the hot meal component in Cox's Bazar.
7. Output 4, Indicator A.3.1, A.3.3, A.3.4: Procedural delay in cash transfer (4 months) resulted in underachievement however, beneficiary reach remained same.

Outcomes

8. The data source for percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text is the McGovern Dole Evaluation report. However, the evaluation was not conducted in 2023 and is planned for 2024.
9. There are no self-reliance specific indicators so no outcome was calculated for this programme.

Strategic outcome 02

Footnotes

- [1] This included technical partnerships (for instance, with United Nations agencies, national clusters, education development partners, local consultative groups, government actors, Nutrition International and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition), as well as funding partnerships.
- [2] Participating ministries included Women and Children Affairs; Food, Disaster Management and Relief; Social Welfare; Primary and Mass Education; Agriculture; Fisheries and Livestock; Industry; and Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives.
- [3] These efforts aimed to identify nutrition-specific priorities for integration within each ministry, aligning with the roll-out of 12 nutrition commitments made by the Government at the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit.
- [4] The focus was on incorporating nutrition-related objectives, gender sensitivity, and overall effectiveness.
- [5] According to 2022 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS), the malnutrition rates in Sylhet are notably high, with a stunting rate of 34 percent and a wasting rate of 12 percent among children under the age of 5 years. This contrasts with the national rates, which are 24 percent for stunting and 11 percent for wasting.
- [6] To facilitate stakeholder awareness, a training video and training modules and leaflets on social protection, t-shirts and other visibility items were also created.
- [7] The government covered the expenses for plain rice, whereas WFP contributed by covering the costs associated with fortified rice kernels, blending, and transportation services.
- [8] Under the FFP, economically vulnerable individuals benefit from subsidized fortified rice during the annual lean seasons. The VWB programme provides fortified rice to women for 24 months cost-free, contingent on the completion of vocational training and accumulation of monthly savings which are later returned to participants for investment in income generation activities.
- [9] As in 2022, WFP collaborated with government partners from the Ministry of Food, Bangladesh National Nutrition Council, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Directorate of Primary Education, Department of Women Affairs and the Cabinet Division. It also collaborated with Nutrition International, Scaling Up Nutrition Business network, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, International Food Policy Research Institute, millers and fortified rice kernel producers, and research partners to reduce nutritional deficiencies. WFP also worked with development partners, UNICEF, World Health Organization and FAO to improve government safety nets in urban and rural areas as part of the National Social Security Strategy.

Data Notes

Outputs

1. Output indicator A.1.3 and A.2.3: This target was not achieved due to the postponement of the school feeding programme pilot in urban areas. Thus, actual data is missing in the table for A.1.3 and A.2.3.
2. Output 5: C.6: The approval of the National School Feeding Programme project proposal is pending, resulting in delays in the development of operational guidelines and menu books planned for 2023. Thus, the actual value is zero.

Strategic outcome 03

Footnotes

[1] IRM involves anticipatory action, community asset creation, climate risk insurance, and seasonal livelihood interventions. Anticipatory action (AA) entails community-led early warning systems and targeted measures to mitigate disaster impacts. Climate risk insurance offers index-based coverage for flood and weather events, aiding economic recovery.

[2] This entails integrating AA into social protection programmes like the Mother and Child Benefit and Employment Generation for the Poorest to align with the National Social Security Strategy and Disaster Management Plan, making them climate-adaptive and shock-responsive.

[3] The urban programme shifted from its initial purpose (emergency COVID-19 response) to supporting the Government with longer-term evidence generation for urban social protection programmes. Hence, the update is included in strategic outcome 3.

[4] Muktopath is a virtual training platform which aims to meet the training needs of government personnel.

[5] WFP, along with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Light Castle Partners, and BRAC University, co-authored a study funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to provide insights and best practices for the Vulnerable Women Benefit Programme, with lessons for other government social protection programmes.

[6] The monthly allowance provided to the programme participants aimed to support their involvement in income-generating activities by covering basic expenses and overhead costs. Regular follow-ups, guidance and support helped foster success in participants' seasonal micro-businesses.

[7] WFP also conducted training sessions for 300 lead farmers to enable them to act as CRI spokespeople in their community and launched a joint training programme with the Bangladesh Insurance Academy for 177 local-level government officials engaged in CRI. The Bangladesh Insurance Academy is a public training institute providing training and education for the insurance professionals of the country.

[8] As the site was found unsuitable for construction, an alternative location will be sought in 2024.

[9] Coordination between ministries implementing different social protection programmes and work on systems interoperability was an important step towards improved access for women and children. This enhancement ensures accurate pregnancy data, benefiting 2.2 million people by facilitating the determination of eligibility for the Mother and Child Benefits Programme (MCBP).

[10] Under the VWBP, WFP supported government in launching a nationwide mobile application for online self-registration and offline enrolment through dedicated helpdesks. The programme received 2.6 million applications within two weeks of launch. Eligible vulnerable women received fortified rice, skills training and resources to establish micro-enterprises, paving the path to economic independence.

Data Notes

1. While the output and outcome indicators for the Dhaka food assistance programme appear under strategic outcome 1, narrative updates are included under strategic outcome 3 as the programme shifted from its initial purpose (emergency COVID-19 response) to supporting the Government with longer-term evidence generation for urban social protection programme.

Outputs

2. Output indicator A.1.7: The WFP-IFPRI joint study, initially scheduled for 2022 but postponed due to COVID restrictions, was conducted in 2023. Consequently, no predetermined figure is available. During the study, 6,245 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were provided with value vouchers and/or cash support to assess their effectiveness as part of the MCBP's impact on birth outcomes study.

3. Output indicator A.1.8: The number of individuals receiving this assistance is unavailable as there were no climate shocks in the intervention areas during the reporting period.

4. Other output indicator G.9: Due to the absence of floods in the intervention area, forecast-based financing was not implemented at scale, resulting in only 28,045 individuals reached against the planned 567,000.

Strategic outcome 04

Footnotes

[1] The sector's 62 partners comprised 7 United Nations agencies, 2 Red Cross Societies, 25 international NGOs, 19 national NGOs, 8 local NGOs, and 1 private company.

[2] Besides physical inventory, capacity building and transportation of partner cargo, this also included cleaning, stacking, record-keeping, and pest management.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Footnotes

- [1] The World Economic Forum report ranks Bangladesh 59 overall among 146 countries. While this is an improvement of 12 places compared to the previous year, the report also includes 12 countries fewer than in 2022, so this results in little to no change in Bangladesh's actual ranking. World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report (2023) <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>
- [2] The report also notes the share of women in ministerial (10 percent) and parliamentary positions (20.9 percent) in Bangladesh as relatively low.
- [3] Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023 [<https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>]
- [4] This initiative seeks to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) by promoting financial independence, decision-making power, awareness, education, and support networks among women.
- [5] Complementing the programme's food security activities, UNFPA provided dignity kits for participating families with female family members in the 10-49 years age range.
- [6] In the Bangladeshi communities surrounding the camps, WFP equipped disadvantaged girls and boys with health, nutrition and literacy activities.
- [7] This initiative emphasizes the involvement of women as drivers of reforestation efforts. Women participate in various stages of the process, including planning, implementation, training, monitoring, and income-generating activities. Their engagement ensures a holistic approach to natural resource management, ultimately leading to more sustainable outcomes for both the environment and communities.

Data Note

1. If baseline and target values are both 0 and no follow-up data is provided, it indicates that the indicator is newly introduced, and data collection is scheduled for 2024. Alternatively, if baseline and/or target values are available, but follow-up data is missing, it signifies that WFP collected data in 2023 and plans to conduct follow-up data collection in 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Footnotes

- [1] WFP Bangladesh Ration Cuts Alert. May 2023. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/coxs-bazar-wfp-bangladesh-ration-cuts-alert-may-2023-update>. Inter Sector Coordination Group. Anti-Trafficking Working Group: <https://rohingyaresponse.org/anti-trafficking/>
- [2] Protection Sector. Joint Protection Monitoring Report, July-September 2023. <https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/PS-Joint-Protection-Monitoring-Report-2023-Quarter-3.pdf>
- [3] Unrest and confrontations between criminal groups trying to maintain or establish control over camps are common. Protection Sector. Joint Protection Monitoring Report, July-September 2023: <https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/PS-Joint-Protection-Monitoring-Report-2023-Quarter-3.pdf>
- [4] This was done through household-level group sessions, community audio broadcasts via auto-rickshaws, text messaging (SMS), posters, distribution of information leaflets, and engagement with government stakeholders.
- [5] This plan outlines WFP's approach to enhancing accountability to affected populations in Cox's Bazar, focusing on people-centered programming, community relationships, and empowerment, guided by principles of inclusion, equity, equality, and human rights.
- [6] WFP collaborated on designing and implementing publicly accessible community consultation tools for the Protection Sector in Cox's Bazar, November 2023. [Link: https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/BGD_RRR_Community-Consultations_Nov-2023.pdf]
- [7] In 2023, WFP handled and addressed 40 percent fewer protection referrals than in 2022. Of the 382 protection referrals made, 212 were on behalf of women and 170 for men. Ninety percent of the referrals involved food restrictions for Bhasan Char returnees imposed by Camp-in-Charges; GBV, coercion, and deliberate deprivation incidents; child protection concerns due to the absence of guardians; or intra-camp relocations.
- [8] Assistive and flexible services were provided to those with difficulties with cooking, swallowing and absorbing nutrients.
- [9] WFP, IOM, and Translators Without Borders collaborated on a global campaign, "Together We Say No", empowering frontline workers to combat sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) through a multilingual outreach package aimed at enhancing prevention, recognition, and reporting of SEA incidents.

Data Note

1. If baseline and target values are both 0 and no follow-up data is provided, it indicates that the indicator is newly introduced, and data collection is scheduled for 2024, with no data gathered in 2023. Alternatively, if baseline and/or target values are available, but follow-up data is missing, it signifies that WFP collected data in 2023 and plans to conduct follow-up data collection in 2024.

Environmental sustainability

Footnotes

- [1] These include the Government's National Disaster Management Plan, Standing Order on Disasters and National Social Security Strategy (NSSS).
- [2] These activities include community service, community workforce and youth volunteer awareness sessions.
- [3] In line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, screenings were conducted on community services activities under the framework of the Social Safety Nets for the Poor (SNSP) project.
- [4] WFP plantation types and locations were selected in consultation with the energy and environment network, relevant Camp-in-Charges and the shelter sector.
- [5] In addition, WFP ensures that wrappers from its school feeding programme, are collected by teachers to reduce litter.
- [6] For instance, mobile money transfer was utilized for all WFP cash transfers under the urban food security programme. In its 2023 emergency flood response in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), more than 80 percent of cash transfers were digital (remote locations and lack of telecommunications infrastructure prevented digital transactions for some of the people targeted). Where possible, WFP also communicated with CHT beneficiaries via phone calls and text messages, which also reduced its carbon footprint.

Data Note

1. When baseline values are 0 and there is no target and follow-up data, it indicates that the indicator is newly introduced and the data collection is planned for 2024.

Nutrition integration

Footnotes

- [1] As a result of nutritional adequacy modelling of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), fortified rice has been included in the ration. Consequently, the new transfer values are set at USD 12.5 for Cox's Bazar and USD 13 for Bhasan Char, compared to the previous values of USD 14.70 and USD 15.10 respectively. This adjustment ensures that the updated food basket meets the recommended 100 percent energy requirement (2,100 Kcal) and provides over 75 percent of the requirement for 13 essential micronutrients.
- [2] Training modules, endorsed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, address a range of topics including nutrition, health, early stimulation, and social communication. Their purpose is to enhance the nutritional status of mothers and children and promote child cognitive development. While primarily designed for women enrolled in the Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) and their families, these sessions are open to all community members. Conducted by Community Health Care Providers, sessions utilize interactive methods to engage participants.
- [3] Considerations for environmental responsibility in promoting nutrient-dense foods involve repurposing empty sachets to minimize littering, promote sustainability, and support resilience efforts, aligning with a comprehensive food systems approach.
- [4] By using OPTIMUS, the programme significantly improved its approach to determining the MEB and subsequent food transfer value. OPTIMUS facilitated the visualization of scenarios and enabled the assessment of nutritional adequacy, leading to an endorsed increase in transfer value. Additionally, it helped optimize costs, allowing for expanded ration sizes and the introduction of fortified rice.

Data Notes

1. If baseline and target values are both 0 and no follow-up data is provided, it indicates that the indicator is newly introduced, and data collection is scheduled for 2024. Alternatively, if baseline and/or target values are available, but follow-up data is missing, it signifies that WFP collected data in 2023 and plans to conduct follow-up data collection in 2024.

Partnerships

Footnotes

- [1] Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Russia, Thailand, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA and other funding sources (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Buddhist Global Relief, CANADEM, Royal DSM, IFPRI, Metro A.G., WFP USA, UNCERF, UNSDG Fund)
- [2] Bangladesh's commitment to enhancing its national school meals programme includes increasing the annual budgetary allocation, expanding coverage to 150 sub-districts, leveraging the programme for improved nutrition outcomes, and integrating school meals into the broader primary education sectoral plan for sustainability.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.


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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	572,846	507,996	1,080,842	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	124,634	106,170	230,804	3,612,825
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	133,634	89,044	222,678	
						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	54,067	36,027	90,094	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	74,201	68,493	142,694	
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	92,882	85,738	178,620	



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

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	93	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	14,100,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	759,001	674,586	89%
	female	833,055	724,260	87%
	total	1,592,056	1,398,846	88%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	67,729	46,976	69%
	female	79,331	46,118	58%
	total	147,060	93,094	63%
24-59 months	male	109,186	75,838	69%
	female	113,627	74,233	65%
	total	222,813	150,071	67%
5-11 years	male	182,695	161,557	88%
	female	178,979	156,521	87%
	total	361,674	318,078	88%
12-17 years	male	84,593	94,359	112%
	female	84,229	89,147	106%
	total	168,822	183,506	109%
18-59 years	male	277,687	264,547	95%
	female	343,680	333,364	97%
	total	621,367	597,911	96%
60+ years	male	37,111	31,309	84%
	female	33,209	24,877	75%
	total	70,320	56,186	80%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	870,000	946,722	109%
Resident	722,056	452,124	63%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	305,000	46,025	15%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	336,985	531,425	157%
Malnutrition prevention programme	190,157	188,660	99%
Malnutrition treatment programme	103,789	90,094	86%
School based programmes	456,000	324,182	71%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	920,000	1,099,892	119%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	350	120	34%
High Energy Biscuits	3,371	2,864	85%
LNS	1,341	361	27%
Lentils	356	38	11%
Rice	1,713	237	14%
Split Peas	162	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	331	216	65%
Wheat	320	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	5,318	8,673	163%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	162	0	0%
Lentils	270	0	0%
Rice	972	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	130	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	26,869,334	9,269,653	34%
Commodity Voucher	0	4,197,035	-

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Value Voucher	139,292,352	110,416,777	79%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	3,393,000	539,141	16%
Commodity Voucher	0	90,409	-
Value voucher transfer for services	30,000	49,741	166%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Crisis-affected populations receive food assistance using diversified modalities and commodities, including fortified food and fresh locally produced foods, to support their needs for nutritious diets.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	474,996	559,080	
			Male	445,004	534,567	
			Total	920,000	1,093,647	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	667	351.95	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,010,000	1,516,894	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	135,720,000	111,894,527	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	33	18.31	
CSP Output 03: 1.3 School-aged girls and boys of crisis-affected populations are provided with nutrient-rich school feeding to complement their nutrient intake.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	144,000		
			Male	156,000		
			Total	300,000		
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	50,688	157,878	
			Male	45,312	166,304	
			Total	96,000	324,182	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	50,688	31,752	
			Male	45,312	28,299	
			Total	96,000	60,051	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	5,808	2,925.27	

B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	171	
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CSP Output 04: 1.4 Crisis-affected Bangladeshi and refugee populations receive support in order to enhance self-reliance and resilience, build and restore livelihoods and create employment opportunities.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	115,819	156,599
			Male	98,666	142,836
			Total	214,485	299,435
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	61,495	120,018
			Male	56,005	109,472
			Total	117,500	229,490
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	16,859,334	7,752,760
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	7,352,514	4,312,664
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	9,506,820	3,440,098

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 1.2 Crisis-affected nutritionally vulnerable populations, such as pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, have access to nutritious food and complementary services to address all forms of malnutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	86,663	69,343
			Male	78,724	73,351
			Total	165,387	142,694
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	46,107	36,112
			Male	32,042	38,201
			Total	78,149	74,313
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	24,770	45,966
			Male		
			Total	24,770	45,966
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	25,640	15,781
			Male		
			Total	25,640	15,781

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6,786	9,231.44
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,572,352	2,719,285
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	6,659	9,033.38

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: 1.3 School-aged girls and boys of crisis-affected populations are provided with nutrient-rich school feeding to complement their nutrient intake.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	4,700	3,550
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	61,000	59,947
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	99
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	18	18
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	15	25

CSP Output 04: 1.4 Crisis-affected Bangladeshi and refugee populations receive support in order to enhance self-reliance and resilience, build and restore livelihoods and create employment opportunities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	200	215
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	5,631	8,901

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 1.2 Crisis-affected nutritionally vulnerable populations, such as pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, have access to nutritious food and complementary services to address all forms of malnutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	179	179
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	250,911	179,681

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT Flood Response - Location: Chittagong - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall			≤5	7.63	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥60	77	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤30	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤10	2	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥90	≥85	73.5	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2.9	≤5	≤5	1.23	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	54	≥65	≥65	94	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	45	<30	<30	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	1	<5	<5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥33	≥16	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	97	<65	<82	91	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	<2	<2	1	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27	≥64	≥48	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	72	<35	<51	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	22	≥85	≥69	52	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<14	<30	48	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	2	<10	<17	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	0	=0	=0	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	71	<25	<31	23	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	27	>65	>52	54	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	64.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	29.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	19	≥70	>30	27	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	97	≥90	≥85	72.6	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee GFA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	4	≤3	≤4	3.93	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Overall	62	≥50	≥50	36	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	55	≥65	≥58	30	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	41	<34	<41	60	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4	<1	<1	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2	≥16	≥5	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	83	<80	<82	86	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	<4	<13	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36	≥52	≥41	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	62	<46	<57	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2	<2	<2	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	15	≥23	≥17	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	83	<74	<80	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	<3	<3	6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	2	<40	<54	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	0	<1	<3	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	71	<9	<21	48	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	27	>50	>22	33	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Self-Reliance - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	=5,479,452	=2,283,105	2,283,133	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Dhaka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	9	≤5	≤5	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	78	≥84	≥84	68	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	21	≤15	≤15	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	≥10	≥10	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	85	≤80	≤80	90	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	≤10	≤10	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	71	≥75	≥75	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	29	≤25	≤25	34	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	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33	≥56	≥56	58	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	63	≤40	≤40	42	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	31	≥50	≥50	23	WFP survey
Target Group: Children Under 5 Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	0.46	<15	<15	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0.11	<3	<3	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	1.85	<10	<10	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	97.57	>75	>75	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	98	≥70	≥70	94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	92	≥99	≥99	92	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	0.06	<15	<15	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	4.61	<10	<10	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	95.23	>75	>75	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	85	≥70	≥70	88.3	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Primary School Student Host - **Location:** Cox's Bazar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	-6	≥5	≥2	-9	Secondary data
	Male	-7	≥5	≥2	-12	Secondary data
	Overall	-6	≥5	≥2	-11	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	77	≥85	≥80	83	Secondary data
	Male	72	≥85	≥80	80	Secondary data
	Overall	75	≥85	≥80	82	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Overall		≥40	≥0		
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95	≥98	≥95	91	Secondary data
	Male	92	≥98	≥95	89	Secondary data
	Overall	93	≥98	≥95	90	Secondary data

Target Group: School Children Refugee - **Location:** Cox's Bazar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate	Female	80	≥85	≥80	79	Secondary data
	Male	77	≥85	≥80	79	
	Overall	80	≥85	≥80	79	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: 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 by 2026. **Root Causes**

Output Results

Activity 02: Support national institutions to strengthen 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.

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: 2.1 School-age girls and boys have access to nutritious food through enhanced capacity of national institutions to manage and scale up a nutrition-sensitive school meals programme for improving the nutrition status of children.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	31,680	
			Male	28,320	
			Total	60,000	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,534	

Other Output

Activity 02: Support national institutions to strengthen 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.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 06: 2.2 Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from the availability and accessibility of safe, nutritious and locally produced food through the engagement of smallholder farmers, private sector producers and processors to have improved food security and healthy diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2,809	2,141
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	103	78
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	6
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	151,000	1,350
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	252,000	134,160

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: 2.1 School-age girls and boys have access to nutritious food through enhanced capacity of national institutions to manage and scale up a nutrition-sensitive school meals programme for improving the nutrition status of children.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	400	200
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	0
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	25	0

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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	15	0
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Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support national institutions to strengthen 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Nutrition - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Rice-Fortification - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥2,500,000	≥1,371,750	1,358,825	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥100	≥28	5.96	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥30,000,000	≥12,000,000	7,483,999	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary School Children - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥10	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥467,000,000	≥38,000,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	Overall	0	≥3.5	=0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: 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.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: 3.1 Vulnerable populations affected by climatic and other shocks enhance their resilience through support including anticipatory actions and scaled-up flexible, gender- and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes, implemented by national institutions that are targeted with technical assistance to design, test and scale up programmes.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	2,700	1,350
			Male	2,300	1,150
			Total	5,000	2,500
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female		6,245
			Male		
			Total		6,245
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	140,400	15,144
			Male	119,600	12,901
			Total	260,000	28,045
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	2,700	9,707
			Male	2,300	8,273
			Total	5,000	17,980
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	21,600	
			Male	18,400	
			Total	40,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,393,000	539,141
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	213,000	9,271
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	3,180,000	422,798
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	30,000	140,151

Other Output

Activity 03: 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.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: 3.1 Vulnerable populations affected by climatic and other shocks enhance their resilience through support including anticipatory actions and scaled-up flexible, gender- and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes, implemented by national institutions that are targeted with technical assistance to design, test and scale up programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	US\$	79,371	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1,468	685
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1,051	1,144
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	32	19
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	22,500	17,980
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	22,500	6,000
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	235,881	21,152
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	48,821	34,337
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	235,881	275,290.19

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	0	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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	113,400	41,053
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 (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	260,000	28,045

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: 3.2 Vulnerable communities have enhanced resilience to disasters and climate-induced shocks as a result of strengthened capacity of national institutions to implement effective disaster risk reduction measures, emergency preparedness and response with efficient supply chain and information management systems.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	180	90
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

Outcome Results

Activity 03: 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Emergency Preparedness - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host Flash Flood - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	35		≤15	20.45	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	65		≥70	79.26	WFP survey

Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0		≥15	0.29	WFP survey	
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	100		≥90	100	WFP survey	
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	92		≥90	100	WFP survey	
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	93		≥90	98	WFP survey	
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	98		≥90	99	WFP survey	
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	44		≥70	54	WFP survey	
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	85.36		≥86	90.23	WFP survey	
Target Group: All MCBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥8	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥6,000,000		≥1,254,000	1,254,000	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1,328,127,853		≥19,800,000	118,173,515	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Resilience - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥10	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All VWBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥10	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥1,500,000		≥1,040,000	1,000,000	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥312,671,232		≥177,955,251	185,296,803	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 09: 4.1 Crisis-affected populations benefit from the coordination support and service delivery provided with regard to emergency preparedness and response in the field of food security, logistics, and emergency telecommunications, to humanitarian actors						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Food Security Cluster	Number	8	9	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 10: 4.2 Crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced programme efficiency through on-demand services to humanitarian actors.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.3: Number of completed engineering works related to field camps/compounds	Engineering Services	Number	8	8	

Outcome Results						
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Cluster						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	95.6	≥97	≥97	97	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	87	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT - Location: Chittagong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0		=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0		=0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Cyclone MOCHA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0		=0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Flash Flood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0		=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0		=0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	=80	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	=80	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	29.77	=80	=80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	=80	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	24.36	=80	=80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Dhaka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	=80	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 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.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All SLP - Location: Kurigram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	=80	=0		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: PLW MCBP - **Location:** Bangladesh - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	=80	=0		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100			WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	37.28	=50	=50		WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT - Location: Chittagong - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	67		≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	17		≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	16		≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All Cyclone MOCHA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	64.6		≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	11.7		≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	23.7		≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All Flash Flood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	70		≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9		≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21		≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	74	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	11	≤25	≤25		WFP survey

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	15	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	50.42	≥50	≥50	62	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19.07	≤25	≤25	3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	30.51	≤25	≤25	35	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	59.5	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	13.6	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	26.9	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	71	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	10	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	19	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	80	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	12	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	8	≤25	≤25		WFP survey

Target Group: All Urban - Location: Dhaka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	35	≥50	≥50	18	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	18	≤25	≤25	29	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	47	≤25	≤25	53	WFP survey
Activity 03: 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.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All MCBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	71	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	8	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Target Group: All SLP - Location: Kurigram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≤25	≤25		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				16,363	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				14,982	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				31,345	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT Flood Response - Location: Chittagong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Cyclone MOCHA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	96.88				WFP survey
	Overall	99.72		=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Flash Flood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	84.93				WFP survey
	Male	93.62				WFP survey
	Overall	88.33	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90.87				WFP survey
	Male	76.6				WFP survey
	Overall	85.28	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female				100	WFP survey
	Male				0	WFP survey
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	50	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.83				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	99.84	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.83				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	99.84	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.29				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	87.54	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.44				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	99.23	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.66				WFP survey
	Male	99.24				WFP survey
	Overall	98.46	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	100				WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.89				WFP survey
	Male	92.31				WFP survey
	Overall	96.69	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Dhaka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female				100	WFP survey
	Male				100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey
Activity 03: 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.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All SLP - Location: Kurigram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100				WFP survey
	Male	0				WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	=100	=100	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW MCBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution					
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.47			WFP survey
	Male	0			WFP survey
	Overall	96.47	=100	=100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	=100	=100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall		Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	0	=100	=0		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT Flood - Location: Chittagong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Cyclone MOCHA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Flash Flood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0		=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15.07				WFP survey
	Male	9.93				WFP survey
	Overall	13.06	=80	=80		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	44.3				WFP survey
	Overall	44.3	=80	=80		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16.89				WFP survey
	Male	25				WFP survey
	Overall	17.05	=80	=80		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14.06				WFP survey
	Male	19.08				WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	=80	=80		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15.74				WFP survey
	Male	15.38				WFP survey
	Overall	15.73	=80	=80		WFP survey
Activity 03: 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.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All SLP - Location: Kurigram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: PLW MCBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Saikat Mojumder

Children at WFP's learning centres on Bhasan Char island enjoying high-energy biscuits

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

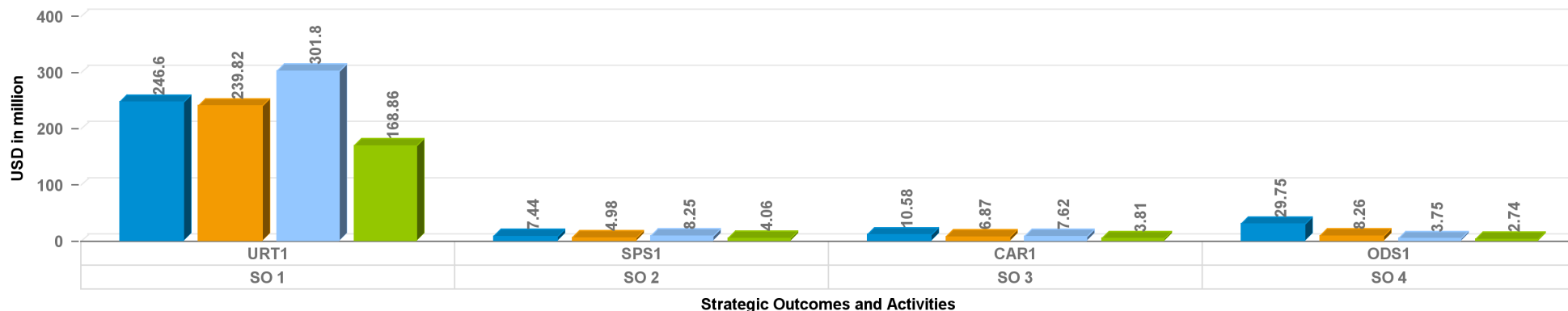
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.
SO 2		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 by 2026.
SO 3		Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.
SO 4		Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SPS1	Support national institutions to strengthen 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.
SO 3	CAR1	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.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.

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Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.	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.	10,577,916	6,869,536	7,620,589	3,807,284
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			10,577,916	6,869,536	7,620,589	3,807,284
2.2	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 by 2026.	Support national institutions to strengthen 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.	7,444,877	4,975,300	8,249,839	4,058,742
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,444,877	4,975,300	8,249,839	4,058,742
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	31,583	0
	Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,966,173	0
		Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	246,601,778	239,822,303	301,802,922	168,856,271
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			246,601,778	239,822,303	304,800,678	168,856,271

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.	29,748,379	8,261,329	3,750,666	2,744,948
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			29,748,379	8,261,329	3,750,666	2,744,948
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	895,921	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	895,921	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			294,372,950	259,928,469	325,317,693	179,467,245
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			14,403,629	12,997,241	17,115,032	7,434,055
Total Direct Costs			308,776,579	272,925,710	342,432,725	186,901,300
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,042,220	17,176,334	13,125,688	13,125,688
Grand Total			326,818,799	290,102,043	355,558,413	200,026,989



Wannee 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

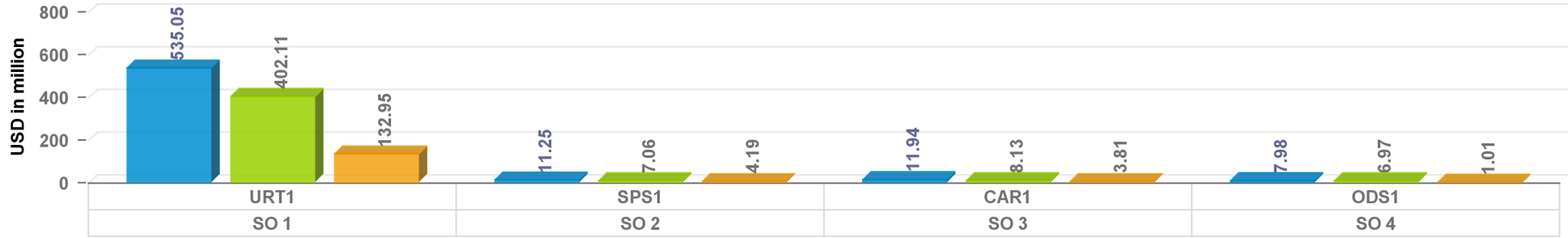
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	
SO 2	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 by 2026.	
SO 3	Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.	
SO 4	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SPS1	Support national institutions to strengthen 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.
SO 3	CAR1	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.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	493,843,686	528,654,058	6,398,129	535,052,187	402,105,536	132,946,651
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,966,173	0	2,966,173	0	2,966,173
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	31,583
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			493,843,686	531,651,814	6,398,129	538,049,943	402,105,536	135,944,407
2.2	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 by 2026.	Support national institutions to strengthen 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.	16,221,593	11,251,612	0	11,251,612	7,060,515	4,191,097
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			16,221,593	11,251,612	0	11,251,612	7,060,515	4,191,097

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 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.	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.	21,863,348	11,943,948	0	11,943,948	8,130,644	3,813,304
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			21,863,348	11,943,948	0	11,943,948	8,130,644	3,813,304
17.16	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.	58,871,794	7,978,803	0	7,978,803	6,973,085	1,005,718
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			58,871,794	7,978,803	0	7,978,803	6,973,085	1,005,718
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	895,921	0	895,921	0	895,921
Subtotal SDG Target			0	895,921	0	895,921	0	895,921
Total Direct Operational Cost			590,800,421	563,722,098	6,398,129	570,120,227	424,269,780	145,850,447
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			27,993,743	26,748,525	319,906	27,068,432	17,387,455	9,680,977
Total Direct Costs			618,794,164	590,470,624	6,718,035	597,188,659	441,657,235	155,531,424
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			36,213,553	35,505,443		35,505,443	35,505,443	0
Grand Total			655,007,717	625,976,066	6,718,035	632,694,101	477,162,677	155,531,424

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