World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Bangladesh

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan

2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2024, amid political turmoil and unprecedented climate shocks, WFP remained steadfast in its mission. Nearly 3.8 million people directly received lifesaving and life-changing assistance.
- A combination of food, cash, and food for assets, provided relief to 2 million people affected by Cyclone Remal, including the largest-ever anticipatory action cash transfers globally. Food assistance for Rohingya people was sustained, with rations restored and fortified rice introduced.
- WFP supported the Government in strengthening resilient food systems through social protection, school feeding, and climate adaptation. As WFP marks 50 years in Bangladesh, we remain committed to a hunger-free future for all.

WFP's Impact Amidst Challenges in Bangladesh

The year 2024 in Bangladesh was marked by unprecedented climate shocks and a political transition that brought both hope and uncertainty. Despite these challenges, WFP continued its efforts to support Bangladesh's progress toward SDG 2 (zero hunger), directly reaching a record 3.8 million people with both emergency and development assistance - a threefold increase from 2023. Sustaining life-saving assistance for Rohingya refugees and climate-affected Bangladeshis amid political unrest highlighted the effectiveness of contingency planning, adaptability, and strong local partnerships.

In response to multiple climate disasters, WFP swiftly mobilized standby partners and provided lifesaving food and cash assistance to over 2 million Bangladeshis. This was followed by food assistance for assets through infrastructure restoration to support community recovery, benefiting 146,000 people. In collaboration with other UN agencies, WFP also facilitated the dissemination of early warning messages along with awareness-raising initiatives on nutrition, hygiene, and sexual violence and abuse prevention.

WFP's anticipatory action effort was particularly noteworthy this year, reaching over 600,000 people with anticipatory cash assistance. This included two major milestones: the largest anticipatory action implementation globally and the first-ever intervention triggered ahead of a cyclone - Cyclone Remal. Through this activation 479,000 people received cash transfers before the Jamuna Basin floods, while another 150,000 were supported ahead of Cyclone Remal. Additionally, more than 145,000 people were covered under WFP's climate risk insurance scheme, with nearly 100,000 receiving payouts for flood-related losses. Two million people received early warning messages via community volunteers during multiple extreme climate events.

Under the integrated risk management programme, nearly 6,000 women were enrolled under WFP's seasonal livelihoods component. In 2024, 1,725 of them received entrepreneurship and climate-adaptive livelihoods training. WFP also provided a BDT 18,000 (USD 149) startup grant to launch their income-generating activities. Building on the success of supporting Bangladeshi women farmers in Cox's Bazar's host communities, WFP established aggregation centres in Kurigram to connect local farmers with markets.

As the Rohingya crisis entered its eighth year, the vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance among the 1 million refugees remained more pressing than ever. New arrivals, escaping conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine State, sought refuge in Bangladesh despite the border closure; thereby further deteriorating camp security. WFP continued lifesaving food and nutrition assistance for over 1 million Rohingya refugees, including 65,000 new arrivals, while supporting resilience activities and school feeding programmes for both refugees and their host communities. In 2024, WFP, with the support of development partners, fully restored rations (at USD 12.5 per person per month) for refugees in Cox's Bazar's camps following two rounds of cuts in 2023. For the first time, fortified rice was included in WFP's assistance package, a critical intervention to combat high malnutrition rates in the camps. To further protect the most at-risk families, including households headed by women, children, and persons with disabilities, WFP ensured they continued to receive an additional USD 3 per month in fresh food vouchers for seasonal vegetables and protein-rich foods.

Over 231,000 Rohingya and Bangladeshi children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized nutritious foods for malnutrition prevention and treatment, while 260,000 Rohingya and 58,000 Bangladeshi children received fortified biscuits daily under the school feeding programme. Additionally, 200,000 Rohingya people affected by fires, floods, and landslides in Cox's Bazar received emergency food assistance that included fortified biscuits and hot meals.

Relocation to Bhasan Char, an island 40 km off the coast in the Bay of Bengal, continued, albeit slower than anticipated, to ease congestion in the overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar. On Bhasan Char, WFP fully transitioned to an e-voucher transfer modality, granting 35,000 Rohingya refugees the same freedom of choice as those in the camps of Cox's Bazar. Nutrition services and school feeding continued while the WFP-led common services sector improved Bhasan Char operations for humanitarian actors by expanding shipment options, ensuring internet connectivity, upgrading warehouses, and constructing UN staff accommodations. Since November 2024, WFP has implemented livelihood programmes on Bhasan Char to enhance the food security and self-reliance of refugees living on the island.

WFP continued to offer extensive technical support to the Government and relevant stakeholders during the third year of its country strategic plan (2022-2026). WFP played a pivotal role in strengthening national capacity in disaster preparedness and response, including the development of harmonized standard operating procedures for flood and cyclone anticipatory action, the national risk financing strategy, and a joint action plan. Furthermore, WFP supported the distribution of food and cash assistance to 2.5 million participants under the Government's mother and child benefit programme (MCBP) and vulnerable women benefit programme (VWBP), contributing to the expansion of MCBP coverage from 1.2 million in 2023 to 1.5 million in 2024. WFP's technical assistance enabled the Government to expand the MCBP programme, with an additional 200,000 women enrolled in 2024 at the eight MCBP learning hubs. Funding of USD 218 million was mobilized by the Government with WFP's support with the achievement of targets set by the World Bank and the European Union. WFP also assisted the Government in reviewing its nutrition for growth (N4G) 2021 commitments and setting new targets for 2025.

Through public-private partnerships, WFP's technical assistance to private companies produced remarkable results. National output of fortified rice nearly doubled within a year, rising from 6,040 mt in 2023 to 10,000 mt in 2024. Sixteen million people vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition across Bangladesh, especially women and children, are receiving fortified rice through various government social protection schemes supported by WFP.

In terms of value for money, for every dollar spent, 81 cents directly support the Rohingya, with just 19 cents covering operational plus direct and indirect support costs, maximizing efficiency. WFP's food assistance through e-voucher outlets for Rohingya refugees also boosted local economies, with retailers generating USD 130 million and aggregation centers empowering Bangladeshi farmers, contributing USD 4 million.

WFP's success in 2024 was made possible through strong partnerships with the Government, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. Contributions increased from USD 203 million in 2023 to USD 264 million in 2024, with significant support from the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea, and Germany. Looking ahead, WFP remains committed to supporting Bangladesh in strengthening national systems, enhancing climate resilience, and advancing nutrition-focused interventions that address the different needs and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys. Through stronger partnerships, WFP will continue working towards a hunger-free and food-secure future for Bangladesh.

3,781,722

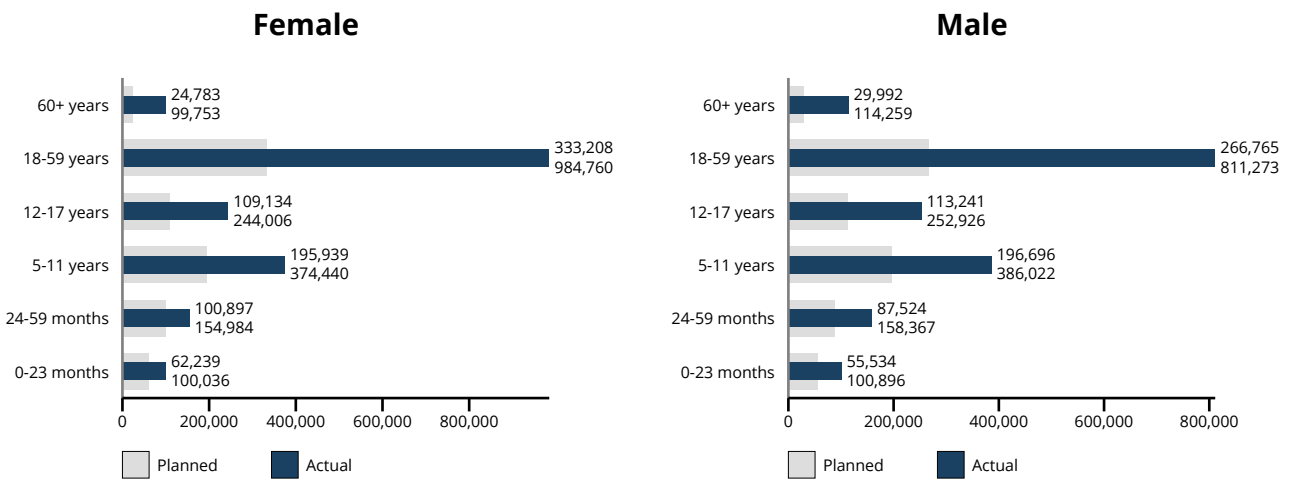
Total beneficiaries in 2024

52% **female**

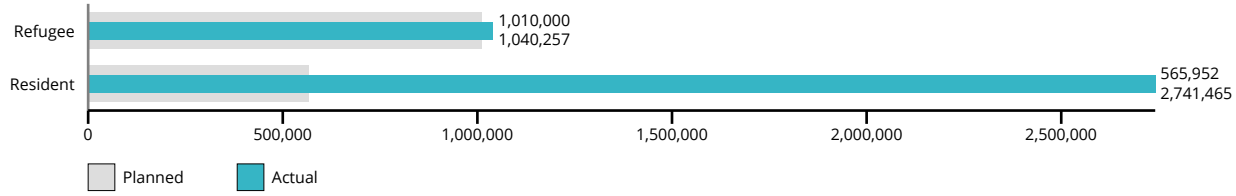
48% **male**

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 104,930 (52% Female, 48% Male)

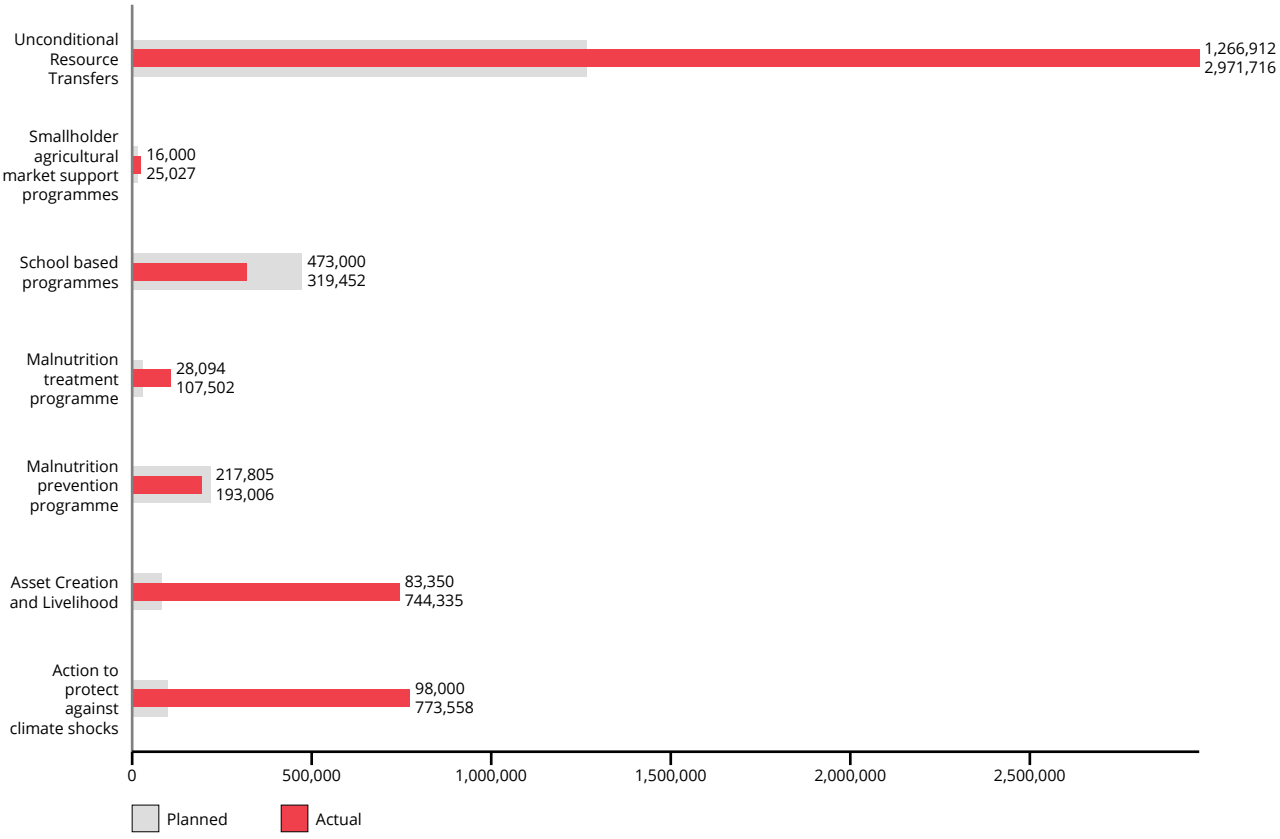
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



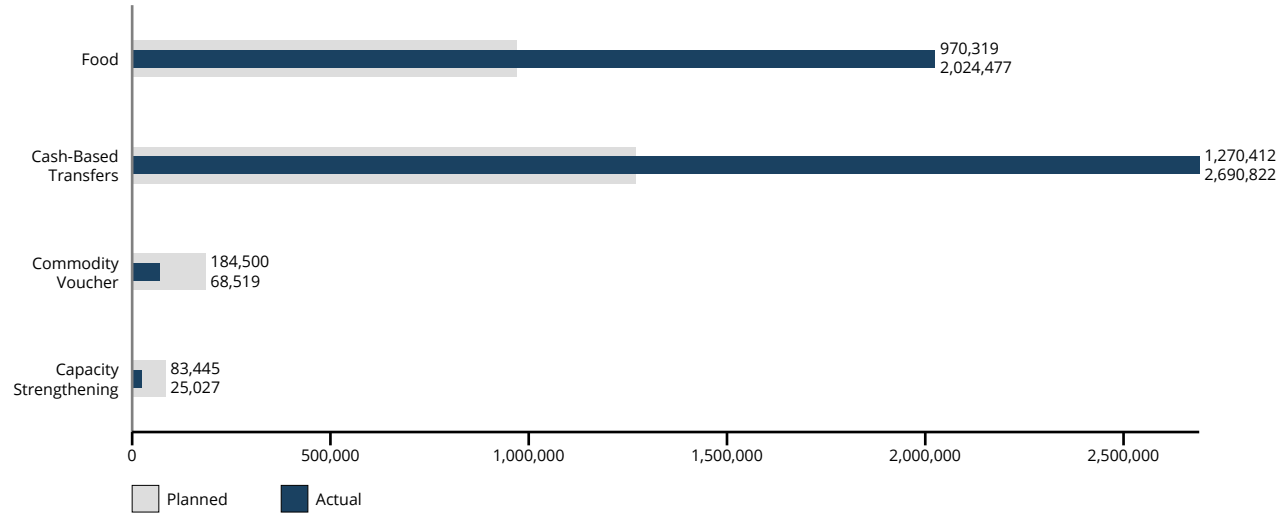
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



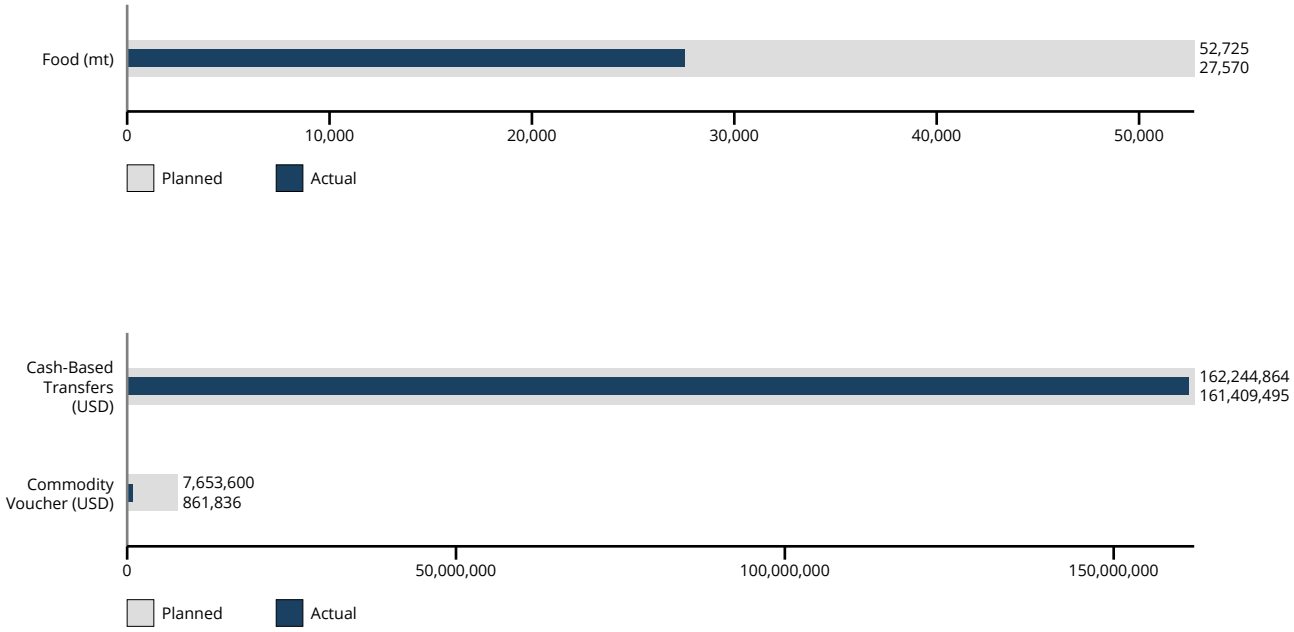
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



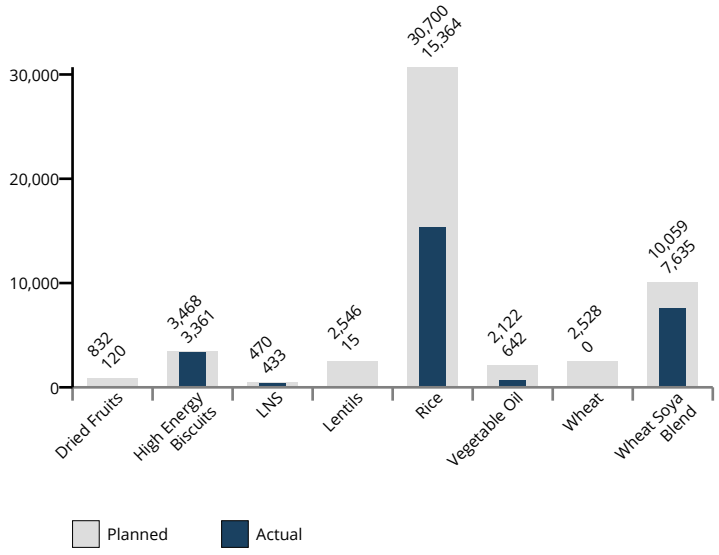
Beneficiaries by Modality



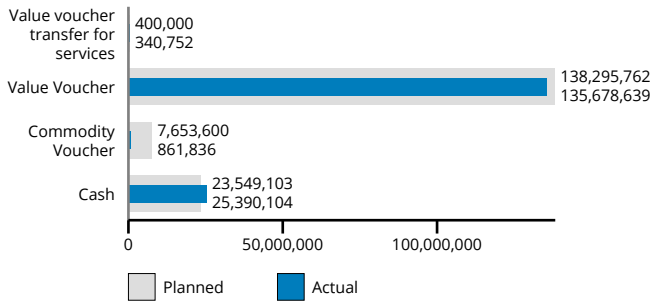
Total Transfers by Modality



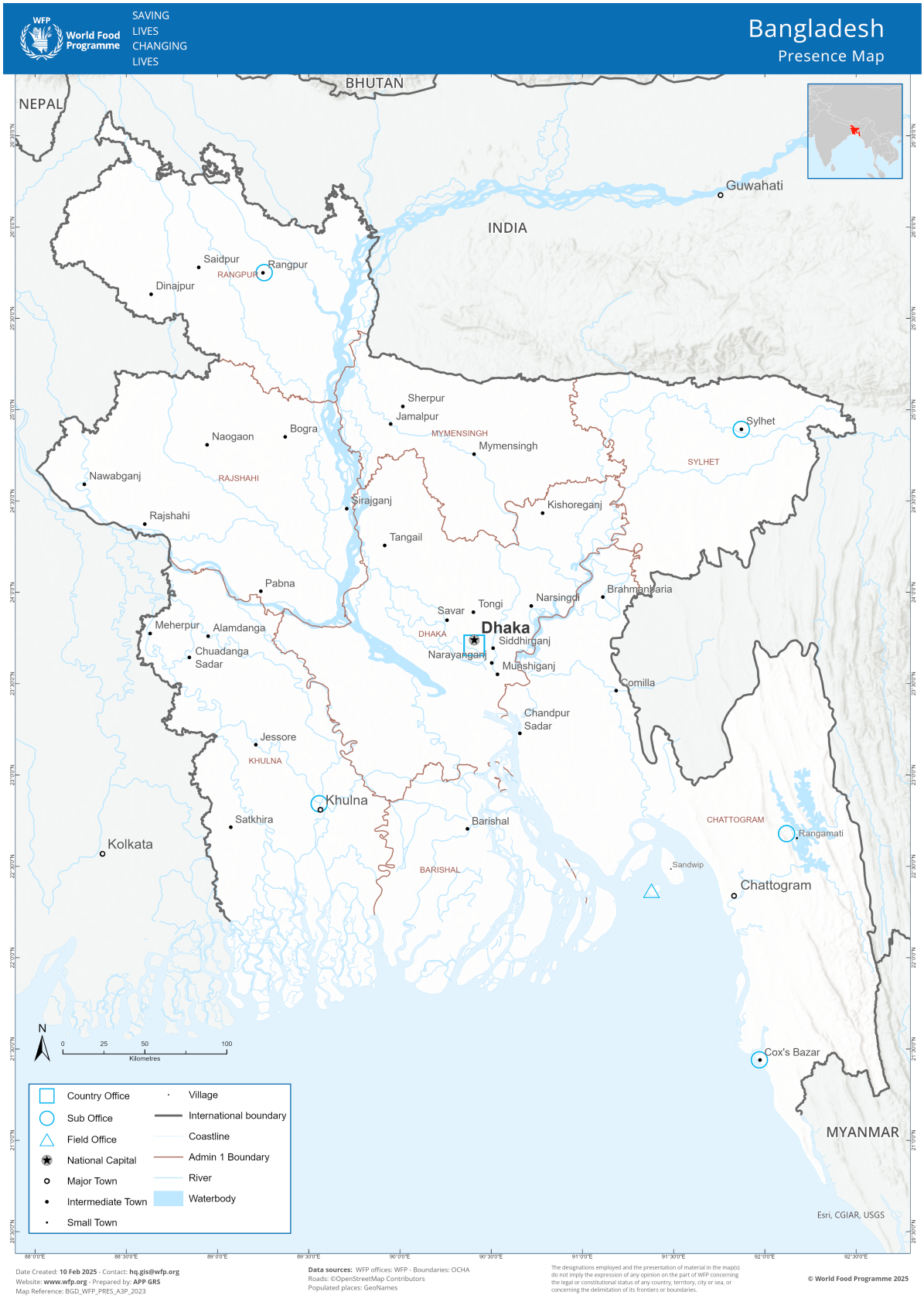
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2024, Bangladesh found itself at the intersection of political upheaval, economic strain, and escalating climate shocks. The year was marked by protests against the government job quota, initially led by students, which later became known as the Monsoon Revolution. By August, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina resigned, leading to the

establishment of an Interim Government under Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus. Since then, the country has been navigating a difficult transition with multiple reform agendas. The political instability exacerbated existing economic issues. Inflation surged, reaching an average of 10.34 percent, up from 9.48 percent in 2023. This led to sharp increases in staple food prices and worsening living standards, particularly for those in disaster-prone and marginalized areas. The depreciation of the Bangladeshi Taka, coupled with high fuel and fertilizer costs, further strained the economy.

In May, Bangladesh faced a series of severe climate shocks. The country was battered by Cyclone Remal, which made landfall in the southern regions and affected nearly 4 million people across 19 coastal districts. Intense monsoons from June to September caused devastating floods that submerged 339,000 hectares of farmland and destroyed key income sources like fisheries and livestock.

The eastern regions, including Feni, Cumilla, and Noakhali, were severely affected, while riverbank erosion and flash floods displaced thousands in the northwest and central districts. These floods, among the worst in three decades, impacted 20 million people, worsening food insecurity, disrupting livelihoods, and deepening economic hardship.

Child malnutrition remained alarmingly high, with 40 percent of children under five stunted or wasted in climate hotspots like Sylhet, Rangpur, and coastal Khulna. Food insecurity in these areas, at nearly 30 percent, was well above the national average of 21 percent. The nationwide school feeding programme has been stopped since 2022, with the new three-year strategy still awaiting Government approval.

By late 2024, acute food insecurity had further deteriorated. The integrated food security phase classification (IPC) report showed that the number of people facing hunger rose from 14.6 million in April to 23.6 million by October [1], making Bangladesh the second-most food-insecure country in the world after Nigeria in absolute numbers.

With female labour force participation at 37 percent, many women-headed households had limited means to cope with economic and climate shocks. [2] In Kurigram, where women make up a quarter of the agricultural workforce, floods destroyed livelihoods, deepening poverty and food insecurity. A rapid gender analysis (Oxfam, September 2024) found that disasters increased vulnerabilities, including higher risks of child marriage and sexual violence and abuse. [3]

Bangladesh's social protection system has evolved over the past decade to address food insecurity, and inequality and expanding coverage, introducing lifecycle programmes, and digitalizing assistance with WFP support since 1974. However, gaps remain, particularly in addressing climate shocks in one of the world's most flood-exposed countries. [4] Targeting inefficiencies, inconsistent delivery, limited capacity of implementing agencies and inadequate urban coverage hinder timely and sufficient support for affected communities.

Climate-induced displacement is increasing, with 2,000 people migrating to the capital city, Dhaka, daily. [5] Lacking formal recognition as disaster-displaced populations, they face barriers to accessing social protection, mainly focused on rural poverty. This highlights the need for a more inclusive, shock-responsive system with early warning-based cash transfers and expanded urban protections.

The Rohingya refugee crisis remains one of the world's largest and most protracted humanitarian crises. Since the mass exodus in 2017, over one million Rohingya have sought refuge in Bangladesh, primarily in Cox's Bazar, and in recent years some have been relocated to Bhasan Char island.

Security risks, including criminal activities, gang violence, and lack of economic opportunities, have further deepened the Rohingya's vulnerability. In 2023, funding shortages led to ration cuts, causing hunger and malnutrition rates to soar. Thanks to diversified funding sources, the rations were restored to their full size in 2024. In recent months, new waves of Rohingya have crossed the border from Myanmar as violence between the Myanmar military and armed ethnic groups escalates. The number of Rohingya attempting dangerous sea journeys has risen sharply since 2021, with figures more than doubling from 2023 to 2024.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP intensified its efforts to support crisis-affected populations in response to the climate crises, providing immediate food and cash assistance to around two million people to meet urgent food and nutrition needs, followed by early recovery and resilience-building initiatives. WFP also delivered lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to over one million Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, including new arrivals, while implementing resilience-building activities for both refugees and host communities.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported the Government to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming, including through technical support for relaunching the national school feeding programme under the fifth primary education development programme. WFP introduced fortified rice in refugees' food baskets and supported in expanding its production and distribution. Additionally, WFP assisted the Government in reviewing its nutrition for growth (N4G) 2021 commitments and setting 2025 targets.

WFP strengthened Bangladesh's social protection system under strategic outcome 3 by integrating shock-responsive approaches, providing anticipatory cash assistance to 628,000 people and early warnings to two million. To scale up shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive protection, WFP supported the Government in developing national early

action protocols and standard operating procedures for Government-coordinated anticipatory actions. WFP also facilitated workshops, learning visits, and consultations to integrate anticipatory action into social protection programmes, while revising guidelines for mother and child benefit programme (MCBP) and vulnerable women benefit programme (VWBP) to enhance nutrition sensitivity. WFP continued its integrated risk management interventions including climate smart livelihoods programme and risk insurance for communities vulnerable to natural disasters.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP contributed to the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya crisis and co-led the food security sector in Dhaka. Additionally, WFP continued to improve Bhasan Char operations through infrastructure renovations and digitalization efforts. The upgraded security communication systems in Cox's Bazar, along with WFP's continued leadership in the common services sector, helped strengthen food security and operational capabilities for humanitarian actors in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char.

Risk management

WFP maintained a comprehensive risk register and implemented a risk management framework aligned with its Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) to monitor and mitigate risks. Key risks in 2024 included funding shortfalls, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), security concerns, and natural hazards such as floods, cyclones, and fire outbreaks in Rohingya camps. Security risks were particularly monitored in Cox's Bazar, along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border, and nationwide during the January elections and the July political transition.

To manage security risks, WFP enforced safety protocols, movement restrictions, and reporting procedures while ensuring staff remained connected through communication systems. WFP also monitored border activities for potential refugee influxes and coordinated with UNHCR and Government officials to provide emergency food assistance.

WFP strengthened the Government's capacity and expanded its operational reach to address increasing climate-related disasters. Fire outbreaks in Rohingya camps led to updated preparedness measures and the pre-positioning of contingency stocks. To mitigate funding risks, WFP continued to diversify its donor base, enhanced donor engagement, and secured funding to restore ration cuts for Rohingya refugees. PSEA efforts were reinforced through staff training and partner assessments, while anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) initiatives focused on prevention through training and awareness campaigns.

Following the 2023 internal audit, WFP made key improvements in workforce planning, technical capacity, beneficiary identity management, resilience programming, and resource management. Additionally, SugarCRM was introduced as a community feedback mechanism to improve efficiency and ensure timely responses to sensitive complaints.

Lessons learned

The events of 2024 underscored the urgent need for adaptive and anticipatory approaches in WFP's operations in Bangladesh. The intersection of political instability, economic shocks, and climate disasters highlighted the importance of strengthening resilience-based programming while ensuring immediate humanitarian needs are met. Some of the lessons learned include:

- The economic crisis and repeated climate shocks exposed limitations of existing social protection mechanisms. WFP's technical assistance to national safety net programmes remains critical in improving the Government's capacity to support at-risk communities before crises escalate.
- In the responses to back-to-back cyclones and monsoon floods, WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and anticipatory action programming proved essential in helping communities prepare for and recover from shocks. Long-term investment in such interventions, therefore, needs to be secured, contributing to resilience-building of communities in need.
- Ration cuts in the Rohingya response underscored the need for sustained funding. Exploring innovative financing mechanisms, strengthening private sector engagement, and advocating for multi-year donor commitments are some of the strategies the country office can continue to explore.
- The scale of 2024 emergencies reinforced the value of stronger collaboration with local governments, communities, and national NGOs. Investing in these areas will be key to enhancing WFP's humanitarian response efforts.

Country office story

Stories of Hope and Recovery in Bangladesh

© WFP/Akram Hossain
Ratna Paul stands on a walkway with her daughters, a path she helped rebuild after the August floods.

Sajeda's Journey to Empowerment

Born with a hearing disability and short in stature, Sajeda Begum once faced rejection at every turn. When her husband abandoned her shortly after marriage, she was left with no choice but to depend on her ageing father—a struggling day labourer—for survival. Living in the flood-prone plains of Kurigram, northern Bangladesh, she had few opportunities to build a stable future.

That changed in 2018, when Sajeda joined WFP's integrated risk management pilot project. As part of the seasonal livelihood programme, she received skills training and a cash grant of BDT 15,000 (USD 125) to start her own income-generating activity.

Over the next six months, she continued to receive support, including a monthly subsistence allowance of BDT 3,000 (USD 25), giving her the stability she needed to take her first steps toward financial independence.

Determined to build a better future, Sajeda launched a small business in her community—oyster mushroom farming. Once mocked as "frogs' umbrellas," oyster mushrooms were unfamiliar to many locals. But with her and other women entrepreneurs leading the way, this nutritious and climate-smart food has become increasingly popular, attracting high demand in local markets.

In her small bamboo shed, shared with her business partner and sister-in-law, she now supplies fresh mushrooms to local buyers. "I love growing mushrooms. If I grow a lot, I sell a lot," Sajeda says as she mashes the cooked mushrooms with onion, garlic, and her favourite spices.

With her earnings, she has flood-proofed her home and ensures that her elderly parents have three nutritious meals a day.

Keeping hopes alive

In the overcrowded refugee camps of Cox's Bazar, Fatema and Rojina, both 8 years old, are two young Rohingya girls born into displacement. Despite the hardships of life as refugees, they hold onto their dreams—Fatema wants to be a doctor, and Rojina aspires to be a teacher. They are among nearly a quarter of a million Rohingya children supported through WFP's school feeding programme, which covers all 3,400 learning centres in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. Each school day, these children receive fortified biscuits—a 50-gram packet enriched with 16 essential vitamins and minerals. These biscuits provide the energy they need to focus on their studies, helping them stay engaged in learning despite the challenges they face. For parents, these biscuits bring much-needed relief, easing financial strain while ensuring their children receive proper nutrition. Among the children WFP supports, around 1,000 have disabilities, and nearly half are girls, ensuring inclusive education and equal opportunities for all. WFP's school feeding efforts extend beyond the refugee camps, benefiting local food-insecure communities as well. In Cox's Bazar, WFP supports 58,000 Bangladeshi children in 212 primary schools with literacy, health, and nutrition assistance. For the past 20 years, WFP has supported Bangladesh's younger generation through school feeding programmes. More recently, WFP assisted in the design of the new national school feeding programme. Once the programme is launched, children will not only receive fortified biscuits but also a more diverse and nutritious diet, including eggs, bread, fruits, and milk, to further improve their health and learning outcomes.

Ratna's Journey from Destruction to Resilience

When devastating floods ravaged northeastern and southeastern Bangladesh, Ratna's family of four found themselves battling nature's fury. Their village, swallowed by floodwaters, was left in ruins. "The water ruined everything," Ratna recalls. "We lost all our belongings. We didn't even have a bed to sleep on, and food was a desperate problem."

In response, WFP, in partnership with national NGOs, launched an emergency response to provide life-saving support. Fortified biscuits were distributed to 60,000 families, providing immediate food assistance to 300,000 people, including Ratna's family. "The biscuits were a godsend," she says. "They kept us going when we had no rice, especially crucial for the children."

As the floodwaters receded, WFP shifted its focus to recovery. Ratna's family was among 47,000 households receiving BDT 6,000 (USD 50) in cash assistance, which helped them buy food, medicine, and essentials. "I'll forever be grateful to WFP," Ratna shares.

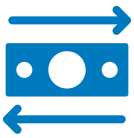
To support long-term recovery, WFP's cash-for-work programme engaged 90,000 households, providing BDT 5,000 (USD 43) each to rebuild critical infrastructure. Ratna joined the efforts to reconstruct 700-meter Patowary Road, a crucial pathway that connected her village to neighbouring areas that had been severely damaged by the floods. Before the reconstruction, the road was narrow and prone to flooding, making travel and access to essential services including hospitals and schools difficult. After 20 days of hard work, the road was widened and reinforced, improving transportation for villagers.

For Ratna, the road represents more than just infrastructure; it is a symbol of resilience and hope for a brighter future. "Now we are connected," she says, grateful for the support that helped her family rebuild their lives.

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.

Around 3 million crisis-affected people supported, including **2 million** Bangladeshis and more than **1 million** refugees.



USD 156 million distributed in cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers, along with **27,570 mt** of food.

Monthly ration size **restored to USD 12.5** and **fortified rice added** in refugees' food baskets.

231,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized food to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition

319,000 school children received fortified biscuits every school day.

1,076 community assets built/repaired, including **847** in response to floods and Cyclone Remal.

In 2024, Bangladesh faced unprecedented climate crises, including severe monsoon flooding and Cyclone Remal, which disproportionately impacted already food-insecure Bangladeshis in the northeast, north, and southeast. In response, WFP scaled up its efforts, reaching more beneficiaries and exceeding planned cash transfer targets. WFP provided immediate food and cash assistance to address urgent needs, followed by early recovery and resilience-building interventions. WFP continued lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to over 1 million Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, including new arrivals, while supporting resilience activities for both refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Under this strategic outcome, contributing to SDG 2.1[1], WFP's efforts reached a record 2.95 million people in 2024, a threefold increase from 2023.

Resourcing Overview

Strategic outcome 1 remained the largest operational component of WFP's activities in Bangladesh, funded at 145 percent, with some of the significant contributions received in the last quarter being carried over into 2025. A major milestone was the restoration of the monthly rations to USD 12.5 per person by August. However, funding gaps limited the scale of response to sudden onset emergencies, such as floods and cyclones. The arrival of new refugees since October has put further demands on funding.

Output

Support to Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char

WFP provided e-voucher-based general food assistance worth USD 133.3 million to over 1 million Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char [2], including new arrivals in Cox's Bazar [3], with transactions made through Building Blocks (a humanitarian platform for interagency coordination and entitlement delivery) and SCOPE (WFP's corporate beneficiary management system). Among them, 52 percent were women, and 3 percent were persons with disabilities. The 2023 ration cuts in Cox's Bazar due to funding shortages were gradually reversed and fully restored to USD 12.50 per person by August. For the first time, fortified rice was introduced into refugee food baskets to improve dietary diversity and nutritional outcomes. Close to 16,000 mt were distributed - ten times the initial plan. [4] Households classified as most vulnerable [5] continued to receive an additional monthly USD 3 per person fresh food vouchers to purchase nutritious items such as seasonal vegetables, eggs, live chickens and fish. Until 2024, 19 fresh food corners

were set up within the Cox's Bazar camps' outlets. In 2024, WFP set up two new ones on Bhasan Char, expanding access to nutritious food for refugees on the island. WFP responded to multiple fire outbreaks, flash floods and landslides in Cox's Bazar camps, providing 42 mt of fortified biscuits and over 200,000 packs of hot meals to affected families for an average of five days.

WFP distributed 2,500 mt of fortified biscuits to over 300,000 children, including 260,000 refugees across 3,500 learning centres in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char and 58,000 Bangladeshi children in 212 government primary schools in Cox's Bazar district. For Bangladeshi children, the school feeding programme provides comprehensive assistance, encompassing literacy, health, nutrition, and agriculture. Over 55,000 students received dates as take-home rations; 1,500 students participated as *little agriculturists* in establishing 100 school gardens and 3,186 *little doctors* supported health checks and deworming activities. In addition, 5,900 community members participated in workshops on health, nutrition, and hygiene.

WFP's nutrition services through 47 facilities (45 in Cox's Bazar and 2 on Bhasan Char) reached over 151,000 Rohingya children aged 6-59 months and more than 41,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition to specialized nutritious foods, some 88,000 children aged 24-59 months received fresh food vouchers (USD 3 per child per month) to enhance their diet. In the surrounding Bangladeshi communities, WFP provided supplementation for MAM cases through 132 community clinics, similar to the support offered to Rohingya refugees at 47 nutrition facilities. MAM cases spiked particularly during the monsoon, with over 107,000 Rohingya and Bangladeshi women and children receiving critical malnutrition supplementation at 179 nutrition sites and community clinics across the camps and surrounding sub-districts, reflecting an increase from 90,000 in 2023.

WFP's resilience-building activities empowered both refugee and host communities [6]. With green skill training followed by agricultural inputs, 30,000 refugees participated in vegetable gardening and aquaculture activities, benefiting 150,000 people. Additionally, 1,200 people participated in upcycling projects, turning waste materials into 47,000 reusable items. WFP engaged over 11,000 young Rohingya as volunteers [7] providing them with life skills training and roles in community service including crowd control at WFP sites and assistance outlets, communication with communities, emergency preparedness and response. Initiatives like youth corners and mentorship further promoted social cohesion and women's empowerment.

Through natural resource and disaster risk management initiatives, Rohingya volunteers participated in 229 climate-resilient infrastructure work, including slope stabilization, road/pathway and stairs rehabilitation, and drainage clearing; while contributing to the reforestation efforts, including tree planting, nursery preparation, and awareness-raising on climate adaptation and sustainable resource management.

The livelihoods programme supported 19,400 Bangladeshi women, who were among the graduates of WFP's enhancing food security and nutrition (EFSN) programme (2018-2023) [8], with continued training, inputs for climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest management [9]. WFP managed 62 aggregation centres (three more than in 2023), directly overseeing 26 centres. Over 25,000 smallholder farmers (88 percent women) received training and market linkage support to sell their produce, including to WFP-contracted retailers supplying fresh food corners in the camps [10]. WFP also supported off-farm producers - the majority of them women - to sell their handicrafts in local markets and WFP's EFSN shops, boosting their agency and income. In 2024, WFP launched a livelihoods programme on Bhasan Char, including rice fortification, vermicomposting and vegetable cultivation to boost refugees' food security and self-reliance. In the host community, WFP continued to build resilience through early warning and capacity strengthening as part of its anticipatory action programmes, while improving infrastructure to enhance its support to smallholder farmers, including rehabilitating 25 aggregation centres, constructing market roads, re-excavating canals, drains, adding slope protection, and planting trees.

Emergency Floods and Cyclone Response

Four major climate shocks - Cyclone Remal, flash floods in Sylhet (Northeast), riverine floods in the Jamuna Basin (Northwest), and unprecedented floods in the east occurred in 2024. WFP responded swiftly with immediate food and cash assistance followed by food assistance for assets to address recovery needs. Following the cyclone, WFP provided fortified biscuits to 209,000 people, cash transfers of USD 4.1 million to over 497,000 people, and facilitated food for assets project where over 14,000 participants earned BDT 5,000 (USD 43) each for rebuilding critical infrastructure, benefiting more than 71,000 people. Additionally, 100 women received entrepreneurship training and BDT 10,000 (USD 86) each to support their long-term recovery.

For the floods, WFP's unconditional cash assistance benefited over 402,000 people [11]. WFP launched a food for assets programme benefiting over 75,000 people, where 15,000 participants earned BDT 10,000 (USD 84) each for restoring roads and embankments. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP disseminated awareness messages on entitlements, nutrition, prevention of sexual violence and abuse, feedback mechanisms, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) through SMS and leaflets to improve community awareness and access to services.

Outcomes

By the end of 2024, 65 percent of Rohingya households had access to sufficient, nutritious food, a notable increase from 30 percent in 2023, likely due to ration restoration. Similarly, 7 out of 10 households can now meet their essential needs or afford the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) of food, a significant increase from fewer than 4 out of 10 households in 2023. There was a significant increase in households consuming protein, vitamin A, and iron-rich foods, demonstrating improved dietary diversity. Between 2023 and 2024, the use of crisis coping strategies decreased from 15 to 7 percent, emergency strategies from 4 to 2 percent, and stress strategies from 48 to 34 percent. Consequently, those not relying on livelihood-based strategies significantly increased from 33 percent in 2023 to 57 percent, indicating less reliance on negative coping mechanisms. WFP reached over 90 percent of the eligible population through supplementation and treatment programmes, meeting WFP standards. Women who received entrepreneurship training expressed increased economic empowerment and resilience by gaining financial independence, diversifying their income sources and accessing markets. WFP's enhanced support significantly boosted smallholder Bangladeshi farmers' sales from USD 2.28 million in 2023 to USD 3.98 million in 2024, with 10,600 farmers supplying local markets and fresh produce to WFP-contracted retailers. Meanwhile, enrollment, attendance, and retention rates in WFP-supported primary schools in Cox's Bazar remained below targets due to cultural attitudes towards education, especially for girls, preference for private or Islamic schools and the July-August political unrest which resulted in country-wide disruptions to education.

Partnerships

WFP implemented its emergency programmes in collaboration with government counterparts, including ministries, line departments, district and sub-district administrations, and disaster management committees. To ensure an effective response to the floods and cyclones, WFP coordinated with the national food security and nutrition clusters, the needs assessment working group, the humanitarian coordination task team, as well as various UN agencies and national and international NGOs, including 38 standby partners. Together with bKash as a service provider, WFP's cash assistance reached all its food-for-assets and livelihoods participants.

In Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, WFP expanded its e-voucher programme and worked with five cooperating partners, 12 retailers, and 43 small traders - a 24 percent increase from 2023 - to deliver lifesaving food assistance for the Rohingya population. WFP also provided 247 mt of food to the UNHCR transit centre and helped distribute UNICEF hygiene items via WFP's corporate system, Building Blocks. Nutrition services were streamlined through collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and UNHCR. A partnership with FAO enhanced the impact of the school feeding and resilience-building programmes for Bangladeshi communities. [12]

Lessons learned and way forward

WFP's flood response, aligned with the humanitarian response plan, addressed immediate food needs while supporting economic recovery, long-term food security, and resilience against future shocks. Data-driven food security analyses, supplemented by field consultations, ensured a targeted, adaptive response prioritizing the most vulnerable to food insecurity.

The introduction of fortified rice in the refugee camps demonstrated the synergy between WFP's development and emergency programmes, showing how long-term investment in strengthening the private sector's capacity to locally produce fortified rice is paying off. With a robust business continuity plan in place, WFP was able to ensure its critical services for the Rohingya refugees, including the timely distribution of food assistance in July and August, the two months when the country went through political unrest.

Given the long procurement time, WFP faced challenges in ensuring uninterrupted specialized nutritious food commodities for Rohingya women and children requiring nutrition services. Diversifying suppliers and increasing local production of these supplies is essential.

Gender and Age Marker

The implementation of all activities under this strategic outcome ensured the integration of people's needs, priorities, and experiences, as reflected in a score of 4. WFP prioritized gender and age considerations in addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and disparities, tailoring support to meet the diverse needs of the affected population. Community consultations were conducted to ensure the voices of the communities we serve were well represented and incorporated into our programmes.

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.

Over 3 million people reached through a public awareness campaign to promote fortified rice.

13 kernel factories and **210 blending** units supported.

Interim Government assisted in reviewing N4G 2021 commitments, setting **2025 targets**, and driving nutrition initiatives.

16 million people reached with **fortified rice** through social safety net programmes.

Recognized as a **key development partner** in designing the **national school feeding** programme.

In support of Bangladesh's commitment to improving nutrition and achieving food security for all, WFP continued to enhance nutrition-sensitive programming in partnership with public and private sector stakeholders. Technical and capacity-building efforts resulted in increased production and distribution of fortified rice, including in commercial markets and the Rohingya camps, contributing to enhanced nutrition intake for both Bangladeshi and Rohingya communities. WFP also supported the Government in finalizing the project proposal for the relaunch of the national school feeding programme, following the conclusion of the previous programme in 2022. These efforts were guided by evidence generation and strategic partnerships, ensuring WFP's nutrition-based programme is more sustainable, locally driven, and better equipped to improve the nutrition status of women, children and at-risk groups.

Resourcing overview

This strategic outcome was funded through the USDA McGovern-Dole Program, as well as contributions from private donors such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and dsm-firmenich. One hundred and seven (107) percent of the required funding was mobilized. Although the government approval of the new national school feeding programme was delayed, WFP ensured the continuation of school feeding and related services in government primary schools in Cox's Bazar district, under strategic outcome 1. Rice fortification received ample funding, meeting the growing demand for fortified rice in social protection and humanitarian operations. Private donor contributions, coupled with renewed collaboration with the Government, supported nutrition-sensitive capacity-strengthening initiatives.

Outputs

WFP's intensified public awareness campaign to promote fortified rice reached over 3 million people, far exceeding the one million target and significantly surpassing the 136,000 reached in 2023. In the Rohingya camps, WFP engaged with the community through a series of social mobilization efforts, including tasting sessions at WFP food assistance outlets, door-to-door visits, and a drama series aired on Radio Naf, a popular Burmese-language community station.

With WFP's technical assistance to the private sector, fortified rice became more widely available in commercial markets. In 2024, two supermarket chains in Dhaka introduced fortified rice, expanding its reach to 7,400 outlets in six major cities. The expansion was supported through various promotional strategies, including social media campaigns and national TV announcements.

To strengthen the supply chain and ensure quality, WFP conducted 104 training sessions for over 2,000 stakeholders on supply chain management and quality assurance, exceeding targets. Additionally, WFP supported the establishment of a new fortified rice kernel factory in 2024 and 32 new blending units, bringing the total to 13 kernel factories and 210 blending units, up from 168 since the country strategic plan began in 2022.

WFP's efforts to strengthen national food security and nutrition systems faced challenges due to leadership transitions and shifting government priorities following the July-August revolution. Planned activities with the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council and National Nutrition Services were particularly affected. As the situation stabilized, with WFP's support, the Interim Government took stock of Nutrition for Growth (N4G) 2021 commitments, set 2025 targets, and advanced several nutrition initiatives.

In collaboration with the Nutrition Cluster, co-chaired by the National Nutrition Services and UNICEF, WFP conducted SMART surveys [1] across five disaster-prone districts [2] from various divisions, as well as in all four districts of the Sylhet division. The surveys assessed nutritional conditions to inform the Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Malnutrition and guided targeted interventions, with the Sylhet survey focusing on identifying geographical disparities in malnutrition.

In partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute, WFP conducted an urban food systems scoping study to evaluate nutrition challenges among vulnerable groups and identify opportunities for government collaboration.

WFP carried out formative research on households' perceptions of healthy eating, nutrition, and hygiene, as well as a semi-ethnographic study on cultural influences on food practices. Capacity-strengthening efforts included training 45 officials from the Department of Women Affairs on nutrition and social and behaviour change (SBC) modules, as well as organizing nutrition orientations for 120 frontline health workers in Cox's Bazar [3].

Although the national school feeding programme has not yet started, WFP supported the Government through technical meetings, evaluations, and facilitated discussions [4]. Following feedback from Planning Commission meetings, WFP assisted the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Directorate of Primary Education in revising the school feeding project proposal, which was initially developed with WFP's technical support in 2023. The revised proposal is awaiting approval from the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council.

WFP conducted a rapid assessment of local food procurement across 14 sub-districts in 13 districts to evaluate Government procedures and practices and their integration into the school feeding programme. The assessment identified gaps that will inform the development of operational guidelines and training for key implementers [5].

Outcomes

The overall nationwide fortified rice production nearly doubled from 6,040 mt in 2023 to 10,000 mt in 2024. Following overproduction in 2023, WFP set a lower 2024 target of 4,400 mt, with surplus rice from 2023 distributed during the year. Meanwhile, production in WFP-supported factories reached 4,450 mt, 26 percent lower than last year but still exceeded the 2024 target. Despite economic inflation and political shifts, WFP and the Government distributed fortified rice to 16 million people through social safety nets - 2 million more than in 2023. Commercially, ACI, a leading food and agriculture company in Bangladesh, launched fortified rice in modern trade and retail cluster markets in Dhaka, expanding its availability nationwide. Additionally, fortified rice is now accessible in Rohingya refugee camps as part of WFP's food assistance package to address high malnutrition rates.

The Sylhet SMART survey revealed significant geographical disparities, with 37 percent of children being stunted, 18 percent wasted, and 41 percent underweight. These figures surpass the national average, providing valuable insights to guide targeted interventions and inform policy decisions. WFP supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in delivering nutrition modules to health officials, and the Interim Government in developing the 2025 N4G commitments to address the country's key development challenges and long-term priorities. Insights from the formative research and semi-ethnographic study will help WFP shape a comprehensive SBC strategy to promote optimal nutrition practices and address diet-related barriers. These evidence-generation and analytical efforts were aligned with WFP's data-driven approach to combating all forms of malnutrition. As a key development partner in school feeding, WFP's advocacy led to the integration of the national school feeding programme into the Government's fifth primary education development programme.

Partnerships

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Directorate of Primary Education to support the school feeding programme, engaging in key forums such as the Education Development Partner Group and the Development Partner Consortium. The long-standing partnership with the USDA McGovern-Dole helped WFP secure major funding and continue the school feeding programme in Cox's Bazar. Successful collaboration with private sector partners, such as ACI, underscored the critical role of public-private partnerships in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition. Partnerships with the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh, Bill & Melinda

Gates Foundation, and Nutrition International facilitated the expansion of fortified rice production, while dsm-firmenich and TechnoServe helped strengthen market presence. WFP collaborated with UNICEF, the Nutrition Cluster, and the Scaling Up Nutrition network through technical working groups to reinforce national nutrition systems, enhance policy coordination, and improve service delivery to combat malnutrition.

Lessons learned and way forward

WFP's fortified rice distribution among Rohingya refugees highlighted the importance of nutrition-sensitive food assistance in meeting diverse dietary requirements for better health outcomes. With the new USDA-McGovern Dole funding, WFP will strengthen government capacity while providing 32,000 Bangladeshi schoolchildren with diversified and nutritious school meals.

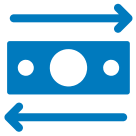
Gender and age marker

Although tier 1 beneficiaries were not directly engaged under this strategic outcome, gender considerations remained central to capacity-strengthening initiatives as reflected in the score of 4. Efforts focused on inclusive programme design and advocacy to address the specific needs of people in nutrition-sensitive SBC communication, the upcoming school feeding programme, and the inclusion of fortified rice in government safety net programmes, ultimately enhancing impact for nutritionally vulnerable people.

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.



More than **628,000 people** supported with anticipatory cash assistance ahead of flood and cyclone, marking the largest-ever AA intervention in history.

2.5 million women and children supported by the Government's social protection programmes supported by WFP.

Over 8,600 people benefitted from WFP's entrepreneurship and climate-adaptive livelihoods training in northern Bangladesh.

Supported the Government to align **data systems** to prevent duplication between the **Widow Allowance and Vulnerable Women Benefit Programme.**

145,000 people covered by WFP's climate risk insurance scheme, of which over **96,000 people** received pay-outs due to floods.

Strategic outcome 3 supports SDG target 2.4 on sustainable food systems. It focuses on strengthening key social protection programmes - the mother and child benefit (MCBP), vulnerable women benefit (VWBP), and the investment component for vulnerable group development project (ICVGDP) - as well as integrating anticipatory action (AA) and climate risk insurance (CRI) to enhance disaster preparedness and response. Additionally, it supports nutrition-sensitive programme design and implementation for better nutrition outcomes and invests in piloting integrated risk management (IRM) approach to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of stakeholders, including the Government, civil society, and communities.

Resourcing Overview

This strategic outcome received 98 percent of the required resources as per the needs-based plan, thanks to the swift allocation of HQ-led trust funds and increased donor support. However, the actual needs following devastating climatic events far exceeded WFP's annual plan, leaving a significant funding gap in WFP's response, particularly for the recovery phase.

Output

In response to multiple climate shocks in 2024, WFP exceeded its initial plan of supporting close to 190,000 people by 300 percent, reaching over 628,000 people with anticipatory cash assistance of BDT 5,000 (USD 53) per household, ahead of Cyclone Remal in May and Jamuna Basin floods in July. Additionally, 2 million people received information, including early warning messages in local dialects via community volunteers. Through the IRM programme implemented in Kurigram, WFP supported 8,600 people with 1,700 women receiving BDT 18,000 (USD 149) each following training in entrepreneurship and climate-adaptive livelihoods to start their income-generating activities, and market linkage services through WFP's aggregation centres. WFP also provided climate risk insurance (CRI) to 145,500 people. Of these, 97,000 received payouts to compensate for their loss during the Jamuna Basin floods - an over 16-fold increase from the 6,000 people reached in 2023.

To scale up shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection, WFP supported the Government in developing two harmonized AA standard operating procedures (SOPs) for floods and cyclones, an operational framework and a national risk financing strategy and finalized a joint action plan. In addition to hosting workshops on the integration of AA into social protection programmes, WFP organized a learning visit to the Philippines for government officials and coordinated 10 AA task forces [1] and five stakeholder consultations under the global Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative.

Furthermore, WFP revised guidelines for MCBP and VWBP and finalized the MCBP social and behaviour change (SBC) strategy, ensuring nutrition sensitivity is incorporated into programme design. Enhanced programme designs were implemented in eight MCBP and 64 ICVGDP locations, supporting the Government in designing a proof of concept.

As part of the single registry initiative [2], WFP integrated MCBP beneficiary data with the Ministry of Finance's *Integrated Budget and Accounting System (IBAS++)* and an application programming interface, enabling interoperability between the databases of three government programmes: the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs' VWBP, the Ministry of Social Welfare's Widow Allowance, and the Ministry of Food's Food Friendly Programme. This integration reduced duplication and improved resource utilization. Additionally, WFP supported the design of the Government's grievance redress system for MCBP and VWBP, with plans for nationwide scaling after a successful pilot.

WFP developed a monitoring and reporting system integrated with the ICVGDP management information system for resource transfers at the beneficiary level. Through the government-to-person (G2P) payment system, WFP facilitated the transfer of USD 20 million to over 97,000 women to establish income-generating activities. Additionally, 100 Government officials were trained on value chains, market linkages, and digital financial literacy.

Outcome

Emerging findings from the WFP's AA impact evaluation suggested that the intervention had a transformative impact. Through the largest-ever AA implementation and the first-ever before a cyclone, communities were better prepared and their resilience enhanced.

WFP's Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) pilot, which covered 4,000 MCBP participants, demonstrated the potential for adoption into national disaster response and planning frameworks. This effort led to the Government's endorsement of three SOPs, including a cyclone-specific one developed in response to emerging needs, marking a significant milestone in integrating anticipatory action into national systems for sustainable disaster preparedness and response. Furthermore, the localized flood and *Haor* [3] monsoon trigger mechanism will improve precision in disaster forecasting and response, while the national risk financing strategy will strengthen Bangladesh's financial readiness, ensuring rapid access to funds for anticipatory, insurance, and responsive actions.

WFP contributed to the expansion of MCBP coverage from 1.2 million in 2023 to 1.5 million and delivered assistance to 2.5 million MCBP and VWBP beneficiaries in 2024.

With the Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF), WFP enabled the Government to implement MCBP across eight learning hubs, reaching 200,000 new participants by June 2024. This initiative led to the revision of programme directives and the optimization of human resources, strengthening the overall effectiveness and reach. WFP's technical support in achieving targets set by the World Bank and European Union resulted in the mobilization of USD 218 million, enabling the Government to continue with MCBP expansion.

Significant improvements in breastfeeding knowledge and practices were documented at WFP-supported hubs, including better understanding, longer breastfeeding durations, and more diverse complementary feeding practices, according to a UNICEF survey. Additionally, a study by the Shuchona Foundation revealed notable cognitive development improvements among children under MCBP.

Partnerships

Through the multiyear CLTF initiative, WFP strengthened its longstanding partnerships across ministries, delivering safety net programmes and enhancing the social protection system. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Women Affairs to build capacity for scaling social protection programmes for women and children. In collaboration with the European Union, World Bank, and UNICEF, WFP led the advocacy for nutrition and shock-responsive social protection to build resilience and respond to climate shocks more effectively. WFP also launched a CRI course at the University of Dhaka with the Center for Policy Research and Bangladesh Development and Oxfam.

Lessons learned and way forward

Political instability in 2024 disrupted capacity-strengthening activities and delayed the expansion of social protection programmes, AA, and CRI. This underscored the need for flexible strategies amid ongoing institutional reforms. To advance SRSP implementation, timely data sharing remains critical and needs further strengthening. Expanding CRI faced challenges due to limited providers, however, engagement with the Global Shield coordination hub and

collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh on climate risk financing strategies have created new opportunities to advance CRI at the national level. Activities such as cost-benefit analyses and the expansion of learning hubs are expected to resume in 2025, while institutionalization of AA policies remains a priority.

Gender and Age Marker

This outcome targeted both tier 1 and tier 2 beneficiaries, fully incorporating comprehensive approaches that address the specific needs and priorities of beneficiaries, including the promotion of women's empowerment, achieving a score of 4. WFP's direct assistance, such as through the IRM programme, focused on women, including women-headed households, women in extreme poverty, and those vulnerable to climatic events and food insecurity. WFP's financial literacy, self-registration and SBC communication modules were developed with women at the centre stage, to improve their lives and livelihoods through empowerment.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	**4 - Fully integrates gender and age**

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

56 partners coordinated under the **Food Security Sector** in Cox's Bazar

665 humanitarians supported with **internet connectivity** monthly

730 mt of humanitarian supplies stored in two warehouses

631 mt of nutritious commodities and **99 mt** of fortified biscuits were shipped and delivered.

Strategic outcome 4 aligns with the annual joint response plan for the refugee crisis and contributes to UNSDCF strategic priority 2.

Following the phase-out of the site maintenance engineering project [1] and emergency telecommunications sector (ETS), WFP revised this strategic outcome's budget. With only 35 percent of the needs-based plan funded, activities depended on demand for WFP's common services. Key initiatives, including IT procurement, telecommunications tower setup [2] and UN accommodation construction on Bhasan Char, were delayed due to pending government approvals.

By February, WFP, through the ETS, provided internet services to 921 humanitarians from 21 agencies. As the Rohingya refugee crisis became protracted and funding declined, WFP took over the service under a cost-recovery model in March, providing on-demand connectivity for over 600 humanitarians across Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. Additionally, 900 personnel from 10 UN agencies continued to receive essential security communications support. WFP, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued site management activities while WFP maintained e-voucher outlets and nutrition sites. During the July 2024 internet outage, IOM and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society used WFP's SCOPE system for non-food item distributions, while UNICEF leveraged it for WASH supply distribution.

WFP, as the Food Security Sector (FSS) and Cluster (FSC) co-lead, coordinated with partners and the Government to enhance food security responses. Under the Joint Response Plan, WFP coordinated with 56 partners [3] to provide food assistance, resilience, and livelihood support in Cox's Bazar. In January, FSS organized a 5W Response Tracker [4] orientation for 47 participants from 27 organizations. FSS developed guidelines for rapid food assistance during emergencies, defining food item standards and responsibilities for stakeholders, including the Government, during multi-hazard emergencies. It also coordinated responses to fire incidents, Cyclone Remal, and flash floods. FSS held 12 coordination meetings and three specialized sessions with donors and partners, focusing on strategic alignment and priority needs [5].

WFP-led common services sector improved Bhasan Char operations by coordinating cargo shipments via commercial services, reducing reliance on the navy and government transport. Following the September 2024 warehouse handover from the Government, WFP began the renovation of two warehouses with upgraded equipment. Meanwhile, the warehouses store WFP nutrition and school feeding commodities, along with contingency stocks for emergencies. WFP also began renovating government-donated premises for UN staff accommodations on Bhasan Char with internet connectivity. Both projects are expected to be completed by early 2025.

Outcome

WFP ensured timely food assistance delivery using digital tools such as Building Blocks and SCOPE, enhancing efficiency and impact. Platform-as-a-service tools and reliable data connectivity supported operations in both Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, contributing to full user satisfaction.

Partnerships

WFP partnered with IOM, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and UNICEF to advance digitalization through SCOPE and Building Blocks, improving efficiency and cost-effectiveness. In Cox's Bazar, UN agencies upgraded the security communication systems (SCS) from analogue to digital to mitigate security risks for humanitarians. This was made possible through collaborative efforts, with the Government's approval for frequencies, telecommunication towers, and equipment following a comprehensive process.

On Bhasan Char, FSS and the common services sector worked with the Government and NGOs to support food distribution, warehouse management, and standardized food practices.

Lessons learned and way forward

Collaborative efforts and cost-sharing agreements among agencies reduced funding stress and ensured sustainability. Challenges in system and data quality highlighted the need for strong interagency coordination. From 2025, UNDSS will manage SCS in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, with WFP continuing as the technology lead and providing technical support under the UN's cost-shared budget and ICT Working Group. Furthermore, the rollout of the Attendance Tracking Management Information System will support conditional programmes, reduce duplication risks, and ensure fair participation in cash-for-work activities.

Gender and Age Marker

Although there were no direct beneficiaries, gender and age considerations were fully integrated through data collection with the 5W tool [6] and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender and Age Marker (GAM) [7] in the 2024 Joint Response Plan, achieving a score of 4.

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

Women, men, girls, and boys in Bangladesh continue to face significant disparities, as evident from the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index, which ranks Bangladesh 99th out of 146 countries. This reflects a slight decline over the past two years, dropping from 72 percent in 2022 to 69 percent in 2024. This setback correlates with a drop in women's economic participation (from 34 per cent in 2022 to 31 percent in 2024) [1]. Social norms are a significant contributing factor that seriously undermines women's decision-making power, particularly in resource allocation, mobility, and leadership roles within households and communities.

Disparities also manifest in how women, men, girls, and boys access and benefit from food and nutrition programming. One-third of pregnant women in Bangladesh suffer from anemia, perpetuating intergenerational cycles of poor nutrition [2]. These vulnerabilities are exacerbated in remote areas and humanitarian settings, where women's mobility restrictions limit their ability to access food, healthcare, and economic opportunities [3]. Women with disabilities face even higher exposure to violence, fewer educational opportunities, and greater barriers to employment [4].

Insecurity further reinforces these challenges, with over 70 percent of women who have been married experiencing violence in their lifetime. [5] The situation is much severe in the refugee camps where 83 percent of Rohingya women have faced some form of violence [6]. Intimate-partner-violence remained the most predominant form of sexual violence and abuse across all the camps and is associated with factors such as insecurity and the lack of livelihood opportunities [7].

Despite these challenges, the 2024 political transition presents an opportunity to advocate for stronger people-centered policies that address the barriers to equitable economic participation, food security and protection needs.

Overview of WFP's contribution to women's empowerment

WFP continued to integrate women's empowerment into its programming, aligning with sustainable development goals. WFP's approach balances addressing immediate food security needs with fostering long-term socio-economic empowerment, strengthening women's financial autonomy, leadership and resilience.

In 2024, 51 percent of WFP's direct assistance recipients were women and girls, including 3 percent with disabilities. Households headed by women were prioritized for food, cash and livelihood support, with anticipatory action (AA) cash transferred directly to women's mobile accounts. Among families receiving AA support, 87 percent reported joint decision-making. Over 77 percent of participants in community consultations in flood-affected areas were women, ensuring that their perspectives were fully represented in the process.

In the Rohingya response, 30 percent of the members in the Rohingya food security committee were women. WFP also empowered women as key agents of change in disaster preparedness through self-help groups, where they developed leadership and disaster risk management skills.

At the national level, WFP supported government social protection programmes like the vulnerable women benefit programme, the mother and child benefit programme and investment component vulnerable group development programme; which provide a combination of assistance, from fortified food to cash grants to the poorest women. Through WFP's technical assistance, including the creation of a self-targeting system, targeting and exclusion errors were reduced drastically while coverage continued to expand. The coverage under the shock responsive social protection (SRSP) initiative increased from 4 to 15 districts, reaching 9,000 families, with a focus on women and marginalized groups in flood-prone areas.

Through WFP's livelihood programmes, women in Cox's Bazar host communities and in disaster-prone areas received tailored support, from entrepreneurial and climate-smart agricultural practices training, inputs and equipment to start-up grants to boost both on- and off-farm production. By linking them to WFP-contracted retailers via aggregation

centres, they had an opportunity to sell their produce at fair prices; thus improve their income and resilience to climate shocks.

WFP's commitment to gender equality is also reflected in its assessments, such as the integrated context analysis for the Rohingya crisis and rapid gender analyses after the cyclone and floods. These studies revealed increased risks of sexual violence and abuse and exploitation for women and girls, which informed WFP's food assistance and social behaviour change (SBC) strategies. WFP's refugee influx emergency vulnerability assessment, disaggregating data by sex, age, and disability, highlighted the vulnerability of households headed by women, guiding targeted support like specialized nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

WFP continued to promote initiatives aimed at addressing critical issues such as sexual violence and abuse, sexual harassment, fostering safer working environments, both for staff and partners. Trainings on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as on child protection and sexual violence and abuse safe referral, were attended by over 1,000 individuals, including WFP staff, cooperating partners, and retail staff.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP remains committed to ensuring that its programmes uphold the safety, dignity, and rights of affected populations while fostering accountability to affected people (AAP) through meaningful engagement and feedback mechanisms.

Eight years into the Rohingya crisis, refugees remain heavily dependent on assistance amid worsening protection concerns, including violence, abductions, and forced recruitment of youth to fight in Myanmar. Sexual violence and abuse as well as child labour persist, as highlighted in the 2024 Joint Protection Monitoring Report. New arrivals further strained camp resources, exacerbating vulnerabilities. A significant portion of the refugee population, according to UNHCR data, has specific needs, with persons with disabilities making up 3 percent of the population. However, other surveys suggest the actual figures could be much higher [1]. The most at-risk groups continued to be adolescent girls, widows, single women, adolescent boys, older persons, and persons with disabilities [2].

To reinforce AAP, WFP tailored its programmes to meet the specific needs of affected populations, utilizing the integrated context analysis and risk assessment (i-CARA) to identify protection risks. The people-centered risk indicator measurement and engagement (PRIME) project, implemented in collaboration with ActionAid, leveraged various channels, including Radio Naf, Rohingya food security committees, and community leaders, to enhance protection messaging dissemination in the Rohingya language. To address information gaps, WFP also developed and distributed 1,140 information, education, and communications (IEC) materials on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and reporting mechanisms across 33 camps.

WFP maintains a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and adheres to the IASC's Six Core Principles on PSEA [3]. All WFP staff completed mandatory trainings on fraud, corruption, SEA, and ethics. Both WFP and partner staff underwent safeguarding training, with 15 partners assessed through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) [4]. Following a PSEA capacity assessment, partners developed an action plan to improve practices. PSEA policies were also integrated into partner contracts, while gender, protection, and AAP indicators were incorporated into partner evaluations, proposals, and agreements. At the camp level, key messages on PSEA and sexual violence and abuse were developed in a culturally sensitive manner and translated into Burmese and Bangla.

Training was provided to WFP, partner, and retail staff. Topics included gender, protection, sexual violence and abuse referrals, and child protection, with all retail staff committing to a code of conduct. Helpdesks were promoted as safe spaces for reporting misconduct, including cases related to PSEA, while young Rohingya volunteers conducted door-to-door campaigns to raise awareness of rights and reporting channels during community sensitization and household visits. Community volunteers and committees, such as the Rohingya food security committees supported WFP activities.

Transparency remained a priority, ensuring strict safeguards on personal data. To enhance accessibility, most e-voucher outlets were equipped with ramps, wider aisles, and dedicated waiting sheds for men, women, and persons with disabilities. Pathways at e-voucher outlets were also reconstructed, and volunteers were assigned to assist those with specific needs, including persons with disabilities. Each WFP food assistance outlet provides porter services to help transport food to people's homes, while alternate collectors were identified by UNHCR to collect food on behalf of those who are unable to redeem food independently. WFP also provided an additional USD 3 voucher top-up to households classified as extremely vulnerable, including those headed by persons with disabilities, to address their increased food needs.

WFP marked International Human Rights Day and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities in the camps, with the participation of 352 Rohingya, including 41 persons with disabilities.

During flood and cyclone responses in other parts of the country, WFP and partners conducted consultations, including dedicated discussions with women, to assess community needs and guide the immediate response and resilience-building efforts.

WFP addressed 335 protection referrals, including 142 for women, 141 for men, and 52 anonymous cases [5]. For cases received through its community feedback mechanism (CFM), which includes a toll-free hotline and helpdesks at all food assistance outlets, the closure rate improved from 86 percent in 2023 to 94 percent in 2024, facilitated by a real-time

tracking system and a dedicated taskforce. The CFM hotline received 8,700 calls, 37 percent of which were from women, while helpdesks provided 60,700 services, 48 percent of which were for women. The majority of requests were related to emergency response, including food assistance in the camps and anticipatory cash assistance during flood and cyclone responses. Nearly all men and women reported feeling safe and respected when accessing assistance. The rollout of the integrated SugarCRM system and ongoing efforts to address challenges will drive continuous improvements.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to climate-related challenges that threaten both food systems and livelihoods. The country frequently experiences climate shocks, such as cyclones, floods, and droughts, which have intensified in recent years [1] [2]. These hazards pose significant risks to agriculture, particularly for smallholder farmers with limited resources. Coastal salinity, flash floods, and land degradation further reduce arable land and crop yields. In 2024, the scale and frequency of cyclone and floods were unprecedented, affecting nearly 18 million people across two-thirds of the country. The Rohingya refugee camps on Bangladesh's southeastern coast are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, with overcrowding, deforestation, and poor waste management contributing to environmental degradation.

Following the environmental and social safeguard framework (ESSF), WFP implemented a range of initiatives to restore ecosystems strengthen disaster resilience and rehabilitate degraded land.

Environmental and social risk screenings (ESRS) were conducted for relevant projects, and 17 partner organizations and 11 retailers received ESRS training to strengthen their risk management efforts.

In 2024, WFP planted and maintained forests across both the Rohingya camps and host communities to reforest degraded land and create coastal and roadside plantations to combat soil erosion. In collaboration with the Forest Department and FAO, WFP planted 104 hectares of land, reforested 265 hectares of degraded land and maintained 150 hectares in the Rohingya camps. In the host community, nearly half a million seedlings were planted following Government-approved guidelines, while WFP-supported nurseries cultivated climate-resistant plants.

To enhance disaster preparedness, WFP undertook extensive water management and drainage clearance efforts, removing waste from flood-prone areas ahead of cyclone and monsoon seasons. Around 500 km of drains were cleared, with 325,000 cubic meters of waste removed. Environmentally friendly solutions such as geotubes were introduced to stabilize slopes, reduce landslide risks, and support vegetation growth. WFP also worked with local governments and communities in flood-prone districts to ensure that food-for-asset projects preserved natural water flow, sourced soil from less productive lands, and incorporated tree replanting efforts.

In addition to environmental conservation, WFP promoted green skills and climate-adaptive techniques to strengthen community resilience. Refugees upcycled 47,000 aluminium foil packages into useful products such as seedling bags, baskets, and mats, which were integrated into resilience programmes. Smallholder farmers benefited from climate-smart farming techniques, community gardens, and innovative agricultural practices such as pond fish culture and sack gardening, boosting food production and enhancing livelihoods.

In Cox’s Bazar, WFP established 18 demonstration plots for climate-resilient farming and 26 nurseries for climate-resistant plants. With WFP’s support, Bangladeshi smallholder farmers grew over 587 mt of vegetables and cultivated 184 hectares of community gardens (roughly the size of 263 football fields) using climate-smart techniques.

In Kurigram, Sunamganj, and Bagerhat, local governments and communities received awareness messages on harmful practices like using agricultural topsoil in infrastructure. Through community risk assessments, WFP ensured that food-for-asset projects sourced soil from less productive lands, preserved natural water flow, and replanted trees.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP conducted an environmental assessment to launch an environmental management system (EMS), aimed at improving environmental performance by reducing operational impacts. Recommendations are being acted upon in line with the 2020-2030 UN strategy for sustainability, focusing on energy management, waste reduction, water

conservation, sustainable procurement, and awareness and training.

Energy efficiency remained a key priority, with WFP upgrading lighting systems, installing motion sensors, and optimizing office spaces with vertical gardens. These efforts significantly reduced electricity consumption and improved environmental conditions in WFP facilities. In parallel, WFP expanded its use of renewable energy, installing solar panels at nutrition centers in the Rohingya refugee camps and IT facilities; thereby cutting emissions equivalent to removing dozens of cars from the road each year. Upcoming solar projects at WFP's Bhasan Char warehouses are expected to further reduce WFP's carbon footprint.

WFP recycled over 550 outdated radios and IT equipment in 2024, reducing e-waste by 25 percent compared to the previous year. With the approval from the Department of Environment and the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission, over 1,000 kg of electronic waste was disposed safely. Refillable water dispensers cut plastic waste by approximately 30 percent compared to 2023.

WFP expanded its use of renewable energy with solar panel installations at 34 nutrition centres in the Rohingya refugee camps, reducing CO2 emissions by 31 mt annually. A 3.39 kW solar system for IT operations at the UN accommodation contributed to lowering emissions by another 2.6 mt. Upcoming solar installations at Bhasan Char warehouses are projected to cut emissions by an additional 35 mt, collectively equivalent to removing nearly 70 cars from the road for a year.

Through continued enhancement in fleet management, WFP reduced vehicle fuel consumption by 16 percent and CO2 emissions by 17 percent.

In pursuit of environmentally conscious practices, WFP prioritizes local food procurement - all food items for the Rohingya refugees are procured locally. At WFP food assistance outlets in the camps, paper wrappings are used for the majority of the items to reduce the use of plastic bags. Retailers receive training on eco-friendly warehouse practices and are encouraged to work with recyclers whenever possible to enhance sustainability in packaging and sourcing.

WFP is relocating to more environmentally-friendly common premises shared by other UN agencies in 2025, in line with the UN Secretary-General's common services initiative.

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

Bangladesh continued its efforts to improve food security and nutrition, particularly combating malnutrition. While progress was made in reducing undernutrition, issues such as stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five years of age remain pressing concerns. Recent data revealed that approximately 1 in 4 children under five years were stunted, 1 in 9 were wasted, and 1 in 5 were underweight [1]. Compounding these issues is the growing prevalence of obesity, which affects six percent of adult women and three percent of adult men, reflecting the triple burden of malnutrition—undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and rising obesity. Regional disparities further exacerbate this situation, with some areas facing malnutrition rates above the national average.

In 2024, the food security situation deteriorated due to political instability, high inflation, and climate shocks. Inflation had steadily peaked, up to 14 percent at one point, significantly affecting people's purchasing power. The integrated food security phase classification report revealed that nearly 24 million people were facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity. The stark statistics underline the need for comprehensive and sustainable solutions to address the interconnected challenges of food security and malnutrition.

As part of its commitment to sustainable development goal 2, WFP prioritizes improved nutrition and the reduction of all forms of malnutrition across its operations. In 2024, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches in its programmes, strengthened nutrition outcomes, and enhanced the capacities of systems and personnel to address these challenges holistically.

Programme Integration

WFP advanced in integrating nutrition in both development and humanitarian programmes to address food insecurity and malnutrition, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups, such as young children and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls. With WFP's continued technical assistance to private food producers, fortified rice was further introduced to the commercial market and is now available in major supermarket chains in six urban centres, including the capital city, Dhaka.

Another key initiative was the introduction of fortified rice into Rohingya refugees' food baskets, offering an effective solution to tackle critical micronutrient deficiencies like iron, zinc, and vitamin A. This was extremely timely given the heightened malnutrition situation in the camps following two rounds of ration cuts in 2023.

Furthermore, WFP worked to enhance nutrition sensitivity in various programmes, including social protection, school feeding, general and emergency food assistance, and resilience-building initiatives. WFP supported the Government in reviewing Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments made in 2021 and preparing new commitments for 2025. WFP also collaborated with the nutrition cluster to conduct SMART nutrition surveys in five disaster-prone districts. The findings will help identify areas experiencing high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity and guide targeted interventions.

Social behaviour change (SBC) approaches were integral to WFP's strategy in promoting positive nutrition-related behaviours in areas such as diets, child and maternal care, health, and sanitation. For example, in the Rohingya camps, WFP used a variety of SBC methods, including nutrition messaging, sampling and cooking demonstrations to increase the demand and utilization of fortified rice. Training sessions were organized for local rice retailers to expand their knowledge and skills. In emergencies like floods, nutrition messaging helped affected people optimize limited resources and prevent malnutrition through practical, low-cost strategies.

WFP also initiated the development of a comprehensive SBC strategy. This included formative research on households' understanding of healthy eating, nutrition, and hygiene, an examination of purchase to consumption *"food journey",* and an analysis of sex-and age-based norms influencing dietary choices within households. In tandem, a semi-ethnographic study was conducted to uncover cultural codes shaping food practices and nutrition-related behaviours.

System Integration

On the systems side, WFP reinforced partnerships with key national entities, including the Cabinet Division and the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC), to create a nutrition-sensitive policy environment. Since 2018, WFP's

collaboration with BNNC has focused on integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches into national social protection programmes, aligning efforts with national priorities to reach people most vulnerable to malnutrition and achieve sustainable impact.

WFP prioritized nutrition through cross-functional collaborations in funding strategies and operations, ensuring resource mobilization, timely delivery of nutritious foods, and the development of procedures to address supply chain challenges. In emergencies, nutrition messages were disseminated via SMS through mobile service providers. Surveys like food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) and market functionality assessments informed programme decisions and supported advocacy for resource allocation.

People Integration

To enhance the effectiveness of nutrition programmes, WFP focused on building the capacity of internal and external stakeholders through training initiatives. These training sessions targeted Government officials, cooperating partners, and WFP staff, particularly those involved in the mother and child benefit programme (MCBP) and emergency responses.

Internally, WFP also provided training to staff, helping them better integrate nutrition across all programme areas. This capacity-strengthening was crucial in ensuring that nutrition outcomes were prioritized in every intervention.

WFP will continue working with the Government of Bangladesh to address both immediate and long-term nutrition challenges, promote nutrition-sensitive programming, and leverage lessons learned to achieve sustainable, impactful outcomes.

Partnerships

Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Impact

WFP's partnerships and resource mobilization efforts were instrumental in overcoming significant operational challenges and advancing its strategic outcomes, in alignment with SDG 17: partnerships for the goals and SDG 2: zero hunger. A key priority was addressing funding shortfalls and responding to the growing needs arising from multiple crises. WFP expanded its donor base through proactive advocacy at global, regional, and national levels as well as strengthening collaboration with non-resident missions accredited to Bangladesh. The year saw exceptional support from donors, including Member States, and UN funds such as CERF. Total contributions increased from USD 203 million in 2023 to USD 264 million in 2024. The top five donors in 2024 were the United States, European Union, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea and Germany.

In 2024, amid growing global funding constraints and competing humanitarian crises, WFP's partnership and fundraising efforts achieved significant results—enabling the full restoration of food rations for Rohingya refugees and diversifying its donor base. Regular bilateral meetings, field missions and monthly briefings kept partners and donors informed about WFP operations and its financial situation.

Seizing funding opportunities from the Republic of Korea and the United States, WFP mobilized a record 67,000 mt of in-kind food assistance, the largest in its history in Bangladesh. This was achieved through collaboration with both partners, with the Republic of Korea contributing food for the first time. As such, the country is now among the top five donors for Rohingya food assistance.

Additionally, Thailand, New Zealand, and Germany contributed to the Rohingya response for the second consecutive year.

WFP secured key resilience and development funding, including its first-ever agreement with EU INTPA and support from the UK and Switzerland for smallholder farmers' livelihoods and market linkages in Cox's Bazar. Additionally, WFP received another multi-year United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole grant to support the Government's national school feeding scale-up.

Another major milestone was the mobilization for the largest-ever anticipatory action (AA) globally, with contributions from the EU, Germany, Ireland, KOICA, and UN CERF. With USD 6.6 million in AA funding, WFP provided pre-emptive cash assistance to nearly 90,000 families (430,000 people) before the floods peaked, marking the largest AA implementation of this kind.

Collaboration with the Host Government

In 2024, the partnership between the WFP and the Government of Bangladesh exemplified a dynamic collaboration. WFP focused on three key areas: emergency preparedness and response, resilience building, and social protection. WFP's country capacity strengthening work focused on providing technical support and innovation to strengthen national programmes and systems. At the national level, WFP worked with ministries/divisions including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Social Welfare, and Ministry of Finance.

For refugee operations, WFP collaborated with the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner and Camp-in-Charges. In field administration, WFP also collaborated with the Divisional and Deputy Commissioners, and sub- and district-level officials, including Armed Forces, across all programme locations.

WFP supported the Government's development priorities through technical assistance and capacity strengthening, forging key partnerships. WFP advocated for the inclusion of the school feeding programme in the Fifth Primary Education Development Programme, aimed at improving the quality and accessibility of primary education. WFP also provided technical support to strengthen social protection programmes, especially for women and children, to enhance their effectiveness and reach. Additionally, WFP played a critical role in designing shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes by developing tools such as localized trigger mechanisms, social behaviour change (SBC) strategies, and standard operating procedures, which were tested for proof of concept. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Interim Government in setting new targets for the Nutrition for Growth 2025 summit, reinforcing efforts to combat malnutrition and strengthen food security.

Private sector partners

In partnership with the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh (ICDDRB), WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop cost-effective solutions to combat malnutrition and worked with the National Nutrition Cluster, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, and technical groups to enhance collaboration. Technical support from dsm-firmenich, a multinational corporation specializing in nutrition, health and biosciences, helped boost fortified rice production. WFP continued partnerships with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for research initiatives such as urban diet and nutrition challenges. With WFP's technical support, ACI Foods Limited became the first Bangladeshi private company to launch fortified rice, expanding access to micronutrient-rich food and supporting national food security efforts. WFP partnered with the University of Dhaka, Oxfam, and the Center for Policy Research on Business and Development to launch a Climate Risk Insurance course, building climate risk management capacity.

WFP Bangladesh thanks its donors and partners for their tremendous support and partnership in 2024. [1]

Focus on localization

WFP strengthened its localization efforts by collaborating with 40 partners, including 25 local NGOs, increasing its resource envelope for local partnerships from 70 percent in 2023 to 74 percent in 2024.

WFP's e-voucher programme engaged five cooperating partners, 12 retailers, and 43 small traders, reflecting a 24 percent increase from the previous year. This expansion contributed significantly to local economies, with WFP's fresh food corners in the Cox's Bazar camps working with 13 Bangladeshi retailers, generating USD 130 million (up from USD 96 million in 2023). WFP's aggregation centers empowered smallholder farmers by integrating them into local supply chains, generating USD 4 million in 2024. WFP's technical support to the private sector boosted national fortified rice production and strengthened local supply chains. WFP also established a national roster, composed of 90 percent local NGOs, and worked with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to enhance emergency preparedness, including disaster simulations. Partner meetings focused on women's empowerment, climate resilience, and food system governance, harnessing national NGOs' local knowledge. These efforts, along with capacity-strengthening initiatives, ensured sustainable, contextually appropriate solutions while promoting community ownership. Through technical assistance, WFP strengthened NGOs' operational capacities, promoting transparency, beneficiary safety, and locally driven solutions.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with UNICEF, UNHCR, and other partners to create a harmonized one-stop-shop model for nutrition interventions, aimed at improving transparency, resource utilization, coverage, cost efficiency, and service quality. Supported by SDC, sister UN agencies UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and UN Women, WFP joined hands to strengthen their work across the humanitarian, peace, and development nexus. The joint programme will address the medium and long-term needs of refugees and host communities by focusing on quality education, food security and nutrition, and people-centered protection mechanisms in line with the 2024 Joint Response Plan (JRP). As part of these efforts, UNICEF and WFP will continue to promote sustainability through localization and support to the Government to plan and deliver diversified diets and nutrition services effectively to the host communities.

In Cox's Bazar, WFP worked with FAO, IOM, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, and others to coordinate disaster responses, including for floods, cyclones, and fires. WFP is part of the Protection Sector and PSEA Network, coordinating with other actors on key protection and SEA-related concerns. WFP also advanced food security, nutrition, and environmental sustainability through the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE+2) initiative, partnering with IOM, UNHCR, and FAO. This included projects such as reforestation with FAO, LPG distribution with UNHCR and IOM, and waste-to-energy initiatives.

Under the ISCG framework, WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster in Dhaka and the Food Security Sector in Cox's Bazar, ensuring an effective, coordinated response. WFP relied on data from UNHCR and IOM to support its resilience initiatives, strengthening community preparedness. Additionally, WFP collaborated with UNHCR on refugee registration for timely and accurate food distributions. WFP's partnerships with IOM, the Red Crescent, ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and UN Women facilitated the delivery of demand-driven services, leveraging cost-sharing and maximizing collective impact.

Financial Overview

WFP collaborated with diverse donors to mobilize resources, facilitating the implementation of 2022-2026 country strategic plan (CSP). By 2024, the third year of the CSP, WFP had secured 59 percent of the total USD 1.5 billion required for the five-year plan. There was a 20 percent increase compared to the amount secured in 2023.

In the third quarter of 2024, WFP revised its CSP budget to align with funding trends, realign its programmes and phase out service provision activities; thereby reducing the five-year budget from USD 1.62 billion to USD 1.56 billion.

In 2023, due to funding constraints, WFP reduced the monthly ration for Rohingya refugees from USD 12 to USD 8 per beneficiary per month. However, with contributions from new and existing donors, the ration was gradually increased to USD 10 per beneficiary in January 2024 and further to USD 12.5 in August 2024. In terms of value-for-money, 81 cents of every dollar directly support the Rohingya, with 19 cents allocated to operational plus direct and indirect support costs, ensuring efficient resource use.

Meanwhile, political instability in Bangladesh disrupted programme activities, while WFP also responded to several unforeseen floods and cyclones throughout the year. Consequently, the original implementation plan was revised, increasing the 2024 budget from USD 251 million to USD 277 million.

In 2024, resourcing reached USD 433 million, surpassing the needs-based plan of USD 302 million. This surplus was largely attributed to several significant contributions received in the last two months of the year, which are primarily earmarked for use in 2025. By the end of 2024, WFP had achieved an expenditure rate of 104 percent against its original implementation plan.

Contributions came from donors, multilateral funds, and internal sources. Directed multilateral contributions made up 96 percent while approximately 4 percent was provided through flexible funding from global multilateral allocations. WFP received USD 20 million flexible funds (7 percent of total contributions), however, most funding was confirmed at the activity level, limiting programming flexibility.

Where donor agreements permitted, advance financing accelerated contributions, enabling WFP to provide swift assistance to affected people during floods and cyclones. WFP received 10 percent of the total funding in 2024, effectively mitigating potential gaps and preventing pipeline disruptions, ensuring continuous support during emergencies. Additionally, WFP procured 13,000 mt of food from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), including specialized nutritious food commodities, which played a crucial role in averting food shortages and maintaining supply stability across the country.

WFP continued its efforts to strengthen donor relationships and diversify its funding sources. This was achieved through enhanced engagement with donors, including sharing regular programmatic updates and highlighting funding requirements. Eighty percent of the funding came from the top five donors - the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea, and Germany. Corporate trust funds enabled swift anticipatory actions for floods and cyclones. Notable multi-year contributions, such as the European Union's resilience funding, Australian support for the Rohingya response (outcome 1), the USDA McGovern-Dole School Feeding Programme (outcome 2), and the European Commission's support for Shock Responsive Social Protection (outcome 3), significantly enhanced WFP's capacity to address ongoing needs and achieve its strategic goals.

Resources allocated from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) were instrumental in supporting WFP's early response activities for multiple cyclones and floods. The CERF funding also enabled the effective implementation of forecast-based financing. In collaboration with UNHCR, IOM, and FAO, WFP continued implementation of the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy programme in Cox's Bazar, supported by multi-partner trust funds from the joint UN initiative. Additionally, toward the end of the year, WFP and FAO signed an agreement to further strengthen the resilience programme in Cox's Bazar.

Strategic outcome 1 was successfully implemented with the available funds, despite additional contributions being confirmed only in the last quarter of the year. This led to funding availability reaching 143 percent of the needs-based plan, with approximately USD 100 million, confirmed late in the year, allocated for use in 2025. For outcome 2, multi-year contributions, including those from the US Department of Agriculture, ensured sufficient funding for capacity strengthening for the upcoming national school feeding programme. WFP's multilateral funds played a vital role in supporting the nutrition-based programmes including rice fortification. In outcome 3, funding availability was just under 98 percent and the monsoon floods and cyclones triggered the necessary donor financing. Outcome 4, which focused on service delivery, including the UN accommodation on Bhasan Char, faced delays due to issues with land approval from the Government. This resulted in lower expenditure and resource availability compared to the needs-based plan.

WFP will continue to advocate for flexible funding to ensure the continuity and sustainability of its activities during the remaining two years of the CSP.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	235,120,573	198,629,233	336,194,251	215,784,913
SO01: Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	235,120,573	198,629,233	336,194,251	215,784,913
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	235,120,573	198,629,233	335,013,397	215,784,913
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,180,854	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	9,984,610	5,252,183	10,668,375	4,478,155
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.	9,984,610	5,252,183	10,668,375	4,478,155
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.	9,984,610	5,252,183	10,668,375	4,478,155
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	18,757,745	16,782,362	18,350,298	12,813,136

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.	18,757,745	16,782,362	18,350,298	12,813,136
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.	18,757,745	16,782,362	18,295,298	12,813,136
Non-activity specific	0	0	55,000	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	5,631,237	4,435,793	1,979,325	976,039
SO04: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	5,631,237	4,435,793	1,979,325	976,039
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.	5,631,237	4,435,793	1,979,325	976,039
Non-SDG Target	0	0	28,880,669	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	269,494,166	225,099,570	396,072,918	234,052,244

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	14,201,742	10,825,193	21,084,184	9,856,640
Total Direct Costs	283,695,908	235,924,763	417,157,103	243,908,884
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	18,054,915	15,032,917	16,249,654	16,249,654
Grand Total	301,750,822	250,957,681	433,406,757	260,158,538

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Bangladesh IPC Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update, October - December 2024

http://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-ipc-acute-food-insecurity-projection-update-october-december-2024-published-7-november-2024

[2] World Bank Group | Gender Data Portal

[3] Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA): Bangladesh Eastern Flash Floods 2024 http://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rapid-gender-analysis-rga-bangladesh-eastern-flash-floods-2024

[4] Countries most exposed to river floods worldwide in 2024, by risk index score

https://www.statista.com/statistics/1306264/countries-most-exposed-to-floods-by-risk-index-score/

[5] Stability eludes climate refugees in Bangladesh's sinking cities https://www.preventionweb.net/news/stability-eludes-climate-refugees-bangladeshs-sinking-cities

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.1 focuses on access to food, aiming to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
[2] UNHCR population data from December 2024 indicated some 36,539 refugees are relocated on Bhasan Char; WFP food assistance reached some 33,000 beneficiaries due to absentee households and family visits to Cox's Bazar.
[3] 65,000 new arrivals started receiving assistance through e-voucher following October authorization of humanitarian assistance.
[4] The overachievement is due to an unplanned yet valuable in-kind rice contribution from the Republic of Korea (the first of its kind). The rice was fortified locally and distributed among Rohingya refugees, which was not factored into the original plan.
[5] Targeted households included those headed by a child, woman or elderly person, and those with at least one member with a disability.
[6] Beneficiaries included smallholder women farmers, widows, distressed women, persons with disabilities, landless farmers, and large and single-income households.
[7] Volunteers aged ages 15–24 years, 35 percent women, 2 percent with disabilities.
[8] In 2024, WFP focused on strengthening its expanded market linkages programme (as part of the livelihoods programme) that connects EFSN graduates with commercial markets and government social protection schemes. This streamlined approach aligns with the rationalization of the WFP resilience portfolio in Cox's Bazar.
[9] Includes entrepreneurship, technical and soft skills, stakeholder connections, market linkages, business grants, and job placement support.
[10] The Aggregation Centers connect producers with FFC retailers, with trained members and female smallholder farmers using the Farm2Go app to facilitate transactions since 2022.
[11] 80,564 households received BDT 6,000 (USD 50) each.
[12] By equipping students with knowledge and skills in homestead gardening and by connecting FAO-supported farmers with WFP e-voucher retailers.

Output 1
Indicators A.1.7 and A.3.1: The actual figures exceeded the planned targets due to multiple unprecedented climatic events in 2024, which led WFP to respond and reach more beneficiaries with increased cash support than originally planned.
Indicator A.2.7: Hot meal distribution was planned during any emergencies. However, meals were only distributed during camp emergencies such as fires, landslides, and flash floods, with fortified biscuits provided as immediate assistance in other parts of the country.
Indicator B.1.5: The overachievement is due to an unplanned yet valuable in-kind rice contribution from the Republic of Korea (the first of its kind). The rice was fortified and distributed among Rohingya refugees, which was not factored into the original plan.

Output 2
A.1.2 (Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition): The planned figure for MAM treatment, based on the Need-Based Plan, used an average monthly calculation instead of accounting for all new MAM cases during the year plus beneficiaries at the year's start. This led to a lower planned figure and a discrepancy with the actual number. However, WFP reached 99 percent of its targeted beneficiaries with MAM treatment and the need-based plan will be revised in the next budget to align with the implementation plan.

Output 3
Indicator A.1.4: The planned number was based on five schools, but two (Pekua and Moheshkhali) were handed over to the Government in 2023. This will be revised in the next budget revision.
Indicator A.2.4: The planned quantity included rice, oil, lentils for hot meals, and fortified biscuits. However, due to the Bangladesh Government's non-approval of the hot meals plan, only fortified biscuits were distributed, resulting in a lower actual distribution.
Indicator A.4.2 and B.1.4: No data is available for this activity as its implementation was delayed due to the pending approval of the national school feeding programme project plan and the Government's directive to halt the hot meal component in Cox's Bazar.

Output 4
Indicator A.1.5: The planned figure was based on the Need-Based Plan, which averaged monthly figures to align with budget needs. However, actual need on ground required adjustments, leading to overachievement. These changes will be reflected in the next budget revision.
Indicators A.1.7 and A.3.4: According to the need-based plan, the plan was to support 7,000 people in Cox's Bazar for 12 months with a fixed USD 60 monthly entitlement per person, totaling USD 5.04 million. The actual figures exceeded planned targets due to multiple unprecedented climatic events in 2024. In response, WFP expanded its food assistance for asset initiatives to support resilience building after floods and cyclone, reaching more beneficiaries and increasing the total value of cash transfers beyond initial plans. Since the support period and entitlements varied depending on the nature of the response, the total cash distribution did not increase proportionally.
Indicator F.10: The plan focused on female farmers, setting male participation at zero. However, male farmers showed interest during implementation.

Outcome (Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems): The value for "2024 follow-up" will serve as reference value for future annual reporting, given lack of data to establish a baseline this year.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) surveys use standardized two-stage cluster sampling to collect data on acute malnutrition, mortality, and related health indicators, guiding targeted interventions in vulnerable populations.
[2] Satkhira, Bagerhat, Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Bhola.
[3] Health workers were trained in basic SBC techniques to improve nutrition messaging in host communities, while Government officials were trained on maternal and child nutrition to support the implementation of the nutrition SBC component under the government's safety net programme.
[4] WFP supported the Government by refining the school feeding project proposal operational design, developing a division-based food procurement plan, clarifying implementation modalities, and assisting in upazila targeting for programme rollout.
[5] This includes upazila (sub-district) level relevant key officials (Education, Health, Accounts).

Output 5
Indicator A.1.3, A.2.3, A.4.2: There is no actual data on this activity, as it could not be implemented due to the postponement of the school feeding programme pilot, pending Government approval.
Indicator C.4, C.5, C.6, N.1.1, N.2: The approval of the National School Feeding Programme project proposal is pending. Thus, the actual value is zero.

Output 6
Indicator E.5: The initiative exceeded expectations due to the introduction of fortified rice by a private company and a successful public awareness campaign using national television, social media and other platforms.

Outcome
Rice fortification: Resource mobilization for national systems supporting Zero Hunger and other SDGs fell short of the target due to political shift in 2024 and 2023 follow-up values unavailable as the activity tag was changed from stunting to prevention of micronutrient deficiencies to better align with the strategic objectives.
School-based programmes: 2024 follow-up values zero and SABER school feeding index unavailable for school-based programmes as the National School Feeding programme has not yet started due to the pending approval of the Development Project Proposal (DPP).

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Meetings were organized during the Cyclone Remal and July Flood AA activations.
[2] The Single Registry Initiative is Bangladesh's effort to consolidate beneficiary data across social protection programmes to enhance efficiency and reduce duplication.
[3] Haor refers to a floodplain or wetland area, typically in northern Bangladesh, known for its seasonal flooding and rich biodiversity.

Indicator A.1.6 and A.1.7 (food assistance for asset): This activity was not implemented in Cox's Bazar non-camp-adjacent areas or other planned locations in Bangladesh, as priorities shifted to resilience-building efforts in regions affected by floods and Cyclone Remal. Consequently, indicator A.3.4 actual value is zero.

Indicator A.1.7 (General distribution - all): The 2024 plan (6,000 people) was not implemented due to funding constraints. the actual people supported (12,389) includes beneficiaries of the last distribution of the 2023 urban food assistance programme, processed in January 2024.

Indicator A.1.7 (General distribution - PBWG): The WFP-IFPRI joint study provided 5,255 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with value vouchers and/or cash support to assess their impact on birth outcomes as part of the MCBP study. Initially, 912 PBWG were planned for inclusion; however, in consultation with IFPRI, the number was increased to strengthen the study's effectiveness and statistical robustness, ensuring a more comprehensive evaluation of the intervention's impact.

Indicator A.1.8 (Forecast based Anticipatory Actions and Micro and Meso Insurance): The actual figure is much higher than the planned due to increased climatic events and flood triggers in 2024. The figure, 628,140 (A.1.8: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions) includes those receiving anticipatory cash assistance for Cyclone Remal in May, northern floods in July, the AA SRSP pilot, and beneficiaries in the impact evaluation control group, as well as compensation for pre- and post-disaster comparison.

Indicator A.1.8 (Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities): No data is available for this activity due to political shifts in 2024. The beneficiaries supported under the SRSP pilot is included under the Forecast based Anticipatory Actions.

Indicator A.3.3 and A.10.1: The planned figure was set in accordance with the CSP objectives. However, due to inadequate funding, the target could not be fully achieved, leading to the observed gap.

Indicator A.3.4: The planned figure was set at the beginning of the CSP, but it was not implemented in 2024. Instead, the focus shifted to crisis response and food assistance for asset activities as part of the post-flood and cyclone resilience-building efforts. These activities are reported under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response).

Indicator G.8: The higher actual figure reflects the increased dissemination of early warning and climate-related messages due to more frequent weather events.

Indicator G.9: The actual figure includes beneficiaries supported with anticipatory cash assistance before climatic events. It differs from A.1.8 FbA as it excludes impact evaluation control group beneficiaries and those receiving traditional compensation for pre- and post-disaster comparison.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] SMEP was phased out in August 2023 after more than five years of joint services due to changes in the operational needs of the humanitarian community and a shift towards more sustainable and integrated systems.

[2] The towers will improve security communications and emergency response across key locations, including the camp, operational area, and evacuation road.

[3] This comprised 6 United Nations agencies, 2 Red Cross Societies, 20 international NGOs, 18 national NGOs, 8 local NGOs, 1 charitable organization and 1 private sector entity.

[4] The 5W Response Tracker monitors humanitarian activities by tracking who, what, where, when, and for whom, ensuring efficient service delivery and avoiding duplication of efforts.

[5] This included creating guidelines for gardening and overseeing the transfer of the Aggregation Center to WFP.

[6] The 5W tool is commonly used for coordination in humanitarian efforts to provide detailed information on activities, locations, and beneficiaries.

[7] The IASC GAM is a tool developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to ensure gender and age sensitivity in humanitarian actions.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum, 2024

[2] UNICEF, 2023

[3] pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov: Impacts of climate change-induced natural hazards on women and their human rights implications: A study in the southwest coast of Bangladesh

[4] According to a report by UNFPA (2021), women with disabilities endure violence at a staggering rate of 80 percent, with 80 percent unemployed and only 40 percent attending school. UNFPA 2021

[5] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2024

[6] UNHCR, 2021

[7] Joint ROCT Inter-Sector Meeting Protection Overview in Cox's Bazar Refugee Camps Protection Sector, CPSS & GBVSS, February 2025

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] The 2021 REACH Initiative survey in Cox's Bazar estimated that 12 percent of refugees are persons with disabilities, facing barriers in mobility, services, and safety.

[2] Joint Protection Monitoring report

[3] (1) Prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse, (2) Accountability, (3) Transparency, (4) Empowerment, (5) Confidentiality, and (6) Non-retaliation.

[4] The United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) is a platform for assessing and managing partnerships, ensuring compliance with standards like Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

[5] Major referral issues included sexual violence and abuse related food card control, food access restrictions in camps, and challenges stemming from delayed UNHCR registration.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Between 2000 and 2019, Bangladesh faced 185 extreme weather events, ranking as the seventh most vulnerable country globally to the impacts of climate shocks – International Centre for Climate Change and Development https://icccad.net/publications/climate_change_impacts_in_bangladesh_report_2024/

[2] Bangladesh ranks 7th among the countries most affected by climate-related disasters-Global Climate Risk Index 2021

Nutrition integration

[1] National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and ICF. 2023. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2022: Key Indicators Report. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NIPORT and ICF.

Partnerships

[1] Funding sources in 2024 (in alphabetical order including carryover of unspent 2023 contributions):

Governments: Australia, Bangladesh (via World Bank funding), Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA.

Private Sector & Foundations: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, dsm-firmenich, IFPRI, JAWFP, Nutrition International, RedR, private donors (via ShareTheMeal crowdfunding).

United Nations: FAO, UNCERF, WMO (World Meteorological Organization)

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	749,752	1,823,743	243%
	female	826,200	1,957,979	237%
	total	1,575,952	3,781,722	240%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	55,534	100,896	182%
	female	62,239	100,036	161%
	total	117,773	200,932	171%
24-59 months	male	87,524	158,367	181%
	female	100,897	154,984	154%
	total	188,421	313,351	166%
5-11 years	male	196,696	386,022	196%
	female	195,939	374,440	191%
	total	392,635	760,462	194%
12-17 years	male	113,241	252,926	223%
	female	109,134	244,006	224%
	total	222,375	496,932	223%
18-59 years	male	266,765	811,273	304%
	female	333,208	984,760	296%
	total	599,973	1,796,033	299%
60+ years	male	29,992	114,259	381%
	female	24,783	99,753	403%
	total	54,775	214,012	391%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	565,952	2,741,465	484%
Refugee	1,010,000	1,040,257	103%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	98,000	773,558	789%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	83,350	744,335	893%
Malnutrition prevention programme	217,805	193,006	88%
Malnutrition treatment programme	28,094	107,502	382%
School based programmes	473,000	319,452	67%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	16,000	25,027	156%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,266,912	2,971,716	234%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	832	120	14%
High Energy Biscuits	3,306	3,361	102%
LNS	470	433	92%
Lentils	2,276	15	1%
Rice	29,728	15,364	52%
Vegetable Oil	1,993	642	32%
Wheat	2,528	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	10,059	7,635	76%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Dried Fruits	0	0	0%
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	13,905,902	19,500,541	140%
Commodity Voucher	5,655,600	768,614	14%
Value Voucher	138,295,762	135,678,639	98%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	1,998,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	9,643,201	5,889,563	61%
Commodity Voucher	0	93,222	-
Value voucher transfer for services	400,000	340,752	85%

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 Male **Total**	650,537 609,463 **1,260,000**	1,518,460 1,435,612 **2,954,072**
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	32,893	16,815.35
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,818,250	8,966,824
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	136,470,153	133,326,727
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,580	15,607.33

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)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	222,560 205,440 **428,000**	153,235 166,217 **319,452**
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 Male **Total**	216,320 199,680 **416,000**	27,267 28,695 **55,962**
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	7,441	2,455.56
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school□based programmes			USD	3,945,600	
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	84	

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 Male **Total**	38,258 32,592 **70,850**	111,267 104,783 **216,050**
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 Male **Total**	3,605 3,395 **7,000**	271,478 248,182 **519,660**
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,087,652	10,533,715
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	3,047,652	3,197,403
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	5,040,000	7,336,314
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male **Total**	16,000 **16,000**	21,756 3,271 **25,027**

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 breastfeeding 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 Male **Total**	100,551 69,874 **170,425**	74,374 77,201 **151,575**
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 Male **Total**	10,550 10,981 **21,531**	49,671 41,549 **91,220**
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 Total	47,380 47,380	41,431 41,431
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 Total	6,563 6,563	16,282 16,282

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	10,857	8,299.34
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,535,609	3,120,524
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	10,529	8,068.75

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 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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	C.24.1: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	%	100	100

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	3,800	3,645
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	56,000	55,962
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	88
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)	%	17	16.07
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	20	14

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	229	1,076

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	60,500	55,974
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26,800	21,756
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	3,271
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26,800	24,997
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26	26

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 breastfeeding 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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	292,600	251,872

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female		≥50	≥50			
	Male		≥50	≥50			
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	91		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		=100	=100	47.96		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	47.96		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	**Overall**	0	≥2,184,874	≥2,184,874	3,979,786		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	**Overall**	0	≥655,462	≥655,462	761,558		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	**Overall**	0	≥1,529,412	≥1,529,412	3,218,228		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	**Overall**	0	≥2,622.63	≥2,622.63	4,777.16		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	**Overall**	0	≥445.84	≥445.84	518.01		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	**Overall**	0	≥2,024.09	≥2,024.09	4,259.15		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - **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	Female		≥70	≥70			
	Male		≥70	≥70			
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	73.65		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee GFA - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤3	≤4			
	Male		≤3	≤4			
	Overall	4	≤3	≤4	1.49	3.93	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female		≥50	≥50			
	Male		≥50	≥50			
	Overall	62	≥50	≥50	70	36	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥65	≥60			
	Male		≥65	≥60			
	Overall	55	≥65	≥60	65	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		<34	≤39			
	Male		<34	≤39			
	Overall	41	<34	≤39	34	60	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<1	≤1			
	Male		<1	≤1			
	Overall	4	<1	≤1	1	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥16	≥5			
	Male		≥16	≥5			
	Overall	2	≥16	≥5	5	3	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<80	<82			
	Male		<80	<82			
	Overall	83	<80	<82	92	86	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<4	<13			
	Male		<4	<13			
	Overall	16	<4	<13	3	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥52	≥41			
	Male		≥52	≥41			
	Overall	36	≥52	≥41	63	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<46	<57			
	Male		<46	<57			
	Overall	62	<46	<57	37	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<2	<2			
	Male		<2	<2			
	Overall	2	<2	<2	0	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥23	≥17			
	Male		≥23	≥17			
	Overall	15	≥23	≥17	26	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<74	<80			
	Male		<74	<80			
	Overall	83	<74	<80	73	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<3	<3			
	Male		<3	<3			
	Overall	3	<3	<3	1	6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<40	<40			
	Male		<40	<40			
	Overall	2	<40	<40	7	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<1	<3			
	Male		<1	<3			
	Overall	0	<1	<3	2	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<9	<7			
	Male		<9	<7			
	Overall	71	<9	<7	34	48	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		>50	>60			
	Male		>50	>60			
	Overall	27	>50	>60	57	33	WFP survey
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	**Overall**	92	=100	=100	88		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female		≥50	≥50			
	Male		≥50	≥50			
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	70		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - **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	Female		≥70	≥70			
	Male		≥70	≥70			
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	72.92		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female		≥35	≥35			
	Male		≥35	≥35			
	Overall	22	≥35	≥35			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	Female				0.21	0.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0.21	0.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.46	<15	<15	0.21	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.07	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0.06	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.11	<3	<3	0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female				1.3	1.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1.29	1.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.85	<10	<10	1.3	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	98.43	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	98.43	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.57	>75	>75	98.43	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)	Female		≥70	≥70	50.3	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥70	49.7	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥70	≥70	92	94	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥99	≥99	97	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	97	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥99	≥99	97	92	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥40	≥40			
	Male		≥40	≥40			
	Overall	50	≥40	≥40			WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥40	≥40			
	Male		≥40	≥40			
	Overall	48	≥40	≥40			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	Female		≥30	≥30			
	Male		≥30	≥30			
	Overall	23	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
Target Group: Children Under 5 Refugee - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	0.07	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	0.08	0.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.06	<15	<15	0.07	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.06	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0.06	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.06	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<10	<10	1.15	2.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	<10	1.15	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.61	<10	<10	1.15	2.3	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	98.72	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	98.71	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.23	>75	>75	98.72	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		≥70	≥70	50.3	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥70	49.7	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥70	≥70	97	88.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW Refugee - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	**Overall**	36	≥35	≥35			WFP survey
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	-8	-9	Secondary data
	Male	-7	≥5	≥2	-8	-12	Secondary data
	Overall	-6	≥5	≥2	-8	-11	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	77	≥85	≥80	78	83	Secondary data
	Male	72	≥85	≥80	75	80	Secondary data
	Overall	75	≥85	≥80	76	82	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	0.5	≤5	≤5	2.5		WFP survey
	Male	1.6	≤5	≤5	3.7		WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤5	≤5	3.1		WFP survey

Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	58	≥65	≥65	66		WFP survey
	Male	58	≥65	≥65	73		WFP survey
	Overall	58	≥65	≥65	69		WFP survey
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female		≥40	≥40	41		WFP survey
	Male		≥40	≥40	30		WFP survey
	Overall		≥40	≥40	37		WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95	≥98	≥95	91	91	Secondary data
	Male	92	≥98	≥95	88	89	Secondary data
	Overall	93	≥98	≥95	89	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	82	79	Secondary data
	Male	77	≥85	≥80	81	79	Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥85	≥80	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 Male **Total**	22,950 22,050 **45,000**	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,534	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school□based programmes			USD	1,998,000	

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	1,798	2,221
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	110	106
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	23	27
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) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	258,000	257,584

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) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	1,040,000	2,903,938

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	500	0
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	11	0
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	5	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)	%	100	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

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥2	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Rice Fortification - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥368,067,798	≥184,033,899	172,406,780		WFP programme monitoring

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	**Overall**	0	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
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 support	**Overall**	0	≥2,500,000	≥1,350,000	1,359,185		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	**Overall**	0	=100	≤-31	-26		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	1,764,787		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary School Children - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥420,000,000	≥62,000,000	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	**Overall**	0	≥3	≥3	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥3	≥3	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥4	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	=1	=1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥2	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥3,460,000	≥3,460,000	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	≥62,000,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	**Overall**	0	≥3.5	≥2			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**

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 Male **Total**	2,700 2,300 **5,000**	4,209 4,416 **8,625**
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male **Total**	270 230 **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)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male **Total**	270 230 **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)	All	General Distribution	Female Male **Total**	2,659 3,341 **6,000**	5,489 6,900 **12,389**
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 Total	912 912	5,255 5,255
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 Male **Total**	7,020 5,980 **13,000**	318,091 310,049 **628,140**
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 Male **Total**	5,400 4,600 **10,000**	78,525 66,893 **145,418**
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 Male **Total**	40,500 34,500 **75,000**	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,643,201	5,889,562

A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	3,055,000	179,399
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	330,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	4,076,000	5,532,893
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	400,000	433,975

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	Food assistance for training	US$	13,426.48	8,915
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	90,000	145,418
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	90,000	96,773
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$	180,000	142,618
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$	300,000	333,789
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$	3,460,991	2,217,817

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	188,850	2,000,000
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	1,098,500	628,140

CSP Output 07: 3.2 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
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number Number	60 2,892	200 2,538
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number Number	3 123	12 109
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number Number	2 21	3 22

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All MCBP - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥140,000,000	≥136,365,546	136,365,546		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥8	8	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	**Overall**	0	≥6,000,000	≥1,500,000	1,504,800	1,254,000	WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥2	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥440,000,000	≥200,000,000	218,000,000	118,173,515	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Resiliance - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥8	≥6	6		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥4	≥4	3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥3	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥2	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥2	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All VWBP - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥163,748,739.5	≥163,748,739.5	177,560,285.71		WFP programme monitoring
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥16	≥12	9		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥4	≥4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥5	≥5	5		WFP programme monitoring

Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥7	≥7	7		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥7	6	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	**Overall**	0	≥1,500,000	≥1,100,000	1,137,011	1,000,000	WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥2	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥287,710,084	≥170,504,201	170,504,201.68	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	5	2
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.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	SC/Logistics Services	Number	5	5
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	SC/Logistics Services	Number	2.58	2.58
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	SC/Logistics Services	Number	93,044	93,044
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	97	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	96	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Marketlinkage - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: - - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		-
Target Group: All Host Marketlinkage - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	35	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	65	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	88	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	7	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	29	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	67	≥50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: - - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	**Overall**	Not collected	Meets standard	Not applicable	Not applicable		-
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	**Overall**	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	54,249	16,363	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	50,681	14,982	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	104,930	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.67	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.03	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98.03	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.7	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	97.7	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	99.19	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	99.5	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.1	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee GFA - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.58	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	98.62	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98.59	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.35	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	97.09	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	97.29	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.56	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	98.93	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	99.41	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - **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	98.59	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98.38	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.94	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98.71	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	99.68	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - **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	95.29	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	94.83	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	95.02	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.65	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	98.28	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98.01	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		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	=100	=100	97.06		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.3		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100	99.2		WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	97.06		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.02		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.89	=100	=100	97.59		WFP survey
	Male	92.31	=100	=100	97.06		WFP survey
	Overall	96.69	=100	=100	97.55		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	**Overall**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	**Overall**	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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	Meeting	Missing	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)	Female		=100	≥50	Not collected		
	Male		=100	≥50	Not collected		
	Overall	0	=100	≥50	Not collected		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.37	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	0	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	47.21	=80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	44.16	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	39.02	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	41	=80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - **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	43.11	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	26.92	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	41.75	=80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - **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	47.37	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	0	=80	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	47.21	=80	Not applicable	Not applicable		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	=80	=80	62.83		WFP survey
	Male	15.38	=80	=80	58.82		WFP survey
	Overall	15.73	=80	=80	62.5		WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Resilience - **Location**: Cox's Bazar - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, 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	=100	35.56		WFP programme monitoring
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
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	≥0	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Resilience - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
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	=100	11.76		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Bangladesh - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Value voucher transfer for services - **Subactivity**: Service Delivery							
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	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	**Overall**	9.8	≥10	Not applicable	Not applicable		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	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		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	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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Sajeda proudly showcasing her homegrown oyster mushrooms.

World Food Programme

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

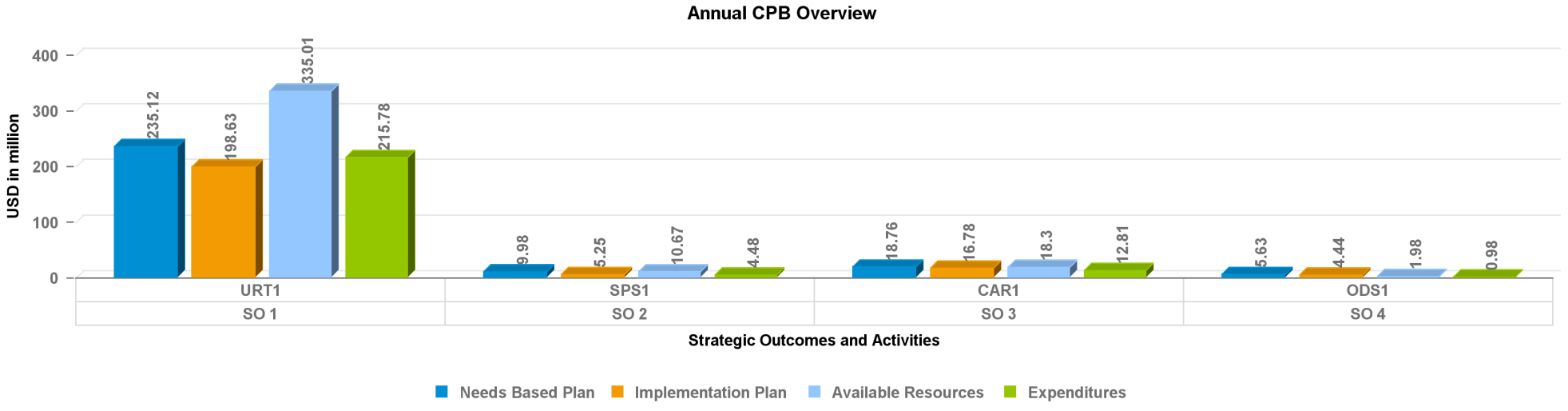
Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	55,000	0
		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.	18,757,745	16,782,362	18,295,298	12,813,136
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			**18,757,745**	**16,782,362**	**18,350,298**	**12,813,136**
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.	9,984,610	5,252,183	10,668,375	4,478,155
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**9,984,610**	**5,252,183**	**10,668,375**	**4,478,155**

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Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
2.1	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	1,180,854	0
		Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	235,120,573	198,629,233	335,013,397	215,784,913
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**235,120,573**	**198,629,233**	**336,194,251**	**215,784,913**
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.	5,631,237	4,435,793	1,979,325	976,039
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**5,631,237**	**4,435,793**	**1,979,325**	**976,039**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	28,880,669	0
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**0**	**28,880,669**	**0**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**269,494,166**	**225,099,570**	**396,072,918**	**234,052,244**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**14,201,742**	**10,825,193**	**21,084,184**	**9,856,640**
Total Direct Costs			**283,695,908**	**235,924,763**	**417,157,103**	**243,908,884**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**18,054,915**	**15,032,917**	**16,249,654**	**16,249,654**
Grand Total			**301,750,822**	**250,957,681**	**433,406,757**	**260,158,538**

Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

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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

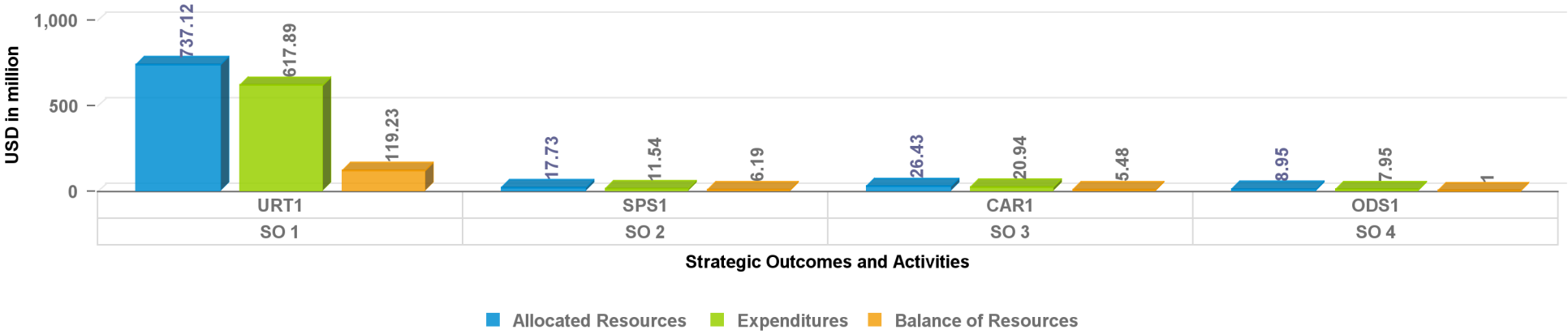
Expenditures
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	728,964,259	732,526,542	4,592,391	737,118,933	617,890,449	119,228,484
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,180,854	0	1,180,854	0	1,180,854
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**728,964,259**	**733,707,396**	**4,592,391**	**738,299,787**	**617,890,449**	**120,409,338**
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.	26,206,203	17,728,890	0	17,728,890	11,538,670	6,190,220
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**26,206,203**	**17,728,890**	**0**	**17,728,890**	**11,538,670**	**6,190,220**

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Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	40,621,094	25,978,004	447,938	26,425,942	20,943,780	5,482,162
		Non Activity Specific	0	55,000	0	55,000	0	55,000
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			**40,621,094**	**26,033,004**	**447,938**	**26,480,942**	**20,943,780**	**5,537,162**
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.	64,503,031	8,952,410	0	8,952,410	7,949,124	1,003,286
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**64,503,031**	**8,952,410**	**0**	**8,952,410**	**7,949,124**	**1,003,286**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	28,880,669	0	28,880,669	0	28,880,669
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**28,880,669**	**0**	**28,880,669**	**0**	**28,880,669**

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Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Operational Cost			**860,294,587**	**815,302,369**	**5,040,329**	**820,342,698**	**658,322,023**	**162,020,675**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**42,195,485**	**38,220,474**	**251,165**	**38,471,639**	**27,244,095**	**11,227,544**
Total Direct Costs			**902,490,072**	**853,522,842**	**5,291,495**	**858,814,337**	**685,566,119**	**173,248,218**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**54,268,468**	**51,755,097**		**51,755,097**	**51,755,097**	**0**
Grand Total			**956,758,539**	**905,277,939**	**5,291,495**	**910,569,434**	**737,321,216**	**173,248,218**

This donor financial report is interim

Michael Hemling
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