



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Bangladesh Country Brief October 2025



Rohingya women working in WFP's upcycling solid waste management project ©WFP/Saikat Mojumder

## In Numbers



7,240 mt. of food distributed



USD 10.4 million distributed in cash-based transfers



USD 36.71 million net funding requirements under the country strategic plan (Nov 2025 – Apr 2026)



1.13 million people assisted\*



## Operational Context

WFP has been operating in Bangladesh since 1974. Despite notable economic progress, food insecurity remains a concern. Between May and December 2025, 16 million people (17 percent of the population) are projected to face IPC Phase 3 (crisis) level acute food insecurity or above, including 400,000 people classified as facing Emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 4). The situation is particularly severe among Rohingya refugees, with 20 percent of the entire Rohingya refugee caseload in IPC Phase 4 in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char.

Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to natural hazards, with most of the population residing in areas prone to floods and cyclones. The [2022-2026 Country Strategic Plan](#) reinforces WFP's commitment to working with the Government to improve food security, nutrition, and resilience of vulnerable communities, while also providing emergency assistance to people affected by natural disasters and emergencies.

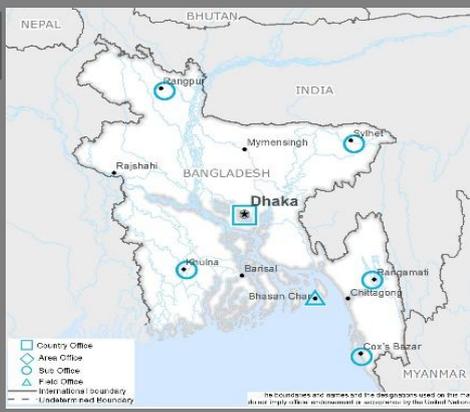
Since 2017, in response to the massive influx of Rohingya people fleeing Myanmar, WFP has been providing critical food, nutrition, resilience, school feeding and disaster risk reduction (DRR) assistance for the Rohingya population, including food assistance to new arrivals in Cox's Bazar. WFP also supports the most vulnerable/food insecure Bangladeshi communities in Cox's Bazar through longer-term nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods and DRR interventions. From late 2021, WFP has also been supporting the Rohingya on Bhasan Char Island, now home to over 37,000 refugees who have been relocated from the camps in Cox's Bazar.

**Population:**  
169 million people

**Income Level:**  
Lower middle

**2023-24 Human Development Index:**  
129 out of 193 countries

**Chronic malnutrition:**  
24% of children aged 6-59 months



## Operational Updates

### Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis

On 29 October, the Ministry of Food along with UN partners FAO, UNICEF and WFP released IPC findings: 16 million people in 36 districts and Rohingya camps are projected to face severe acute food insecurity between May and December 2025, and 1.6 million children risk acute malnutrition in 2025.

[Read more](#)

### Rohingya Refugee Response

- WFP continues to provide monthly food assistance to over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees. In October, WFP supported 169,000 children (6–59 months) and some 42,900 pregnant and breastfeeding women with wasting treatment and prevention services. WFP admitted 4,500 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition for treatment and conducted household-level screenings, reaching 385,000 individuals.
- From 26-28 October, WFP trained implementing partners on national Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), and corporate processes to enhance nutrition service delivery. WFP promoted nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding practices through community sessions and SBCC materials, reaching 256,000 people.
- WFP supported the Nutrition Sector in developing the Health-Nutrition Integration Strategy for 2026 and contributed to the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, ensuring the nutrition appeal remains clearly defined and effectively coordinated with health. Similarly, WFP contributed to other sectors' 2026 JRP (education, health), including leading the food security sector.
- WFP reached over 232,000 Rohingya schoolchildren in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, distributing 179.45 mt. of fortified biscuits.
- The Green Skills Development initiative engaged 21,782 participants (91 percent women), promoting sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, and upcycling to improve livelihoods and nutrition for Rohingya communities.

**OIM and Reports:** [Sharika Tafannum](mailto:sharika.tafannum@wfp.org) (sharika.tafannum@wfp.org)  
**Country Director:** [Dom Scalpelli](mailto:domenico.scalpelli@wfp.org) (domenico.scalpelli@wfp.org)  
**Further information:** [wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh](http://wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh)

\* Distribution figures for October are subject to change following validation.

Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>1.58 bn</b>	<b>1.17 bn</b>	<b>36.71 m</b>

## Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

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

## Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

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

## Result 4: Food Systems are Sustainable

**Outcome 3:** By 2026, vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters owing to enhanced national disaster management capacity and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes.  
*Focus: Resilience building*

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

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

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

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

## Funding sources

Government donors: Australia, Bangladesh (via the World Bank), Belgium, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Other funding sources: The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and other UN funds, the WFP Changing Lives Transformation Fund, and private donors.

**An Impact evaluation of WFP-supported Anticipatory Action (AA) shows early cash transfers contributed to improved food security, enhanced mental wellbeing, and reduced negative coping. [Read the full impact evaluation](#)**

Additionally, 21,950 Bangladeshi smallholder farmers from Cox's Bazar were oriented on climate risk insurance and some 16,000 received entrepreneurship refresher training and agricultural inputs.

## Technical Assistance

- With WFP's technical support, the Government distributed fortified rice to 11.2 million people in 248 upazilas under the largest social safety net, the Food Friendly Programme (FFP), and reached 1.6 million women in 130 upazilas through the Vulnerable Women's Benefit (VWB) programme.
- WFP trained 320 government officials on quality assurance and control for fortified rice distribution through three divisional workshops held on 12–14 (Chattogram) 19–21 (Dhaka), and 26–27 October (Mymensingh).
- WFP supported the Department of Women Affairs (DWA) in processing monthly social protection payments for 1.4 million Mother and Child Benefit (MCBP) beneficiaries, providing analysis, verification, and payroll generation.
- WFP facilitated the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) field visits, including the Senior Secretary's review of MCBP and VWBP implementation in Rajshahi (10–11 October). On 14 October, WFP supported DWA to organize the third Management Information System (MIS) Technical Working Group meeting to review the Business Requirements Specification for the new MIS for MCBP and VWB programme.
- Preparations are underway to begin food distribution to schools under the National School Feeding Programme starting 17 November, with technical support from WFP.

## Resilience and Innovation

- In October, WFP supported the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and partners to advance the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Road Map. Key activities included a virtual session on EW4All integration, sharing progress and a budget revision at the Inter-Pillar Coordination Meeting, a review of Hydro-Met Services budget with Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre, and participation in emergency telecoms pilot in Sylhet.
- From 21-23 October, WFP joined MoWCA on a joint mission to Sirajganj and Jamalpur to consult beneficiaries about early warning systems, awareness initiatives, and cash support options for shock-responsive social protection.
- On 23 October, WFP and the Government launched activities under the Japan-funded Disaster Risk Reduction Project in Moulvibazar, Sylhet division, to reconstruct critical infrastructures such as roads, embankments, and small bridges, damaged by last year's cyclone and floods. This initiative aims to strengthen resilience in disaster-prone areas.