



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Bangladesh Country Brief November 2025



World Food Programme (WFP) staff distributing High Energy Biscuits as emergency food assistance for Dhaka-based families affected by the Karail fire on Friday, 28 November 2025. Photo: WFP

## In Numbers



**1,956 mt** of food distributed



**USD 15 million** distributed in cash-based transfers



**USD 38.66 million** net funding requirements under the country strategic plan (Dec 2025 – May 2026)



**1.16 million** people assisted\*



## Operational Updates

- Between 28-29 November, WFP provided emergency food assistance to affected families following a devastating fire that swept through an informal settlement in Dhaka, the capital on 25 November. In close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), WFP distributed High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) to 2,664 families along with the sharing of key awareness messages on safe food consumption and hygiene.

## Rohingya Refugee Response

- In November, WFP continued providing monthly food assistance to over 1.159 million Rohingya refugees, including 137,532 new arrivals over 2024-2025. Through Fresh Food Corners (FFC), 475,443 Rohingya in Cox's Bazar camps and 8,133 on Bhasan Char Island – who are among the most vulnerable – received additional support (USD 3 cash top-up) to enhance their dietary diversity.
- In addition, 174,500 children (6–59 months) and 44,650 pregnant and breastfeeding women received malnutrition prevention or treatment services. Among them, 5,600 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition received lifesaving treatment. Some household-level screenings reached 385,900 children.
- Under school feeding, WFP distributed 225 mt of fortified biscuits to 258,345 children across learning centres in both Cox's Bazar camps and Bhasan Char. In November, 13 joint monitoring visits were conducted in collaboration with government officials involved in the Rohingya response.
- Through resilience-building, 12,480 Rohingya volunteers participated in slope stabilization, drainage cleaning, waste management, and maintenance of reforested areas, contributing to improved safety and sustainability within the camps. Over 14,000 Rohingya, mostly women, and over 6,500 youth engaged in the 16 Days of Activism campaign focusing on skills development and awareness raising.

## Operational Context

WFP has been operating in Bangladesh since 1974. Despite impressive economic progress, food insecurity remains a concern. The latest IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis (April 2025) indicates that between May and December 2025, 16 million people are projected to be in Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity, including 400,000 people – most of them Rohingya refugees – in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

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 the food security, nutrition, and resilience of vulnerable communities, while also providing emergency assistance to people affected by natural disasters and emergencies.

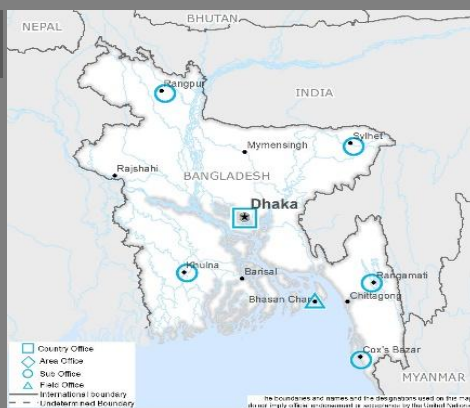
Since 2017, in response to the massive influx of Rohingya people fleeing Myanmar, WFP has been providing critical food, nutrition, resilience, school feeding, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) assistance to the Rohingya population, including food assistance to new arrivals in Cox's Bazar. WFP also supports the most vulnerable/food insecure Bangladeshi communities in Cox's Bazar through longer-term nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods, and DRR interventions. Since late 2021, WFP has also been supporting Rohingya refugees 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 percent of children aged 6-59 months



- WFP conducted a national training for 115 fortified rice blending millers from 22-25 November, in collaboration with government, NGO and private sector partners. The training strengthened the millers' capacity in the production, distribution, quality control, and management of fortified rice that currently reaches 16 million people across Bangladesh's social safety net programmes, as well as through commercial markets and the Rohingya response.
- On 15 November, WFP joined the Government of Bangladesh in launching the country's new Government Primary School Feeding Programme. The new plan aims to reach 3.1 million children in 19,000 government primary schools across 150 upazilas (subdistricts) with nutritious school meals over the next three years.
- WFP conducted a pre-implementation training for the USDA McGovern-Dole project from 24-26 November for WFP field office staff and cooperating partners. The three-day training equipped participants with the necessary knowledge, tools, and guidance for effective implementation of the USDA-funded school feeding programme WFP is currently implementing. A total of 35 participants attended the session.
- WFP continued strengthening its national social protection systems in close collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA). On 6 November, WFP supported a high-level workshop to review progress on the National Social Security Strategy, with a focus on the Government's flagship social safety net programmes – the Mother and Child Benefit Programme and the Vulnerable Women Benefit programmes.

## Resilience and Innovation

- Under the Climate Risk Insurance (CRI) initiative, WFP, in November, trained 48 cooperating partner staff and engaged 71 government officials in Barisal and Satkhira – two southern districts prone to cyclones. On 26 November, WFP joined Oxfam and The Daily Star in a workshop entitled "From Risk to Resilience: Institutionalising Climate Risk Insurance into Bangladesh's Social Protection and Disaster Management Systems" to advocate for stronger national policies that make CRI accessible, affordable, and scalable.
- As part of broader efforts to help communities bounce back from last year's cyclone and multiple floods, affecting millions of people across Bangladesh, WFP continued to support rebuilding and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure in flood-affected districts such as Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna, Cumilla, Kurigram, and Moulvibazar.
- On 30 November, WFP, together with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) – in collaboration with partners including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the Embassy of Sweden – hosted the National Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) Road Map Dissemination and Sharing Workshop in Dhaka. WFP has also been supporting the integration of EW4ALL and anticipatory action into university curricula.

## Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.58 bn	1.17 bn	38.66 m

### 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, Russia, 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.