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Bangladesh

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP maintained life-saving food assistance for the entire Rohingya community, along with nutrition, school feeding, and resilience support.
- National systems made notable advances, including nutrition policy reforms, the country's first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition analysis, and the launch of the new government school feeding programme.
- Fortified rice coverage continued to expand nationwide through government social safety nets, commercial markets, and humanitarian channels, reaching 16 million people.
- Investments in anticipatory action, climate risk insurance, and interoperable social protection systems strengthened shock readiness and coordination across government ministries.

In Bangladesh, WFP's added value continues to lie in its capacity to deliver life-saving assistance in emergencies while strengthening government-led systems for improved food security, nutrition, and resilience. This dual humanitarian-development role ensures that immediate needs are met and national disaster preparedness, response, and resilience-building capacities are strengthened.

In 2025, the Rohingya response entered its ninth year and remained protracted. Needs continued to grow, driven by new arrivals fleeing the ongoing conflict in neighbouring Myanmar and continued restrictions on formal livelihood opportunities. Despite global funding challenges, WFP was able to maintain full entitlements for the entire Rohingya community, averting potential cuts to general food assistance (GFA) while sustaining nutrition, school feeding, and self-reliance support. In addition to monthly food assistance, extremely vulnerable households continued to receive fresh food vouchers to help improve dietary diversity.

Programme efficiencies continued to improve coverage and value for money. In 2025, for every USD 1 spent, USD 0.82 reached refugees directly - up from USD 0.71 in 2023.

In the host communities, across the over 200 government schools that received WFP's school feeding support, attendance rose to 92 percent, compared to 80 percent in non-assisted schools (McGovern-Dole endline evaluation report, March 2025). Smallholder farmers at high risk of food insecurity and climate shocks continued to gain skills and livelihood opportunities through WFP's climate-resilient agriculture and market linkage programmes.

This year, Bangladesh carried out its first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analysis, alongside an IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) analysis. Conducted in April 2025, the IPC AFI analysis projected that between May and December, approximately 16 million people - 17 percent of the assessed population across 36 districts and the Rohingya camps - would face Crisis (IPC phase 3) or Emergency (IPC phase 4) levels of food insecurity. In the Rohingya camps, over 445,000 people (40 percent of those assessed) were expected to be classified as such. The nutrition situation was equally alarming; 1.6 million Bangladeshi children aged 6-59 months were acutely malnourished, including 144,000 with severe acute malnutrition and 1.4 million with moderate acute malnutrition.

The IPC analyses provided a much-needed evidence base for geographical targeting under national policies and plans. The results prompted strong calls for coordinated action from government and UN partners to address drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition, such as climate and economic shocks, inadequate health and sanitation services, and funding gaps facing humanitarian responses.

On policy advocacy, WFP supported the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council in finalising Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments [1] and their accompanying implementation frameworks; and provided technical inputs to the ongoing revision of the National Nutrition Policy. WFP also launched the Mapping Inadequate Micronutrient Intake (MIMI) analysis, a global initiative that pinpoints micronutrient deficiencies and high-impact interventions, to support fortification advocacy under the leadership of the Scaling Up Nutrition Academic Research Network and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Fortified rice coverage continued expanding through national safety nets with WFP's technical assistance, reaching 11.2 million people under the Food Friendly Programme, which provided subsidised rice during the lean season; and 2.8

million people (416,000 women and their family members) under the Vulnerable Women Benefit programme, which provided a monthly allocation of 30 kg of fortified rice along with income-generating support.

The national school feeding programme (2025-2027) was launched, covering 3.1 million children in 19,000 government primary schools across the country. To ensure a successful launch, WFP provided technical support for the development of operational guidelines, and food safety and quality standards; and trained local government authorities and suppliers on effective implementation and compliance.

In social protection, WFP helped strengthen and institutionalise shock-responsive systems by enhancing government digital systems' interoperability, beneficiary management, grievance redress mechanisms, and data protection safeguards across various social safety net programmes. Anticipatory action (AA) readiness expanded through localised triggers, improved risk analytics, and the maintenance of a common database to enable rapid activation. While no significant AA activation took place in 2025, national readiness was nonetheless reinforced, with the number of people covered under AA plans increasing from 1 million in 2024 to 1.6 million in 2025.

WFP's operations were made possible thanks to support from the more than 30 government, multilateral, and private donors whose contributions totalled over USD 270 million. The top five donors were the United States of America, the Government of Bangladesh (via the World Bank), the European Commission, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom. Additional bilateral partners, UN pooled mechanisms, and private philanthropy further supported WFP's work.

[1] The N4G commitments represent Bangladesh's national pledges to strengthen nutrition outcomes, including reducing anaemia among women, expanding gender-responsive social protection, promoting climate-smart food environments, lowering food insecurity, enhancing nutrition-sensitive emergency response, mainstreaming gender in nutrition strategies, establishing multi-sectoral information and surveillance systems, institutionalizing financial tracking, and developing a comprehensive national nutrition plan.

1,793,939

Total beneficiaries in 2025



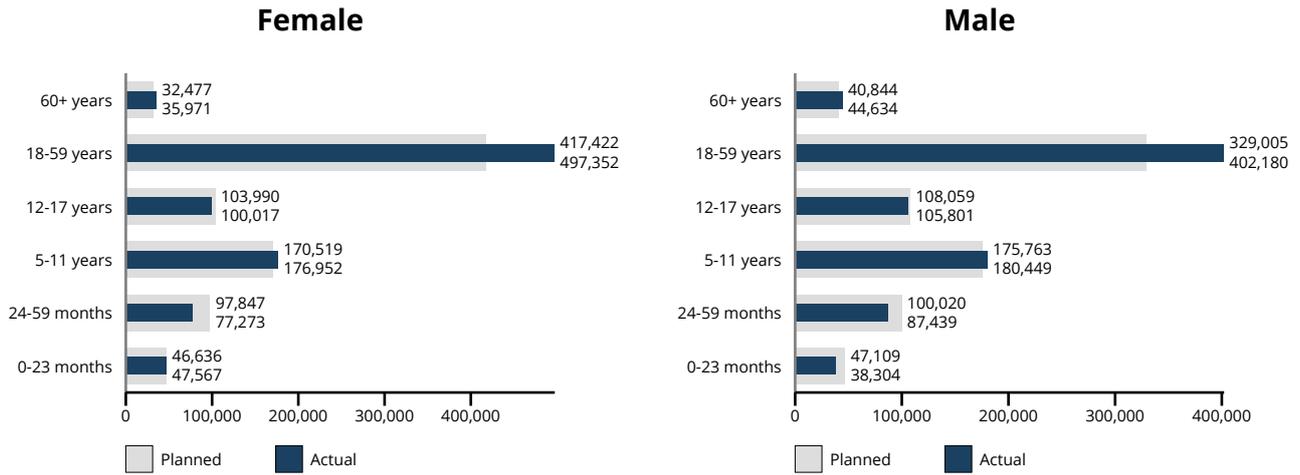
52% female



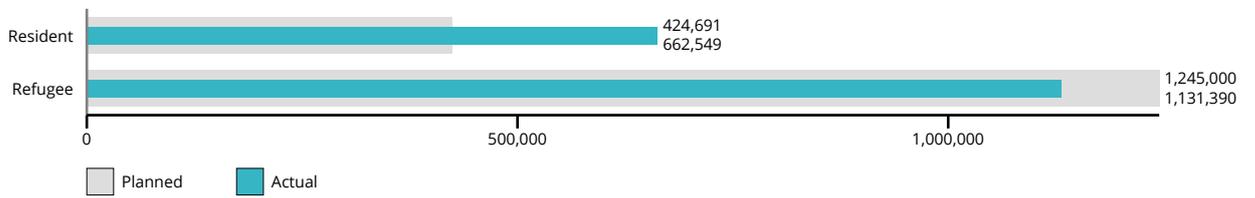
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 114,380 (52% Female, 48% Male)

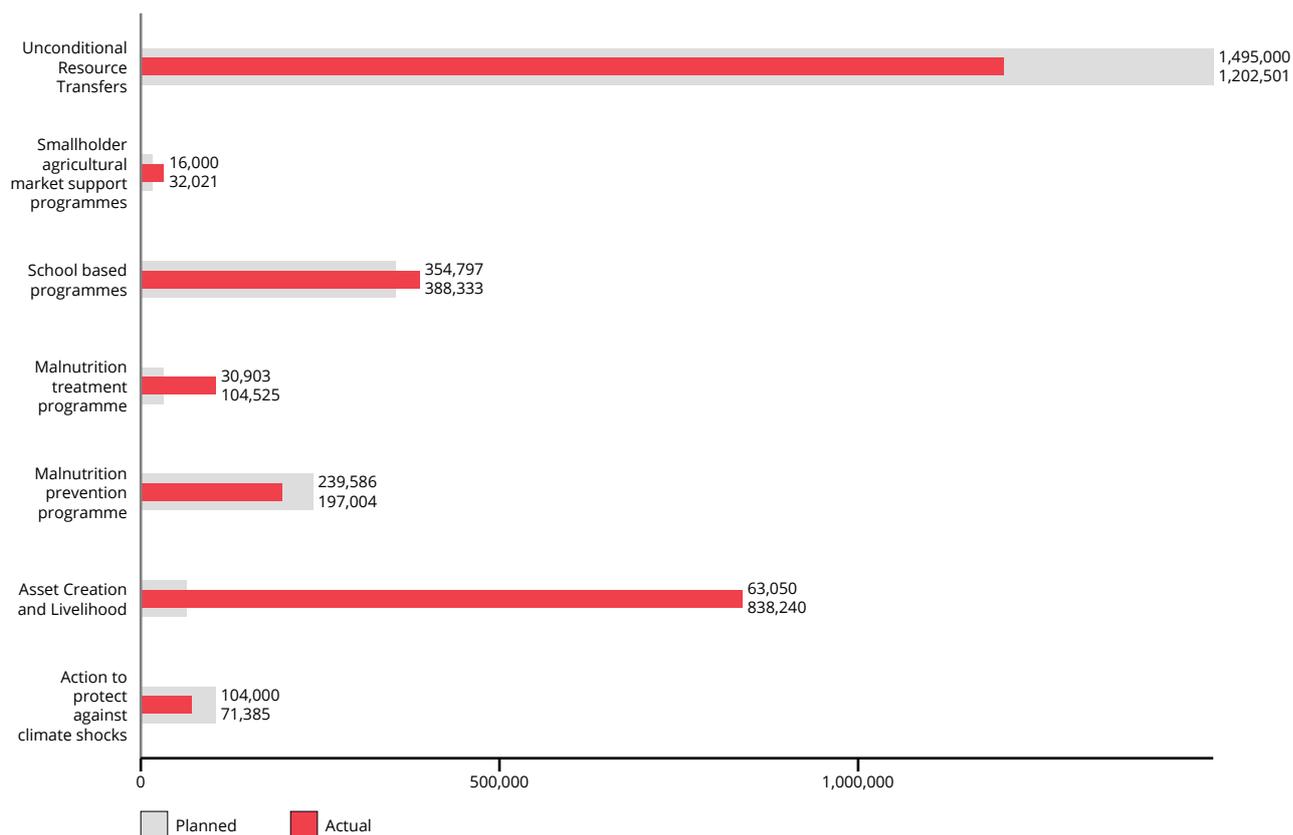
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



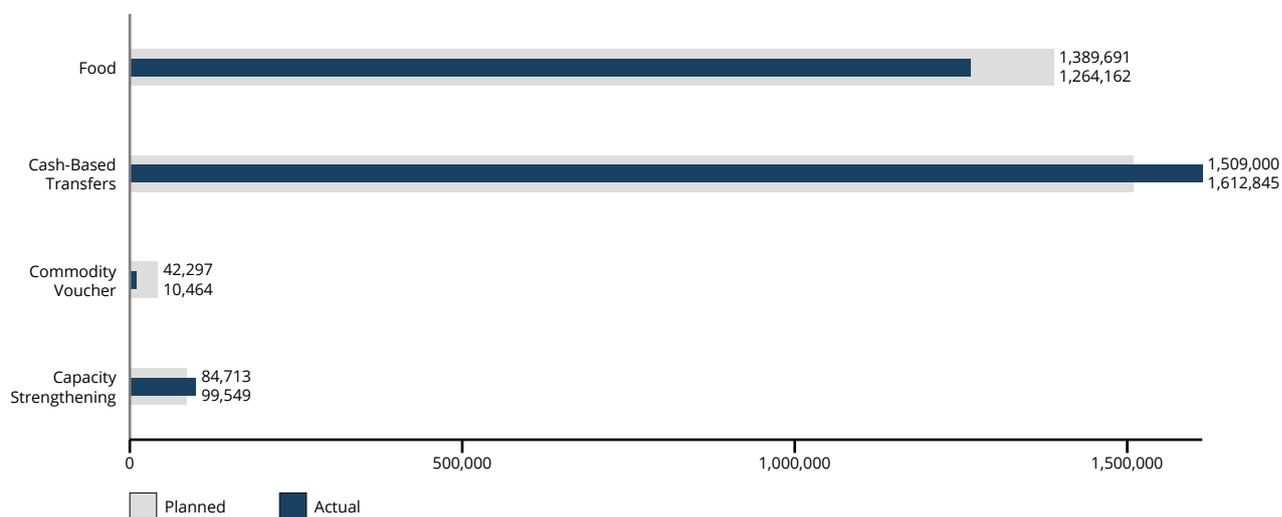
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



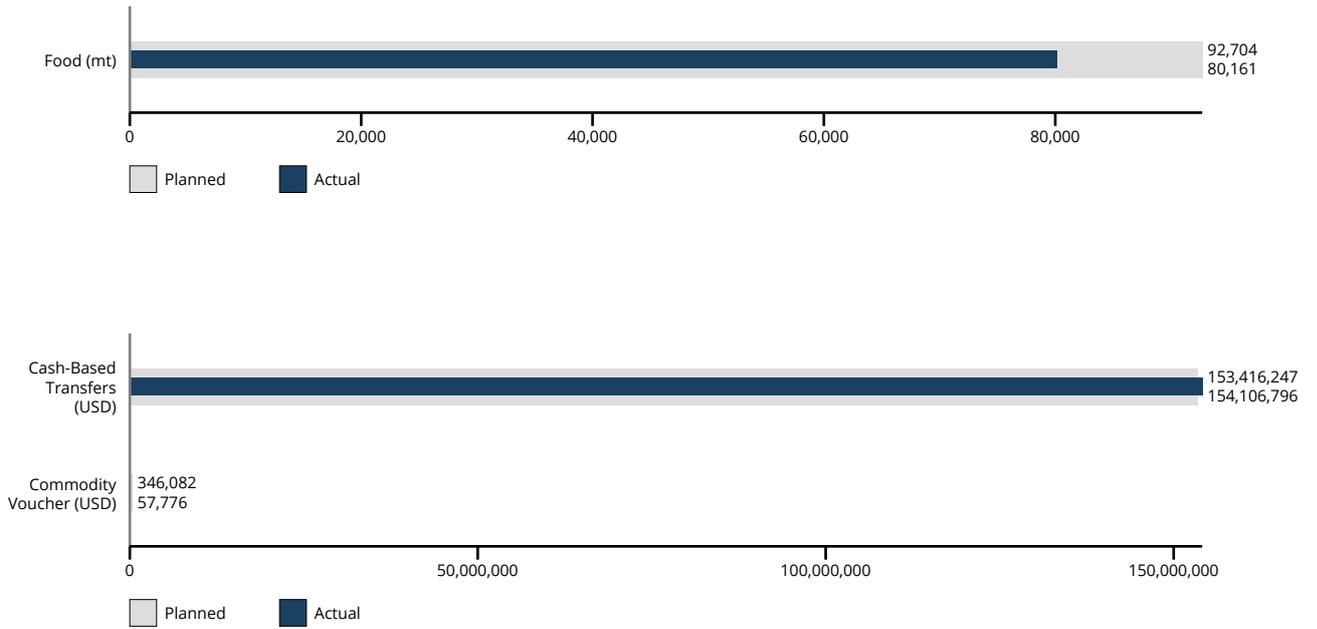
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



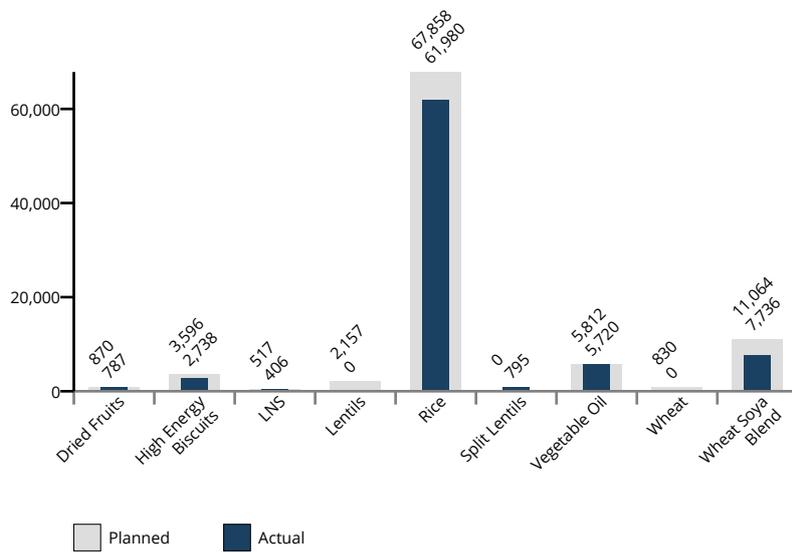
Beneficiaries by Modality



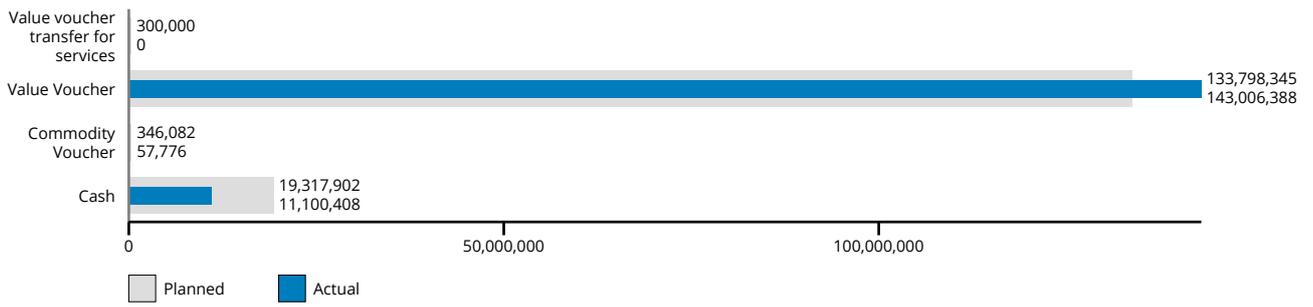
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Bangladesh experienced fewer and less intense climate events than in 2024. This allowed the Government and partners to focus on service continuity, preparedness, and systems strengthening while sustaining the protracted Rohingya response. However, the country remains highly exposed to long-term climate risks. The latest assessment

indicates that the country is entering a period of heightened climate risk with heatwaves expected to become significantly more severe and prolonged, monsoon rains projected to intensify, and rising sea levels placing coastal areas at risk of submergence by the end of the century (The Future Climate of Bangladesh, 2025).

Bangladesh held its 2026 general election on 12 February. In light of the long periods of heightened tensions, WFP undertook routine risk monitoring and scenario planning to ensure continuity of programme delivery.

Instability in neighbouring Myanmar continued to drive cross-border displacement with over 140,000 new arrivals recorded over 2024 and 2025. The population is now nearing 1.2 million, with most living in congested camps in Cox's Bazar, where risks of violence and hazards, such as fires, cyclones, and monsoon floods, persist. In the absence of conditions conducive to voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable repatriation, humanitarian needs remained high, making external assistance essential for safeguarding lives and supporting the wellbeing of the population.

Growing economic pressures, including high inflation and limited livelihood opportunities, further increased reliance on aid and drove negative coping strategies, increasing the risks of exploitation and violence, particularly among women and girls. In response, WFP worked closely with protection actors on mitigation measures and safe referrals, while preserving and, where possible, expanding resilience activities to strengthen self-reliance.

Findings from the Inter-Sector Needs Assessment, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), and WFP's Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-8) revealed significant food and nutrition insecurity among different population groups. REVA-8 also showed that vulnerability patterns evolved differently across communities over time, shaped by factors such as funding constraints, levels of assistance, and broader socio-economic conditions.

While recent monitoring (Post Distribution Monitoring, September 2025) found that the reselling of food assistance to Rohingya refugees had declined (from 39 percent of surveyed households who reported reselling in 2024 to 18 percent in 2025), WFP continued efforts to curb this practice in coordination with authorities and community leaders.

On 30 September, the High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar convened on the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York, spotlighting the protracted nature of displacement, the pressures on the host communities in Bangladesh, and the need for consistent international support.

At the national level, the Government advanced nutrition policy updates, launched the new school feeding programme, and continued to strengthen shock-responsive social protection systems. WFP aligned its operational planning with these priorities through established coordination platforms, providing technical assistance on digital interoperability, beneficiary management, fortified rice scale-up, and evidence generation, including support for the country's first IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis, along with the IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis.

WFP's four-phase climate-shock response, aligned with the nationally coordinated anticipatory action framework, is designed to protect households through (1) anticipatory cash and early warnings, (2) immediate food relief, (3) emergency cash or in-kind assistance, and (4) early recovery measures that restore livelihoods and resilience after floods or cyclones.

Risk management

To mitigate funding risks, WFP intensified donor engagement to diversify funding sources, particularly from non-traditional donors and the private sector. A dedicated task force was established to closely monitor the funding outlook and conduct scenario-based analyses to guide implementation decisions. With support from donor partners, WFP was able to maintain the full entitlement within the general food assistance (GFA) programme for the entire Rohingya population.

Security risks in 2025, including nationwide protests, were largely linked to political uncertainty. WFP implemented strict movement protocols, updated contingency plans, and provided regular security briefings and training to ensure staff safety and operational continuity.

To curb reselling practices, WFP introduced a set of measures, including capping commodities at GFA outlets, tighter retailer monitoring, beneficiary awareness campaigns, and reinforced compliance checks, which collectively helped reduce the issue. The digitalization of cash redemption and the introduction of secure data-sharing protocols were advanced to reduce fiduciary risks. Following the 2023 internal audit, WFP made significant improvements in process management, automation, and compliance, further reducing operational vulnerabilities.

As we look towards 2026, the risk of political instability, compounded by funding constraints and climate shocks, remains a significant concern.

With a newly reinforced business continuity plan in place, the office has strengthened its routine preparedness and contingency planning, ensuring smoother continuity of operations and enabling rapid scale-up during emergencies.

Lessons learned

In 2025, the operating context highlighted several lessons for WFP's programming and preparedness protocols. New refugee arrivals, constrained funding, and continued restrictions on formal livelihoods underscored the need for more adaptive targeting and contingency planning. Protection issues - including the reselling of assistance - called for strengthened monitoring, deterrence measures, and collaboration with protection actors.

The significant increase in in-kind food contributions - more than twofold compared to 2024 - generated important lessons for supply chain readiness. Flexible storage planning, early coordination with ports and authorities, and surge staffing proved essential for managing high-volume arrivals, while strong coordination between technical and logistics teams was critical for timely processing and delivery.

Overall, the 2025 operating landscape allowed for an emphasis on safeguarding programme quality, supporting government-led systems, and maintaining life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable. At the same time, political developments, regional instability, and protection concerns required sustained vigilance and adaptive planning throughout the year.

Country office story



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From left: Leila, a Rohingya refugee; Kusum, an ICVGD project participant; and Alma, a local farmer from Cox's Bazar benefiting from WFP assistance

Leila's story

Leila and her five children live in a small bamboo shelter perched on a hillside in the vast refugee camps in Cox's Bazar. She fled when violence erupted in Rakhine State, Myanmar, where the Rohingya community had endured decades of marginalization, and in 2017, horrific brutality. Her husband was killed, leaving Leila to escape alone with her young children. They travelled for two weeks before finally reaching the safety of the camps in Cox's Bazar.

Today, she has come to WFP's food distribution point to collect her monthly entitlements. Her family is among the 1.2 million refugees WFP supports with food assistance each month. With an e-voucher valued at USD 12 per person per month, Leila and her family are able to buy a selection of dry and fresh foods at WFP's e-voucher outlets. Among all the available items, one stands above all others.

"We love rice - we grew up eating rice," Leila says with a soft smile.

Some of the rice that helped sustain her family in 2025 came from a place she had never heard of: the Republic of Korea. In 2025 alone, the Republic of Korea donated 150,000 mt of rice to 17 countries, including 20,000 mt to Bangladesh.

Behind this generosity is another story - that of Suwoong Han, a Korean farmer who used to walk long distances as a child to receive WFP food aid after the Korean War. Today, he is one of the farmers whose harvests are sent to support Rohingya families facing hardship he deeply understands.

"Knowing the rice we produce helps people across the sea overcome their difficulties warms my heart," Han says.

As international funding declines, even while needs continue to grow, Korea's support remains crucial.

"I cook rice with lentils and cabbage. My children feel full and that gives me peace," Leila says.

Kusum's story

Kusum sits outside her home shaping clay into smooth, rounded pots - a skill she once used only for survival, but which has now grown into a small, yet thriving, business. Just a few years ago, her family had no steady source of income, leaving her in constant worry about how to make ends meet.

Her life began to improve when she was selected for the Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) programme, implemented by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, with WFP's support. ICVGD pairs food support with training, business skills, financial literacy, and a startup grant that helps women move from instability to self-reliance.

With her training and a BDT 20,000 (USD 165) business grant, Kusum set up a pottery workshop.

"I never imagined I could run a business," she says. "Now I feel confident."

Her business took off and now she employs several people from her village. Kusum's journey mirrors that of thousands of women who are taking control of their futures. There is Bhalo Rani, who revived her bamboo craftwork, and Sabita, who established a successful pig and poultry farm in the remote hills of Bandarban.

These stories are just a few among the nearly 100,000 women whose lives have been transformed through the ICVGD programme.

Almas's story

Every morning, Almas, a smallholder farmer from Cox's Bazar, gathers freshly harvested vegetables and makes her way to the Balukhali aggregation centre (AC). Only a few years ago, she had no reliable market for her crops and much of her produce spoiled before she could sell it. And even when she did find a buyer, she rarely received a fair price because she wasn't sure how to negotiate.

Everything changed when she started receiving WFP support aimed at strengthening local food systems and building the resilience of smallholder farmers. At the AC, her vegetables are combined with those of other farmers and sold in bulk, helping secure better and more predictable prices for everyone. Together, they sell to local buyers and to WFP's food assistance programme for the Rohingya population.

In addition to market-linkage support, farmers also receive training in climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest handling. In 2025, when WFP piloted its local rice procurement initiative, Almas expanded into paddy farming.

By sourcing part of its vegetable, rice, and other fresh-produce needs for the Rohingya response locally, WFP is able to shorten supply chains, reduce transport costs, and inject millions of dollars into the Bangladeshi economy every month.

As her income grows, so does her confidence. Almas now leads an all-women producer committee representing more than 1,000 farmers who sell through the Balukhali AC.

"Now we earn more, waste less, and feel proud of what we produce," she says.

Programme performance

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



1.1 million Rohingya refugees received **monthly food assistance** through WFP's e-voucher system



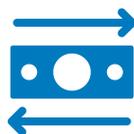
USD **154 million** was distributed through **cash-based transfers and vouchers**, along with **80,162 mt of food**



275,000 Rohingya children in more than **5,000 learning centres** received **fortified biscuits** on each school day



200,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months received **malnutrition prevention** services; **100,000** received **treatment** services



USD **2.2 million** was transferred to **60,000 Bangladeshis** affected by the 2024 Eastern Flood to support **recovery and rebuilding**



Bangladeshi farmers sold **14,000 mt of fresh produce** through aggregation centres, earning BDT **1.4 billion**, including sales to WFP Fresh Food Corners

In 2025, despite funding constraints and operational challenges, WFP sustained general food assistance (GFA) at full levels for all Rohingya refugees - now nearly 1.2 million - alongside nutrition, school feeding, and resilience support. In the host communities in Cox's Bazar, through WFP's resilience programmes, farmers are increasingly adopting climate-smart production practices and gaining improved market access, complemented by investments in agricultural infrastructure, anticipatory action (AA), and climate risk insurance (CRI).

Also, in 2025, WFP continued recovery support for Bangladeshi communities affected by severe flooding in 2024 in the Chattogram, Rangpur, and Sylhet divisions through food assistance for assets and income-generating schemes.

Resourcing overview

This strategic outcome remained well resourced throughout 2025. Coupled with internal advance facilities, this ensured continuity of assistance and maintained operational stability. Allocations exceeded planned levels due to late confirmations, multi-year contributions, and the carry-over of in-kind support.

Output

Rohingya response

In March, WFP's GFA faced severe funding constraints, but renewed international support helped fill the gap and monthly entitlements were sustained. Minor transfer value adjustments were made - from USD 12.5 to 12 per person in Cox's Bazar and USD 15 to 13 in Bhasan Char - driven by favourable exchange rates and reduced costs of local procurement. Households most vulnerable to food insecurity continued receiving an additional USD 3 per person per month in fresh food vouchers. Adjustments, such as excluding infants under six months from GFA (to promote exclusive breastfeeding), were also made to improve efficiency and maximise value for money.

During camp emergencies, including repeated fires, floods, and monsoon-season landslides, WFP provided immediate assistance - fortified biscuits and hot meals - to over 8,700 people, and supplied food to UNHCR for new arrivals at transit centres.

WFP conducted a targeting and prioritisation exercise in late 2025 to align assistance with household food insecurity levels. From April 2026, WFP will implement differentiated entitlements, following community sensitisation in March.

For the management of acute malnutrition, WFP provided targeted supplementary feeding to over 16,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and over 88,000 children aged 6-59 months. For the prevention of malnutrition, WFP supported more than 200,000 PBW and children under five. PBW received Super Cereal, children aged 6-23 months received Super Cereal Plus, and children aged 24-59 months received fresh food vouchers. These interventions were complemented by growth monitoring, and social and behaviour change (SBC) sessions.

Under school feeding, WFP provided daily fortified biscuits to over 275,000 Rohingya children aged 3-14 in more than 5,000 learning centres. This was complemented by dates from Qatar and Saudi Arabia for both Rohingya and host-community children.

WFP, with the United States Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, supported school feeding for over 50,000 Bangladeshi primary schoolchildren in host communities. This included fortified biscuits as school snacks and complementary activities, including literacy support ("book captains"), school gardens ("little agriculturists"), health checks ("little doctors"), and hygiene sessions.

Under the resilience programme, WFP, through the engagement of Rohingya volunteers, completed 160 infrastructure schemes in the camps, including slope stabilisation, pedestrian pathways, drain improvements, and the rehabilitation or construction of stairs, retaining walls, and wooden bridges to reduce flood and erosion risks and to improve mobility.

In the host communities of Cox's Bazar, under the leadership of the Department of Agricultural Extension (Ministry of Agriculture), Department of Disaster Management (Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief), and Union Disaster Management Committees, communities facing high food insecurity identified priority interventions for climate adaptation and risk mitigation. Through WFP's food assistance for assets schemes, a total of 108 infrastructure schemes were implemented, resulting in 23 km of market-linkage roads built for year-round farm-to-market access, and 78 km of canals re-excavated - reducing flooding risks for 7,800 hectares of cropland and supporting irrigation for another 2,500 hectares of rice and vegetable crops. To strengthen market linkages, six new ACs were built and five were rehabilitated.

In the camps, over 43,000 Rohingya families adopted home gardening, aquaculture, and mushroom cultivation, producing 3,700 mt of vegetables valued at BDT 260 million (USD 2.2 million). Aquaculture and pond-dyke cultivation produced 4.2 mt of fish and vegetables. These interventions - supported by ActionAid Bangladesh, BRAC, CARE, and Cordaid as cooperating partners - helped improve households' access to fresh vegetables and reduce their dependence on market purchases. Another 1,200 Rohingya participated in upcycling initiatives, producing 218,000 items from reused materials, such as the packaging of specialised nutrition products and high-energy biscuits.

To support youth aged 15-24, who make up approximately one third of the refugee population, WFP's life skills, and emergency preparedness and response training; mentorship and peer support; interactive theatre; and light-work opportunities reached 10,000 people, enabling positive community roles and discouraging negative coping strategies.

In Bhasan Char, close to 1,400 Rohingya refugees were engaged in various livelihood and resilience activities in partnership with NGOs - CODEC, Cordaid, and the Islamic Relief Bangladesh. 165 mt of vegetables were harvested, valued at BDT 11 million (USD 90,000); 2,700 mt of rice was fortified, which enabled WFP to shorten the supply chain and save costs. Under upcycling, Rohingya refugees transformed discarded aluminium and rice-sack packets into 7,000 usable items. By participating in these activities, Rohingya refugees earned an average BDT 7,000 per person in 2025.

In the host communities, 62 aggregation centres (ACs) supported by WFP, FAO, and other partners facilitated market linkages for more than 93,000 Bangladeshi smallholder farmers. WFP directly oversaw 32 of these ACs (six more than in 2024) and supported 32,000 farmers - 80 percent of them women who often face social barriers in accessing formal markets - with climate-smart agriculture training, complemented by improved roads, canals, and irrigation systems. The Farm2Go digital app facilitated transparent, real-time transactions between the ACs and the camps; upgrades to extend traceability to the farm level began in 2025 and are expected to be finalised in 2026.

More than 17,000 farmers enrolled in cooperative insurance schemes, collectively contributing BDT 11.4 million (USD 93,000) in premiums to community resilience funds.

National emergency response

In 2025, Bangladesh faced early monsoons and flash floods. On 29 May 2025, WFP activated anticipatory cash just hours after flood warnings were issued in the Teknaf subdistrict of Cox's Bazar, transferring BDT 5,000 (USD 43) per household to 6,500 people via mobile money. Families purchased food and other essentials with these funds and were able to secure their homes before floodwaters peaked.

Following the slum fire in Dhaka on 25 November 2025, WFP delivered fortified biscuits to 2,600 of the worst-affected families within 48 hours to cover immediate food needs, along with hygiene and safe-consumption messaging.

The response to the 2024 Eastern floods continued into 2025. WFP transferred BDT 273 million (USD 2.2 million) via mobile money to nearly 60,000 people to support recovery and rebuilding efforts. Across Comilla, Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, and other nearby districts, residents rehabilitated 320 km of rural roads and embankments through WFP's food assistance for assets programme, benefiting over 1 million people and protecting 24,000 acres of land from flooding and erosion. Another 9,000 households, including 2,000 government safety-net participants, engaged in income-generating activities, such as poultry and cattle rearing, and tailoring.

WFP also advanced policy and systems work with the Government, including revisions to the Standing Orders on Disaster and the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy, and the development of standard operating procedures and connectivity planning to improve speed and predictability within the first 72 hours of a shock.

Outcome

Findings from the Refugees Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-9, expected for release in 2026) indicated that acceptable food consumption improved in 2025 among Rohingya households in Cox's Bazar (by 8 percent) and in Bhasan Char (by 4 percent) compared to 2024. This improvement was largely due to the reinstatement of full entitlements and their maintenance throughout the year, after the ration cuts in 2023. However, while children's minimum acceptable diet reached 36 percent, which exceeded the target of 30 percent, PBW's minimum diverse diet reached 27 percent, which was below the target of 35 percent. Recovery rates for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition were exceptionally high (over 99 percent), and the coverage of malnutrition prevention was also high (91 percent, against 70 percent).

REVA-9 also revealed persistently high levels of vulnerability and indicated that marginal improvements were insufficient to reduce long-standing dependence on humanitarian assistance. While food consumption improved, dietary quality and diversity remained limited. Economic vulnerability worsened and most households were unable to meet minimum expenditure requirements. This was accompanied by an increase in negative coping strategies, including reliance on cheaper foods, borrowing, and the reselling of aid.

From 2018 to 2025, attendance in WFP-supported schools in the host communities in Cox's Bazar rose to 92 percent versus 80 percent in non-supported schools; and reading proficiency reached 67 percent, compared to 40 percent at baseline and 36 percent in non-supported schools (McGovern-Dole endline evaluation, March 2025). Awareness-raising led by children led to 90 percent of parents recognising the benefits of education and 89 percent of students identifying at least three key health and hygiene practices.

Through the ACs, local farmers in the host communities in Cox's Bazar made over 14,700 mt of food sales to both local markets and WFP's fresh food corners (FFC) in the Rohingya camps, generating BDT 1.4 billion (USD 11.8 million). AC-supplied volume to FFCs now accounts for 10 percent of all FFC transactions (up from 3 percent in 2023). With WFP support, farmers formed self-help groups that strengthened productivity and decision-making at home and in communities.

Partnership

In the Rohingya response, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, and UN coordination platforms, such as the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, to ensure clear governance and accountability. Collaboration with UNICEF and UNHCR provided harmonized nutrition services and integrated one-stop assistance points for women and children.

For nationwide emergencies, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Department of Disaster Management, and local administrations through the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team and the Food Security Cluster to deliver rapid, targeted support. With field-level agreements with 16 standby partners across 27 disaster-prone districts in place, WFP had the capacity to reach more than 1.1 million people when needed.

Lessons learned and way forward

For the Rohingya operation, retailer capacity and market monitoring require closer attention to prevent delivery delays and ensure consistent commodity quality, especially for refugees in Bhasan Char. As the population continues to grow, distribution capacity in Cox's Bazar and in Bhasan Char will need to keep pace.

In 2026, based on an increased understanding of the differing needs within the camps, WFP will implement a targeting and prioritisation exercise for food assistance and will continue to strengthen the hybrid assistance model (e-vouchers combined with in-kind support). In the host communities, WFP will scale up AA and CRI, alongside livelihood training and market linkages for smallholder farmers.

Beyond Cox's Bazar, WFP will finalize upgrades to the Disaster Management Information Centre, operationalize humanitarian staging areas, and accelerate disaster policy reforms. WFP will also focus on pre-positioning essential goods, maintaining emergency-ready agreements, and ensuring that rapid procurement mechanisms are aligned with emergency triggers. Enhancing procurement preparedness through improved rosters, vendor mapping, and market

assessments will be key to sustaining timely emergency response nationwide.

Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring

The activity fully met Tier 1 beneficiary requirements, integrating intersectional analysis and participation through extensive consultations. This strategic outcome also showed strong performance in accountability to affected people, the prioritisation of community sensitization, and the maintenance of robust feedback mechanisms.

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.



Fortified rice reached **14 million** people through government social safety net programmes with WFP's technical assistance



A three-year **USD 450 million** government school feeding programme was launched with WFP support, reaching **3.1 million children** in **19,000 schools**



Bangladesh finalized its **Nutrition for Growth** commitments with WFP support, including frameworks to guide stronger **national nutrition planning**



The **first national IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis** was conducted, alongside the **IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis**

WFP's 2025 efforts under this strategic outcome focused on policy, evidence, programme design, and delivery systems - from national analyses and policy updates to fortification scale-up and school feeding readiness - to assist government institutions in meeting the nutrition needs of women, children, and vulnerable groups.

Resourcing overview

Funding exceeded planned levels, largely due to multi-year contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, along with support from Nutrition International, dsm-firmenich, and a new partnership with UNICEF. However, utilization remained low because the USDA-funded school feeding programme did not begin until late 2025, in order to align with the approval of the baseline study.

Output

WFP provided technical support to the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) to finalize the nine Nutrition for Growth commitments and develop implementation frameworks for four of them. WFP also supported BNNC in revising the National Nutrition Policy, which will guide the upcoming Third National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN3). For the first time, WFP and UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Food's Food Planning and Monitoring Unit to conduct the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition (AMN) and the Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) analyses, which provided a comprehensive picture of vulnerability in disaster-prone districts.

WFP finalized a comprehensive social and behaviour change (SBC) strategy and pre-tested creative tools to effectively communicate key nutrition and health messages in the Cox's Bazar camps and host communities. Between March and April, WFP trained over 200 WFP and partner staff on Nutrition in Emergencies, while government officials received training on IPC AMN analysis procedures to strengthen national capacity. WFP also engaged University of Dhaka students in the Modelling and Mapping Inadequate Micronutrient Intake (MIMI) process to identify micronutrient gaps, with findings set to inform targeted fortification advocacy in 2026.

With WFP's support, fortified rice coverage continued expanding nationwide and is now embedded in key social safety nets, such as the Food Friendly Programme (FFP) and the Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programme. It also reached Rohingya refugees and became increasingly available through commercial markets; it is now sold in 7,000 retail outlets and online platforms, and generated annual sales of 1,000 mt in 2025. Through these combined channels, fortified rice reached approximately 16 million people, contributing to the Government's efforts to combat food insecurity and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among women and children. To sustain this scale-up, the Fortification Alliance of Bangladesh was established, bringing together development agencies and academic institutions to coordinate and advance national food fortification. WFP technical assistance boosted production capacity with the establishment of

one new fortified rice kernel factory (bringing the total to 14) and 20 new blending units (for a total of 220 nationwide). Quality assurance and control were strengthened through the training of over 1,000 stakeholders on the standard operating procedures for fortified rice supply and distribution. Advocacy campaigns reached nearly 160,000 people, further driving demand. These investments directly addressed widespread micronutrient deficiencies in Bangladesh.

To support the launch of the government school feeding programme, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Directorate of Primary Education on operational guidelines, monitoring tools, and food safety procedures. Rollout training sessions reached over 500 officials, who cascaded the training to 19,000 schools across 150 subdistricts. WFP also trained 20 representatives from seven suppliers contracted under the programme. In total, 19 suppliers for fortified biscuits, milk, eggs, buns, and seasonal fruits were trained. In parallel, WFP completed preparations for its school feeding programme funded by the United States Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program - including baseline assessments, supplier selection, field-level agreements, partner training, and adaptation of project materials - ensuring readiness for implementation in early January 2026. The project will reach 32,000 children in Madhabpur District, Sylhet Division, with meals fully aligned with the government's food basket.

Key enhancements - such as real-time reporting on weekly commodity utilization and attendance, direct market linkages with farmer groups, SBC interventions, and community engagement through mother groups - will be introduced alongside complementary literacy support. Lessons learned will inform improvements to national school feeding supply chain systems and policy, and to other complementary activities.

Outcome

In 2025, despite health sector reforms and political shifts, WFP support to BNNC advanced national nutrition planning. Rice fortification expanded nationwide by 51 percent, backed by USD 22 million in government investment through the FFP and the VWB programme. The Fortification Alliance of Bangladesh was established to harmonize advocacy and coordination.

School feeding reached a historic milestone with the launch of a USD 450 million national programme, which provides nutritious meals to over 3.1 million children in 19,000 primary schools across 150 poverty-stricken subdistricts (upazilas). Running until 2027, the programme aims to improve children's nutrition and learning outcomes through a balanced weekly menu of fortified biscuits, boiled eggs, bread, UHT milk, and seasonal fruit, five days a week. WFP's programme in Sylhet will model key enhancements that can be adopted by the government programme.

Partnerships

WFP worked with BNNC, government ministries, UNICEF, WHO, the Nutrition Cluster, the Scaling Up Nutrition Academia Research Network, icddr,b, and private-sector actors to strengthen national nutrition systems. Partnerships with dsm-firmenich, Nutrition International, and TechnoServe advanced rice fortification, while collaborations with FAO and cooperating partners Room to Read and the Center for Natural Resource Studies under the USDA's McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program supported integrated school feeding.

Lessons learned and way forward

Evidence from the USDA's McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program endline evaluation (March 2025) confirmed that integrated school feeding interventions improved attendance and learning outcomes, highlighting the value of pairing food assistance with complementary education, health, and hygiene activities within government-led systems. WFP also identified the need for more adaptive planning, stronger government ownership, and early risk mitigation in national nutrition work.

Going forward, WFP will strengthen policy leadership and embed evidence into national decision-making, ensuring that IPC AMN/AFI, MIMI, and other analyses inform NPAN3. Rollout of SBC tools will be accelerated, alongside expanded capacity-building to institutionalise both emergency and development programmes.

Momentum on rice fortification will shift towards sustainability, with a focus on diversified financing, deeper private-sector engagement, and the integration of quality assurance and monitoring within national systems.

WFP will continue supporting the launch and expansion of the national school feeding programme, using operational learning from Madhabpur to guide policy dialogue, and advocating for its full integration into the Primary Education Development Programme and future education reforms.

Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring

This activity covered Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries and met the requirements through intersectional analyses and consultations. WFP ensured inclusive school feeding in poverty-prone areas, promoting parity and engaging students, teachers, and School Management Committees. Under the nutrition programme, the new SBC and capacity-building package was tailored to diverse audiences, including women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities.

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.



Anticipatory action (AA) planning was strengthened across **21** high risk districts, with **500,000** households in the common **AA database**



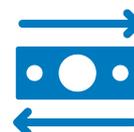
2.8 million women received cash, food, and training through government social safety nets, supported by **WFP's technical assistance**



WFP supported the **expansion** of the **Government's Mother and Child Benefit Programme** into underserved **urban** areas, aiming to reach **330,000 women**



125,000 people were covered by WFP-supported **climate insurance products** for floods, cyclones, and other hazards



4 new aggregation centres opened in Kurigram, generating BDT **3.9 million (USD 32,000)** in revenue within the first **10 months**

In 2025, WFP strengthened Bangladesh's resilience, social protection, and shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) systems by advancing anticipatory action (AA) in high-risk districts, expanding climate risk insurance (CRI) coverage, and supporting efforts to increase the nutrition-sensitivity and digital interoperability of government programmes.

Resourcing overview

Resources from WFP's corporate Changing Lives Transformation Fund, the European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and corporate trust funds provided adequate support. Using corporate dedicated emergency preparedness funding, WFP conducted earthquake simulations in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh and invested in ICT systems to enhance national readiness. With funding from the Government of Japan, WFP implemented disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions in multiple disaster-prone districts in late 2025, with activities continuing into 2026.

Output

Under WFP's Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach, resilience outcomes were advanced through AA, CRI, SRSP, DRR, and climate-resilient livelihoods, helping communities better anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate and disaster risks.

Within this framework, WFP continued to strengthen multi-hazard AA planning for floods, cyclones, haor and hill flash floods, droughts, and storm surges across 21 high-risk districts in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Localised triggers were finalized for seven high-risk districts (Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Teknaf in Cox's Bazar, and Bandarban Sadar and Lama in the Bandarban district), with 500,000 pre-identified households in the AA common database to enable rapid activation during climate shocks.

Under government leadership, the Early Warnings for All roadmap was developed and nationally launched, with validation and dissemination workshops held in June and November. Throughout the year, WFP trained and oriented 1,000 officials on early warning systems, AA, and contingency planning. At the community level, risk assessments and

action plans were completed in 36 disaster-prone unions across six districts - Kurigram, Moulvibazar, Cumilla, Khulna, Satkhira, and Barguna - to guide local mitigation measures.

To support smallholder farmers, WFP established four aggregation centres (ACs) in Kurigram, Rangpur Division, in February 2025 - mirroring the model used in Cox's Bazar host communities - to strengthen livelihoods and promote women-led agribusinesses. By year's end, these centres had generated over BDT 3.9 million (USD 32,600) in revenue. Institutional linkages were created with key government stakeholders to foster sustainable income opportunities, and climate-smart agriculture training was provided to 150 women farmers.

WFP implemented three index-based self-help insurance products in the southern, northern, and coastal districts, which covered floods, cyclones, and cooperative schemes, reaching more than 125,000 people. Within the self-insurance product, coverage extended beyond floods and cyclones to include storm surges, excessive rainfall, and strong winds, ensuring that households were protected against multiple climate hazards. Insurance triggers were aligned with AA thresholds to synchronize payouts and assistance. In October, a policy paper was shared with the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority and relevant ministries regarding national climate insurance guidelines. WFP also convened a roundtable on CRI to advocate for the translation of policy recommendations into national commitments and organised a workshop with the Economic Reporter Forum to strengthen the media's capacity to report on climate-risk financing and other related issues.

With the Changing Life Transformation Fund, WFP partnered with the Government to strengthen social protection programmes and enhance SRSP. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the Department of Women Affairs supported the expansion and digital transformation of the Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) and the Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programme. WFP helped finalise ten key policy and system components, including the VWB implementation guidelines, updates to the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Phase II, and training for government officials on programme governance and inter-ministerial coordination. In addition, WFP provided technical support to strengthen programme coordination platforms, such as project implementation and steering committee meetings.

WFP played a key role in negotiating with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to improve geographic targeting under the MCBP. As a result of WFP's evidence-based advocacy, the Government allocated nearly 34 percent of beneficiaries (around 330,000 women) to underserved urban areas in FY2025-26, helping address rising urban vulnerability.

WFP provided technical assistance to enable data interoperability between the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs' Management Information System (MIS) and the government's Single Registry. In 2025, WFP supported security upgrades and enhanced data protection to safeguard beneficiary information and ensure secure Government-to-Person payment delivery. WFP is part of a newly established technical working group that oversees the maintenance of current information systems and the plans for a successor system to be developed and managed by the Government, with support from the European Union and the World Bank. In addition, WFP worked closely with the Bangladesh Computer Council, which hosts the systems in the government's sovereign cloud and provides cybersecurity for government applications.

WFP also supported the Government in updating the SRSP standard operating procedures (SOP) and organised a national dissemination workshop to align AA, CRI, and social protection delivery. Held in late September, the workshop convened academia, the Cabinet Division, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Department of Disaster Management, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Department of Women Affairs, and other government and NGO partners. Discussions centred on integrating social protection, disaster management, and climate adaptation to build a unified, resilient response to natural shocks. Additional innovations included low-cost learning hubs to pilot enhanced MCBP programme components, which provided controlled environments to test improvements and generate evidence for policy enhancement and scale-up.

Outcomes

In 2025, WFP deepened its support to the Government in strengthening social protection systems and improving food security and nutrition among vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. Through the Changing Lives Transformative Fund (CLTF), WFP supported the expansion of the MCBP to urban areas, making it more nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive, and enhanced the VWB by strengthening its livelihood and women's empowerment components and improving its targeting criteria to prioritise migrant women, households with adolescent girls, and women survivors of violence.

WFP also advanced the digital transformation of these systems by improving MIS interoperability with the national Single Registry, reducing duplication of beneficiaries across major programmes, such as the VWB, Widow Allowance, and the Food Friendly Programme. Institutional coordination was strengthened through the MIS Technical Working Group, and national policy dialogue was informed by key evidence, including the Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) Endline Study. Collectively, these efforts strengthened the coherence, efficiency, and

accountability of Bangladesh’s social protection system; and its capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity, and respond to shocks.

WFP further supported the production of knowledge products, including the ICVGD Case Story Magazine, to amplify results and build government ownership.

With WFP’s support on early warnings, AA, and CRI, national road maps, SOPs, and joint action plans were put in place, strengthening coordination and institutional readiness across ministries.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with various government ministries, regulatory bodies such as the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority, UN agencies, and development partners to advance AA, CRI, and SRSP integration. Partnerships with the European Union, the World Bank, and UNICEF supported nutrition-sensitive SRSP, while technical working groups coordinated AA triggers.

WFP managed the common AA database on behalf of UN CERF partners, sharing data with UNFPA, FAO, and UNICEF to enable joint analyses, planning, and timely activation. It also advised the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs on the development of its second-generation MIS. In addition, WFP engaged with risk insurers, reinsurers, and data providers to refine CRI parameters and strengthen AA trigger design.

Lessons learned and way forward

Effective SRSP requires strong Cabinet Division leadership, dedicated government financing for timely AA, and interoperable beneficiary data to enable surge readiness and efficient top-up delivery. Going forward, WFP will work with the Government to integrate AA financing into the MCBP and the VWB under the NSSS, advance a dynamic social registry, and expand simulation exercises and SOP orientations to strengthen operational readiness.

Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring

The activity fully met Tier 1 requirements, applying intersectional analysis and consultations. By prioritizing women in income-generating initiatives, WFP enhanced their earnings, financial inclusion, mobility, and leadership while improving access to services. The AA programme primarily targeted women enrolled in government social safety nets.

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.



70 percent of WFP cooperating partners were **national NGOs** and **97 percent** of **emergency standby partners** were **national NGOs**



The **Food Security Cluster** coordinated **55 NGOs** and **14 government ministries** to deliver an **integrated response** for the Rohingya refugees



WFP provided **common services** in Cox's Bazar, including shared office spaces and the **UN Primary Health Care Clinic** for multiple agencies.



WFP **co-chaired** the **National Logistics Cluster** with the Government, bringing together **50+ UN and NGO partners** to **strengthen emergency coordination**

In 2025, the Food Security Cluster (FSC), co-led by WFP and FAO, coordinated 55 NGOs and 14 government ministries to deliver integrated food-security preparedness and response. A significant milestone was Bangladesh's first joint IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition analyses - a key step in institutionalizing evidence-based planning. The FSC also contributed to the UN Food Systems Summit Plan of Action and produced widely used tools, including standardised food-assistance and livelihood packages and baseline analyses such as the Household Economic Analysis and IPC. At the subnational level, the FSC revitalized coordination in coastal and Haor districts, translated the Sphere Food Security chapter into Bangla, and contributed to a joint Disaster Management Committee training package.

In Cox's Bazar, the Food Security Sector (FSS) coordinated 44 partners in the refugee food security response. In 2025, the FSS completed a duplication check of homestead gardening interventions, mapping partner presence, coverage, and targets in camps and host communities. It also coordinated a rapid flood response, delivering hot meals and advancing harmonisation tools, including the Homestead Gardening Guideline (Version 2, 2025), standardised unit cost metrics, refined coverage maps, and strengthened duplication protocols.

In partnership with the Government, WFP co-chaired the revitalized National Logistics Cluster (NLC) - consisting of over 50 UN and NGO members - to strengthen nationwide logistics preparedness and emergency response capacity. The NLC implemented a single, harmonised logistics coordination platform across Dhaka and Cox's Bazar, which ensured the alignment of preparedness planning and response coordination nationwide.

WFP also provided common services across Cox's Bazar, hosting the Inter-Sector Coordination Group Secretariat and offering office space to UN agencies, such as UNESCO and UN Women. A central asset was the UN Primary Health Care (PHC) Clinic, managed by WFP on a cost-recovery basis, which delivered essential health services to staff from five UN agencies and GIZ while bridging service gaps and safeguarding wellbeing.

Partnerships

FSC and FSS platforms provided inclusive coordination mechanisms, which facilitated information sharing, harmonized planning, and joint technical outputs among partners. Collaboration with FAO and government agricultural entities enabled the finalization of sector guidelines and analytical products. Work with the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, the Age and Disability Technical Working Group, and local NGOs strengthened accountability and targeting.

Lessons learned and way forward

The Strategic evaluation of WFP's support to refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants (2017-2024) highlighted that coordinated, multi-agency approaches, harmonised tools, and predictable resources are essential for effective support in displacement contexts. In Bangladesh, coordinated approaches - such as the IPC processes - improved efficiency, minimised overlaps, and enhanced operational readiness. Shared services, including the UN Booking Hub, further demonstrated cost savings and environmental benefits, reducing expenses by over USD 5,000

between 2024 and 2025. Participating agencies included UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNESCO, and UNHCR.

Experiences in 2025 showed that institutional continuity, sustained engagement, and predictable resourcing are critical to maintaining effective coordination platforms, such as within the supply chain NLC. Senior-level advocacy is also critical to advancing alignment with the UN80 agenda to enable greater utilization of WFP’s full cost-recovery supply chain services under the on-demand services framework.

Key lessons indicated that harmonized tools (e.g., guidelines and duplication checks) improved efficiency, but required sustained partner engagement and predictable resources. Evidence-based planning through IPC, WFP’s Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA), and other monitoring tools strengthened decision-making, highlighting the need for deeper government ownership of analytical processes. High utilization of shared premises and the UN PHC Clinic demonstrated the importance of continued investment in common services to safeguard operational readiness. Within the NLC, the strong progress in district logistics capacity assessments confirmed their importance as an evidence base for preparedness planning, while human and financial constraints highlighted the importance of a structured governance mechanism.

Building on these lessons, WFP will strengthen service planning through improved utilization tracking, enhanced coordination and communication via the UN Hub, and the exploration of options to optimise space management, transport, and health service delivery. The FSC will prioritise partner engagement, expand district-level coordination, and leverage global Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring to improve effectiveness and accountability. Within the NLC, priorities will include continued in-person engagements for NLC members, completion of district logistics assessments, and proactive engagement with the heads of agencies to promote uptake of common logistics services under the on-demand services framework.

Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring

This strategic outcome reached Tier 2 beneficiaries and met all mandatory, along with several optional, Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GAM-M) requirements. As a coordination platform, it effectively applied intersectional analysis from member networks, implemented targeted actions for diverse beneficiary groups, and ensured meaningful participation. These efforts contributed to tangible and measurable benefits delivered within the coordination mandate.

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

Bangladesh continued to make progress towards greater equality between women and men in 2025. According to the Global gender gap report 2025, the country's parity score rose from 69 percent in 2024 to 78 percent in 2025.

Despite these gains, challenges persist. Bangladesh still has one of the highest rates of child marriage globally, with 51 percent of girls married before age 18, and 16 percent before age 15. The Violence Against Women Survey (UNFPA, 2024) found that 76 percent of married women have experienced violence at some point in their lives.

In 2025, WFP combined food security assistance with long-term social protection and resilience-building efforts to support women's empowerment. Women of reproductive age remained a core focus of nutrition-sensitive support, including fortified rice delivery through national social safety nets. Across emergency and resilience programmes, targeting criteria and delivery modalities were designed to minimise exclusion risks for women, particularly women-headed households, older women, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).

Under the general food assistance (GFA) programme for Rohingya refugees, WFP took several measures to reduce risks faced by women when receiving assistance. These included separate queues for men and women, breastfeeding corners, and the fast-tracking of support for PBW. As part of the community feedback mechanism, WFP operated helpdesks with female staff to ensure confidentiality. Rohingya volunteers regularly disseminated information on violence against women during distributions, and WFP facilitated referrals to protection actors for survivors. Together, these measures helped create safer, more inclusive outlet environments.

To strengthen women's leadership in food security, WFP ensured that at least 30 percent of the representatives in the Rohingya Food Security Committees were women. The additional USD 3 fresh food support continued reaching households extremely vulnerable to food insecurity (e.g., child-headed households, female- and elderly-headed households without an able-bodied adult male member, and persons with disabilities). Findings from the 2025 Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment - based on 24 focus group discussions and 25 key informant interviews - indicated growing mobility among women and increased participation in household decision-making, particularly regarding food assistance, compared to the early years of the response.

Across nutrition activities, WFP prioritised support for PBW at risk of malnutrition and promoted nutrition awareness to equip mothers and caregivers with the knowledge to support the healthy growth of their children, prevent malnutrition, and enhance household resilience.

Through the school feeding programme in Cox's Bazar, WFP supported a safer, more supportive learning environment for girls. School Management Committees included at least 40 percent women's representation, and feedback or complaints from schoolgirls were monitored and addressed. Quarterly parents' meetings reinforced the importance of girls' education.

The resilience programme targeted social and economic inequalities among Rohingya refugees and host communities, with a strong focus on supporting women. Out of the 67,000 people trained in climate-smart agriculture, 58,000 (nearly 90 percent) were women. This was in line with the programme's aim to strengthen women's access to marketable skills and income-generating opportunities, and improve their household food security. WFP continued promoting market linkages by sourcing locally produced fresh foods - including vegetables, eggs, chicken, and fish - through 62 aggregation centres. By prioritizing women's participation (80 percent), WFP expanded their access to livelihoods and market systems, and through self-help groups, they gained greater household decision-making power and confidence.

Across activities in Cox's Bazar, reported levels of economic empowerment remained strong, although male to female variations were evident across interventions. Under the host community market linkage initiative, which focuses on strengthening smallholder agricultural market capacity, 37 percent of women surveyed reported economic empowerment (a slight increase from baseline), while 24 percent of men surveyed reported economic empowerment (a decrease from baseline levels). These results were likely due to increased vulnerabilities driven by

rising food prices as highlighted in the latest REVA assessment. To help mitigate these challenges, WFP continued expanding financial-literacy training and promoting income-generating activities for both women and men to help strengthen household resilience despite economic pressures.

Nationally, through its support to the Mother and Child Benefit, Vulnerable Women Benefit, and the Investment Component of the Vulnerable Group Development programmes, WFP helped the Government reach nearly 3 million women with food assistance and skills training in 2025.

In climate-prone regions, WFP helped communities better prepare for and withstand frequent shocks through an integrated risk-management approach. Working with FAO and IFAD, WFP supported a joint study in Rangpur to assess the income-generating programmes. The findings showed significant improvements in women's income, financial inclusion, mobility, and leadership, all of which contributed to better access to health and education services.

WFP also trained 1,235 partner staff and 85 Rohingya volunteers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) mitigation. All GFA outlet retail staff and volunteers - 781 Bangladeshis and 1,295 Rohingya - were trained on WFP's Code of Conduct to promote respectful and safe interactions with beneficiaries.

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

In 2025, the humanitarian environment in Bangladesh continued to present significant protection challenges, particularly within the Rohingya response. More than 140,000 new arrivals were recorded between 2024 and 2025, bringing the total Rohingya population to 1.2 million people. Security incidents in and around the camps continued to be reported throughout the year, including killings, abductions, and forced recruitment and mobilization by organised groups.

Compared to the previous year, protection risks intensified amid worsening economic stressors, such as high inflation, limited livelihood opportunities, and continued dependency on humanitarian assistance. These pressures pushed families to adopt negative coping strategies and heightened risks of exploitation and abuse, including violence against women and girls. Online gambling emerged as a growing protection concern, facilitated by organised networks that extended loans to refugees, leaving individuals vulnerable to prolonged debt, coercion, and criminal exploitation. These dynamics highlighted the complex interplay between economic desperation and protection risks within the camps.

In August 2025, WFP conducted an Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) study for the Rohingya refugee response to identify potential protection, accountability, and conflict-sensitivity risks associated with its general food assistance and nutrition programmes. The assessment included focus group discussions with Rohingya community members and key informant interviews with protection actors, law enforcement agencies, government officials, and community leaders, complemented by a desk review.

The ICARA examined risks related to safety and access, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), equality, disability inclusion, community feedback mechanisms (CFM), and perceptions of vulnerability and entitlement within the context of funding uncertainties. Findings informed the development of a dedicated protection risk register which outlined key risks, mitigation measures, and responsible actors.

WFP worked closely with protection partners to address referrals related to WFP assistance. In response to factors that increased insecurity, including the presence of armed groups, WFP joined the Inter-agency Peace and Security Campaign led by the Protection sector, through which WFP contributed to the development and dissemination of information, education, and communication materials promoting messages against violence, including violence against women and girls.

In line with its zero-tolerance policy on all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP strengthened PSEA systems throughout 2025. PSEA focal points were designated and trained across field offices. In collaboration with IOM and the inter-agency PSEA network, WFP implemented phase 2 of the PSEA at the Frontline Initiative, conducting community consultations across multiple locations, which covered 271 beneficiaries, including women, men, and persons with disabilities. Findings informed the development of context- and language-appropriate PSEA awareness materials, which were disseminated through targeted outreach activities, including community theatre events in refugee camps. WFP also conducted PSEA capacity assessments of cooperating partners using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment and developed follow-up capacity-strengthening plans to support partners in meeting PSEA compliance standards. Additionally, WFP strengthened the integration of PSEA in partnerships with financial service providers through training sessions.

WFP reinforced accountability to affected people through strengthened CFM. In addition to existing channels, WFP introduced a dedicated CFM email address in mid-2025 in response to beneficiary preferences. Feedback received through all channels was systematically tracked and analysed, with monthly CFM reports categorising cases by programme and location to identify trends. A CFM taskforce met regularly to review findings and achieve consensus on corrective actions. One example of programme adaptation informed by feedback was the development of standard operating procedures for porter support, which clarified eligibility criteria and improved the consistency of responses provided by helpdesk and hotline staff. CFM data indicated sustained use of feedback channels - including emails, hotlines, and helpdesks - by the Rohingya community, whose feedback informed programme adjustments. Despite challenges, including increasing protection risks, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings showed that 99.7 percent of beneficiaries surveyed (September 2025) felt safe when accessing their food assistance.

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)

In 2025, WFP strengthened environmental sustainability, and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) across its operations in Bangladesh. These efforts were particularly critical in climate-vulnerable contexts, such as the Rohingya response, where prolonged population pressure, continued new arrivals, and environmental degradation have heightened disaster risks and strained natural resources in both refugee camps and surrounding host communities.

Alongside activities in the refugee context in Cox's Bazar, WFP implemented disaster risk reduction infrastructure schemes in high-risk rural districts. Before finalizing any scheme, an ESS screening was conducted to ensure that construction and rehabilitation do not cause environmental or social harm while supporting long-term sustainability. Roadside tree-planting was also integrated into road schemes to promote environmental protection and enhance landscape resilience.

For the resilience programme in Cox's Bazar, all activities completed an Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS). Furthermore, Environmental and Social Risk Management Plans (ESMP) were developed for interventions identified as medium risk. At the country programme level, 11 partners underwent ESRS, which resulted in 11 tailored ESMPs.

Nationwide, 337 subprojects received ESRS assessments. Of these, 296 were categorized as low risk, while 41 were categorized as medium risk and required ESMPs.

The ESMPs addressed issues such as resettlement, soil erosion, waste disposal, minor health and safety risks, stakeholder engagement, and the establishment of community feedback mechanisms (CFM). Mitigation measures included providing safety gear, ensuring appropriate task assignments for pregnant and breastfeeding women, conducting community consultations, supporting community awareness of project activities, establishing proper waste-management practices, and facilitating CFM sessions.

At the programme level, WFP implemented ecosystem restoration and climate-smart interventions to stabilise fragile landscapes and reduce disaster risks. In and around the Rohingya refugee camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar, WFP's resilience programmes focused on rehabilitating degraded slopes, expanding green cover through plantation, gap-filling and maintenance activities, and clearing drainage systems. Despite a challenging funding environment, these interventions were prioritised due to their role in reducing soil erosion, improving water flows, and lowering the risks of flash floods and landslides - all of which directly affect food security, nutrition outcomes, and communities' ability to withstand increasing climate shocks.

Circular economic initiatives complemented environmental restoration efforts; upcycling and waste-reduction activities created income opportunities, while reducing plastic and packaging waste. Through these initiatives, WFP collected 2.7 million pieces of packaging waste, including aluminium foil from nutrition packages (metalized laminated sachets) and woven polypropylene bags from rice packaging sourced from nutrition centres and food distribution outlets. The collected materials were repurposed into 170,038 reusable items, contributing to waste reduction and livelihood support for participating community members.

In host communities, WFP supported smallholder farmers in strengthening food security and livelihoods through climate-smart agriculture practices and market linkage support. Training in soil health, water management, and integrated pest control was delivered through community nurseries and demonstration plots, all of which supported income generation through the production and sale of plants, vegetables, and compost.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In Bangladesh, WFP continued to strengthen its Environmental Management System (EMS) to systematically reduce the environmental footprint of its support operations while improving operational efficiency. EMS implementation has focused on energy efficiency, renewable energy use, waste management, and environmental risk mitigation, with follow-up actions integrated into facility management practices.

As part of EMS-driven actions, preventive maintenance of the solar energy system at the Madhuchara Hub - WFP's central storage facility located near the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar - was completed, reducing reliance on grid electricity and diesel generators. In addition, in 2025, the technical designs of three solar energy projects - the WFP office in Cox's Bazar, the UN common building in Bhasan Char, and the Madhuchara Hub - were initiated by GIZ.

EMS follow-up actions included the upgrading of generator areas to prevent hydrocarbon spillage into stormwater systems. Waste segregation practices were strengthened across operational locations, and approvals for compliant waste disposal were secured to ensure alignment with national regulations and international environmental standards.

The country office implemented multiple initiatives to enhance the sustainability of support operations across areas such as energy, carbon emissions, waste management, and awareness raising, covering both in-house facilities and operational assets.

To complement technical interventions, energy efficiency awareness campaigns were conducted at several locations to encourage responsible energy use behaviours among staff. On the equipment side, the replacement of aging air conditioning units using high impact refrigerants continued, with approximately ten percent replaced by inverter-based units.

Significant gains were made in lighting efficiency through the systematic replacement of fluorescent tubes with light-emitting diode (LED) fixtures and the installation of corridor motion sensors. These measures resulted in an estimated daily energy savings of 7,344 kWh.

Waste management measures continued to be strengthened through clearer separation of wet, dry, recyclable, and hazardous items for proper disposal. In 2025, methods for the disposal of obsolete radio communication devices through a certified company affiliated with the Department of Environment began, ensuring that the treatment of hazardous and toxic components would be in line with international standards.

Looking ahead, a collaborative initiative is under discussion for the UN House, a shared compound hosting 11 UN agencies. A centralized waste management approach is being explored, whereby a single vendor would manage segregated dry and wet waste at scale. This approach is expected to improve recycling efficiency, reduce costs through economies of scale, and potentially generate limited returns from recyclable materials. The initiative has been included in Business Operations Strategy discussions and remains under active consideration. To reduce transport-related emissions, the Bangladesh country office initiated a transition from operational light vehicles to hybrid models, replacing traditional vehicles with others that consume less fuel and emit fewer carbon emissions while maintaining operational effectiveness.

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

In 2025, WFP strengthened nutrition integration across humanitarian, resilience, and systems-strengthening programmes. Nutrition considerations were embedded across policy support, programme design, emergency response, and capacity strengthening to support improved nutrition outcomes in the face of climate shocks and other stressors.

At the systems level, WFP supported the Government of Bangladesh with the advancement of a more nutrition-sensitive policy and evidence-based environment. This included the provision of technical assistance towards the finalization of nine Nutrition for Growth commitments for 2025, the development of associated implementation frameworks, and support for the initiation of the revision of the National Nutrition Policy, which will inform the Third National Plan of Action for Nutrition. In partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Food, WFP supported Bangladesh's first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analysis, conducted alongside the IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) analysis. These analyses provided a comprehensive picture of the levels of vulnerability in disaster-prone districts and informed the prioritisation of integrated food and nutrition responses.

In November 2025, WFP began conducting a cost of diet and affordability analysis (to be completed in 2026) to assess trends in the affordability of nutritious diets, which will complement findings from the IPC AMN and IPC AFI assessments. To strengthen internal analytical capacity, WFP provided training to its staff on the cost of diet and affordability analysis, with a focus on applications for nutrition packages in Cox's Bazar and the design of wasting prevention interventions under the Joint UN Initiative for the Prevention of Wasting (JUNIPr) project.

By engaging young researchers from the University of Dhaka in the Modelling and Mapping Inadequate Micronutrient Intake analysis, WFP is helping build national analytical capacity and strengthen Bangladesh's technical expertise in estimating micronutrient inadequacy at the district and sub-district levels. This will enable the Government to identify populations at risk and make evidence-based decisions on targeted fortification, supplementation, and social protection programmes while also supporting assessments of equity and coverage of nutrition interventions. At the programme level, WFP continued to support the Government in enhancing the nutrition sensitivity of national social safety nets, particularly through the Food Friendly Programme and the Vulnerable Women Benefit programme, to improve diet quality among vulnerable populations. Over 600,000 mt of fortified rice embedded within the FFP and the VWB programmes reached approximately 14 million people (11.2 million under FFP and 2.8 million under the VWB programme), with a focus on women of reproductive age and their children.

A comprehensive social and behaviour change strategy was finalized in 2025, with tools to be rolled out across all WFP social protection, school feeding, and resilience programmes, as well as across general food assistance and nutrition services for Rohingya refugees. During emergency responses, including disaster risk reduction cash-for-work schemes, nutrition messaging was disseminated through physical signage and mobile platforms to promote appropriate feeding and dietary practices, and to complement food assistance.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education to further integrate nutrition into the national school feeding programme. This included strengthening the programme's monitoring system by incorporating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators into the baseline survey, which enabled a more accurate assessment of children's dietary quality and nutrition outcomes. WFP also conducted a nutrient analysis of the food basket commodities to evaluate their alignment with the National School Meal Policy. Based on this analysis, WFP provided recommendations to enhance the nutritional quality of school meals through adjustments in portion composition and increased diversification of food items. These efforts aimed to ensure that the school feeding programme was supporting improved child nutrition, healthy growth, and better learning outcomes.

WFP strengthened institutional and partner capacity to integrate nutrition across sectors. Government and partner staff were trained on Nutrition in Emergencies and IPC AMN analyses, while future nutrition professionals were engaged through academic partnerships to build national analytical capacity, including on micronutrient inadequacy modelling.

Partnerships

In 2025, partnerships remained central to WFP Bangladesh's ability to deliver assistance at scale and advance system-strengthening objectives under the Country Strategic Plan.

Government leadership remained critical to the progress of food security and nutrition objectives, particularly with the scaling-up of fortified rice distribution through national social safety net programmes, emergency coordination during climate-related shocks, and policy dialogues on food security and nutrition. Engagement with line ministries and technical units supported alignment with national strategies, including nutrition policy reform and shock-responsive social protection.

WFP implemented its work through 33 cooperating partners, comprised of national and international NGOs, with a combined operational budget of USD 26 million. To ensure the readiness of rapid emergency responses, WFP maintained an emergency partner roster of 38 organizations (from a pool of vetted partners), from which 16 pre-negotiated anticipated agreements were established to enable timely activation. In addition, pre-arranged agreements with five partners were established to ensure the continuity of cash-based programming, with partners prepared to serve as cash transfer agents in the event of disruptions to financial institutions.

WFP digitised the end-to-end partnership selection process, leveraging the United Nations Partner Portal for partner selection and Partner Connect for agreement finalization. This strengthened assurance by standardizing workflows, enhancing information management, and enabling real-time visibility across the partnership process.

In a year marked by global funding constraints, WFP received strong support from traditional and emerging donors. The United States of America, the Government of Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, the European Union, and the United Kingdom were the top five contributors. Their contributions provided essential resources that enabled WFP to maintain life-saving assistance and resilience support for the Rohingya refugee community; and to support host communities facing high levels of food insecurity.

The United States of America remained the largest donor, with a total of USD 130 million in financial contributions, along with USD 78 million in in-kind contributions of rice, lentils and oil confirmed in 2024 and distributed in 2025 to Rohingya refugees.

The Government of Bangladesh's USD 40 million multi-year World Bank financed contribution, provided through the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, enabled WFP to continue supporting Rohingya resilience. The Republic of Korea provided large rice contributions for the second consecutive year - 20,000 mt in 2025 and 15,000 mt in 2024 - along with fortified kernels to improve the nutrition of Rohingya families. China returned to the donor table with cash contributions for food assistance for Rohingya refugees, while Lithuania provided support for the first time. Engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Gulf Cooperation Council member states also continued, with Thailand contributing since 2023, and Qatar and Saudi Arabia providing dates through global agreements. Donors also collaborated through innovative mechanisms such as the Grain from Ukraine (Sweden and France) and SAFE+2 (Canada, Norway, and Sweden) initiatives, which strengthened the food security and resilience of Rohingya refugees and host communities.

WFP expanded domestic resource mobilization, including opportunities for individual giving. The public can now donate to WFP through the bKash mobile financial services platform - one of the largest in Bangladesh.

WFP continued deepening its collaboration with the private sector, particularly in support of fortified rice production and distribution. Partnerships with more than 220 rice millers and 14 fortified rice kernel factories enabled the scale-up of local production and ensured an uninterrupted supply for social safety net programmes, the commercial market, and the humanitarian response in the Rohingya camps.

Through knowledge transfer and capacity strengthening, WFP supported millers with the integration of the fortification processes into production lines, thereby reducing their reliance on international procurement and strengthening local supply chains. Engagement with miller associations also supported regulatory compliance, quality assurance, and consumer awareness. Consequently, the Government distributed over 600,000 mt of fortified rice through two key social safety net programmes in 2025. Fortified rice also became available in more than 7,000 retail outlets and online platforms, improving the access and availability of fortified rice to the public. This progress was enabled through WFP's technical support, which included learning visits - joint government and private-sector visits to China - and the development of standard operating procedures in collaboration with WFP's regional and global supply chain teams. Private-sector partners also invested their own resources to establish and expand their operations, further driving localization and long-term sustainability.

Focus on localization

In 2025, 70 percent of cooperating partners were national NGOs, managing 74 percent of the partnership budget. Many were field-based and informed context-specific programme design, helping WFP adapt implementation and rapid response.

National partners contributed USD 1.1 million (roughly 5 percent of the budget), reflecting increased financial ownership. For emergency response, 97 percent of standby partners were national NGOs. Between 2024 and 2025, WFP shifted delivery to capable national partners, reducing costs while maintaining quality and strengthening capacity.

Structured engagement advanced localization by supporting coordination, quality assurance, and alignment with WFP priorities through monthly knowledge-sharing sessions, regular meetings, and senior management engagements. WFP strengthened partner capacity, covering compliance areas including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), accountability, data protection, financial management, risk mitigation, and emergency preparedness.

More than 400 representatives from national organizations - including women- and minority-led groups - joined sessions which covered partner selection procedures and programme approaches for 2026, methods for expanding participation beyond existing partners, and strategies for the strengthening of readiness, inclusivity, and sustainability. WFP provided tailored PSEA support to 11 national partners (50 percent of those engaged), including policy reviews, investigation mechanisms, and tracking systems to reinforce safeguarding and accountability.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to strengthen collaborations with UN agencies and partners to increase the efficiency and impact of its operations. Collaborating with UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, and others helped WFP reduce duplication, lower support expenses, speed up programme delivery, and free up additional resources for people in need. The results also supported One UN and UN80 goals, demonstrating that shared planning, procurement, and systems can save money while strengthening collective impact.

In partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, WFP co-chairs the National Logistics Cluster (NLC), providing technical expertise, coordination, and secretariat support to strengthen national logistics preparedness and emergency response capacity. With over 50 members, including UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNFPA, IOM, and WHO), and more than 20 international NGOs, the NLC operates as a single, harmonized logistics coordination platform. In 2025, the platform advanced national preparedness through the completion of 27 disaster-prone district logistics capacity assessments, initiation of a national warehouse mapping exercise, reactivation of the Emergency Operations Dashboard with the Department of Disaster Management, promotion of common logistics services on a full cost-recovery basis, and delivery of cluster-wide training initiatives informed by a Training Needs Assessment.

In the Rohingya response, through joint partner mapping, capacity assessments, and performance reviews with UNHCR, UNICEF, and IOM, humanitarian partners worked towards reducing duplication, streamlining oversight, and improving coordination in a complex operating environment, all of which contributed to a more coherent service delivery system and alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's objectives. One key initiative was WFP's long-standing collaboration with UNICEF, which enabled harmonised nutrition programme design and delivery for Rohingya women and children.

Financial Overview

In October 2025, WFP revised its budget for the 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), setting annual programme needs at USD 313 million. The revision reflected updated beneficiary figures for general food assistance and nutrition in the Rohingya response, as well as adjustments for significant in-kind contributions and higher external transport costs than originally budgeted. WFP secured USD 272 million in confirmed contributions - 94 percent directed and 6 percent multilateral - and carried over USD 178 million from 2024, with additional late-year contributions carried into 2026. Together, these resources enabled the CSP to be implemented as planned. Actual utilization reached 99.4 percent of annual programme needs, marking the closest alignment between planning and expenditure during the CSP period.

For Strategic Outcome 01, a potential funding gap in March was bridged through WFP's internal advance-financing facilities, ensuring uninterrupted food assistance while donor contributions were being confirmed. Overall funding availability reached 142 percent of requirements, with several contributions confirmed late in the year and additional carry-overs from 2024, as well as large volumes of in-kind food contributions (rice, lentils, and oil), which more than doubled compared to 2024. Utilization reached 107 percent of annual programme needs. Contingency stocks were maintained throughout the year and proved critical for WFP's ability to respond rapidly to several fire incidents in Rohingya camps and a major urban-slum fire in Dhaka.

For Strategic Outcome 02, funding reached almost 157 percent of requirements, supported by multi-year contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, private donors such as Nutrition International and DSM-Firmenich, and UN partner UNICEF.

However, utilization was at 52 percent by year-end due to the late start of the WFP-directly-implemented school feeding programme, which was aligned with the launch of the Government's school feeding programme in November 2025. The Government's decision not to proceed with hot meals further reduced expenditures.

For Strategic Outcome 03, resources reached 93 percent of annual programme needs, including support from the WFP corporate Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) and emergency preparedness funds. Despite strong resourcing, utilization reached only 37 percent, largely because anticipatory action triggers did not activate as planned and AA expenditures depend heavily on the occurrence of flood or cyclone triggers.

For strategic outcome 04, utilization stood at 77 percent. The lower utilization was primarily due to WFP's slowdown in delivering on-demand services - specifically the UN common accommodation in Bhasan Char - which resulted from a funding shortfall allocated to this activity.

While Bangladesh achieved exceptionally strong resource mobilization in a challenging global funding environment, and the increase in multi-year contributions provided much-needed predictability - particularly important for WFP's changing lives agenda - challenges remained. High levels of earmarking at the activity, modality, and geographic levels restricted WFP's ability to direct resources towards urgent needs. Early confirmation of funds, combined with a greater share of flexible and multi-year contributions, therefore, would significantly strengthen WFP's ability to respond to emergencies and sustain resilience support for vulnerable communities.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	257,264,089	244,951,681	366,057,330	276,857,994
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	29,021	0
SO01: Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	257,264,089	244,951,681	366,028,309	276,857,994
Activity 01: Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	257,264,089	244,951,681	364,716,191	276,857,994
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,312,118	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	8,219,205	7,872,229	12,880,613	4,282,146
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.	8,219,205	7,872,229	12,880,613	4,282,146
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.	8,219,205	7,872,229	12,880,613	4,282,146

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 13,298,823	 8,556,734	 12,320,619	 4,882,602
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.	 13,298,823	 8,556,734	 12,320,619	 4,882,602
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.	 13,298,823	 8,556,734	 12,320,619	 4,882,602
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 2,043,791	 836,769	 2,713,841	 1,581,774
SO04: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	 2,043,791	 836,769	 2,713,841	 1,581,774
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.	 2,043,791	 836,769	 2,713,841	 1,581,774
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 19,080,025	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 280,825,908	 262,217,413	 413,052,427	 287,604,515

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,446,478	 12,576,874	 21,806,696	 8,379,945
Total Direct Costs	 294,272,386	 274,794,286	 434,859,123	 295,984,460
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 18,988,498	 17,804,630	 15,561,241	 15,561,241
Grand Total	 313,260,884	 292,598,916	 450,420,364	 311,545,701

Data Notes

Overview

The percentage of people reached disaggregated by sex and percentage of persons with disabilities reached are being calculated based on the percentage basis from UNHCR disability information and National disability survey.

Strategic outcome 01

CSP Output 1

Indicators A.1.7 & A.3.1: The planned figures included both beneficiaries from the Rohingya population and potential emergency response across Bangladesh. However, in 2025 Bangladesh experienced very few climate-related emergencies, meaning that WFP did not respond to national emergency response as tentatively planned. This made the planned numbers higher than the actual results. The actual figures also reflect the eastern flood emergency from the previous year, which was settled in 2025.

Indicator B.1.5: The actual figure surpassed the planned target due to the reception of substantial in-kind donations of fortified rice, oil and pulses, which were included as part of the overall assistance package as in-kind commodities distributed to Rohingya refugees through their monthly e-vouchers. These contributions had not been anticipated in the original plan.

CSP Output 3

Indicator A.1.4 (School Feeding on-site): The actual figure was slightly above the planned figure thanks to the provision of USDA-funded high energy biscuits received in August 2025. This enabled WFP to reach additional children in the food insecure Chittagong Hill Tracts Region who were not originally slated to receive support during the annual planning period.

Indicator A.2.4: WFP distributed less mt of high-energy biscuits than initially planned at the start of 2025. This difference is due to repeated disruptions in Cox's Bazar learning centres. Protests by host teaching volunteers began intermittently in January and resumed at the end of May, when all learning facilities were closed through June. Centres then began reopening only partially, with further disruptions continuing into August. As most centres remain only partially open, high-energy biscuit distribution was reduced, resulting in lower actual quantities distributed compared to the initial plan.

Indicator B.1.4: No data is available for this activity since its implementation was delayed due to the pending approval of the Government's National School Feeding Programme and the Government's directive to halt the hot meal component in Cox's Bazar.

CSP Output 4

Indicators A.1.5 & A.1.7: The variance between planned and actual assistance reflects both methodological adjustment and the inclusion of unplanned emergency activities. During the planning stage, figures were calculated using households rather than individuals, which underestimated the scale of needs—on average, each household represents five people. This will be corrected in the next budget revision and reflected in future reporting. In addition, under SO1, several emergency responses were delivered through asset creation and livelihood programmes. As these interventions were not part of the original Need-Based Plan they contributed to a higher level of actual assistance. Together, these factors explain why actual assistance significantly exceeded the planned figures.

Indicators A.3.1 & A.3.4: The reported amounts include funds utilized related to the eastern flood emergency of the previous year (2024) for which early recovery activities continued into 2025. Although the settlement of these funds occurred in 2025, they were not factored into the 2025 planned figures.

Indicator A.1.8: While mainstream Anticipatory Action work lies within WFP Bangladesh's Resilience Innovation Portfolio (Strategic Outcome 3), limited funding hampered WFP's ability to provide AA coverage in selected areas including Teknaf. That said, since a localized trigger was activated in Teknaf in May 2025, WFP utilized other resources as part of its emergency response fund to cover anticipated needs. As emergency response falls under Strategic Outcome 1, the intervention is reported there, despite its linkage to Strategic Outcome 3. No planned figure is shown, as forecast based anticipatory action is budgeted under Strategic Outcome 3.

Indicator F.1: The planned figure was calculated according to the Need-Based Plan. However, support was also extended to members of the local community through the aggregation centers, resulting in an increase in the actual numbers reported.

CSP Output 2

Indicator A.1.2 (Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition): The planned figure for the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment is derived from Need-Based Plan (NBP) data at the onset of the year, calculated based on number of MAM cases from the previous year. The actual figure is calculated based on the number of MAM beneficiaries who received the Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF) over the course of 2025 for MAM treatment. For the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment figures (children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls), the planned numbers were derived from the Need-Based Plan using average monthly estimates. This approach did not fully account for all new MAM cases arising during the year, nor included... beneficiaries already enrolled at the start of the year.

Indicators A.2.2, A.4.1 & B.2.1: The actual quantity (MT) of commodities for nutrition programming (A.2.2 and B.2.1) and the total value (USD) of vouchers (A.4.1) is less than the planned figures, due to programme coverage. However, the programme coverage is good, (>90%) exceeding the target (>=70) for prevention programme.

Other Output

CSP Output 4

Indicator D.1.2: The actual number exceeded the planned figure due to unforeseen circumstances during the monsoon period, when several landslides and damage occurred in the camp. As a result, additional slopes required repair, restoration, and maintenance.

Indicator D.3: The number of participants ended up being lower than planned because resources were limited. Due to the funding shortage, the original target had to be reduced and adjusted.

Indicator F.2 (Male): The increase is due to community members who are not registered with the Aggregation Centres but also benefited from the aggregation activities, along with the members.

Indicator F.2 (Female): Actual participation was lower than anticipated. While initial interest was high, sustained involvement declined due to reduced consistency in engagement and availability, as well as cultural barriers that limited women's ability to obtain membership. WFP has since put in place a series of actions to mitigate against this going forward.

Indicator F.3: In response to growing demand for farmer aggregation centres, WFP expanded the number of centres during the year. This allowed more smallholder farmers to be reached and contributed to the increase in the actual figure.

Outcome Results

Indicator 1.1.29: Target set at 20 percent men and 80 percent women to reflect programme priorities on advancing women's economic empowerment and strengthening their role in market access through farmer aggregation systems.

Indicators 1.1.48 & 1.1.49: Higher demand for aggregation centres led to increased participation by smallholder farmers, resulting in sales volumes and values exceeding planned targets.

Indicator 1.1.1 (Food consumption score): In 2025, households with acceptable food consumption rose from 65 to 73 percent. This improvement is likely attributed to the 16 percent expansion in Fresh Food Corner (FFC) top-up coverage, with newly included households showing better food security through more diverse and acceptable diets. Conversely, the share of Rohingya households with inadequate food consumption declined to 27 percent (poor to borderline), down from 35 percent in 2024.

Indicator 1.1.2 (Consumption-based coping strategy index): The consumption-based coping strategy index rose slightly from 1.49 in 2024 to 1.53 in 2025, indicating greater reliance on negative coping strategies despite high food consumption scores. This increase is driven by reduced purchasing power amid rising inflation and limited livelihood opportunities, with prevalence remaining higher in Cox's Bazar camps than in Bangladeshi communities.

Indicator 1.1.3 (Livelihood coping strategies for food security): Negative livelihood coping (emergency, crisis, and stress) increased in 2025. The ration levels remained unstable and insufficient against rising inflation since 2023 and the severe ration cuts in 2023 created financial stress. Although entitlements gradually increased in 2024-2025, they did not keep pace with household needs or the cost of living. This prolonged period of reduced and fluctuating assistance without livelihood opportunities pushed many households to adopt negative coping strategies to meet basic needs.

Strategic outcome 02

CSP Output 5

Indicators A.1.3, A.2.3, A.4.2, N.1.1& N.2: No direct school feeding implementation took place in 2025, as the baseline assessment had not yet been completed and was a pre-requisite for starting the next phase of school feeding implementation.

CSP Output 6

Indicator E.4: The initial target of the awareness raising campaign aimed to reach 20,000 individuals. However, during implementation, the campaign generated strong public interest in fortified rice, and suppliers confirmed their ability to meet the increased demand. As a result, WFP extended the campaign duration, ultimately reaching a total of 29,715 people.

Outcome Results

Indicator 2.2.37: In 2025, WFP planned to collaborate with the Government on the development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for fortified rice distribution and management under its food-based social safety net. The SOP has been drafted and finalized but is still pending approval from the Ministry of Food. As the approval process is ongoing, no achievement can be recorded for 2025.

Indicator 2.2.44: The target and achievement figures for 2025 are identical. These beneficiaries are part of government programmes in which WFP provided support in selected areas covered by Gates Foundation and Nutrition International projects. As the government did not revise or update beneficiary numbers during the year, both the target and achievement remained the same throughout WFP's intervention.

Indicators 2.2.39 & 2.2.70: The Government planned allocations for 2025 are identical to the amounts already allocated.

Indicator 2.2.41: Four policy and system components were planned (Development Project Proposal, Monitoring and Evaluation framework, Operational Guidelines, and Food Safety and Quality Standard Operating Procedures), and three have been finalized. The Operational Guidelines, however, still require Ministry approval, which is pending. As a result, three items are reported as completed under this indicator.

Strategic outcome 03

CSP Output 7

Indicator A.1.5 (Livelihood Skills Training Transfers): No funding was available for once-off cash distributions during this reporting period. Instead, four aggregation centers were established, which shifted the focus from direct transfers to infrastructure support.

Indicator A.1.8 (Micro/Meso Insurance): Planned values were based on individuals, but during implementation households were counted instead. This methodological difference inflated the actual numbers. Correction is expected in the next budget revision to better align reporting.

Indicator A.3.1 (Total Cash Transferred): Limited activation of anticipatory financing mechanisms (e.g., flash flood response) restricted the volume of transfers.

Indicator A.3.3 (Cash via Livelihood Skills Training): Same as A.1.5 - lack of funding for once-off cash distributions. Hence, the actuals for 2025 stand at 0.

Indicator A.3.5 (Cash via Climate Shock Protection): The intended modality for the Micro and Meso Insurance activity is Value Voucher Transfer for Services. However, during the creation of the Purchase request and order in WFP's corporate financial system (WINGS), the modality was recorded as Cash. As WFP's reporting system (COMET) is fully integrated with WINGS for CBT related processes, the system automatically imports the modality from WINGS and does not allow users to select an alternative modality in COMET. As a result, the activity is displayed under the Cash modality in COMET, consistent with the modality recorded in WINGS.

Indicator A.4.1 (Voucher Transfers): Trigger conditions for anticipatory financing were not met during the reporting period. As a result, no payout was made.

Other Output

CSP Output 7

Indicator A.10.1: No funding for food assistance for training was received in 2025. Thus, the actual value is 0.

Indicator G.1: WFP directly provided insurance premiums for 65,000 individuals to cover floods and cyclones. The remaining 85,650 households participated under self-help cooperative insurance schemes, paying their own premiums. As these self-financed policies were not subsidized by WFP, they are not reflected in the actual figure reported, resulting in the variance between planned and actual coverage.

Indicators G.11.2 & G.12.2: Insurance Payouts: No payouts occurred during the reporting period because insurance triggers were not activated. This highlights the need to review trigger mechanisms to ensure timely activation in future shocks.

Indicator G.2 (G.2.2 - Premiums Paid): The Flash Flood Insurance Product could not be launched in 2025, reducing premium collection.

Indicator G.3 (G.3.3 - Sum Insured): The Flash Flood Insurance Product could not be launched in 2025, which reduced the overall insured sum.

Indicator G.8 (G.8.4 - Access to Climate/Weather Information): The absence of the Flash Flood and Drought Insurance Products limited outreach and reduced the number of beneficiaries accessing climate risk information. Similarly, in 2025, floods and cyclones did not occur, hence early warning was not initiated.

Indicator G.9 (G.9.1 - Forecast-Based Anticipatory Actions): The deviation occurred because the monsoon flood, flash flood, and cyclone triggers were not activated during the reporting period, which resulted in the actual figures being lower than the planned targets.

Output 7

Indicator C.4 (Forecast based anticipatory actions): Implementation was slightly lower than planned due to contextual challenges, including political developments and limited availability of local representatives, which affected activity rollout.

Indicator C.4 (Unconditional resource transfers): The slight underachievement reflects institutional transitions within Government, which temporarily slowed capacity enhancement activities.

Indicator C.5 (Forecast based anticipatory actions): Overachievement resulted from the addition of new interventions during the year, notably "Early Warning for All (EW4ALL)," which expanded training opportunities beyond initial planning.

Indicator C.5 (Unconditional resource transfers): Delivery was affected by leadership changes within the government, leading to adjustments in the implementation pace.

Indicator C.6 (Forecast based anticipatory actions): Additional tools were introduced from Q2, including crisis modifiers and insurance products, which enriched the portfolio and exceeded the original target.

Indicator C.6 (Unconditional resource transfers): A small shortfall reflects pending approvals from the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Department of Women Affairs. Completion is anticipated in early 2026 following institutional transitions.

Outcome Results

Indicator 4.3.70: The 2025 follow-up currently reflects the planned target figure, as updated actuals are pending confirmation. This alignment ensures consistency with government budget cycles and verified disbursement data will be reflected once available.

Indicator 4.3.72: Endorsements were delayed due to institutional transitions within Government. While the 2025 target was not met, ongoing engagement is expected to facilitate endorsement in 2026.

Indicator 4.3.77 (All Resilience): Overachievement due to new interventions expanding coordination opportunities.

Indicator 4.3.39 (All VWBP): The total Government budget increased compared to the initial target due to price hiking of the rice and its transportation costs. This resulted in a higher overall Government budget line for these activities (e.g., more financing allocated for the programme).

Strategic outcome 04

The outcome indicator is not available for this Strategic Outcome, as no survey was conducted during the reporting period.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	800,800	858,807	107%
	female	868,891	935,132	108%
	total	1,669,691	1,793,939	107%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	47,109	38,304	81%
	female	46,636	47,567	102%
	total	93,745	85,871	92%
24-59 months	male	100,020	87,439	87%
	female	97,847	77,273	79%
	total	197,867	164,712	83%
5-11 years	male	175,763	180,449	103%
	female	170,519	176,952	104%
	total	346,282	357,401	103%
12-17 years	male	108,059	105,801	98%
	female	103,990	100,017	96%
	total	212,049	205,818	97%
18-59 years	male	329,005	402,180	122%
	female	417,422	497,352	119%
	total	746,427	899,532	121%
60+ years	male	40,844	44,634	109%
	female	32,477	35,971	111%
	total	73,321	80,605	110%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	1,245,000	1,131,390	91%
Resident	424,691	662,549	156%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	104,000	71,385	68%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	63,050	838,240	1329%
Malnutrition prevention programme	239,586	197,004	82%
Malnutrition treatment programme	30,903	104,525	338%
School based programmes	354,797	388,333	109%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	16,000	32,021	200%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,495,000	1,202,501	80%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	870	787	90%
High Energy Biscuits	3,596	2,738	76%
LNS	517	406	78%
Lentils	2,157	0	0%
Rice	67,858	61,980	91%
Split Lentils	0	795	-
Vegetable Oil	5,812	5,720	98%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	11,064	7,736	70%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat	830	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	10,903,264	78%
Commodity Voucher	225,000	57,776	26%
Value Voucher	133,798,345	143,006,388	107%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	121,082	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	5,412,000	197,144	4%
Value voucher transfer for services	300,000	0	0%

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	766,816	616,947	
			Male	728,184	585,554	
			Total	1,495,000	1,202,501	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	75,010	68,264.51	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,818,250	532,839	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	130,134,161	139,780,986	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	5,397	67,454.16	
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	159,346	193,681	
			Male	165,654	194,652	
			Total	325,000	388,333	
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	147,088	137,723	
			Male	152,912	139,845	
			Total	300,000	277,568	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	4,922	3,509.15	
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	54		
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	23,715 22,335 46,050	235,790 218,450 454,240
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	3,617 3,383 7,000	201,949 182,051 384,000
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		3,449 2,936 6,385
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,087,652	10,370,424
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	3,047,652	3,110,065
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	5,040,000	7,207,590
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	24,300 7,721 32,021

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	91,995 95,473 187,468	77,204 80,298 157,502
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	11,608 12,075 23,683	47,983 40,084 88,067
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	52,118 52,118	39,502 39,502

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	7,220 7,220	16,458 16,458
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	11,943	8,387.41
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,889,184	3,283,176
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	11,582	8,142.34

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	4,457	5,517
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 (take-home rations)	Number	290,000	263,772
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	97
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)	Number	17	16

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	221	268

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	95,336	67,528
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,163	7,721
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	37,473	24,300
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
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	32

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	260,345	271,056

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
1.1.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female		≥50	≥50	100		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	≥50	93		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	95	91	WFP survey

Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - **Location:** Cox's Bazar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

1.1.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	=80	=80	80	47.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=20	=20	20	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	47.96	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥2,184,874	≥6,803,888	11,749,427	3,979,786	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥655,462	≥1,712,817	2,833,204	761,558	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1,529,412	≥5,091,071	8,916,223	3,218,228	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥2,622.63	≥8,454	14,783	4,777.16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥445.84	≥1,379	2,255	518.01	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥2,024.09	≥7,075	12,528	4,259.15	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.25: 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	90	73.65	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee GFA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥65	≥60	69		WFP survey
	Male		≥65	≥60	74		WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥65	≥60	73	65	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		<34	≤39	30		WFP survey
	Male		<34	≤39	26		WFP survey
	Overall	41	<34	≤39	27	34	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<1	≤1	1		WFP survey
	Male		<1	≤1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	4	<1	≤1	0	1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥16	≥5	1		WFP survey
	Male		≥16	≥5	1		WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥16	≥5	1	5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<80	<82	91		WFP survey
	Male		<80	<82	92		WFP survey
	Overall	83	<80	<82	92	92	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<4	<13	8		WFP survey
	Male		<4	<13	7		WFP survey
	Overall	16	<4	<13	7	3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥52	≥41	50		WFP survey
	Male		≥52	≥41	54		WFP survey
	Overall	36	≥52	≥41	53	63	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<46	<57	50		WFP survey
	Male		<46	<57	46		WFP survey
	Overall	62	<46	<57	47	37	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<2	<2	0		WFP survey
	Male		<2	<2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<2	0	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥23	≥17	13		WFP survey
	Male		≥23	≥17	13		WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥23	≥17	13	26	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<74	<80	86		WFP survey
	Male		<74	<80	86		WFP survey
	Overall	83	<74	<80	86	73	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<3	<3	1		WFP survey
	Male		<3	<3	1		WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<3	1	1	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤3	≤4	1.7		WFP survey
	Male		≤3	≤4	1.5		WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤4	1.53	1.49	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<1	<3	8		WFP survey
	Male		<1	<3	4		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<1	<3	5	2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<40	<40	27		WFP survey
	Male		<40	<40	27		WFP survey
	Overall	2	<40	<40	27	7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<9	<7	51		WFP survey
	Male		<9	<7	54		WFP survey
	Overall	71	<9	<7	53	34	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		>50	>60	14		WFP survey
	Male		>50	>60	15		WFP survey
	Overall	27	>50	>60	15	57	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female		≥50	≥50	71		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	≥50	56		WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥50	≥50	60	70	WFP survey
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	92	=100	=100	94	88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
1.1.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female		≥50	≥50	72		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	≥50	77		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	75	70	WFP survey

Target Group: All Refugee NRM - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.25: 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	69	72.92	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female		≥35	≥35			
	Male		≥35	≥35			
	Overall	22	≥35	≥35	90		WFP survey
Target Group: Children Under 5 Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	99.1	98.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	99.09	98.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.57	>75	>75	99.09	98.43	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.05	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0.04	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.11	<3	<3	0.05	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	0.08	0.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	0.09	0.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.46	<15	<15	0.08	0.21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<10	<10	0.78	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	<10	0.78	1.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.85	<10	<10	0.78	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: 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	44		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	79		WFP survey

1.1.10: 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	36		WFP survey
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥70	≥70	91.3	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥70	91.3	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥70	≥70	91.3	92	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥99	≥99	99	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	98	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥99	≥99	99	97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		≥70	≥70	93.6	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥70	93.6	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥70	≥70	93.6	97	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	99.22	98.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	99.23	98.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.23	>75	>75	99.23	98.72	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.04	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0.04	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.04	0.06	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	0.07	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	0.07	0.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.06	<15	<15	0.07	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<10	<10	0.67	1.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	<10	0.66	1.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.61	<10	<10	0.67	1.15	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	36	≥35	≥35	27		WFP survey
Target Group: Primary School Student Host - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.20: 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	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.20: 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
1.1.20: 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
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	-6	≥5	≥2	0	-8	Secondary data
	Male	-7	≥5	≥2	-8	-8	Secondary data
	Overall	-6	≥5	≥2	-8	-8	Secondary data
1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	77	≥85	≥80	80	78	Secondary data
	Male	72	≥85	≥80	77	75	Secondary data
	Overall	75	≥85	≥80	79	76	Secondary data

1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95	≥98	≥95	88	91	Secondary data
	Male	92	≥98	≥95	83	88	Secondary data
	Overall	93	≥98	≥95	86	89	Secondary data
1.1.93: 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	Not collected	3.1	WFP survey
Target Group: School Children Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	80	≥85	≥80	85	82	Secondary data
	Male	77	≥85	≥80	84	81	Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥85	≥80	85	80	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
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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	14,469 15,328 29,797	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	830	
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	121,082	

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	1,168	1,450
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	40	42
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	8	6
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	20,000	29,715

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	132,500	130,000
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	530	546
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	5	3
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	3	2
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)	Number	17	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Nutrition - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Rice Fortification - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
2.2.12: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	=100	≤9	51	-26	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.37: 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	≥1	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥30,000,000	≥24,074,901	18,940,785	1,764,787	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥2,500,000	≥365,580	365,580	1,359,185	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.70: 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	≥242,053,289	272,309,950	172,406,780	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.79: 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	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary School Children - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥450,000,000	≥88,500,000	88,500,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.41: 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	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥1,612,000	≥1,612,000	998,128		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥1,488,000	≥1,488,000	921,349		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥3,100,000	≥3,100,000	1,919,477		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.70: 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	≥450,000,000	≥88,500,000	88,500,000	0	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.73: Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female		≥30.39	≥30.39	18.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥30.39	≥30.39	18.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥30.39	≥30.39	18.81	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.74: 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	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.79: 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	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.81: 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	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.94: 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	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary School Children - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	92	≥95		Not collected		WFP survey
	Male	89	≥95		Not collected		WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥95		Not collected		WFP survey
2.2.24: Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	48	≥60		Not collected		WFP survey
	Male	40	≥50		Not collected		WFP survey
	Overall	45	≥55		Not collected		WFP survey
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade	Female	96	≥97				WFP survey
	Male	93	≥97				WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥97		Not collected		WFP survey
2.2.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	40	≤20				WFP survey
	Male	46	≤20				WFP survey
	Overall	41	≤20		Not collected		WFP survey

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

Activity 03: Assist national institutions and communities in strengthening their capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes and in disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations.

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	5,400	
			Male	4,600	
			Total	10,000	
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	48,060	
			Male	40,940	
			Total	89,000	
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	8,100	32,435
			Male	6,900	32,565
			Total	15,000	65,000
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,412,000	197,144
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	1,291,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	4,121,000	197,144
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	300,000	

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\$	4,000	0

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	150,000	65,000
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	50,000	0
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\$	220,000	0
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\$	371,900	197,144
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\$	2,479,340	1,069,959
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	500,000	239,514
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	1,554,600	6,385

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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (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	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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	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	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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	60,000	32,639
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	3,910	3,533
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	10	54
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	176	130
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	13	18
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	34	30

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	314	305
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	2

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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	0
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All MCBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	9	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥440,000,000	≥149,790,935	150,108,209	218,000,000	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥6,000,000	≥1,655,000	1,844,720	1,504,800	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.70: 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	≥149,085,053	149,085,053	136,365,546	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.72: 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	≥2	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.74: 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	≥3	3	2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.76: 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	≥3	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Resilience - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	7	2	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.72: 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	2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.74: 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	≥3	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.76: 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	≥2	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.77: 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	≥8	17	6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.81: 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	≥2	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All VWBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	≥10	6	6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥287,710,084	≥185,554,975.25	185,554,975.25	170,504,201.68	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥1,500,000	≥1,500,000	1,040,000	1,137,011	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.70: 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	≥185,554,975.25	188,400,000	177,560,285.71	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.72: 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	≥6	6	7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.74: 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	2	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.76: 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	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.77: 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	≥5	4	9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.81: 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	≥2	2	4	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	2	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	2.44	2.44	
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	87,683	87,683	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Cluster							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	95.6	≥97	≥97	Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	96	≥50	≥50	44.9		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	0		WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥50	≥50	43.7	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Marketlinkage - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	94	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥50	Not applicable	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	35	≥50	≥50	36.4		WFP survey
	Male	65	≥50	≥50	24.2		WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥50	≥50	25.5	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	88	≥50	≥50	29		WFP survey
	Male	7	≥50	≥50	1.6		WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥50	≥50	24.1	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	29	≥50	≥50	17		WFP survey
	Male	67	≥50	≥50	25		WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥50	≥50	23	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not collected	≥50	Not applicable	Not collected	Not applicable	-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	59,592	54,249	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	54,788	50,681	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	114,380	104,930	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: 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	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.67	=100	=100	99.32		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	=100	99.33	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.7	=100	=100	95.55		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	97.7	=100	=100	95.67	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.03	=100	=100	99.66		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	98.03	=100	=100	99.67	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP survey

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.1	=100	=100	95.45		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.96		WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	=100	=100	94.12	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.19	=100	=100	99.45		WFP survey
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	99.51	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.83	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.84	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.29	=100	=100	99.6		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	87.54	=100	=100	99.6		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.83	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.84	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee GFA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.58	=100	=100	98.99		WFP survey
	Male	98.62	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	98.59	=100	=100	99.15	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.56	=100	=100	98.86		WFP survey
	Male	98.93	=100	=100	99.34		WFP survey
	Overall	99.41	=100	=100	98.94	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.35	=100	=100	97.85		WFP survey
	Male	97.09	=100	=100	98.01		WFP survey
	Overall	97.29	=100	=100	97.88	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.59	=100	=100	98.75		WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	98.38	=100	=100	98.82	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	99.37		WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.68	=100	=100	99.41	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.94	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	98.71	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.29	=100	=100	96.88		WFP survey
	Male	94.83	=100	=100	99.26		WFP survey
	Overall	95.02	=100	=100	98.49	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	95.31		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.52		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.49	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.65	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	98.28	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	98.01	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.24	97.06	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.25	97.3	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.89	=100	=100	98.74	97.59	WFP survey
	Male	92.31	=100	=100	100	97.06	WFP survey
	Overall	96.69	=100	=100	98.75	97.55	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.31	=100	=100	98.24	99.2	WFP survey
	Male	96.15	=100	=100	100	97.06	WFP survey
	Overall	99.17	=100	=100	98.25	99.02	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Meeting	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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		=941,595	=868,891	935,132	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=862,422	=800,800	858,807	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=1,804,017	=1,669,691	1,793,939	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT Flood - Location: Chattogram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Male		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Cyclone MOCHA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Male		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: All Flash Flood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Male		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15.07			Not applicable		WFP survey
	Male	9.93			Not applicable		WFP survey
	Overall	13.06	=80		Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	44.3			Not applicable		WFP survey
	Male				Not applicable		
	Overall	44.3	=80		Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Livelihood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.37	≥80	≥80	33.56		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	62.5		WFP survey
	Overall	47.21	≥80	≥80	34.33	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Market Linkage - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	44.16	≥80	≥80	9.09		WFP survey
	Male	39.02	≥80	≥80	25.27		WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥80	≥80	23.53	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16.89	=80	=80	81.2		WFP survey
	Male	25	=80	=80	100		WFP survey
	Overall	17.05	=80	=80	81.27		WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14.06			Not applicable		WFP survey
	Male	19.08			Not applicable		WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	=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							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	43.11	≥80	≥80	34.8		WFP survey
	Male	26.92	≥80	≥80	40		WFP survey
	Overall	41.75	≥80	≥80	35.1	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee NRM - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.37	=80	≥80	21.88		WFP survey
	Male	0	=80	≥80	34.07		WFP survey
	Overall	47.21	=80	≥80	30.15	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15.74	=80	=80	70.78	62.83	WFP survey
	Male	15.38	=80	=80	100	58.82	WFP survey
	Overall	15.73	=80	=80	71	62.5	WFP survey

Activity 03: Assist national institutions and communities in strengthening their capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes and in disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All SLP - **Location:** Kurigram - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female				Not applicable		
	Male				Not applicable		
	Overall	0	=100		Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey

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

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female				Not applicable		
	Male				Not applicable		
	Overall	0	=100		Not applicable	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee GFA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee Green Skill Development - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: 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	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Resilience - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	100	35.56	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All host Livelihood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: 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	100		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Host - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Resilience - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.4.1: 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	0	11.76	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9.8	≥10	≥10	9.8	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All CERF CHT - Location: Chattogram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Male		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Cyclone MOCHA - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			Not applicable			
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	0	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Flash Flood - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Male		Not applicable	Not applicable			
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			Not applicable			
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	0	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host EFSN - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			Not applicable			
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Host Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee DRR - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			Not applicable			
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	0	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Refugee Nutrition - Location: Cox's Bazar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Urban - Location: Dhaka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			Not applicable			
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All SLP - Location: Kurigram - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			Not applicable			
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	0	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MCBP - Location: Bangladesh - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	Not applicable		100	
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Rawful Alam

Farida, from Cox's Bazar, tends her garden. With WFP's market linkage support, she sells her produce to local markets and Rohingya food assistance.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

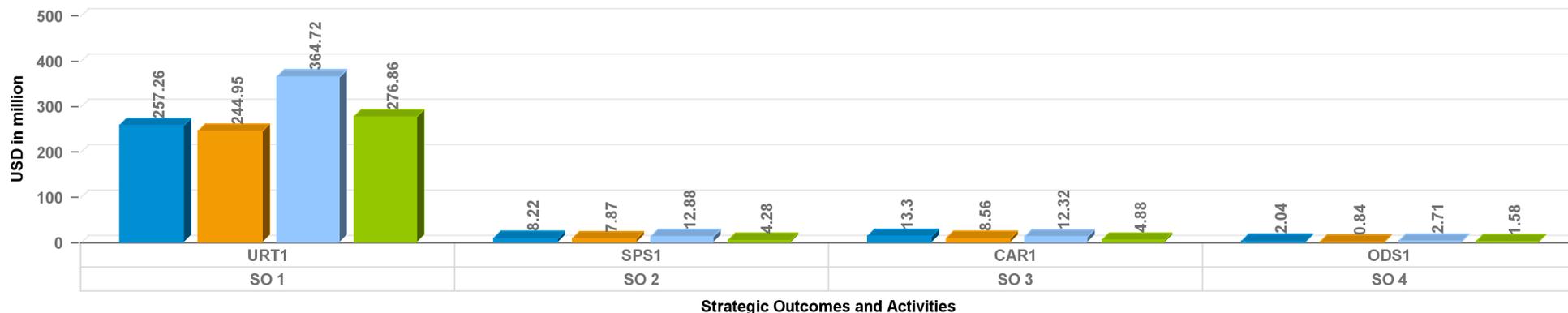
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.
SO 2		The nutrition needs of women, children and vulnerable groups in Bangladesh are met through national institutions that have enhanced capacities to design and implement gender- and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.
SO 3		Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.
SO 4		Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SPS1	Support national institutions to strengthen their capacity to design and implement inclusive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes to meet the nutrition needs of women, children, and vulnerable groups.
SO 3	CAR1	Assist national institutions and communities in strengthening their capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes and in disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026.	Assist national institutions and communities in strengthening their capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes and in disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations.	13,298,823	8,556,734	12,320,619	4,882,602
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			13,298,823	8,556,734	12,320,619	4,882,602
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.	8,219,205	7,872,229	12,880,613	4,282,146
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,219,205	7,872,229	12,880,613	4,282,146
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	29,021	0
	Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after the crisis.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,312,118	0
		Provide food, nutrition, and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations.	257,264,089	244,951,681	364,716,191	276,857,994
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			257,264,089	244,951,681	366,057,330	276,857,994

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises.	Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government.	2,043,791	836,769	2,713,841	1,581,774
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,043,791	836,769	2,713,841	1,581,774
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,080,025	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	19,080,025	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			280,825,908	262,217,413	413,052,427	287,604,515
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,446,478	12,576,874	21,806,696	8,379,945
Total Direct Costs			294,272,386	274,794,286	434,859,123	295,984,460
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,988,498	17,804,630	15,561,241	15,561,241
Grand Total			313,260,884	292,598,916	450,420,364	311,545,701



Michael Hemling

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

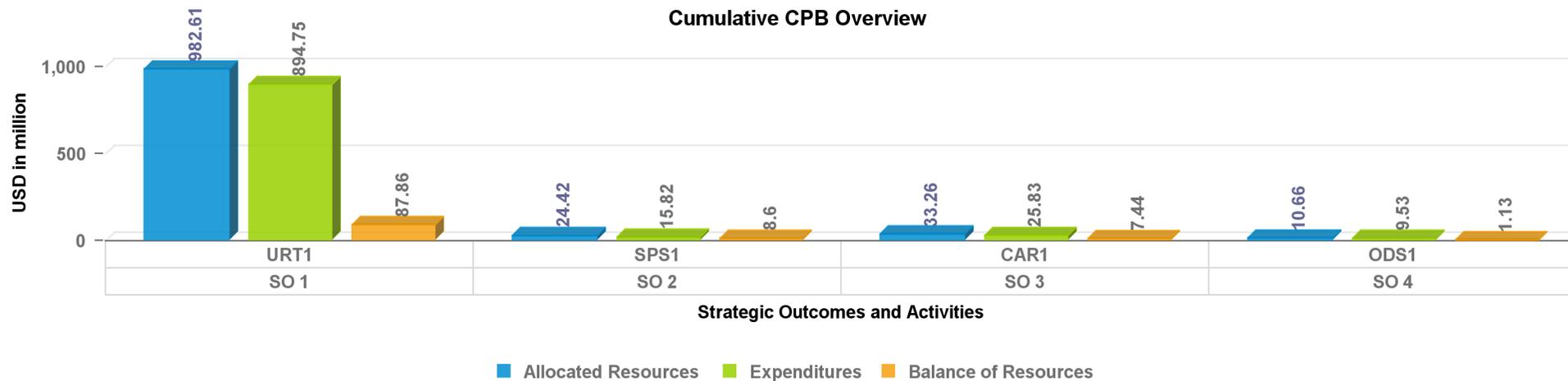
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	986,228,348	978,014,249	4,592,391	982,606,640	894,748,443	87,858,197
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,312,118	0	1,312,118	0	1,312,118
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	29,021	0	29,021	0	29,021
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			986,228,348	979,355,388	4,592,391	983,947,779	894,748,443	89,199,336
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.	34,425,408	24,419,283	0	24,419,283	15,820,816	8,598,467
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			34,425,408	24,419,283	0	24,419,283	15,820,816	8,598,467

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Bangladesh Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	53,919,917	32,816,461	447,938	33,264,399	25,826,382	7,438,017
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			53,919,917	32,816,461	447,938	33,264,399	25,826,382	7,438,017
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.	66,546,822	10,662,965	0	10,662,965	9,530,898	1,132,067
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			66,546,822	10,662,965	0	10,662,965	9,530,898	1,132,067
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	19,080,025	0	19,080,025	0	19,080,025
Subtotal SDG Target			0	19,080,025	0	19,080,025	0	19,080,025
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,141,120,495	1,066,334,121	5,040,329	1,071,374,450	945,926,538	125,447,912
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			55,641,963	48,799,626	251,165	49,050,792	35,624,041	13,426,751
Total Direct Costs			1,196,762,458	1,115,133,747	5,291,495	1,120,425,242	981,550,579	138,874,663
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			73,256,965	67,316,338		67,316,338	67,316,338	0
Grand Total			1,270,019,423	1,182,450,085	5,291,495	1,187,741,580	1,048,866,917	138,874,663

This donor financial report is interim


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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