



WFP Bangladesh Country Brief

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*1
Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (46 months)			
	343.6 m	97.48 m (28%)	75.1 m (22%)
Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable groups in rural and urban settings are supported by enhanced national actions to improve their nutrition indicators in line with the national targets by 2020			
SR: No one suffers from malnutrition Focus area: Root causes	44.8 m	13.82 (31%)	4.8 m (11%)
Strategic Outcome 2: The most vulnerable population of Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and disaster-stricken areas have enhanced food security and nutrition			
SR: Access to food Focus area: Crisis response	244.9 m	55.3 m (23%)	58.6 m (24%)
Strategic Outcome 3: Innovative approaches to enhance the resilience of food insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses are validated by 2020			
SR: Food systems are sustainable Focus area: Resilience building	36.3 m	25.27 m (70%)	6.3 m (17%)
Strategic Outcome 4: The humanitarian response system for large-scale natural disasters in Bangladesh can respond with reduced cost and lead time			
SR: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDG target 17.9 Focus area: Resilience	13.8 m	2.13 m (15%)	2.7 m (19%)
Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development partners in Bangladesh have access to reliable services in the areas of supply chain and emergency telecommunications during crises			
SR: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) Focus area: Crisis Response	3.7 m	1.13 m (31%)	2.7 m (75%)

*November 2017 – April 2018

GENDER MARKER 2A

Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP aims to assist 2.9 million people over five years in 15 prioritised districts. Given the Government's commitment and increased institutional and financial ability to support Bangladesh's development, this programme reaffirms a shift in WFP's focus. WFP will support the country on its path to end hunger and reduce malnutrition through the following five outcomes:

Main Credit: WFP/Saikat Mojumder
Photo Caption: A porter assists a WFP beneficiary to carry her food distribution back to her family, Cox's Bazar.

Highlights

- WFP continues with the Level 3 emergency response as 607,000 refugees have arrived in Bangladesh since violence broke out in Myanmar's northern Rakhine State on 25 August 2017.
- WFP is providing food assistance to the increasing influx through the provision of fortnightly rations of rice, lentils and oil; micronutrient fortified biscuits to people as they arrive; as well as SuperCereal for pregnant and nursing women and children under 5.
- WFP has assisted approximately 48,000 people affected by floods in the northwest of the country with cash assistance.

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1): The four activities of SO1 focus on targeting the root causes of food insecurity through government capacity support, and include: technical assistance and advocacy to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of selected safety nets, technical assistance and advocacy for nutrition, technical assistance and advocacy for scaling up post-harvest rice fortification, and policy advice and technical assistance to scale up school feeding.

Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2): The three activities of SO2 were developed to enhance crisis response and include: delivering an integrated assistance package in Cox's Bazar, delivering an integrated assistance package in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and delivering food assistance in emergencies.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3): The two activities under SO3 focus on resilience building. Activities include evidence creation on innovative approaches to enhance resilience, and implementing the *Nobo Jatra* programme.

Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4): The two activities under SO4 feature capacity development and include capacity strengthening for emergency response, and leading the logistics cluster and co-leading the food security cluster.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5): The activities under SO5 focus on logistics and emergency telecommunications support services to the Government and humanitarian community.

¹6 month net funding requirements as per Country Office pipeline.

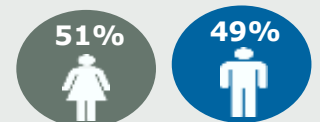
In Numbers

1,224,490 Planned people for assistance (as per CSP)

607,000 Refugees newly arrived from Myanmar

633,800 Newly arrived refugees receiving food

People Assisted
October 2017



October 2017

Operational Updates

- WFP continues with its Level 3 emergency response as an estimated 607,000 refugees have arrived in Bangladesh from Myanmar since violence broke out in Myanmar's northern Rakhine State on 25 August 2017². The actual number of new arrivals is expected to be closer to 650,000-700,000.
- WFP has distributed 25 kg of rice, 4.5 kg lentils, and 2 litres of oil per household on a fortnightly basis to 633,800 people; micronutrient fortified biscuits to 271,000 individuals as people arrive; and SuperCereals to 13,936 pregnant and nursing women and 52,436 children under 5 years.
- WFP has established 12 new blanket supplementary feeding sites across Cox's Bazar. In agreement with WFP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will provide food assistance in border areas and in no-man's land on the Bangladesh side of the border.
- For the impacted host community, WFP is planning to implement a two-year Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programme.
- WFP has collaborated with the Nutrition Cluster for the development of Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) guidelines and the need for better-articulated nutrition response planning and preparedness capacity.
- WFP has transferred the first monthly unconditional cash entitlement of Bangladesh Taka 4,000 per household to 9,607 households (48,000 people) through mobile banking, in the five most northwest flood-affected districts of Bangladesh.
- The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education expects to endorse the National School Feeding Policy in 2017, drafted by the inter-agency technical committee with technical support from WFP.
- The School Feeding Programme reached 350,207 students with micronutrient fortified biscuits in Dhaka, Bandarban, Gaibandha, Ukhiya and Teknaf, and 16,436 children with school meals in Jamalpur and Barguna.
- WFP has advocated the Ministry of Food to provide access to fortified rice at a subsidized price for five months in a year, through the Government social safety nets.
- As part of its policy interface, WFP's *Nobo Jatra* team facilitated a visit for senior Government officials to oversee the project activities. Assistance is planned for 7,913 pregnant and nursing women and 7,000 graduation participants to receive Bangladesh Taka 2,000 and 1,000 respectively, in November 2017.
- WFP participated in the launch of Phase II of the based financing (FbF) project and a lessons learned workshop on Phase I organized by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the German Red Cross (GRC) Bangladesh.

²According to the Inter Sector Coordination Group of 29 October.

Country Background



WFP aims to reduce hunger and undernutrition in the coming years by implementing and developing, through effective partnerships, innovative long-term solutions and by responding to emergencies. To underpin the development agenda of the Government, WFP supports selected government safety net programmes that focus on food security and help mainstream nutrition. WFP's direct interventions are geographically concentrated in areas of great food insecurity and vulnerability, such as in Cox's Bazar where a Level 3 Emergency Response is in operation since 22 September 2017.

Bangladesh still faces high poverty and undernutrition rates, aggravated by frequent natural disasters and a high population density. The high prevalence of child marriage, adolescent pregnancies and undernutrition in mothers and adolescent girls contributes to the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition. The prevalence of stunting in children under the age of 5 years continues to pose a major challenge, with 5.5 million children (36 percent) stunted and a global acute undernutrition rate of 14 percent (2014 DHS). Despite considerable progress in school enrolment, an estimated 3.3 million out of 20 million primary school aged children remain out of school.

WFP has been present in Bangladesh since 1974. It has assisted registered refugees from Myanmar since 1992.

Population: **163 million**

2017 Human Development Index:
139 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **36% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

USA, Bangladesh, Japan, European Union, ECHO, UK, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Luxembourg Australia, Canada, private and multi-lateral donors.

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