



World Food Programme



WFP Forecast-based Financing (FbF) Programme

WFP FbF in Bangladesh

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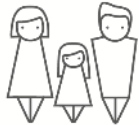
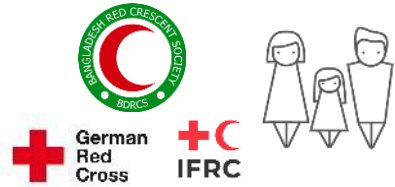
Paris Kazis
April 2021

WFP FbF in Bangladesh - Overview

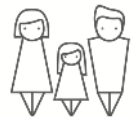
- **Hazard:** River Floods, Flash Floods, Cyclones
- **Partners:** WFP, GRC, BDRCS, RCCC, government (MoDMR, FFWC, BMD)
- **Triggers (for river floods):**
 - Readiness (10 days ahead of the peak)
 - Activation (5 days ahead)
- **Actions:**
 - Last mile dissemination of flood forecast
 - Multi-purpose cash transfer of 53USD per beneficiary household
- **Coordination:** National FbF Working Group



WFP FbF in Bangladesh – CERF AA pilot 2020



June
3,300 households
53 USD Cash



June | 6,000 households
July | 23,000 households
53 USD Cash



July
Animal Feed: 12,000 households
Flood-proof storage: 7,000 households



July
15,000 vulnerable women and girls
Distribution of reproductive health, menstrual hygiene and dignity kits



UN CERF: USD 2.8 million
WFP (GFFO, KOICA): USD 320k
IFRC FbA by the DREF: USD 257k

In 2020, we managed to have a **10-fold increase**
in total reach: from 27,900 in 2019 to 274,000 people

WFP FbF in Bangladesh – Evidence generation

Objective: Assess whether and to what extent the expected outcomes were met, and generate key learnings for programme design.

Result areas:

- Process level: eg timeliness and use of the chosen modality (mobile cash transfers)
- Beneficiary level: eg food security, coping strategies, asset loss and damage

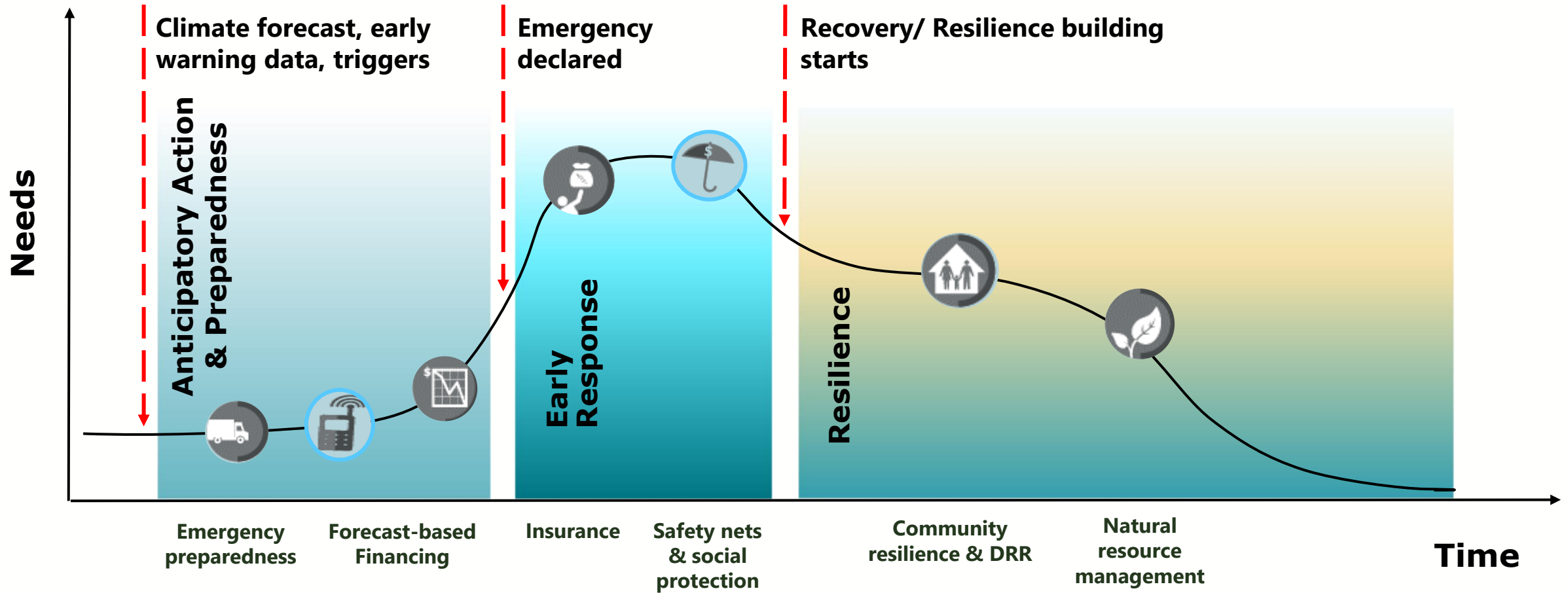
Results:

- Cash distribution was timely, cash withdrawn & spent before/during flood, mostly on food
- **Evidence of positive impact** on food security, well-being, asset loss and damage, reduction of debt accumulation and increase in the adoption of preparedness measures ahead of the floods
- **More research needed** on questions such as the effect of targeting, timing, transfer amounts on the effectiveness of the actions implemented, and how AA results compare with traditional emergency response

Key recommendations based on CERF AA activation

- **The cash transfers were early, but could be earlier**
 - Adjust process for beneficiary selection and verification & business process for cash
- **The cash transfers are not enough by themselves** but should be combined with other measures, especially dissemination of last-mile early warning information
 - To enable households to take more effective preparatory measures before and during the flood
- **Ability to afford food is important, but so is access to markets and cooking facilities.**
 - All dimensions of food security should be considered given that food remained the top priority and expense of affected households before and during the floods
- **More focus is needed on mitigating loss and damage**
 - The loss of livelihood assets can have far-reaching consequences by destabilizing the future productivity of the affected HHs. AA cannot mitigate all the losses, but outcomes could be improved through a more diversified set of actions, also integrated with post-flood assistance to meet the recovery needs of affected communities.

FbF as part of an integrated DRF approach





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Thank you!



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