

Tackling the impacts of climate change on food security in Bangladesh

Annex:

1. References

2. Overview of existing policies and plans

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1. References

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2. Overview of existing food policies and plans in Bangladesh

Policy or plan	Year	Aim and activities
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme	1975	The VGD was a food-based relief programme implemented as a humanitarian response to food insecurity in a war- and natural disaster-affected country. By the 1980s, emerging concerns had developed which included the necessity to transition from relief to development in order to achieve long-term sustainable development. These safety net programmes have also successfully targeted food insecurity among women, especially in rural areas.
Food for Work (FFW)	1975 <i>Ongoing</i>	The FFW programme is a public work scheme to address the shortage of both food and work opportunities. The main objective of the FFW is to generate seasonal employment for the rural poor, to contribute to rural infrastructure development to enhance agricultural performance and minimise physical damage and loss of life during natural disasters, and to ensure stability in food supply.
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	1975 <i>Ongoing</i>	In the wake of the 1974 famine the Bangladeshi government partnered with the World Food Programme to implement the VGF. When first launched, the VGF provided a monthly transfer of 31.25 kg of wheat per household for two consecutive years. At present the VGF provides food transfers to poor households during religious festivals. The programme also provides food transfers to people affected by natural disasters.
Test Relief (TR)	1975 <i>Ongoing</i>	The primary objective of the TR programme evolves around rural infrastructure development to mitigate disaster risk and meet energy demands for electricity and renewable sources. Additionally, it aims to address disaster and climate change-related risks by combatting food insecurity among rural populations through provisions of food and employment in public works projects, alleviating poverty by generating seasonal employment.
New Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP)	1996 (amended 2012)	The objective of the agricultural policy is to enhance technological transformation in agriculture with the aim of being self-sufficient in food production and to improve the nutritional status of the population.
National Fishery Policy	1998	This policy was designed to develop fishery resources, increase fish production and self-employment, meet demand for animal proteins, accelerate fish exports, and improve public health.
National Agriculture Policy	1999 <i>Ongoing</i>	The primary objective of the National Agriculture Policy is to achieve food self-sufficiency by increasing production of all crops, including cereals, and creating a reliable food security system. Specific objectives include promoting sustainable agricultural practices, diversifying crops to reduce risk, enhancing food security and nutrition through providing more nutritious crops and adopting environmentally friendly agricultural methods like organic farming and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Health Population and Nutrition Sector Programme (HPNSP)	2003–2011	The HPNSP marked a shift from a multiple-project approach to a single sector-wide approach. It concentrated on the country's achievements in the health, population and nutrition (HPN) sector, targeting resources for the poor, and aiming to create a healthcare system that is efficient and accountable to its users. Initially planned from 2003 to 2010 but extended until June 2011, the main objectives were affordable and efficient services in the form of an Essential Services Package (EPS) as well as improved hospital services, and nutritional services to the entire population.
National Food Policy	2006 <i>Ongoing</i>	The goal of the National Food Policy is to ensure a dependable food security system via three objectives: i) to ensure adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food; ii) to increase the purchasing power of the population in order to improve food accessibility; iii) to improve the nutrition for the whole population but especially women and children.
Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSP) update	2011–2016	<p>The updated HPNSP built on the successes of the earlier programme initiated in 2003. It focused on reducing maternal and child mortality rates, improving the quality and accessibility of health services, strengthening health systems, and promoting public-private partnerships to enhance service delivery. The programme also emphasised community engagement and empowerment, particularly in rural areas, and included provisions for better monitoring and evaluation to ensure effective implementation and accountability.</p> <p>One of the main criticisms was that the programme focused primarily on the supply side, with a heavy emphasis on improving the health system and service delivery, rather than addressing the demand side and socioeconomic determinants of health. Critics argue that the programme disproportionately benefitted the wealthier and urban population, without adequately addressing issues of equity.</p>
100 Day Employment Generation Programme (EGP)	2008	This was a large public workfare programme implemented in response to the food, fuel and financial crisis in 2008. Its goals were to provide employment for unemployed poor for 80 days per year (later reduced to 80 days to accommodate rising real rural wages and help maintain the size of beneficiaries). It was later developed into the Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP), which has similar goals. EGP differs from the FFW and TR programmes as it transfers cash payments directly to bank accounts with more robust targeting mechanisms, and a quota for women.
Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	2008 (amended 2009) <i>Ongoing</i>	The main objective of the BCCSAP is to eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social wellbeing through a pro-poor climate change strategy that prioritises adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The action plan is based on six thematic areas: food security, social protection and health, integrated disaster management, infrastructure, mitigation and low carbon mechanism such as implementing effective technological and adaptation options in the built environment to improve energy and water efficiency, and increase generation of renewable energy, R&D management, and institutional efficiency. The health theme conducts research and monitoring of the impacts of climate

		<p>change on disease patterns and the social and economic costs of diseases. It also aims to develop adaptation measures for health sectors.</p> <p>The plan has been criticised for poor planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation due to a lack of institutional capacity. In addition, there was an insufficient baseline scenario due to a lack of research and data bank and lack of funding, which has caused only partial achievement of the plan to date.</p>
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	<p>2005 (amended 2009)</p> <p><i>Ongoing</i></p>	<p>Through the NAPA, the Bangladeshi government has recognised that climate change is an important issue and one of the key concerns to the country's development. The NAPA is centred on four key pillars and how climate change impacts them: food security, energy security, water security and livelihood security. The priority mechanisms are poverty reduction and sustainable income generation of communities, along with enhancement of adaptive capacity in terms of skills and capabilities at the community and national levels.</p>
Five-year plan (7th edition)	2016–2022	<p>The 7th FYP aimed to develop strategies, policies and institutions that would enable Bangladesh to further accelerate job creation and reduce poverty. Additionally, it aimed to comply with new commitments to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. One of the core targets of the plan was to achieve food security with a focus on enhancing food production and improving nutrition to attain and maintain self-sufficiency in staple food production.</p>
National Food and Nutrition Security Policy	2021–2030	<p>The goal of this policy is to improve food and nutrition security to the level needed to achieve the SDG targets. To achieve this goal there are five objectives: i) to ensure availability of safe and nutrition food for healthy diets; ii) to improve access to safe and nutritious food at an affordable price; iii) to enhance the consumption of healthy and diversified diets; iv) to increase access to nutrition-sensitive social protection and safety nets across the life cycle with a focus on vulnerable groups and regions; v) to strengthen cross sectional governance and coordination for effective policy implementation.</p>
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	2023–2050	<p>The NAP aims to create a climate-resilient food system for ensuring food and nutrition security. It outlines several adaptation measures to address the impacts of climate change on food security through innovations for climate smart fisheries, aquaculture and livestock development and improved post-harvest facilities, including silos for food storage. The NAP encompasses eight distinct sectors: water resources; disaster, social safety and security; agriculture; fisheries, aquaculture and livestock; urban areas; ecosystems, wetlands, and biodiversity; policy and institutions; capacity development, research and innovation; and considers 11 climatic stress areas.</p>
Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP2100)	<p>2018</p> <p><i>Ongoing</i></p>	<p>The BDP is a development plan that focuses on economic growth, environmental conservation, and enhanced climate resilience, including preserving agricultural land from floods or erosion to sustain food grain production and in turn food security.</p>