



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# **COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR BANGLADESH 2022-2026**

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FOR BANGLADESH  
2022-2026**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
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## ACRONYMS

AA	Anticipatory Action
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ATP	Agriculture Sector Transformation Programme
AWRRID	Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division
BAHIS	Bangladesh Animal Health Intelligence System
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BE	Better Environment (under FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031)
BEF	Bangladesh Employers' Federation
BIDA	Bangladesh Investment Development Authority
BL	Better Life (under FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031)
BN	Better Nutrition (under FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031)
BP	Better Production (under FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031)
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute
CAB	Consumers Association of Bangladesh
CD	Cabinet Division
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CMSME	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CRA	Climate Resilient Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ERD	Economic Relations Division
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FD	Finance Division
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FID	Financial Institutions Division
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GAP	Good Agriculture Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Economics Division
GHG	Green House Gas
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HSD	Health Services Division
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTD	Information and Communication Technology Division
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IED	Industry and Energy Division
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LCG-AFSRD	Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
LCG-DER	Local Consultative Group on Disaster and Emergency Response
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGD	Local Government Division
LJD	Law and Justice Division
LPAD	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
LPL	Lower Poverty Line
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEFWD	Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoCA	Ministry of Cultural Affairs
MoCAT	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MoInd	Ministry of Industries
MoInB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLWA	Ministry of Liberation War Affairs
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoR	Ministry of Railway
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	Non-Government Organization

NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy 2015
OED	FAO Office of Evaluation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PD	Power Division
PID	Physical Infrastructure Division
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO	Producers' Organization
PSD	Public Security Division
PTD	Posts and Telecommunications Division
UNRCO	Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator
RDCD	Rural Development & Co-operative Division
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
SEID	Socio Economic Infrastructure Division
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHED	Secondary and Higher Education Division
SID	Statistic Informatics Division
SP	Strategic Priority (under the UNSDCF)
SSD	Security Services Division
SSN	Social Safety Net
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TMED	Technical and Madrasah Education Division
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN CCA	United Nations Common Country Assessment
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFSS	UN Food Systems Summit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPL	Upper Poverty Line
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
USD	United States Dollar
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## FOREWORD

Bangladesh has attained a number of impressive agricultural milestones. These achievements have been due, in large part, to consistent policy support and significant investment in research systems, such as production research and extension services to farmers. Having achieved food security for its population, which has more than tripled since independence and continues to grow at pace, Bangladesh is increasingly shifting its focus towards nutrition security and food exports.

The country's economic growth has been consistently high over the last thirteen years, showing resilience to global economic shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Agriculture has played, and continues to play, a crucial part of the economy. The sector contributes 12 percent to the country's gross domestic product and engages more than a third of the country's workforce. Degradation of agricultural land due to climate change is a key challenge.

Bangladesh is progressing towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the strongest performance in the area of poverty reduction. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the custodian UN agency for 21 SDG indicators, highlighting the importance of agro-economic growth as Bangladesh works to meet these goals and graduate to developing country status.

Since Bangladesh joined FAO in 1973, FAO has implemented some 350 technical assistance projects in the country with a combined budget of USD 400 million. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2022-2026, which has an indicative budget of USD 125 million, will further drive investment and technical assistance, building on the many successes already achieved.

The CPF 2022-2026 sets out FAO's strategic priorities, key areas of technical cooperation, and medium-term country-level programming activities, and is structured around four pillars. It aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026, the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Perspective Plan 2041, and FAO's strategic framework 2022-2031. FAO's strategic framework 2022-2031 seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agro-food systems for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life*, leaving no one behind.

The Government of Bangladesh and FAO would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our ongoing strong commitment to collaborate on the oversight and implementation of the CPF 2022-2026. We look forward to working together to execute it, accelerating agricultural transformation to the benefit of millions of Bangladeshis.

**For the People's Republic of Bangladesh**



**Fatima Yasmin**

Secretary

Economic Relations Division

Ministry of Finance

Date: 25 May 2022

**For FAO**



**Robert D. Simpson**

FAO Representative in Bangladesh

Date: 25 May 2022



## 1. COUNTRY CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in economic growth, health, and food and nutrition security, particularly in the last decade. The country is progressing towards the achievement of the SDGs, with the strongest performance in the areas of poverty reduction and social protection. The country was among the fastest-growing economies globally in 2018-2019, which faced challenges due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019-2020. While the growth rate in the industrial and services sectors contracted vastly in 2019-2020, the agriculture sector expanded demonstrating its resilience to the pandemic shocks. A resumption in the economic growth trajectory is expected to accelerate incomes and thereby reduce poverty. Based on fulfilment of all the three criteria<sup>1</sup> the Seventy-sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the resolution on Bangladesh's graduation into the developing country grouping from the LDC category in 2026.

Bangladesh's Eighth Five Year Plan 2020-2025 lays down the approach towards delivering on the political, economic, and social development vision as outlined in the Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041. It seeks to sustain Bangladesh's economic growth while expanding the equitable distribution of the benefits from this growth to all through a set of six core themes as outlined in the Plan document [1].

The country has made considerable progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition. The FAO estimates of Prevalence of Undernourishment show that Bangladesh is on track to meet the SDG target of 10 percent by 2030 [2]. Progress in reducing child undernutrition is on track, and the country's achievements in this area are among the most sustained in the world, and it is projected to meet early the World Health Assembly target of a 40 percent reduction between 2012 and 2025 in the number of under-five children who are stunted. Child wasting has also reduced from 14 percent in 2014 to 8 percent in 2018, making the WHO target of less than 5 percent feasible by 2025.

Notwithstanding significant gains, national progress in reducing malnutrition has slowed and shows considerable inequalities across geographic and economic groups. Malnutrition among women has declined significantly in the last decade but remains higher than the average of Bangladesh. Over 4.3 million children still suffer from stunting [3], mainly from the poorest sections of the population. Stunting prevalence is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, where about a third of under-five children are stunted; half of the children in urban slums are also reported to be stunted. High stunting and wasting rates have also been reported in remote, marginal, and chronically poor areas such as the *chars* and *haors*. There is also an emerging increase in overweight and obesity. Bangladesh now faces a triple burden of malnutrition – undernutrition, overweight, and micronutrient deficiency – that can coexist in the same individual, the same household, and the same community.

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<sup>1</sup> These three are: Per capita Gross National Income, Human Assets Index, and Economic Vulnerability Index

Improvements in food and nutrition security have been driven in part by healthy growth in Bangladesh's agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sub-sectors. While the country is self-sufficient in rice production, an additional half a million tons of rice is needed every year. Agricultural diversification, mainly driven by fisheries, needs to accelerate, including with non-cereal, high value and micronutrient-rich crops and meat production and processing. Soil fertility has been declining, while groundwater is depleting at a fast pace. Rapid industrialisation is reducing the availability of cropland. Productivity levels of many crops are low, mechanisation is slow paced, post-harvest losses are high, and the availability of safe and nutritious food are additional key challenges.

The share of agriculture in the national gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced from 14.06 percent in 2016 to 12.09 percent in 2021 [4]. Yet, this sector continues to engage 38.2 percent [1] of the country's workforce which underlines its importance. To meet the challenges in the crop sub-sector, the Eighth Five Year Plan has proposed efforts towards crop diversification, increasing productivity, reducing food price volatility, enhancing farmers' income, promoting climate resilient practices, strengthening marketing infrastructure and supply chains, promoting digital technologies, improving access to credit, and enhancing investments in agricultural research and extension.

The livestock sub-sector in Bangladesh has low levels of productivity, faces a scarcity of quality feed and fodder, and disease incidences. Insufficient veterinary and animal health care services, limited access to credit, and underdeveloped marketing system are the challenges. The Eighth Five Year Plan outlines several approaches to address these and to enhance productivity in this sub-sector, and promote value addition in milk, meat, and eggs.

The livelihoods of the 30 million people directly or indirectly dependent on Bangladesh's ocean economy are closely interlinked with the ocean ecosystem, which is affected by more intensive fishing, coastal development, and pollution [5]. The Eighth Five Year Plan proposes sustainable use of oceans and coastal areas by adopting the blue economy approach, which focuses on improving economic, social, and environmental outcomes. It also endorses private sector investment in fishery value chains, use of ICT, institutional capacity development, and adherence to food safety and hygiene.

The industrial policies and processes that enabled sustained economic growth have precipitated negative environmental consequences while also creating a large body of working poor who live in poor conditions. Bangladesh is facing urgent and dramatic risks to its sustainable development because of the impacts of climate change and has been ranked as the world's seventh most vulnerable country despite its relatively insignificant greenhouse gas emission rates [6]. Extreme weather-related events and natural hazards are being experienced with increasing intensity and frequency impacting crop productivity, harvest, and damaging infrastructure vital for agricultural production.

Bangladesh is integrating environment and climate issues in planning and budgeting, focussing on institutional capacity building, allocating resources for management of ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, biosafety, taxation of emission from industrial units, reducing subsidies for fuel and adopt green tax on fossil fuel, and exploring private financing. Efforts are also being made to conserve natural forests, afforestation/ reforestation, expanding social forestry, management of protected areas, and conservation of forests in the hill tracts.

To address these multi-dimensional challenges, FAO Bangladesh's CPF 2022-2026 is aimed to support the Government and the people of Bangladesh to accelerate evidence-informed approaches to inclusive, equitable, and sustainable human, social, economic, agricultural (crop, livestock, fisheries) and environmental development.

## 2. FAO'S SUPPORT

### 2.1. Theory of change

The theory of change outlined in the UNSDCF defines the pathway that will enable the country to accelerate actions to the desired state where *the people in Bangladesh - especially the most vulnerable and marginalized - contribute to and benefit equitably from the integrated social, environmental, and economic dimensions of sustainable and inclusive development under the Eighth Five-Year Plan leading to achievement of the 2030 Agenda, its SDGs and the Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041.*

For this vision of change to be achieved, and in alignment with the UNSDCF, the CPF proposes the following approach:

1. Sustainable and inclusive agro-economic growth is accelerated, with increased and equitable opportunities for decent jobs, and opportunities to improve employability and entrepreneurship particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized.
2. Food and nutrition security for all is ensured; principles of One Health are followed; quality inclusive and gender- and shock-responsive social services are more available and equitably utilized.
3. Bangladesh's institutions, eco-systems, and all people – especially the most vulnerable and marginalized – are more resilient to disasters, climate change and other shocks and stresses.
4. Progress towards gender equality, eliminating gender-based discrimination, and including the youth in the development process is accelerated.

### 2.2. Strategic priorities

The CPF results are guided by FAO's strategic framework for 2022-31 that places the 2030 Agenda at its centre by using SDGs and their indicators to promote focus and track progress. Guided by the lens of SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (No hunger), and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), FAO's contributions span across all SDGs organized along four aspirations: **better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better**

**life.** Furthermore, FAO Regional Initiatives (RIs) in the Asia and Pacific Region act as programmatic umbrella supporting the implementation of the country programmes.

The CPF is in convergence of FAO strategic framework as well as the challenges and strategies identified in the country's Eighth Five Year Plan, Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041, National Agricultural Policy 2018, National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020, and other sector-specific plans.

Five interrelated, mutually reinforcing and multisectoral strategic priorities (SP) were identified for the 2022-2026 UNSDCF. These are: SP1: inclusive and sustainable economic development, SP2: equitable human development and wellbeing, SP3: sustainable, healthy and resilient environment, SP4: transformative, participatory and inclusive governance, and SP5: gender equality and ending gender-based violence: empowering women and girls.

These uphold the principles of economic and human development, gender equality and women's empowerment, resilience, and accountability, ensuring that "no one is left behind", the guiding principle for all UN development system programme cooperation. The widespread consultative and analytical processes undertaken by FAO in Bangladesh pointed towards the following four CPF Pillars aligned to four UNSDCF strategic priorities relevant to FAO's work:

**CPF Pillar 1. Productive, diversified, sustainable and inclusive agro-economic growth**

Focussing on economic transformation – pursuing an accelerated shift towards more sustainable and inclusive economic growth, with increased and equitable opportunities for decent jobs and livelihoods through the food systems approach in the agriculture sector (crops, fisheries and livestock) (covering Better Production, Better Nutrition, and Better Life). This aligns with UNSDCF SP1.

**CPF Pillar 2. Healthy, safe, and nutritious food for all**

Encompassing human capabilities and social development, addressing hunger and gaps in health, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene, education and learning, child and youth protection, migration services, and social protection (covering BP, BN, BL). This aligns with SP2.

**CPF Pillar 3. Climate resilience and nature-based, low-carbon sustainable development**

Focussing on Bangladesh accelerating actions on climate change resilience and adaptation; conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture; natural resources and water management; renewable energy and a transition to environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction along with reducing vulnerabilities to natural hazards (BP, BL, BE). This aligns with SP3.

#### **CPF Pillar 4. Gender equality and youth development**

This cross-cutting pillar addresses structural and intersectoral inequalities to foster an environment in which women, girls, sexual minorities and youth live free from discrimination (covering BL). This aligns with SP5.

The strategic objectives, action and budget for the Rohingya are in the Joint Response Plan on the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis which is issued on an annual basis.<sup>2</sup>

#### **2.3. Intended development results**

The CPF aims to achieve the development results as outlined in the Eighth Five-Year Plan with its focus on securing rapid inclusive growth that lowers poverty and supports economic and social equity as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, and ultimately the Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2020-2041. Complementing these are the National Agriculture Policy 2018, Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2016-2025, National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 and its Plan of Action (2021-2030), and the National Pathway Document for Transformation of Food Systems to Realize Agenda 2030 for the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) 2021. FAO provided technical support in the preparation of these policy documents and action plans. FAO is the ‘custodian’ for 21 indicators, across SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15, and a contributing agency for 5 more. It has also been mandated at the global level to coordinate support to member states to realize the UNFSS pathway commitments. The alignment of the CPF to the SDGs is presented in Table 1. The SDG targets and indicators are detailed out in Annex 1.

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<sup>2</sup> The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingya as “Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)”. The UN System refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework.

**Table 1. Alignment of the CPF to National Priorities to Achieve Development Results**

<i>CPF Pillars</i>	<b>CPF Pillar 1</b> Productive, diversified, sustainable and inclusive agro-economic growth	<b>CPF Pillar 2</b> Healthy, safe, and nutritious food for all	<b>CPF Pillar 3</b> Climate resilience and nature-based, low-carbon sustainable development	<b>CPF Pillar 4</b> Gender equality and youth development
<i>UNSDCF strategic priorities</i>	Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development	Strategic Priority 2: Equitable Human Development and Well-Being	Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable, Healthy and Resilient Environment	Strategic Priority 5: Gender Equality and Ending Gender-Based Violence: Empowering Women and Girls
<i>8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Themes/ focus areas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid recovery for COVID-19 to restore human health, confidence, employment, income and economic activities.</li> <li>• GDP growth acceleration, employment generation and rapid poverty reduction.</li> <li>• Sustainable food systems leading to enhanced production and productivity, and increased crop diversification.</li> <li>• Improve the economic performance of agriculture by efficient use of the resources available (land, labour, capital, and related inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, plant protection products, extension and veterinary services, animal feed, and more)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid recovery for COVID-19 to restore human health, confidence, employment, income and economic activities.</li> <li>• A broad-based strategy of inclusiveness that helps the poor and vulnerable with social protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change; entails sustainable use of natural resources; and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid recovery for COVID-19 to restore human health, confidence, employment, income, and economic activities.</li> <li>• GDP growth acceleration, employment generation and rapid poverty reduction.</li> <li>• A broad-based strategy of inclusiveness with a view to empowering every citizen, especially women and youth, to participate in full and benefit from the development process.</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainable Development Goals to be supported by the CPF</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SDG 1:</b> No poverty [1.4, 1.2]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 8:</b> Decent work and economic growth [8.3, 8.5]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 9:</b> Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure [9.c, 9.3]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 10:</b> Reduced inequalities [10.a, 10.b, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 17:</b> Partnerships for goals [17.11]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SDG 1:</b> No poverty [1.3]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 2:</b> Zero Hunger [2.a, 2.b, 2.c, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 3:</b> Good Health and Well-being [3.d, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 6:</b> Clean Water and Sanitation [6.4]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 10:</b> Reduced Inequality [10.1, 10.2, 10.7]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 17:</b> Partnerships for the Goals [17.8]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SDG 6:</b> Clean Water and Sanitation [6.4]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 7:</b> Affordable and Clean Energy [7.2]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 11:</b> Sustainable Cities and Communities [11.a]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 12:</b> Responsible Consumption and Production [12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 13:</b> Climate Action [13.1, 13.2, 13.b]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 14:</b> Life Below Water [14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 15:</b> Life on Land [15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 17:</b> Partnerships for the Goals [17.5]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SDG 5:</b> Gender Equality [5.a, 5.b, 5.c, 5.1, 5.4]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 10:</b> Reduced inequalities [10.a, 10.b, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7]</li> <li>• <b>SDG 17:</b> Partnerships for the Goals [17.5, 17.11]</li> </ul>
<i>Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A country with zero poverty.</li> <li>• Sustainable agriculture for food security and rural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Safety, nutrition and sustainable agriculture for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring sustainable environment, creating a climate resilient nation in a dynamic delta, and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrialization, export diversification, and</li> </ul>

<i>CPF Pillars</i>	<b>CPF Pillar 1</b> Productive, diversified, sustainable and inclusive agro-economic growth	<b>CPF Pillar 2</b> Healthy, safe, and nutritious food for all	<b>CPF Pillar 3</b> Climate resilience and nature-based, low-carbon sustainable development	<b>CPF Pillar 4</b> Gender equality and youth development
<i>Strategies</i>	development in a high-income country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrialization, export diversification, and employment generation in a futuristic world order.</li> </ul>	food security and rural development in a high-income country.	unlocking the potential of a blue economy.	employment generation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing women employment and bringing more women into the labour force a combination of measures</li> </ul>

## 2.4. CPF Outcomes and Outputs

**OUTCOME 1: By 2026, a sustainable rural and urban food systems<sup>3</sup> approach brings about an economic transformation with increased and equitable opportunities for decent jobs and livelihoods to all.**

The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041 outlines a long-term vision of a poverty-free, inclusive, and prosperous country, with economic growth, decent employment, and livelihoods, and the Eighth Five-Year Plan reiterates this vision.

This outcome will address SDGs 1, 8, 9, 10, and 17. The following outputs will contribute to this outcome.

**Output 1.1:** Production, productivity, and diversification in crops, livestock, and fisheries is enhanced.

**Output 1.2:** Institutional capacities for research, development and implementation are enhanced for the delivery of appropriate technologies, extension and marketing services leading to sustainable agro-economic growth.

**Output 1.3:** Links in the supply and value chains are strengthened for improving farmers' income.

**Output 1.4:** Institutions are strengthened and supported through good governance practices, actionable policy, monitoring, resource mobilization for enhanced livelihood and employment opportunities that benefit the vulnerable and marginalized in the agriculture sector.

**Output 1.5:** Equitable access to productive resources, efficient services, and markets for resilient food system.

<sup>3</sup> Food systems (FS) encompass the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries, and parts of the broader economic, societal and natural environments in which they are embedded (FAO: <https://www.fao.org/3/ca2079en/CA2079EN.pdf>)

FAO will support GoB's efforts to ensure that agro-economic activities are inclusive, gender-responsive, environment friendly, and that it creates more green-jobs, leads to green-growth, and decent livelihoods. The promotion of more inclusive nutrition-driven agricultural diversification will be accelerated while continuing to improve productivity of crop, fisheries and livestock sub-sectors and closing yield gaps. FAO will also provide technical support to GoB in the formulation and implementation of policies and enabling environment, along with institutional strengthening to support a resilient and sustainable nutrition-sensitive agro-food system, improving agro-statistics, increasing public and private investment in agriculture, strengthening agro-based CMSMEs<sup>4</sup> and market linkages. Activities aimed at improving the efficiency of food markets, value addition, post-harvest transformation, farm mechanization, digital technologies, and reducing food losses and waste will be taken up. FAO will also catalyze policy dialogues and action to strengthen agro-food systems. Activities that underline the role of women in agriculture will also be initiated.

FAO will provide support to the Government of Bangladesh's Multi-partner Agriculture Sector Transformation Programme (ATP), endorsed by the LCG-AFSRD to include technical and financial support strategies as outlined in the Plan of Action to implement the National Agriculture Policy 2018 and programmes related to Agriculture. Towards this, FAO's evidence-based, country-led and country-owned Hand-in-Hand Initiative<sup>5</sup> will be applied to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development.

The total resource requirement for this pillar is USD 31.8 million of which USD 7.2 million is available.

**OUTCOME 2: By 2026, all have access to safe foods and healthy diets, zoonoses and AMR are prevented and controlled, livelihoods of farmers are protected from the impacts of plant and animal diseases, and the most vulnerable and marginalized have improved access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, gender- and shock-responsive, universal and resilient social protection, social safety-net and basic social services.**

The National Social Security Strategy 2015 (NSSS) visualizes a Bangladesh where poverty and inequality are effectively tackled, growth and employment are efficiently accelerated, and the weak and vulnerable are adequately protected. To meet this outcome, policy and regulatory frameworks enabling greater access to (and utilization of) basic social protection and basic social services must be strengthened. The most vulnerable and marginalized must be empowered to utilize social protection and basic social services. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 has improvement

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<sup>4</sup> Cottage, micro, small and medium enterprises

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.fao.org/hand-in-hand/en/>



of the food and nutrition security status of the people of Bangladesh to achieve the relevant SDG targets as its goal.

This outcome will contribute to SDG 2, 3, 6, 10, and 17 and the following Outputs will contribute to this Outcome:

**Output 2.1** Enhanced awareness and capacity support for equitable availability, access, consumption and utilization of safe, diversified and nutritious food for all.

**Output 2.2** Improved farming practices following GAP protocols, and surveillance and management to mitigate global health risk from zoonosis, antimicrobial resistance and disease burden.

**Output 2.3** Policies, strategies and appropriate measures strengthened for inclusive and resilient social safety net coverage.

**Output 2.4** Food safety practices, reduced food losses and waste, food and nutrition security governance, appropriate surveillance system and effective multi-sectoral coordination to ensure safe food production, post-harvest transformation and food access.

FAO will support the GoB reforms for a systematic and coordinated approach to social security and enhance the outcomes of the safety nets programmes. FAO will work towards strengthening the process of an effective social security coverage by demonstrating models of effectively integrating anticipatory action in social protection for better response to protecting lives and livelihoods during natural disasters. FAO will also complement GoB's efforts to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors under the NSSS 2015.

Activities under the "One Health" approach including food safety, prevention and control of plant and animal diseases, the control of zoonoses, and combatting antibiotic resistance will be expanded. Efforts towards integration of nutrition-sensitive food systems approaches will be promoted.

Capacity strengthening activities will be undertaken for understanding and uptake of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 and its Plan of Action (2021-2030) across sectors, to ensure safe and nutritious food for all. Following the life-cycle approach, activities will be directed towards enhancing the early childhood coverage of those who are nutritionally vulnerable.

The total resource requirement for this pillar is USD 41.5 million of which USD 8.3 million is available.

**OUTCOME 3: By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender-responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development, and are more prosperous and resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters.**

The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2041 emphasises upon ensuring a sustainable environment, creating a climate-resilient nation in a dynamic delta, and unlocking the potential of a blue economy. Through the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government has committed to a sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, and successful management of urbanization that is both human and environmentally friendly. The government has also committed to reducing GHG emissions in the agriculture sector as outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This Outcome will contribute to SDG 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17, and the following Outputs will contribute towards meeting the above Outcome:

**Output 3.1** Disaster risk reduction, nature-based solutions and climate change adaptation and financing measures taken to increase resilience or support of rural and urban agro-food systems.

**Output 3.2** Policy environment and implementation strengthened for sustainable natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

**Output 3.3** Natural resources and ecosystems (including soil, water, forest, and agro-ecosystems) are managed or restored to achieve both adaptation and mitigation benefits, ecosystem health, environmental pollution is reduced, and hazardous waste is removed, in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

FAO will promote investing in risk reduction, climate resilience and assessments of agricultural loss and damage. This in turn will contribute to reduced disruptions in food production, consumption, health, and nutrition. Climate-resilient agriculture (CRA), which includes approaches such as climate-resilient agriculture, agroecological approaches, sustainable management of forests, fisheries and soils, will be enhanced so that the country's natural resource base can support sustainable development and optimal agricultural production. Inasmuch as feasible, green agro-food system production (e.g. solar powered irrigation pumps), carbon sequestration (e.g. reforestation and increased tree cover), and climate resilient farming practices (e.g. fertilizer management, conservation tillage, alternate wetting and drying, and more) will be promoted to help meet the country's NDC targets. Specialized technical assistance for natural resource management will continue, including forest inventory and geospatial technologies for monitoring land degradation. Farmers and communities' capacities in sustainable watershed management and water-saving technologies will be supported to help them face the reality of increased climate variability. Aligned closely to CRA is FAO efforts to intensify private sector investments in climate adaptation

practices and actions through sustainable climate resilient production systems and post-harvest processing.

The total resource requirement for this pillar is USD 29.8 million of which USD 8.4 million is available.

**OUTCOME 4: By 2026, more women, girls, sexual minorities, and youth benefit from an environment in which they are empowered towards a life free from all forms of discrimination**

Women account for about half of the work force in agriculture and over 63 percent of the rural female work force is engaged in agriculture [7]. Young men and women in the age group of 18-35 years comprise 27 percent of the country's population [7] highlighting the need for special focus on them. The health, education, and active engagement of youth and women are crucial for the realisation of sustainable food systems.

The Government's Eighth Five-Year Plan outlines strategies and actions that enhance women's capabilities and access to resources and opportunities and address structural and institutional barriers protecting their rights. In addition, it recognises the need to address youth employment comprehensively. This outcome will contribute to SDG 5, 10, and 17, and the following outputs will contribute to this outcome:

**Output 4.1** Policies, strategies, institutional frameworks and capacities are strengthened to be more gender responsive.

**Output 4.2** Women and youth including those from marginalized communities have increased access to specialized information, skill development training, and technological inputs for better employment and income opportunities.

These outputs will strengthen the capacity and accountability of institutions across public and private sector and government at national and local levels to develop and implement laws, policies and programmes that promote gender equality. FAO will also support review and strengthening of institutional mechanisms, capacity and coordination across the government and private institutions to effectively implement the existing gender-responsive legal, policy and programmatic frameworks to promote gender equality. FAO will also foster the support for women leaders through parliamentarians, CSO networks, social media networks, and youth groups, and on enhancing the ability of civil society actors and the women's groups and initiatives to participate in policy change for the promotion of gender equality.

The Government's commitment to conform with CEDAW is underlined in the Eighth Five Year Plan. FAO will strive for the elimination of discrimination through the application of digital technologies for accessing services such as credit, loan, marketing, skill development in agricultural technologies and inputs. FAO will also work towards equal access to economic opportunities of youth, men, women and other minority gender through creating employment and entrepreneurship.

As youth migration to urban areas grows and population levels climb, the need to bring young people back to agriculture is also expanding. FAO will work towards building convincing counter arguments on employment opportunities and livelihoods by working with young farmers and rural communities to improve agro-food value chains through improved access to credit, vocational education, improved agricultural practices and marketing, mentorship through youth farming groups, use of ICT, agro-enterprise development and more.

The total resource requirement for this pillar is USD 22 million of which USD 2.3 million is available.

### **3. IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **3.1. Partnership**

The CPF will be implemented with the broadest possible partnerships and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Bangladesh and its development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The projects under the scope of CPF will be formulated and implemented by respective Ministries and Divisions of the GoB in cooperation with FAO. The Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance will coordinate and sign project documents with FAO.

FAO and WFP co-lead the Bangladesh Food Security Cluster formed in 2012 to support GoB and the Local Consultative Group on Disaster and Emergency Response (LCG-DER) on both preparedness and response measures in times of emergencies, and to strengthen the collective capacity of humanitarian actors.

Potential collaboration with other UNCTs both under and across different strategic priorities of the UNSDCF is being explored.

The Rome-based Agencies have been mandated by the UN Secretary General to lead a UN system-wide Coordination Hub to support follow-up to the UNFSS. FAO led the support to the GoB in preparations for the UNFSS. It will continue to play this role and will coordinate and collaborate with WFP, IFAD and other UN country teams, in extending support to GoB for implementation of the national pathway for transforming food systems.

### 3.2. Financing outlook and funding opportunities

The estimated resource requirement for the implementation of the CPF is USD 125 million over five years of which USD 26 million are available, mainly through GCP/BGD/066/NET (Support for Modelling, Planning and Improving Dhaka`s Food System), GCP/BGD/060/GFF (Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh), GCP/BGD/055/LDF (Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh), UTF/BGD/078/BGD (Technical Services on Farmers/Producers Groups Formation and Mobilization for Farm Development), UTF/BGD/068/BGD (Technical Assistance to Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project), OSRO/BGD/802/NET (SAFE PLUS: Strengthening of Market Linkages and Technical Capacity for Agricultural Groups to promote income generation in Cox`s Bazar) and the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). Of the USD 99 million to be mobilized, approximately USD 2 million is expected through the TCP, leaving a funding gap of USD 99 million. This gap will be sought closed based on a Resource Mobilization Strategy and with particular attention to the possibility for funding.

## 4. MONITORING AND REPORTING AND EVALUATION

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be developed in accordance with the results framework to allow for tracking of implementation and progress against the CPF indicators and outcomes, and the contribution to the UNSDCF outcomes and outputs. Emphasis will be placed on monitoring the share of women and men (especially young women and men) benefiting from this Country Programming Framework. FAO will actively participate in relevant Results Group(s) of Cooperation Framework strategic priorities as well as in the M&E groups especially in formulation of the Monitoring Plan as well as the Results and Reporting Framework. As a contributing UN entity, FAO will monitor and report on progress towards Cooperation Framework results and provide periodic inputs to update the UN CCA for adaptive programming. With support from the UNRCO and the M&E group, FAO will use the online platform UN INFO to monitor and report results delivered by FAO individually and jointly with other UN entities. FAO may participate in the joint Cooperation Framework evaluations as necessary and in consultation with FAO Office of Evaluation (OED). Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by revision to the Country Programming Framework as and when needed. The Economic Relations Division and concerned Ministries and Divisions will monitor and evaluate the implementation of projects in cooperation with FAO. The Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) and General Economics Division (GED) will also be involved in progress monitoring and evaluation.

# NOTES

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- [3] UNICEF, WHO and World Bank, “Levels and trends in child malnutrition: key findings of the 2021 edition of the joint child malnutrition estimates,” World Health Organization, Geneva, 2021.
- [4] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Bangladesh, 2020-21,” Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, 2021.
- [5] P. Patil, J. Viridin, C. Colgan, M. Hussain, P. Failler and T. Vegh, “Toward a Blue Economy: A Pathway for Sustainable Growth in Bangladesh,” World Bank, Washington, DC, 2018.
- [6] D. Eckstein, V. Künzel and L. Schäfer, “Global Climate Risk Index 2021,” Germanwatch, Bonn, 2021.
- [7] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, “Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2016-2017,” Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka, 2018.

## Annex 1. Country Programming Framework Results Matrix

### CPF Pillar 1. Productive, diversified and sustainable agro-economic growth

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development
<p><b>Related SDGs Targets:</b>            Goal 1: No poverty [1.2, 1.4]            Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth [8.3, 8.5]            Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure [9.c, 9.3]            Goal 10: Reduced inequalities [10.a, 10.b, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7]            Goal 17: Partnerships for goals [17.11]</p>
<p><b>National Development Priority:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive economic growth through macroeconomic stability</li> <li>• Reducing poverty and inequality</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Agriculture and food security</li> <li>• International cooperation and partnership</li> </ul>
<p><b>FAO Corporate Linkage:</b>  <u>Strategic Framework:</u>            Better Production [BP1: Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture Production, BP2: Blue transformation; BP4: Small scale producers' equitable access to resources, BP5: Digital agriculture]            Better Nutrition [BN5: Transparent markets and trade]            Better Life [BL2: Inclusive rural transformation, BL5: Hand-in-Hand (HIH) initiative, BL6: Scaling up investment]  <u>Regional Initiatives:</u>            Zero Hunger through promotion of sustainable transformation of food and agriculture systems to end poverty and malnutrition</p>
<p><b>Implementing and Potential Resource Partner<sup>6</sup>:</b>            DESA Population Division; IOM; ILO; ITC; ITU; UNCDF; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNSC; AWRRID; BB; BBS; BIDA; CD; ERD; FD; FID; GED; HSD; ICTD; RDCD; IED; LGD; LPAD; MoC; MEFWD; MoA; MoCA;</p>

<sup>6</sup> GoB partners are as per Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies for SDGs Implementation, 2021

MoFood; MoCAT; MoCHTA; MoDMR; MoEWOE; MoFL; MoF; MoFA; MoInB; MoLE; MoL; MoLWA; MoPA; MoR; MoRA; MoST; MoSW; MoWCA; MoYS; PID; PD; PMO; PTD; SEID; SHED; SID; TMED; LGD; World Bank; WTO; Global Migration Group; BEF; Employers' Organizations; Workers' Organizations; CSOs; Industry Skill Councils; Think-Tanks; Academia;

**Outcome 1:** By 2026, a sustainable rural and urban food systems approach brings about an economic transformation with increased and equitable opportunities for decent jobs and livelihoods to all.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
1.1. Gross national income per capita	USD 2 064	USD 3 059	31.8	7.2
1.2. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (national target for SDG 1.2.1)	UPL: 20.5 percent LPL: 10.5 percent	UPL: 15.60 percent LPL: 7.4 percent		
1.3. Unemployment rate, by sex (national target for SDG 8.5.2)	Female: 6.7 percent Male : 3.1 percent	Female: 2.1 percent Male : 0.8 percent		
1.4. Gross investment ( percent of GDP)	31.75 percent Private: 23.63 percent Public: 8.12 percent FDI : 0.54 percent	36.59 percent Private: 27.35 percent Public : 9.24 percent FDI : 3.00 percent		
1.5. Number of agricultural households/enterprises reporting an increase in sales, profit and/or income	0	100 000		
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Production, productivity, and diversification in crops, livestock, and fisheries is enhanced [BP1, BP2]				
1.1.1. Number of agricultural households/enterprises reporting adoption of new/improved agricultural inputs and/or technologies	0	300 000	6.4	1.5



Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
1.1.2. Number of agricultural households/enterprises reporting an increase in production	0	200 000		
1.1.5. Number of new jobs created by FAO programmes	0	2 000		
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Institutional capacities for research, development and implementation are enhanced for the delivery of appropriate technologies, extension and marketing services leading to sustainable agro-economic growth [BL2]				
1.2.1. Number of public, private and civil society organizations supported in research, development, extension and marketing of appropriate technologies	0	5	6.3	1.4
1.2.2. Number of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship reported at national level	9	18		
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Links in the supply and value chains are strengthened for improving farmers' income [BP4]				
1.3.1. Number of agro-based CMSMEs <sup>7</sup> (including, those operating informally) benefitting from/covered by digital technologies, improved business development services, access to financial support opportunities and expanded market access (disaggregated by sex and youth)	0	25 000	6.4	1.4
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Institutions are strengthened and supported through good governance practices, actionable policy, monitoring, resource mobilization for enhanced livelihood and employment opportunities that benefit the vulnerable and marginalized [BL2]				
1.4.1. Number of policy dialogues supported to strengthen agro-food system	0	200	6.3	1.4

<sup>7</sup> Enterprises (Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium) with assets up to worth of BDT of 100 million (defined as above) and/or 99-120 workers.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
1.4.2. Number of action plans, strategies and policies supported to increase public investment in agriculture	0	5		
1.4.3. Number of public, private and civil society organizations supported with technical assistance and capacity development on responsible investment in agriculture and food systems <sup>8</sup>	0	Public : 25 CSO : 25 Private: 20,000		
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Equitable access to productive resources, efficient services, and markets for resilient food system [BP4]				
1.3.1. Number of events organized to link PSAs with producer groups	0	1 500	6.4	1.5
1.3.2. Number of linkages developed between PSAs with producer groups	0	50		

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/au866e/au866e.pdf>

## CPF Pillar 2. Healthy, safe, and nutritious food for all

<b>UNSDCF Strategic Priority 2: Basic Services and Social Protection</b>
<p><b>Related SDGs Targets:</b>            Goal 1: No poverty [1.3]            Goal 2: Zero Hunger [2.a, 2.b, 2.c, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4]            Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being [3.d, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4]            Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation [6.4]            Goal 10: Reduced Inequality [10.1, 10.2, 10.7]            Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals [17.8]</p>
<p><b>National Development Priority:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and food security</li> <li>• Health and well-being</li> <li>• Clean water and sanitation</li> <li>• International cooperation and partnership</li> </ul>
<p><b>FAO Corporate Linkage:</b>  <u>Strategic Framework:</u>            Better Production [BP3: One health]            Better Nutrition [BN1: Healthy diets for all, BN2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable, BN3: Safe food for everyone, BN4: Reducing food loss and waste]            Better Life [BL3: Agriculture and food emergencies, BL4: Resilient agro-food systems]  <u>Regional Initiatives:</u>            Zero Hunger through promotion of sustainable transformation of food and agriculture systems to end poverty and malnutrition            One Health and control of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases</p>
<p><b>Implementing and Potential Resource Partner<sup>9</sup>:</b>            OECD; UNICEF; WHO; BB; BBS; Cabinet Division; GED; LGD; HSD; ERD; FD; MoFood; FID; MEFWD; MoA; MoC; MoCHTA; MoDMR; MoEFCC; MoF; MoFA; MoFL; MoInd; MoInB; MoL; MoPA; MoPME; MoSW; MoWCA;</p>

<sup>9</sup> GoB partners are as per Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies for SDGs Implementation, 2021

MoWR; PD; RDCD; SHED; TMED; SID; Agro input companies; exporters; CMSMEs; City Corporations; Market management committees; CAB; NGOs; MFIs				
<b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2026, all have access to safe foods and healthy diets, zoonoses and AMR are prevented and controlled, livelihoods of farmers are protected from the impacts of plant and animal diseases, and the most vulnerable and marginalised have improved access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, gender- and shock-responsive, universal and resilient social protection, social safety-net and basic social services.				
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
2.1. Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting and overweight) among children under 5 years of age (national target for SDG 2.2.2)	1a. 9.8 percent (wasting) Female: 9.2 percent Male : 10.4 percent 1b.2.4 percent (overweight) Female: 2.3 percent Male : 2.6 percent	1a. 7 percent (wasting) Female: 6 percent Male : 8 percent 1b. 1 percent (overweight) Female: 1 percent Male : 1 percent	41.5	8.3
2.2. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (national target for SDG 3.1.1)	165	100		
2.3. Proportion of population covered by social protection (national target for SDG 1.3.1)	28.7 percent	35 percent		
2.4. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population <sup>10</sup> (national target for SDG 2.1.2)	Moderate: 30.5 percent; Severe: 10.2 percent	Moderate: 24.2 percent; Severe: 6 percent		
2.5. Share of Dietary Energy Intake (DEI) for consumption from non-cereals (percent)	44 percent	50 percent		

<sup>10</sup> Measured using FIES

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
2.6. Number of households reporting improvement in food access and dietary diversity and/or food consumption <sup>11</sup>	0	100 000		
2.7. Percentage decrease of antimicrobial uses (AMU) to reduce AMR among project supported farms	0	20 percent		
2.8. Decreased prevalence of animal priority diseases among project supported farms	0	10 percent		
2.9. Number of project supported farms with improved bio-security and responsible anti-microbial uses	0	30		
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Enhanced awareness and capacity support for equitable availability, access, consumption and utilization of safe, diversified and nutritious food for all [BN1]				
2.1.1. Number of community workers, extension and relevant government officials trained to provide basic prevention services for resilience including IYCF and maternal nutrition (as per national standards and including nutrition services)	0	1 000	10.3	2.1

<sup>11</sup> Measured using MDDW, HDDS, FCS, IDDS, MADD

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
2.1.2. Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes, plans and system components enhanced as a result of capacity strengthening	0	5		
2.1.3. Number of processed food items standardized by BSTI (mandatory certification)	72	80		
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Improved farming practices following GAP protocols, and surveillance and management to mitigate global health risk from zoonosis, antimicrobial resistance and disease burden [BP3]				
2.2.1. Number of policy and guidelines supported on zoonosis, pandemic emergence and anti-microbial resistance	0	2		
2.2.2. Number of laboratories supported to diagnose prioritized disease and/or food safety	0	6	12.5	2.5
2.2.3. Number of platforms established and functional under One Health mechanism	3	5		

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
2.2.4. Number of health workers trained on zoonotic disease and/or food safety issues	0	1 500		
2.2.5. Number of individuals supported upon screening through health worker visits	148 961	350 000		
2.2.6. Number of disease outbreaks reported in Bangladesh Animal Health Intelligence System (BAHIS)	0	TBD		
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Policies, strategies and appropriate measures strengthened for inclusive and resilient social safety net coverage [BL4]				
2.3.1. Number of policy dialogues supported to integrate nutrition sensitive and shock responsive measures in social safety net programmes to protect livelihood and resources of vulnerable communities in an inclusive manner	0	10	8.3	1.7
2.3.2. Number of households reporting improvements in social safety net services <sup>12</sup>	0	10 000		

<sup>12</sup> Measured using RIMA-SSN module

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
<b>Output 2.4</b> Food safety practices, reduced food losses and waste, food and nutrition security governance, appropriate surveillance system and effective multi-sectoral coordination to ensure safe food production, post-harvest transformation and food access [BN2, BL3]				
2.4.1. Number of policy dialogues, consultation and workshops facilitated to respond to food security and nutritional issues	0	25	10.4	2.0
2.4.2. Number of individuals trained and/or sensitized on food safety and/or improved farming practices and/or technology (disaggregated by sex and youth)	0	60 000		
2.4.3. Number of individuals <sup>13</sup> receiving agricultural inputs and/or technological packages (disaggregated by sex and youth)	0	300 000 (150 000 female/youth)		
2.4.4. Number of vulnerable people <sup>14</sup> (male and female) receiving food and/or cash-based assistance to meet food and nutrition needs (disaggregated by sex and youth)	0	200 000 (100 000 female/youth)		

<sup>13</sup> Corresponding number of persons in the benefiting households

<sup>14</sup> Corresponding number of persons in the benefiting households



## CPF Pillar 3. Climate resilience and nature-based, low-carbon sustainable development

<p><b>UNSDCF Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable, Healthy and Resilient Environment</b></p> <p><b>Related SDGs Targets:</b>            Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation [6.4]            Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy [7.2]            Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities [11.a]            Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production [12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5]            Goal 13: Climate Action [13.1, 13.2, 13.b]            Goal 14: Life Below Water [14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c]            Goal 15: Life on Land [15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6]            Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals [17.5]</p>
<p><b>National Development Priority:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management</li> <li>• Power, Energy and Mineral Resources</li> <li>• International Cooperation and Partnership</li> </ul>
<p><b>FAO Corporate Linkage:</b></p> <p><u>Strategic Framework:</u>            Better Production [BP2: Blue transformation]            Better Life [BL3: Agriculture and food emergencies, BL6: Scaling up investment]            Better Environment [BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agro-food systems, BE2: Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture, BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture, BE4: Achieving sustainable urban food systems]</p> <p><u>Regional Initiatives:</u>            Climate Change and enhancement of sustainable management and use of natural resources            Interregional Initiative on SIDS Pacific component on food security, nutrition and climate resilience</p>
<p><b>Implementing and Potential Resource Partner<sup>15</sup>:</b>            DESA; UNAIDS; UNECE; UNEP; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNODC; WHO; CD; ERD; FD; FID;HSD; GED; LGD; MoC; MoA; MoFood; MoEFCC; MoDMR; MoFL; MEFWD; MoInd; MoInB; MoLE; MoPME; MoRA; MoST; MoSW;</p>

<sup>15</sup> GoB partners are as per Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies for SDGs Implementation, 2021

MoWCA; MoYS; PD; PSD; RTHD; SEID; SHED; SID; SSD; TMED; World Bank; Farmers Groups and CBOs; NGOs; Media; cultural organizations; Private sector enterprises

**Outcome 3:** By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender-responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development and are more prosperous and resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
3.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (national target for SDG 13.1.1)	Affected Persons: 12 881 Deaths: 0.2045	Affected Persons: 2 000 Deaths: TBD	29.8	8.4
3.2. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (national target for SDG 7.2.1)	3.49 percent	5.00 percent		
3.3. Tree-covered land as a percentage of total land area (national target for SDG 15.1.1)	22 percent	24 percent		
3.4. Number of individuals with improved resilience <sup>16</sup> or reduced vulnerability (disaggregated by sex)	0	80 000		
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Disaster risk reduction, nature-based solutions and climate change adaptation and financing measures taken to increase resilience or support of rural and urban agro-food systems [BL3, BE1, BE3]				
3.1.1. Number of individuals (men, women, boy and, girls) with direct access to information on climate risks and early warning systems	0	215 000	11.6	3.3

<sup>16</sup> Measured using RIMA

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
3.1.2. Number of individuals trained to improve capacity and/or awareness on climate resilience, disaster risk reduction and/or environmental management (disaggregated by sex)	0	47 000		
3.1.3. Number of information systems or datasets that support evidence-based decision making for agro-food and eco-systems	0	9		
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Policy environment and implementation strengthened for sustainable natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation [BE2]				
3.2.1. Number of tools and products, and frameworks developed for disaster and climate risk reduction and gender responsive (including EWS and AA)	1	5		
3.2.2. Number of private sector entities participating in climate change investment, capacity building and training forums	0	20	7.2	2.0
3.2.3. Number of policy dialogues, consultation, workshop facilitated to respond to climate change, natural resource conservation, biodiversity protection, and environmental degradation	0	20		

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Natural resources and ecosystems (including soil, water, forest, and agro- ecosystems) are managed or restored to achieve both adaptation and mitigation benefits, ecosystem health, and environmental pollution is reduced, and hazardous waste is removed, in a sustainable and inclusive manner [BP2, BE3]				
3.3.1. Volume (tons) of hazardous wastes recycled, reused, and disposed in environmentally sound manner	0	1 000	11.0	3.1
3.3.2. Number of public and private organizations receiving capacity building support on environmental management	0	100		
3.3.3. Land area (hectares of forest, crop, watershed or other lands) under sustainable management including climate resilient practices and ecosystem restoration activities	3 000	36 600		

## CPF Pillar 4. Gender equality and youth development

<b>UNSDCF Strategic Priority 5: Gender Equality and Eliminating Gender-based Violence</b>				
<b>Related SDGs Targets:</b> Goal 5: Gender Equality [5.a, 5.b, 5.c, 5.1, 5.4] Goal 10: Reduced inequalities [10.a, 10.b, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7] Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals [17.5, 17.11]				
<b>National Development Priority:</b> • Gender and inequality • International Cooperation and partnership				
<b>FAO Corporate Linkage:</b> <u>Strategic Framework:</u> Better Life [BL1: Gender equality and rural women’s empowerment, BL2: Inclusive Rural Transformation]				
<b>Implementing and Potential Resource Partner<sup>17</sup>:</b> DESA; OECD; ITU; ILO; OHCHR; UNDP; UNEP; UNFPA; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UNODC; UNSD; UN Women; WHO; BB; CD; ERD, MoF; MoA; MoFood; MoYS; FD; FID; GED; HSD; ICTD; LGD; LJD; LPAD; PSD; PTD; MEFWD; MoEWOE; MoFA; MoInd; MoLE; MoInB; MoPA; MoRA; MoSW; MoWCA; SEID; SHED; SID; SSD; TMED; World Bank; Youth groups and women’s networks; Rights based NGOs; Cultural organizations; media				
<b>Outcome 4:</b> By 2026, more women, girls, sexual minorities, and youth benefit from an environment in which they are empowered towards a life free from all forms of discrimination				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
4.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex	Overarching legal frameworks & public life: 61.5 percent Violence against women: 75 percent Employment and economic benefits: 20 percent	TBD	22.0	2.3

<sup>17</sup> GoB partners are as per Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies for SDGs Implementation, 2021

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
	Marriage and family: 63.6 percent			
4.2. Gender budget as percentage of total budget (national target for SDG 5.c.1)	30.82 percent	35 percent		
4.3. Number of women reporting an improvement in empowerment <sup>18</sup>	0	30 000		
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Policies, strategies, institutional frameworks and capacities are strengthened to be more gender responsive [BL1]				
4.1.1. Number of institutions and partners with strengthened capacities and knowledge to increase and improve the provision of essential and gender responsive or transformative and PSEA services, goods and resources for women and girls in line with international norms and standards	0	5	13.2	1.4
4.1.2. Number of gender and youth sensitive and/specific assessments published	1	5		
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Women and youth including those from marginalized communities have increased access to specialized information, skill development training, and technological inputs for better employment and income opportunities [BL2]				
4.2.1. Number of dialogues, mechanisms, and platforms created and sustained by gender advocates, workers organizations youth networks, and civil society for meaningful participation to influence the policy space to promote gender and youth empowerment (investments, policy	0	5	8.8	0.9

<sup>18</sup> Measured using WEAI

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Resources (million USD)	
			Required	Available
review and contribution, investments prioritization and country pipeline development)				
4.2.2. Number of women and youth led POs receiving/leveraging fund for agro-business from other financial institutes	150	300		

## Annex 2. Country Programming Framework Annualized Resources Matrix

Result	Indicative Resources Required (R) and Available* (A) annualized																						
	*Available should refer to the figure represented in FPMIS																						
	Voluntary Contribution such as Government Cooperative Programme/GCP (including Unilateral Trust Funds): VC																						
	TCP/ Assessed contributions: TCP																						
	Total Period			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Required	Available	Gap=R-A	Required		Available		Required		Available		Required		Available		Required		Available		Required		Available	
VC+TCP (USD)	VC+TCP (USD)	VC+TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	VC (USD)	TCP (USD)	
<b>OUTCOME 1</b>	31 800 000	7 166 057	24 633 943	6 210 000	150 000	4 984 643	338 184	6 210 000	150 000	1 843 230	-	6 210 000	150 000	-	-	6 210 000	150 000	-	-	6 210 000	150 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 1.1</b>	6 360 000	1 433 211	4 926 789	1 242 000	30 000	996 929	67 637	1 242 000	30 000	368 646	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 1.2</b>	6 360 000	1 433 211	4 926 789	1 242 000	30 000	996 929	67 637	1 242 000	30 000	368 646	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 1.3</b>	6 360 000	1 433 211	4 926 789	1 242 000	30 000	996 929	67 637	1 242 000	30 000	368 646	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 1.4</b>	6 360 000	1 433 211	4 926 789	1 242 000	30 000	996 929	67 637	1 242 000	30 000	368 646	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 1.5</b>	6 360 000	1 433 211	4 926 789	1 242 000	30 000	996 929	67 637	1 242 000	30 000	368 646	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-	1 242 000	30 000	-	-
<b>OUTCOME 2</b>	41 500 000	8 344 773	33 155 227	8 102 000	198 000	5 656 204	529 644	8 102 000	198 000	2 158 924	-	8 102 000	198 000	-	-	8 102 000	198 000	-	-	8 102 000	198 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 2.1</b>	10 375 000	2 086 193	8 288 807	2 025 500	49 500	1 414 051	132 411	2 025 500	49 500	539 731	-	2 025 500	49 500	-	-	2 025 500	49 500	-	-	2 025 500	49 500	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 2.2</b>	12 450 000	2 503 432	9 946 568	2 430 600	59 400	1 696 861	158 893	2 430 600	59 400	647 677	-	2 430 600	59 400	-	-	2 430 600	59 400	-	-	2 430 600	59 400	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 2.3</b>	8 300 000	1 668 955	6 631 045	1 620 400	39 600	1 131 241	105 929	1 620 400	39 600	431 785	-	1 620 400	39 600	-	-	1 620 400	39 600	-	-	1 620 400	39 600	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 2.4</b>	10 375 000	2 086 193	8 288 807	2 025 500	49 500	1 414 051	132 411	2 025 500	49 500	539 731	-	2 025 500	49 500	-	-	2 025 500	49 500	-	-	2 025 500	49 500	-	-
<b>OUTCOME 3</b>	29 800 000	8 381 849	21 418 151	5 816 000	144 000	4 905 340	109 094	5 816 000	144 000	3 367 416	-	5 816 000	144 000	-	-	5 816 000	144 000	-	-	5 816 000	144 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 3.1</b>	11 622 000	3 268 921	8 353 079	2 268 240	56 160	1 913 083	42 546	2 268 240	56 160	1 313 292	-	2 268 240	56 160	-	-	2 268 240	56 160	-	-	2 268 240	56 160	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 3.2</b>	7 152 000	2 011 644	5 140 356	1 395 840	34 560	1 177 282	26 182	1 395 840	34 560	808 180	-	1 395 840	34 560	-	-	1 395 840	34 560	-	-	1 395 840	34 560	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 3.3</b>	11 026 000	3 101 284	7 924 716	2 151 920	53 280	1 814 976	40 365	2 151 920	53 280	1 245 944	-	2 151 920	53 280	-	-	2 151 920	53 280	-	-	2 151 920	53 280	-	-
<b>OUTCOME 4</b>	22 000 000	2 255 763	19 744 237	4 292 000	108 000	1 351 941	6 556	4 292 000	108 000	897 266	-	4 292 000	108 000	-	-	4 292 000	108 000	-	-	4 292 000	108 000	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 4.1</b>	13 200 000	1 353 458	11 846 542	2 575 200	64 800	811 165	3 934	2 575 200	64 800	538 360	-	2 575 200	64 800	-	-	2 575 200	64 800	-	-	2 575 200	64 800	-	-
<b>OUTPUT 4.2</b>	8 800 000	902 305	7 897 695	1 716 800	43 200	540 776	2 622	1 716 800	43 200	358 906	-	1 716 800	43 200	-	-	1 716 800	43 200	-	-	1 716 800	43 200	-	-



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