



Climate and Nutrition Financing Country Support Scoping Study Report: Climate–Nutrition Integration & Climate Financing — Bangladesh

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Contents

Contents	1
Abbreviations	3
<hr/>	
Executive Summary	5
1 Introduction	8
1.1 Background and Context of the Scoping Study	8
1.2 Climate integration into Bangladesh's N4G commitments (2026–2030)	9
1.3 Country Context	9
<hr/>	
2 Policy and Legal Landscape – Bangladesh	12
2.1 Overview	12
2.2 Coherence and Alignment of Climate and Nutrition Across Policy and Legal Instruments	13
2.3 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination	14
2.4 Monitoring and Evidence	17
2.5 Equity, Gender and Localisation	18
2.6 Financial Provisions in the Policy and Legal Instruments	20
2.7 Gaps in Policy Landscape	22
<hr/>	
3 Climate Budget in Bangladesh	25
3.1 Climate Financing Trends, Gaps, and Challenges in Bangladesh	25
<hr/>	
4 Climate Readiness Funds in Bangladesh	28
4.1 Key Climate Readiness Funds in Bangladesh	28
4.2 Timeline of Climate Readiness Funding	29
4.3 Institutional Arrangements Climate Financing in Bangladesh	30
4.4 Readiness Grants and Activities	30
4.5 Achievements and Outcomes of Readiness Support	31
4.6 Pipeline Climate Projects with Nutrition Potentials	31
4.7 Challenges in Access, Coordination and Governance	32
<hr/>	
5 Conclusion and Recommendations of the Scoping Study	34
5.1 Conclusion	34
5.2 Recommendations - Policy, Planning, and Governance	34
5.3 Recommendations - Financing and Budgeting	34
5.4 Recommendations - Programme Design and Frontline Delivery	35
5.5 Recommendations - Data, Monitoring, and Early Warning	35
5.6 Recommendations - Equity, Gender, and Localisation	36
5.7 Recommendations - Coordination and Institutional Arrangements	37
5.8 Roadmap for Implementation of Recommendations	37
<hr/>	
References	39
<hr/>	
Annex 1. Policy and Legal Landscape	41

Annex 2. Programme-Inventory of Nutrition-Sensitive Climate Projects in Bangladesh	46
Annex 3. Institutional Arrangements in the Climate Finance of Bangladesh	49
Annex 4. Glossary	53
Annex 5. I-CAN Outcomes, Baselines, Targets and Examples of Actions, Bangladesh	56
Annex 6. N4G Commitments of Bangladesh	59
Annex 7. Key Interviewee Interview (KII)/Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide	62
Annex 8. Methodology in Developing the Scoping Study	67
Table 1: Climate Budget Trends in Bangladesh (FY2021–26)	27
Table 2: Key Climate Readiness Funds in Bangladesh	28
Table 3: Key Readiness Grants in Bangladesh	30
Figure 1: Trends in Child Growth Measures in Bangladesh (Source: BDHS 2022)	10
Figure 2: Sectoral Allocation as a Share of Total Budget and GDP	26
Figure 3: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Budget for 25 Ministries/Divisions (as a share of Revised Climate Change Budget)	26

Abbreviations

BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BNNC	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council
CBR	Climate Budget Report
CBT	Climate Budget Tagging
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CIP3	Third Country Investment Plan
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAE	Direct Access Entity, Department of Agriculture Extension
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
ICFC	International Climate Financing Cell
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Ltd
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate Change
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
MTBF	Medium Term Budgetary Framework
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action

NASC	Nutrition Actions through Systemic Change
NCECC	National Committee for Environment and Climate Change
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NEC	National Environment Committee
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NNP	National Nutrition Policy
NNS	National Nutrition Service
NPAN2	Second Plan of Action for Nutrition
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
PHC	Primary Healthcare
PKSF	Palli Karma Shohayak Foundation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMS	SUN Movement Secretariat
SOD	Standing Order on Disaster
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive Summary

Context, Purpose and Method

Bangladesh is among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. Intensifying heat, shifting rainfall, cyclones, and sea-level rise (6–21 mm per year in the Bay of Bengal) are already threatening food production, water security, service delivery, and health. These risks could erode hard-won development gains unless climate action explicitly safeguards nutrition.

Undernutrition remains significant (stunting 24%, underweight 22%, wasting 11% among under-fives), and overweight and obesity are rising—especially among adolescent girls and women—with anaemia widespread among women of reproductive age. These burdens are exacerbated by climate shocks, poverty, and fragile food environments.

“Climate–nutrition integration” calls for policies, programmes, and financing that ensure climate actions also improve diet quality and nutrition. This includes climate- and nutrition-smart agrifood systems, resilient Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH), shock-responsive social protection, and climate-aware health services. Investing in such integrated packages maximises co-benefits and strengthens resilience.

This scoping study provides a country-owned evidence base for integrating nutrition into Bangladesh's climate policies, budgets, and finance pipelines so investments both build climate resilience and protect or improve diets. It maps policy and finance entry points, institutional roles, and capacity gaps, and feeds into an investment case and concept notes aligned to climate-finance windows. The study used a structured review of laws, sector strategies, plans, budget documents, and climate-expenditure analyses, complemented by targeted key-informant interviews and focus group discussions, and two national workshops to test and validate priorities. This ensured alignment with national and international finance processes.

Major Findings

Climate and nutrition policies are extensive, but explicit, measurable linkages remain weak.

- Policies on climate and nutrition are robust and include the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (Delta Plan 2100), National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 (NFNSP 2020), the Third Country Investment Plan for Nutrition (CIP3) and sector plans. These policies rarely translate into concrete, measurable climate–nutrition actions within sectoral plans
- Aside from partial advances in food system instruments, frameworks in health, WASH, urban and social protection sectors acknowledge climate risks yet lack climate-triggered and nutrition-specific provisions and indicators.
- These gaps also mean that nutrition outcomes are not clearly visible against Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Adaptation Fund eligibility criteria, which depend on explicit climate rationale and measurable co benefits.

Coordination mechanisms exist, but they do not translate into aligned, nutrition-relevant climate action.

- There are multiple coordination bodies. The National Environment Committee and National Committee on Environment and Climate Change (NEC/NCECC) set direction, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) leads the Nationally Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Plan (NDC/NAP), and the Economic Relations Division (ERD), as the Green Climate Fund National Designated Authority (GCF NDA), coordinates financing through the International Climate Finance Cell (ICFC).
- Despite these structures and the required government no-objection procedures for climate finance proposals, nutrition co-benefits are rarely made explicit, finance tagging is inconsistent and mandates remain weak.
- Sectoral coordination platforms such as the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (BNNC/MoHFW), Climate Smart Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture (CSA/MoA), Disaster Risk Management and Standing Orders on Disaster in the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (DRM/SOD/MoDMR), the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change and Local Government Division (LoGIC/LGD) and school based mechanisms led by the Ministry of

Education and Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoE/MoPME) are practical channels for integrating nutrition into climate action.

- These platforms nevertheless face uneven surveillance systems, limited early warning capacity, variable facility preparedness, fiduciary constraints and weak routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for climate linked nutrition outcomes.

Monitoring systems do not yet capture climate-linked nutrition outcomes, limiting visibility and accountability.

- Monitoring remains skewed toward hazards and infrastructure outputs rather than protecting diets and services in specific places and during specific shocks.
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), sector Management Information Systems (MIS) and fiscal tagging operate on misaligned calendars and classifications, with few hotspot or event tags and limited settlement level disaggregation. This results in under-reporting and averaged findings.
- Food system metrics such as post-harvest loss, storage, markets and chilled distribution provide only a partial line of sight to diet quality during disruptions.
- These gaps also hinder the establishment of baselines and the development of Results Measurement Framework (RMF) aligned indicators required for climate finance proposals and readiness support.

Equity, gender and localisation commitments are widely cited, but remain unimplemented in climate-triggered nutrition risks.

- Although these themes appear across policies, they are not translated into triggers or financing that protect nutrition during specific hazards
- Food system policies show more concrete links, for example chilled perishables in shock prone districts, while health, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH), urban and social protection sectors lack continuity standards for nutrition vulnerable populations, who are among the most climate vulnerable groups.

Climate spending is increasingly visible, but nutrition impacts are not tracked, weakening the climate rationale for finance.

- Tagging and fiscal frameworks now make climate spending more visible, but nutrition impacts are still not tracked.
- Food system investments are the most financeable route to diet quality, while health, WASH, urban and social protection sectors lack hazard specific nutrition provisions.
- Fragmented, untagged budgets that are light on triggers can prove outlays but not whether diets and services were stabilised in hotspots.
- The absence of nutrition baselines that are linked to specific hazards and clear attribution logic also weakens the climate rationale required by international climate funds.

Priority Gaps to Close

- **Policy alignment:** Patchy cross-sector links, no climate-risk screening in nutrition policies, and outdated/overlapping instruments causing conflicting guidance. These gaps weaken the climate rationale because nutrition outcomes are not anchored in hazard–exposure–vulnerability logic, which climate funds require.
- **Coordination & governance:** Diffuse mandates, weak subnational coordination, vertical gaps in climate-informed nutrition/PHC. Early and consistent engagement with the National Designated Authority (ERD/ICFC) is also limited, reducing coherence across pipeline development and approval processes for climate funds.
- **Finance architecture & access:** Few nutrition-eligible pipelines, weak climate–nutrition budget tagging, and limited proposals/ESS/M&E/fiduciary capacity. The absence of hazard-linked nutrition baselines and attribution logic further constrains eligibility under international climate funds, which require clear causal pathways and measurable co-benefits.
- **Evidence & learning.** Siloed monitoring platforms (e.g. DRR, DHIS2, and eLMIS) impede early, nutrition-relevant decisions. These system gaps also limit the ability to establish baselines and indicators for climate-linked nutrition outcomes, which are essential for demonstrating expected results to funders.

Climate Financing in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has mainstreamed climate into public finance via the Climate Fiscal Framework (2014) and annual Climate Budget Reports (since FY2017–18) across 25 ministries, with allocations rising to BDT 42,206.89 crore in FY2025 (around 10% of relevant ministries' budgets) and shifting toward development projects (around 65% by FY2026), yet still under 1% of GDP. With limited operational support for social protection, the largest shares go to food security, health and social protection (43.4%) while research/knowledge/institutional strengthening remain underfunded. There have been recent cuts to safety nets and disaster management risk preparedness. Financing draws on national sources (BCCTF) and international mechanisms (GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Fund (CIF)), coordinated by ERD as NDA, with PKSF and IDCOL accredited to GCF and partners (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNICEF, GIZ, ADB, World Bank) supporting readiness. However, needs (around US\$3b/year by 2030, >US\$8b/year by 2050) far exceed current flows (around US\$1.3b). This shortfall underscores the need for clearer climate rationales, stronger articulation of co-benefits, and more robust early-stage project preparation to secure international climate financing.

Pipeline Climate Projects with Nutrition Potential

Bangladesh's readiness portfolio is primarily adaptation- and food-systems focused, targeting climate hotspots. Projects on stress-tolerant crops, resilient aquaculture, livestock, and diversified production aim to improve diet quality, complemented by WASH and water-security measures. Nutrition-sensitive intent is clear, but outcomes depend on embedding dietary, nutrition and health indicators in logframes, financing monitoring during hazard events, and ensuring service continuity. Integrating women's participation and time-saving measures further strengthens impact. With these refinements, the portfolio can translate climate investments into demonstrable nutrition protection, stabilizing access to nutrient-rich foods, safe water, and essential services where they are most needed. Clearer climate rationale, baseline data, safeguards, and measurable indicators will be essential for these concepts to meet international funding requirements.

Challenges in Access, Coordination and Governance

Bangladesh has strengthened its climate finance readiness, but significant challenges remain. Complex accreditation and proposal processes slow access to funds, while overlapping mandates and limited cross-ministry coordination hinder effective implementation. Governance gaps, including opaque contracting and weak financial controls, reduce transparency and public trust. Multiple funds and reporting frameworks further strain administrative capacity, making harmonization and linking budgets to measurable outcomes an ongoing challenge. These constraints also limit the development of bankable concepts that can clearly demonstrate climate rationale and quantified resilience or nutrition outcomes.

Opportunities for Further Improving Effectiveness of Climate Financing

Bangladesh can enhance climate finance effectiveness by deepening institutional capacity, expanding direct access through additional DAEs, and providing targeted training in project designing and management, M&E, and financial reporting. Strengthening transparency and accountability through stricter disclosure, independent oversight, and civil society engagement is critical. Aligning finance with national priorities, streamlining access procedures, and leveraging existing mechanisms like the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) can improve efficiency and coherence. Mobilizing private sector investment, innovative financing, blended financing and establishing robust M&E systems with public reporting and periodic evaluations will ensure that climate investments deliver measurable, equitable outcomes and support continuous learning for scaling adaptation and mitigation efforts. Greater clarity on climate rationale and nutrition co-benefits will further strengthen the credibility and fundability of proposed investments.

Conclusion

In Bangladesh, climate change and malnutrition are closely linked, as floods, droughts, and cyclones undermine crop production and food access, while poor nutrition reduces resilience—particularly among women and children. Climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive interventions, such as homestead gardens and diversified cropping, have proven effective in improving dietary diversity and buffering households against climate shocks. In practice, current policies and budgets largely address climate and nutrition separately. Although climate budgeting has advanced, allocations for food security and nutrition remain insufficient, highlighting the urgent need to integrate nutrition explicitly into climate actions and mobilise additional resources to close the financing gap to achieve better co-benefits. Strengthening the climate rationale and

making nutrition co-benefits more explicit will help Bangladesh position these priorities more effectively within climate finance pipelines.

1 Introduction

Key Points

- Bangladesh faces a dual crisis of climate vulnerability and malnutrition, with rising sea levels, recurrent hazards, and shifting diets threatening national development and nutrition gains.
- Climate and nutrition are tightly interlinked: resilient agrifood, water, health, and social protection systems can deliver joint benefits for adaptation, diet quality, and health.
- National policies and N4G commitments already provide a framework for integrating climate and nutrition goals, but implementation requires climate-risk screening, resilient delivery systems, and coordinated financing.
- The Scoping Study, led by NASC through the SUN Movement Secretariat, maps the current climate–nutrition–finance landscape, identifies coordination and financing gaps, and outlines entry points for action.
- Findings will inform investment cases and concept notes to access climate finance and ensure that nutrition objectives are embedded within Bangladesh’s national adaptation and development agendas.

1.1 Background and Context of the Scoping Study

Bangladesh faces a dual challenge- climate change and malnutrition. These crises are deeply interconnected, disproportionately impacting vulnerable populations and undermining development gains. Addressing them in silos will not yield sustainable solutions. Integrating nutrition into climate action is critical to build national resilience, safeguard health, and ensure food and nutrition security.

Bangladesh has made initial progress through policy alignment and programmatic innovations but, gaps remain in coordination, financing, data systems, and capacity. To move beyond business-as-usual approaches and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Health), SDG 6 (Safe water and sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), a systems-based approach is needed. This means embedding climate resilience within food and nutrition interventions; strengthening institutional coordination across sectors; investing in local capacity and inclusive governance; and promoting evidence generation and integrated monitoring.

At the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G) in Paris, the UK launched the Global Nutrition Compact which centres on integrating nutrition objectives across international development, food, agriculture, health, social protection, WASH, and climate-related programmes to tackle malnutrition and food insecurity. Bangladesh was among the early signatories to the Nutrition Integration Coalition, committing to mobilise resources and align policies for integrated action.

In this context, the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS), with technical assistance from Nutrition Actions through Systemic Change (NASC), is supporting Bangladesh and Madagascar to operationalise their N4G Paris commitments. The Bangladesh Scoping Study provides the evidence base for this work. It reviews the current status and gaps at the climate–nutrition–finance nexus, maps financing flows and opportunities, identifies institutional and capacity needs, and sets out priorities for action. Findings were validated through a national multi-stakeholder workshop, and will feed directly into investment cases and concept notes to access climate finance, ensuring that nutrition objectives are embedded in national climate action

In this assignment, Nutrition Actions through Systemic Change (NASC) is supporting the coalition through the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) by delivering targeted TA to two SUN countries, Bangladesh and Madagascar to operationalise their N4G Paris climate commitments. This Bangladesh Scoping Study provides the evidence base for this work. It reviews the current status and gaps at the climate–nutrition–finance nexus, maps financing flows and opportunities, identifies institutional and capacity needs, and sets out priorities for action. Findings were validated through a national multi-stakeholder workshop and will feed directly into investment cases and concept notes to access climate finance, ensuring that nutrition objectives are embedded in national climate action. The methodology in developing this scoping study can be found in Annex I.

1.2 Climate integration into Bangladesh's N4G commitments (2026–2030)

Bangladesh's nine N4G commitments are inherently linked to climate resilience, as recurrent floods, cyclones, salinity intrusion, and heat stress directly threaten food security, nutrition outcomes, and service delivery. To safeguard progress, each commitment should integrate climate-risk screening, adaptation measures, and shock-responsive delivery mechanisms (The details are provided in Annex 5). For example, food security programmes can scale climate-smart agriculture and resilient supply chains; emergency nutrition response can preposition nutrient-rich food baskets and activate early-warning triggers; and supplementation and fortification programmes can strengthen supply chains against climate-induced disruptions. Gender-responsive strategies further ensure that women and girls, disproportionately affected by climate shocks, are prioritized in nutrition interventions.

Implementation priorities for 2026–2030 include piloting climate-resilient interventions in high-risk districts, retrofitting nutrition service delivery infrastructure, building workforce capacity, and embedding anticipatory actions into social protection and health programmes. Key programmes such as Third National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN3), Third Country Investment Plan (CIP3), and school-based nutrition initiatives provide immediate entry points to embed climate integration. Effective multi-sector coordination—across Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Food (MoFood), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), and Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC)—is critical to ensure coherent planning and resource allocation.

Mainstreaming climate-related nutrition actions into national policies and financing instruments is essential to secure sustainability. Integration into the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), and sectoral policies allows alignment with Bangladesh's climate goals, while leveraging Green Climate Fund (GCF), multilateral development banks, and domestic budget tagging mechanisms ensures dedicated funding for climate-resilient nutrition programmes. By embedding these measures, Bangladesh can protect vulnerable populations, maintain nutrition gains under climate stress, and operationalise its N4G commitments as a model for climate-informed nutrition action.

1.3 Country Context

1.3.1 Climate Situation in Bangladesh

Bangladesh's extreme climate vulnerability—driven by geography, recurrent hazards, and rising sea levels—demands risk-informed, nutrition-sensitive financing to protect diets, water, and health services.

Global warming is projected to exceed the 1.5°C threshold during the 21st century—a critical tipping point with profound implications for sustainable development. Bangladesh is among the most climate-vulnerable countries globally, facing a dual burden of climate change and malnutrition—two intersecting threats that hinder progress toward national development goals.

Bangladesh's consistently high placement across global risk metrics underscores an acute, multi-dimensional hazard profile with direct implications for climate–nutrition financing. The country ranks 3rd on the INFORM Natural Hazard Index (2022), 5th on UN Natural Disaster Risks (2022), 7th on the Germanwatch Climate Risk Index (2021), and 9th on UNDRR's Global Disaster Risk Index (2023). Its position of 23rd of 191 countries on the INFORM Risk Index (2023) reflects elevated overall risk, while an ND-GAIN ranking of 163rd (score 37.5; 2024) signals high vulnerability and low readiness to adapt. Environmental management constraints are further indicated by a 171st place on the Environmental Performance Index (2022). Together, these indicators justify prioritizing risk-informed, nutrition-sensitive climate finance that safeguards diets, safe water, and health services during recurrent shocks; targets high-risk geographies and vulnerable groups; and invests in adaptation, preparedness, and resilient food and WASH systems to protect nutrition outcomes.

The country's heightened vulnerability stems from a confluence of geographic, climatic, and socio-economic factors. Key climate-related risks include rising air and sea surface temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, intensification of extreme weather events (e.g. cyclones), and accelerated sea level rise in the Bay of Bengal—measured at 6–21 mm/year, significantly above the global average of 2.8–3.6 mm/year (World

Bank, 2022). Additionally, climate-induced salinization of soil and freshwater sources in coastal zones is eroding agricultural productivity and threatening freshwater availability.

These climatic stressors risk reversing hard-won development gains and exacerbating poverty, food insecurity, and undernutrition—particularly among vulnerable populations. As climate change intensifies, its compounded impact on livelihoods and nutrition demands urgent, integrated policy responses to safeguard resilience and human capital.

1.3.2 Nutrition Situation in the Country

Bangladesh faces a double burden of malnutrition, with undernutrition persisting alongside rising overweight and obesity. According to the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS 2022), 24% of children under five are stunted, 22% underweight, and 11% wasted. While stunting has declined since 2017–18, wasting has increased, indicating ongoing vulnerability to acute food insecurity and disease. Overweight in under-five children remains low (~1.5%), but dietary transitions are reshaping risks.

Among adolescents, particularly girls, the pattern is shifting. National survey analyses show underweight prevalence among ever-married adolescent girls fell from 39.5% in 2004 to 23.6% in 2017, while overweight and obesity rose from 5.9% to 22.7%. School-based studies report overweight and central obesity affecting 15–25% of girls, reflecting changing diets, urbanization, and sedentary lifestyles.

For women of reproductive age overweight and obesity is almost four times higher compared to underweight, and anaemia is a persistent public-health challenge among them. Around 29% of non-pregnant women and nearly half of pregnant women (49.6%) are anaemic, having implications for maternal health, birth outcomes, and intergenerational nutrition.

Socioeconomic inequalities, poor dietary diversity, and exposure to ultra-processed foods underpin these outcomes. Climate shocks and poverty exacerbate child undernutrition, while urban food environments drive unhealthy weight gain.

1.1.3 Climate- Nutrition Integration Pathway

The FAO framework (shown in the figure below) illustrates how integrated, cross-system actions can deliver “double dividends” for climate and nutrition—exactly the alignment Bangladesh needs. Coordinated investments across agrifood (diversified production, diet shifts, food-loss reduction), water (holistic governance, efficient management, reliable WASH), social protection (technology access, livelihood support, gender equity) and health systems (environmental stewardship, essential nutrition services, One Health) create pathways for change. These investments simultaneously cut emissions, protect biodiversity and natural resources, and reduce negative coping—while improving diet quality, food safety, clean water access, adaptive capacity and disease prevention. For climate-nutrition finance, this implies funding integrated packages rather than siloed projects. These could include joint results frameworks (e.g. diet quality and WASH continuity alongside resilience and GHG metrics), shock-responsive safety nets linked to nutrition services, and place-based programmes in climate hotspots. Such alignment strengthens household resilience, supports healthier people and ecosystems, and advances inclusive, sustainable development.

1.3.3 Specific Objectives

- Consolidate a snapshot of policies, plans, and implementation progress linking nutrition and climate, and identify gaps that require targeted support.

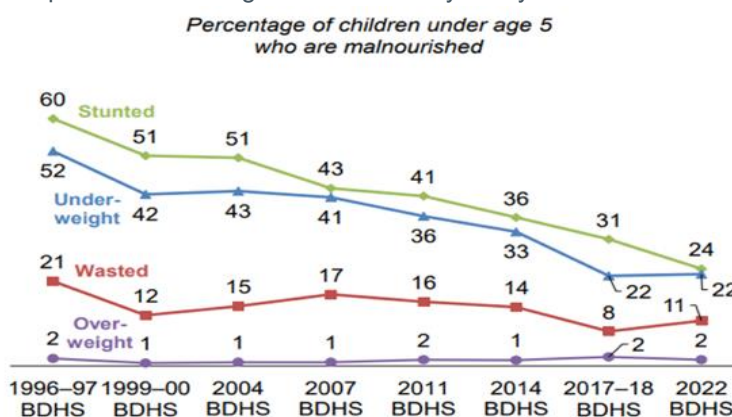


Figure 1: Trends in Child Growth Measures in Bangladesh (Source: BDHS 2022)

- Map existing and prospective finance (domestic budgets, donor flows, and climate-fund pipelines), identify funding gaps, and flag priority windows and funders to pursue.
- Clarify institutional roles and stakeholder coordination needs, including capacity gaps and engagement requirements for effective proposal development and implementation.
- Provide the evidence base for a consensus-driven prioritisation of actions through a national workshop and reflect that validation in the final report.
- Generate inputs that can feed directly into an investment case and concept notes for climate finance, aligning nutrition objectives with climate mandates and timelines.

2 Policy and Legal Landscape – Bangladesh

Key Points

- Bangladesh has a comprehensive climate policy framework anchored in national adaptation and climate strategies, but only a few instruments explicitly link climate action to measurable nutrition outcomes.
- The climate–nutrition connection weakens down the policy chain: apex frameworks set intent, but sector policies and subnational plans rarely define nutrition indicators or budget lines within climate actions.
- Food-system instruments such as the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2020) and CIP3 (2021–2025) provide a compelling connection from climate resilience to diet quality through investments in post-harvest loss reduction, cold chains, and market access.
- Health, WASH, urban, and social-protection policies recognise climate risks in varying degree and lack nutrition-specific targets, triggers, and financing mechanisms, limiting their capacity to protect diets during shocks.
- Institutional coordination remains fragmented: multiple high-level committees exist, but roles, incentives, and measurement systems for linking climate and nutrition outcomes are unclear and inconsistently applied.
- Monitoring systems track hazards, infrastructure, and service delivery better than they track the nutrition impacts of climate stress; data remain fragmented across sectors and seldom disaggregated by geography or vulnerability.
- Equity, gender, and localisation principles are acknowledged in policy but poorly operationalised—strongest in food systems, weakest in urban, health, and WASH sectors—leaving women, migrants, and coastal or haor communities most exposed.
- Climate financing frameworks are mature but nutrition-blind: budgets show increasing climate relevance yet limited tagging, triggers, or accountability for nutrition co-benefits, resulting in slow and uneven funding flows to high-risk areas.

2.1 Overview

Bangladesh has developed a robust climate policy architecture anchored in apex frameworks (e.g., National Adaptation Plan 2023–2050, Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (BCCSAP), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Delta Plan 2100) and complemented by sectoral policies and strategies (e.g., National Food & Nutrition Security Policy 2020; Third Country Investment Plan (CIP3) 2021–2025; Bangladesh Health Policy 2011; National Strategy for Water Supply & Sanitation 2018; National Hygiene Promotion Strategy

2012; National Agriculture Policy 2018; National Nutrition Policy 2015; National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015; Food Safety Act 2013; Environment Conservation Act 1995; National Women Development Policy 2011; National Urban Health Strategy; Livestock Policy 2007; Poultry Development Policy 2008).

While most instruments are climate-aware or nutrition-focused (as shown in Annex 1), relatively few make the climate–nutrition linkage explicit. For example, the NAP is adaptation-dominant without defined nutrition targets, whereas the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) 2020 and CIP3 move closer to operationalizing resilient food systems for diet quality. Health, WASH, urban, and social protection instruments typically acknowledge climate shocks but do not consistently define nutrition outcomes as intended results of climate actions. The enabling architecture is largely in place but is not yet systematically configured to translate climate investments into measurable nutrition outcomes—particularly in health, WASH, urban services and social protection sectors.

Bangladesh has a robust policy architecture addressing both climate change and nutrition, yet integration between the two domains remains limited and under-leveraged—few explicitly acknowledge the intersections between climate risks and malnutrition.

2.2 Coherence and Alignment of Climate and Nutrition Across Policy and Legal Instruments

Apex Frameworks

Bangladesh's climate governance exhibits a clear top-down architecture: apex frameworks set national intent; sector policies and investment plans translate that intent into activities; public financial management (PFM) allocates resources; and subnational plans and programmes deliver services. Annex 1 mapping show that this chain reliably carries climate priorities down the system, but the nutrition dimension weakens at each step.

Key observations

- National and sectoral plans (NAP, BCCSAP, NDC, Delta, Health, WASH) lack explicit nutrition results and targets.
- Safety nets identify vulnerable groups but miss climate-event triggers for nutrition-sensitive transfers.
- Climate budgets are visible, but nutrition co-benefits remain untagged, obscuring dual impacts.
- Programme logframes and local plans rarely capture climate–nutrition pathways, indicators, or costs.

Action signal: Establish clear nutrition results and budget tags across plans; codify shock triggers in social protection/DRR; update sector policies with climate–nutrition standards; and require logframes with causal pathways and costing.

Frameworks such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), BCCSAP, NDC and Delta Plan 2100 define adaptation priorities across agriculture, water, health, and disaster risk management, including large cost envelopes and institutional responsibilities. There are rarely specify nutrition outcomes or indicators; nutrition is implied through food security, health resilience, or WASH access rather than framed as a measurable result of climate action.

Sector Policies and Instruments

Sector instruments vary how they integrate climate risk and nutrition outcomes. The NFNSP

2020 and CIP3 (2021–2025) offer the clearest translation by linking resilient production, storage, cold chains, and markets to diversified diets. Other policies acknowledge climate risks but stop short of translating them into nutrition targets. Health Policy (2011), WSS Strategy (2018) and Hygiene Strategy (2012) acknowledge climate-sensitive disease burdens and service risks but do not consistently re-express apex climate priorities as nutrition targets (e.g., diet diversity, wasting reduction, anaemia). The NSSS (2015) identifies vulnerable populations but does not embed climate triggers that would activate nutrition-relevant transfers during shocks.

Budget and Financing Signals

The budget architecture recognises climate relevance through sector envelopes and project pipelines, with large resource needs flagged at apex level. However, allocation signals for nutrition within climate spending are weak. Climate-relevant lines are visible, but nutrition co-benefits are not tagged, making dual-impact programmes harder to prioritize. Examples include resilient storage/cold chain for nutrient-dense foods; shock-responsive WASH that preserves nutrient absorption, and nutrition top-ups in social protection during climate events.

Subnational Plans and Implementation

Union, upazila, municipal and city-corporation plans incorporate disaster and climate considerations, often guided by national standing orders and sector manuals. Yet nutrition-protective provisions are uneven. Examples such as continuity of school feeding during floods/heat, hydration/cooling points, emergency water quality safeguards, and targeted food environments are not systematically encoded in local climate plans, leading to uneven frontline protection of nutrition outcomes.

At the implementation level, climate initiatives typically articulate outputs around infrastructure, service restoration, risk reduction, or climate-smart technologies. Programme logframes seldom include a climate and nutrition causal pathway with explicit indicators and costs. For example, integrating IYCF counselling with safe water during flood seasons or financing cold chain for eggs, dairy, fish and produce in high-risk districts are rarely costed or tracked in programme frameworks.

Vertical and Horizontal Linkages

The policy and legal landscaping found stronger vertical linkages within some sectors than in others.

- **Food systems bridge:** NFNSP 2020 and CIP3 provide an investment-ready conduit from apex climate goals to nutrition outcomes. There are multiple bankable entry points—post-harvest loss reduction, storage and cold chains for perishable nutrient-dense foods, and resilient rural/urban markets. These create a traceable line of sight from apex resilience priorities to household diet quality.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Legal and strategic DRR provisions ensure vertical reach into localities for preparedness and response. There are opportunities to add nutrition-specific triggers (e.g., cash/food top-ups, fortified commodities) so that the same vertical channels also protect nutrition during climate shocks.
- **Health and WASH:** Despite explicit recognition of climate-sensitive disease risks, shock-responsive service standards are not always tied to nutrition (e.g., diarrhoeal disease reduction during floods, continuity of IYCF and PHC under heat stress, flood-resilient sanitation in salinity-affected areas).
- **Social Protection:** The NSSS identifies vulnerable groups but does not encode climate event triggers for nutrition-relevant transfers, limiting the capacity of the vertical chain to protect nutrition security when hazards hit.
- **Livestock:** Livestock Policy and Poultry Policy support animal-source food availability but lack modern climate modules (heat stress, climate-smart feed/fodder systems, manure/energy management). This breaks the apex-to-household linkage under rising heat and extreme events.

Horizontal alignment remains strongest in food systems and weaker in health, WASH, social protection, urban, and animal-source food value chains. Food systems policy instruments like NFNSP and CIP3 provide the clearest bridge from resilience to nutrition by linking climate-smart production, storage, cold chain, and market access to diversified diets. Other instruments recognise climate risks but do not consistently embed nutrition outcomes as the intended results of climate actions, leading to missed opportunities for integrated design, co-financing, and joint monitoring.

Key Principles for Climate-Nutrition Integration

- **Do No Harm:** Avoid adaptation/mitigation strategies that may negatively impact nutrition (e.g., promoting biofuels over food crops).
- **Win-Win Interventions:** Prioritise interventions with both climate and nutrition benefits.
- **Local Context Matters:** Account for regional climate vulnerabilities and food culture.
- **Equity Focus:** Prioritise actions that benefit women, children, and marginalized communities.
- **Multi-sectoral Governance:** Strengthen coordination between ministries of agriculture, health, environment, and disaster risk reduction.

2.3 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination

Apex Governance

Bangladesh already possesses many of the building blocks needed to integrate nutrition outcomes into climate policy and finance (as shown in Annex 3), but the roles, incentives, and measurement systems remained fragmented. At the apex, the National Environment Committee (NEC)—chaired by the Prime Minister—provides the highest policy direction, approves major strategies and plans, and ensures cross-government coherence. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) assigns overall implementation guidance to this body. Complementing the NEC, an apex political forum on climate change (commonly referenced as the National Committee on Climate Change)

has guided climate programmes and BCCSAP implementation. In recent updates this high-level function is reflected in inter-ministerial platforms such as the National Committee for Environment and Climate Change

Key observations

- Despite progress, several gaps and opportunities remain to integrate nutrition outcomes into climate policy.
- Building blocks exist, but roles, incentives, and measurement remain fragmented and unaddressed.
- ERD leads via MoEFCC's Climate Finance Cell, but coordination needs strengthening.
- Nutrition co-benefits are missing in pipelines, logframes, and finance tagging.

(NCECC), also chaired by the Prime Minister, and the Inter-ministerial Steering Committee on Climate Change led by the environment ministry. At the technical/operational level, the National Environmental Council/Advisory Council—chaired by the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change—serves as the principal advisory and coordination forum on environmental regulation and enforcement, historically acting as the executive arm supporting the national council.

Structured overview of the existing high-level coordination mechanisms and responsible authorities for climate and environment issues in Bangladesh reveals that, the Prime Minister-chaired platforms (NEC, NCCC, NDMC) are the highest-level coordination bodies, with the MoEFCC as the lead ministry. Other key actors include the Planning Commission, ERD, MoDMR, DoE, BFD, and BCCT. These institutions oversee a mix of policy, regulatory, and financing mechanisms that guide climate and environment governance in Bangladesh.

Sector ministries and service delivery

ERD (as the Green Climate Fund's National Designated Authority) convenes line ministries and development partners through the International Climate Finance Cell, while the MoEFCC leads the policy spine—from the NDC to the National Adaptation Plan—and sets the terms for mainstreaming adaptation across sectors. Together, these anchors provide a clear locus for proposal screening, “no-objection” processes, and alignment with national planning instruments; however, nutrition co-benefits are rarely explicit in pipelines or logframes and tagging in finance tracking systems remains inconsistent.

Sector ministries translate these mandates into service and system delivery.

- **MOHFW** links the Health National Adaptation Plan (draft) to the National Nutrition Services (NNS), advancing climate-sensitive approaches in MIYCN and acute malnutrition management while piloting risk communication and surveillance for climate-related disease–nutrition linkages. Yet surveillance and early-warning functions are not fully climate-aware, and facility preparedness for heatwaves and floods constrain continuity of care.
- **The MOA** operationalises the Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan to drive diversification toward nutrient-dense foods and loss reduction; still, extension services seldom articulate nutrition outcomes, and access to climate finance at sub-national levels are limited.

Public Finance Functions

Core public finance functions are evolving in the right direction. The Finance Division strengthened climate budget tagging and climate fiscal policy, opening space to incorporate nutrition co-benefits into programme-based budgeting and to publish joint climate–nutrition budget insights. In practice, a standardised marker for climate–nutrition remains absent, and reporting is fragmented across ministries. The Planning Commission's coordination with ERD and MoEFCC helps keep adaptation costing visible, but routine incentives to articulate and track diet and nutrition results across portfolios are still nascent.

Disaster Management and Local Delivery

Risk management and local delivery systems provide practical vehicles for protecting diets under climate stress. The MoDMR uses the Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) and the National Plan for Disaster Management to coordinate anticipatory action and response across clusters, with growing attention to nutritionally adequate relief standards and shock-responsive safety nets. However, Disaster & Relief Monitoring (DRM) monitoring frameworks seldom capture nutrition indicators, and forecast-based actions face financing and capacity constraints for scale.

In parallel, the Local Government Division (LGD) demonstrated that locally led adaptation—through Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)'s performance-based climate grants and community resilience funds—can finance water, storage, homestead production and other interventions with direct diet benefits, though fiduciary capacity, own-source revenues, and evidence on nutrition outcomes limited expansion.

Education and human development platforms

Human development platforms offer additional points of integration. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education embedded risk management in school safety protocols and sustained school feeding in climate-affected areas. This created a durable platform for adolescent nutrition, WASH, and climate messaging, while highlighting gaps in thermal-comfort infrastructure, climate-resilient

procurement, contingency stocks, and climate-aware M&E. Diversification of menus and local value-chain linkages emerged as feasible steps to enhance resilience and nutrition simultaneously.

National coordination platforms

National coordination bodies and forums were meant to bridge sectors and actors but require stronger mandates for climate–nutrition specificity.

- The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Multi-Stakeholder Platform remains an important convening space for government, UN, civil society, business and donors, yet engagement by climate actors and routine tracking of commitments vary.
- The BNNC, as the apex coordination mechanism for nutrition from national to upazila levels, provides the home for embedding climate risk into Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2)/NNS (National Nutrition Services) implementation and for convening financing dialogues; the primary constraint remains analytical bandwidth and interoperability of data systems with adaptation monitoring frameworks.
- The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit's (FPMU) leadership on the Country Investment Plan (CIP) keeps food-system resilience on the agenda, but granular tracking of climate–nutrition expenditures and stronger linkages to local delivery needs to be institutionalised.

Humanitarian and community mechanisms

The humanitarian cluster architecture—Nutrition, Food Security, Health, and WASH—prove vital during climate-induced shocks, enabling harmonised standards, joint assessments, and integrated service delivery in both host communities and refugee settings. The principal challenges lay in funding volatility, the transition from relief to systems strengthening, and data interoperability—especially the exchange between cluster information systems and government platforms to sustain gains beyond emergencies. Locally led adaptation forums and community-based structures aligned to LGD and MoEFCC processes show promise for bottom-up planning but scaling finance and building M&E around nutrition outcomes remain outstanding tasks.

2.4 Monitoring and Evidence

Overall patterns

Across the policy instruments, monitoring is more precise on hazards, assets and service delivery than for the nutrition consequences of climate stress. Some recurrent features prevail: climate monitoring and reporting (MRV) is strong on exposure, infrastructure and capturing number of activities; but nutrition rarely appears as factor or outcome within climate programmes. Fiscal reporting identifies climate-relevant expenditure but not on whether the spending preserved diets or impacted nutrition during shocks. The result is a monitoring system that tracks activity well but leaves nutrition outcomes largely guessed from indirect evidence.

Key observations

- Make nutrition outcomes a core variable in climate monitoring.
- Tag budgets to show dietary resilience, not just climate spend.
- Integrate nutrition indicators into MRV alongside finance and infrastructure.
- Expand food-system monitoring to capture diet quality and diversity.
- Align MRV, MIS, and fiscal tagging under common calendars and hotspot tags.
- Disaggregate data by settlement type, informality, and climate hotspots.

Apex frameworks

Apex instruments like the NAP and climate strategies establish broad reporting lines for risk reduction and resilience. Indicators tend to aggregate assets protected, households reached, or systems “made resilient,” while greenhouse-gas and adaptation MRV remain the main measures of accountability. Nutrition is referenced indirectly—through food security or health resilience—rather than embedded as an outcome class to which climate actions are accountable. Costing annexes and budget narratives reinforce the primacy of finance and infrastructure metrics over household-level diet or anthropometry during event windows.

Sector-level measurement

The link is sharper in the sectoral policies.

- **Food-systems:** These instruments show the clearest movement from investment to nutrition-relevant measurement. Routine tracking of post-harvest loss, storage capacity, market days and, in some cases, prices or availability for perishables are some examples. Chilled distribution and resilient market infrastructure, included in some instruments, provide some information related to diet. For example, if eggs, fish, milk and fresh produce remain available and affordable during disruptions, it could be assumed that nutrition may be protected for some. Among the mapped sectors, food systems remain the domain where monitoring, market function and plausible diet effects are connected.
- **Health and WASH:** Policies regularly monitor service coverage and facility functionality but rarely assess whether services continue operating during climate hazard or link service continuity to diet or disease patterns in affected populations.
- **Urban systems:** Urban strategies acknowledge heat and flooding but are weak on data for service disruptions. They provide little information on closures, operating hours, public hydration, or emergency water quality in dense, informal settings—precisely where nutrition can deteriorate quickly.
- **Social protection systems:** Social protection systems register enrolment and payment execution but are not designed to capture the diet effects of transfers during shocks, particularly for renters and recent migrants who are under-represented in registries.
- **Livestock systems:** Older livestock and poultry policies emphasise production and disease control but do not collect data showing how climate stress affects animal-source food availability in areas where poorer producers and consumers cluster. The absence of such information constrains understanding of both livelihood vulnerability and the nutritional consequences of disrupted livestock value chains.
- **Food safety systems:** Food-safety frameworks track compliance and incidents but provide little routine surveillance of flood- or salinity-related contamination in informal markets, where low-income households buy most of their food during and after climate events. This limits the ability to assess nutrition risk.

Measurement windows and geographies

Measurement windows and geographies often dilute signals. Many indicators are aggregated at district level or above, masking rapid decline in a handful of unions or wards where flood persists or heat concentrates. Survey-based nutrition outcomes are infrequent and may miss the timing of shocks, while administrative data collected more regularly are not consistently tagged to event periods, complicating interpretation.

System alignment and data integration

Climate MRV, sector MIS and fiscal tagging operate on different accountability calendars and taxonomies. Without shared event tags, hotspot definitions, or harmonised denominators, cross-sector synthesis depends on bespoke exercises. Where pilots have linked hazard information to service or market data, they remain project-bounded exceptions rather than standard practice. During severe events, reporting quality often deteriorates in the worst-affected places, compounding evidence.

Equity and disaggregation

Although several instruments call for disaggregation or “pro-poor” tracking, routine reporting seldom requires breakdowns by settlement type, informal status or hotspot geography, and rarely aligns results with defined hazard periods. Urban informal settlements are the most consistently under-representative: renters and recent migrants are weakly represented in registries, and their outcomes during heat, flooding or water contamination are often inferred rather than observed.

Overall, the monitoring structure is proficient at demonstrating climate activity and sector function but less equipped to demonstrate that nutrition was protected—place by place, shock by shock. Indicator silos, calendar mismatches and limited temporal–spatial specificity mean that decision-makers see budgets executed and services maintained, while the nutrition narrative remains fragmented. Where instruments align investment, market function and event-aware measurement—as in parts of the food-system domain—connection between climate action and nutrition outcomes becomes clearer. Elsewhere that connection is bridged by more assumption than by data, and the most acute deteriorations—typically concentrated in a small share of unions, wards (lowest administrative unit) and neighbourhoods—are the easiest to miss.

2.5 Equity, Gender and Localisation

Equity, gender, and localisation are central to achieving climate-resilient nutrition outcomes. Each determines who is most exposed to climate risks, who can act to protect diets, and who benefits from investments. The mapping shows that while Bangladesh’s policy and legal instruments recognise these principles, they do so unevenly. They are strong in intent but inconsistent in definition, financing, and accountability.

Overall patterns

Across the policy and legal instruments, equity, gender and localization are as cross-cutting themes, but they are framed and operationalized with uneven specificity and legal force. Three patterns recur from the mapping table (Table 1):

- Apex instruments recognize “vulnerable groups” in broad terms, but definitions thin out as provisions move into sector guidance;
- Sector policies differ in how explicitly they connect equity/gender aims to climate-linked nutrition results; and
- Localization is widely invoked yet inconsistently backed by decision rights and predictable financing at subnational level.

The consequence is a system where intent is visible on paper, but where the pathways from climate action to protected diets for priority populations remain contingent on programme design choices rather than anchored in the instruments themselves.

National frameworks and disaster governance

National climate frameworks and disaster governance texts typically name women, children, older persons and the poor as priority groups and reference locally led action. However, this recognition is often declarative. The instruments seldom translate these categories into operational definitions (e.g., adolescents vs. adult women; types of disability; urban informal renters vs. registered residents), nor do they consistently link prioritization to nutrition exposure pathways (diet diversity loss, service discontinuity, contamination risk). Where standing orders or adaptation priorities assign roles to local bodies, detail is limited on how those bodies would protect nutrition under specific hazards (flood duration, salinity thresholds, extreme heat days), leaving the “who” and “how” of protection to subsequent plans.

Key observations

- Equity, gender, and localization cited but lack enforceable mandates and predictable finance.
- Food-system policies are relatively strong in linking equity and nutrition under climate stress.
- Health, WASH, urban, and social protection note risks but miss nutrition continuity and actionable gender focus.
- Weak disaggregation masks hotspot and vulnerable groups; renters, migrants, and informal settlements remain undercounted.

Food-system instruments

Food-system instruments stand out as the strongest bridge between equity and nutrition under climate stress. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the investment planning around it connect smallholders and low-income consumers to actions that influence diet quality: diversified production, post-harvest loss reduction, storage and cold chain, and market access for perishables. The equity logic here is concrete—if chilled distribution for fish, milk and eggs reaches shock-prone districts, poorer households are less likely to be priced out of nutrient-dense foods during events. This is one of the few places where equity categories, delivery systems and nutrition outcomes can be read in a single line.

Health, WASH, and urban systems

Health and WASH policies acknowledge climate-sensitive disease risks and include pro-poor intentions (e.g., rural service expansion, behaviour change) yet rarely encode nutrition-relevant service continuity for priority groups during shocks. Commitments to safe water or hygiene rarely distinguish conditions in char/haor/coastal belts or dense urban wards where contamination or access constraints are most acute. Nor do they identify adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, or persons with disabilities as groups requiring differentiated service arrangements when hazards persist. The Urban Health Strategy recognizes slum and low-income settlements but provides limited detail on entitlements that would preserve diet quality during closures, heat waves or flooding (e.g. continuity of school feeding, public hydration points, emergency water quality assurance).

Social protection

The NSSS articulates vulnerability in social categories but does not connect those categories to hazard triggers; as a result, urban migrants and informal renters are visible in principle yet frequently excluded when verification becomes difficult during shocks.

Localisation and decision space

Many instruments assign responsibilities to local governments or local committees, and representation clauses—sometimes including references to women’s participation—are present in several texts. Yet the same entries frequently flag missing pieces: earmarked or shock-contingent financing, procurement flexibilities, or explicit decision rights at ward/union level. In practice, local actors closest to char, haor, coastal and urban-informal hotspots know who is at risk but rely on ad hoc arrangements or external projects to act at speed. Where investment plans (e.g. those associated with the food-system instruments) indicate subnational delivery chains, localization becomes more tangible; elsewhere it remains aspirational.

Gender considerations

Gender language is widespread across mapped instruments. The analysis, however, points to a persistent pattern: instruments recognize women and girls as priority populations but stop short of shifting decision power, time burdens or safety conditions that shape nutrition during shocks. For instance, WASH and urban strategies reference women’s needs yet provide limited operational details on facility siting, safety, lighting

or the proximity and hours of services that intersect with unpaid care work. Health policy language supports maternal and child health, but adolescent girls are inconsistently singled out across instruments despite their repeated appearance in the tables as a high-risk group for anaemia and diet monotony under stress. Without those specifics, gender remains a targeting label rather than a determinant that reconfigures how systems maintain diets during climate events.

Measurement and data gaps

Measurement requirements within instruments limit how well equity performance can be tracked. Some policies call for disaggregation or “pro-poor” tracking, but few require systematic reporting by hotspot geography or settlement type, and fewer still link results to defined hazard periods. Two effects follow:

- Deteriorations in a handful of unions or wards are often averaged out at district scale.
- Urban informal settlements—where renters and recent migrants are common—remain undercounted in registries and outcome data, leaving the nutrition impacts of climate stress largely unmeasured.

Collectively, the instruments articulate a strong commitment to equity, gender responsiveness and localization. Where they are specific—most notably in food-system policy and investment planning— one can trace how equity categories, delivery systems and nutrition results connect under climate stress. In other areas, provisions become less detailed and operational: targeting language broadens as texts move from statements of principle to financing and implementation; localization is invoked without the decision rights and resources that would make it predictable; and gender is present as an identity rather than a structural condition to be addressed. The implication is not that the system lacks intent, but that intent is unevenly translated into obligations, categories, measurement and accountability. In equity terms, the same gaps recur among familiar places and groups: char and haor unions that drop off the grid during prolonged inundation; coastal communities facing salinity-linked water and market constraints; and urban informal settlements where heat, closures and weak service connections make diverse diets hardest to sustain.

2.6 Financial Provisions in the Policy and Legal Instruments

Financing determines whether commitments to climate–nutrition integration translate into action. The mapping shows that Bangladesh’s policy and legal instruments articulate climate-related financing with growing precision but provide far less visibility on nutrition co-benefits. While climate-relevant budgets are clearly identified, nutrition-relevant spending remains largely implicit.

Overall patterns

Across the instruments, financing is articulated with greater clarity for climate relevance than for climate–nutrition co-benefits. The instruments present large cost envelopes and broad resource-mobilisation narratives. Budget tagging practices make climate expenditure visible but do not identify nutrition within that spending. Subnational and shock-contingent finance remains uneven and transaction-heavy, limiting timely protection of diets and essential services in hotspots. The result is a financing landscape that can outlays climate priorities but offers limited traceability for whether those outlays stabilize access to nutrient-dense foods, safe water and nutrition services during hazard periods.

Key observations

- Climate finance visible, nutrition finance invisible → Action: Tag nutrition co-benefits in climate budgets and integrate explicit nutrition lines into fiscal tracking.
- Food systems offer clearest path to resilience; other sectors lack safeguards → Action: Embed hazard-specific, nutrition-protective provisions in Health, WASH, Urban, and Social Protection budgets.
- Cycles, fragmentation, and weak tagging delay hotspot funding → Action: Introduce faster release triggers, harmonise off-budget flows, and apply geography/event tags to prove nutrition protection results.

Apex frameworks and fiscal orientation

National adaptation and climate frameworks outline multiyear costs and signal reliance on a mix of domestic budgets and external resources. The core measure of accountability this level is financial volume (commitments, disbursements, climate relevance by ministry/programme). Nutrition appears indirectly—folded into food security, health and WASH ambitions—without earmarked lines or co-financing mandates that would bind climate spending to nutrition outcomes. Fiscal reports linked to climate budgeting practices reinforce this orientation by reporting climate relevance rather than nutrition relevance.

Food-system instruments

Food-system instruments and associated investment plans provide the clearest path from allocation to nutrition-relevant results. Entries in the mapping highlight pipelines for post-harvest loss reduction, storage and cold-chain capacity, resilient wholesale/retail markets, and extension for diversified production—each with plausible diet-quality benefits under shock conditions. Because these pipelines sit inside recognised investment frameworks, they attract both domestic development budget lines and external finance, giving them a degree of “bankability” absent in other sectors.

Health, WASH, social protection and urban systems

Health, WASH, social protection and urban policies acknowledge climate pressures yet often revert—at financing stage—to routine line items (facilities, staffing, general operations) without explicit provisions for nutrition-protective measures under defined hazards. Gaps noted in the mapping include unfunded protocols for service continuity (Primary Health Care (PHC)/Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) during floods and heatwaves), emergency water quality assurance in salinity and inundation events, or time-bound transfers that preserve diet diversity when markets falter. Urban polices reference climate shocks but provide limited financing detail for hydration/cooling infrastructure, temporary safe-food vending arrangements, or rapid water system safeguards in dense informal settlements.

Budget processes and timing

Budget approvals, development project proformas and procurement lead times move on annual or multi-year clocks, while floods, heat and salinity intrusions require in-season flexibility. External finance frequently arrives via off-budget or project-bounded channels, improving delivery in specific areas but fragmenting systems and raising transaction costs for local actors. Misalignment of government and partner calendars contributes to lumpy disbursement patterns; funds materialise after peak hazard windows, with limited mechanisms for carry-over or pre-financing at subnational level.

Allocation patterns and triggers

Allocations are commonly reported by ministry and economic code rather than by hotspot geography or event window. The mapping shows uneven use of contingency or reallocation tools for union/ward-level surges, and limited use of trigger-based releases tied to flood duration, heat thresholds or salinity exceedance. In practice, this produces slow finance for fast-moving hazards, especially in chars, haor basins, coastal belts and informal urban settlements where logistics and market constraints are most acute.

Climate budget tagging and visibility

Climate budget tagging has improved the visibility of climate spending, but it does not reveal who benefits in nutrition terms. Routine reports rarely show per-capita climate spending in malnutrition hotspots, the share of allocations reaching pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls or under-fives during events, or the proportion of funds released in informal settlements versus formal neighbourhoods. Without that lens, dual-benefit pipelines (e.g. cold chain for perishables, shock-responsive WASH, nutrition-relevant transfers) struggle to compete against conventional infrastructure in budget negotiations.

Overall, financing provisions are robust enough to mobilize climate-relevant expenditure and to fund infrastructure and programme activity at scale. They are less equipped to target, release and evidence spending that stabilizes diets and essential nutrition services where and when shocks occur. *The challenge is not lack of funds, but absence of financial specificity—in tagging, triggers, geography, lifecycle costs and last-mile authority—that would convert climate outlays into measurable nutrition protection during shocks.*

2.7 Gaps in Policy Landscape

Key Points

- Despite a strong climate policy base, sector policies and instruments remain fragmented; climate–nutrition linkages are inconsistently embedded and often discretionary.
- Weak coordination across ministries and limited subnational authority slow decision-making, dilute accountability, and hinder integrated planning between adaptation, DRR, and nutrition services.
- Climate finance pipelines and budget tagging systems lack nutrition markers, making it difficult to demonstrate co-benefits or access adaptation windows.
- Data systems remain siloed: climate, health, and nutrition information platforms are poorly linked, except early warning, but targeting, and measurement of nutrition impacts.
- Programme packages and contingency plans seldom include climate-resilient components such as surge triggers, heat protocols, or cool-chain continuity, weak preparedness leaving frontline delivery predominantly reactive rather than preventive.
- Capacity gaps across government, NGOs, and local institutions constrain proposal development, fiduciary compliance, and climate–nutrition analysis.
- Equity and inclusion remain under-addressed; poor data disaggregation leaves rural, coastal, and urban informal populations invisible in planning.
- Private-sector participation in adaptation programming is limited by unclear standards, high credit risk, and lack of incentives for investment in resilient nutrition supply chains.
- Priority actions include dual budget tagging for climate and nutrition, joint governance platforms, and integrated “Climate-Smart Nutrition Packages.” Also, stronger data interoperability, and locally driven, forecast-based nutrition responses are required.

2.7.1 Policy and Strategic Alignment

- **Fragmented policy signals:** Climate, health, agriculture/food systems, and social protection frameworks reference each other unevenly; climate risk screening is not consistently embedded in nutrition or primary health care policies.
Implication: Climate–nutrition linkages remain discretionary at sector level; limited eligibility for climate finance tagged to nutrition outcomes.
- **Stale or overlapping instruments:** Several policies/strategies coexist with newer plans without clear supersession or operational crosswalks.
Implication: Implementers face contradictory guidance on priorities, indicators, and budgeting.

2.7.2 Institutional Coordination and Governance

- **Diffuse mandates:** Climate finance stewardship and sector execution sit across multiple ministries and agencies; joint decision mechanisms are under-specified below national level. For example, currently, there is a political separation between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation planning and response, which need to be overcome to enable a comprehensive response to hazards and other development challenges.
Implication: Slow approvals, parallel reporting, weak accountability for integrated results.
- **Vertical disconnects:** District/upazila structures lack clear roles to integrate climate information into nutrition/PHC planning.

Implication: Local plans rarely translate national commitments into risk-informed service packages.

2.7.3 Financing Architecture and Access

- **Limited “nutrition-eligible” climate pipelines:** Project concepts often frame health co-benefits but lack explicit nutrition pathways, baselines, or costed adaptation options.

Implication: Missed opportunities to access adaptation windows and results-based climate instruments.

- **Budget tagging gaps:** Climate and nutrition expenditures are not consistently tagged, making it hard to evidence leverage and additionality.

Implication: Donors hesitate to fund at scale; domestic planners cannot defend integrated allocations.

- **Transaction capacity constraints:** Proposal development, ESS (environmental & social safeguards), M&E, and fiduciary requirements strain line ministries and local partners.

Implication: Long lead times; high rejection/revision rates.

2.7.4 Evidence, Data and Learning

- **Siloed information systems:** Climate hazard/exposure data (hydro-met, DRR) are weakly linked to health/nutrition (e.g., DHIS2) and supply-chain systems (eLMIS).

Implication: Inadequate early warning for nutrition service surges; poor targeting of climate-vulnerable households.

- **Indicator misalignment:** Adaptation metrics seldom capture nutrition outcomes (dietary diversity, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)/ Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment coverage) or service resilience (downtime, stock-outs).

Implication: Difficult to attribute climate finance to nutrition impacts.

- **Limited operational research:** Few cost-effectiveness studies on climate-smart nutrition packages (e.g., heat-resilient ANC/PNC, flood-proof IYCF counselling).

Implication: Weak cases for scale and replication.

2.7.5 Programme Design and Delivery

- **Package definition gaps:** Standard PHC/nutrition packages do not consistently include climate-resilient components (cool chain continuity, heat protocols, water-safe preparation).

Implication: Service disruptions and quality loss during shocks.

- **Last-mile logistics:** Seasonal inaccessibility, cold-chain vulnerabilities, and facility power reliability constrain continuity of nutrition commodities and counselling.

Implication: Coverage dips precisely when climate shocks increase need.

- **Surge and continuity planning:** Contingency plans rarely include explicit nutrition surge triggers tied to forecasts or early warnings.

Implication: Reactive rather than anticipatory response.

2.7.6 Human Resources and Capacity

- **Competency gaps:** Limited training on climate risk screening, climate-nutrition causal pathways, safeguards, and climate-finance compliance for government, NGO partners, and LGIs.

Implication: Proposals stay generic; delivery teams underuse climate information.

- **Interpreter/RA pools and local research capacity:** Insufficient local enumerator networks with climate-nutrition skill mix, especially in hard-to-reach areas.

Implication: Slower assessments; weaker community insights.

2.7.7 Equity

- **Insufficient disaggregation:** Not all programmes disaggregate by shock exposure, disability, pregnancy/lactation status, or livelihood group.

Implication: Underserved groups (e.g., char/haor dwellers) remain invisible in planning.

2.7.8 Private Sector and Market Systems

- **Weak engagement structure:** Limited incentives for cold-chain providers, renewable power vendors, and nutritious food SMEs to participate in adaptation programming.

Implication: Public systems shoulder all resilience investments; slower innovation.

- **Standards and financing:** Lack of clear technical standards and de-risking tools for climate-proofed nutrition supply chains.

Implication: Banks perceive high risk; credit is scarce.

2.7.9 Coordination with DRR and Social Protection

- **Programmatic seams:** DRR and social protection (cash/SSN) are not consistently linked to nutrition counselling and services during seasonal shocks.

Implication: Transfers protect consumption but miss behaviour change and service uptake.

- **Trigger design:** Forecast-based financing triggers rarely embed nutrition indicators or facility readiness checks.

Implication: Early actions bypass clinics and CHWs.

3 Climate Budget in Bangladesh

Key Points

- Bangladesh's climate budget has grown steadily in absolute terms, rising from BDT 28,000 crore in FY2022 to over BDT 42,000 crore in FY2025, but its share of GDP has plateaued and declined slightly to 0.66% in FY2026. However, adequacy of budget allocation is in question.
- The composition of spending has shifted toward long-term development (≈65%) and away from operational costs, showing stronger investment intent but reduced support for immediate, socially oriented interventions. A balance between long term infrastructure and short term socially oriented investment is needed.
- Allocations remain uneven across themes: food security, social protection, and health receive the largest shares, while research, knowledge management, and disaster preparedness remain underfunded—posing risks for long-term resilience and nutrition security.
- Climate Fiscal Framework and Climate Budget Reports have strengthened transparency and mainstreaming, yet ministries still struggle with capacity, coding of climate expenditures, and integration of nutrition into climate projects.
- Gaps in coordination, tracking, and expenditure utilisation limit efficiency and obscure nutrition co-benefits, particularly within health, WASH, and social protection portfolios.
- Priority actions include nutrition tagging within the climate budget, capacity building across key ministries, investment in nutrition-sensitive adaptation, joint resource mobilisation through BNNC and SUN, and a Nutrition–Climate Investment Roadmap to guide future financing.

Key Observations

- The climate-relevant budget of the GoB (for the 25 ministries/divisions) has increased in absolute terms from ~ BDT 28,000 crore in FY2021-22 to over BDT 42,000 crore in FY2024-25, though proposed budget for FY2025-26 shows a slight nominal drop might be attributed to reduced fiscal space due to political crisis.
- As a share of GDP, climate budget rose gradually from about 0.71% to 0.75% over FY2021-22 through FY2024-25, but proposed FY2025-26 shows a decline to ~ 0.65% attributed to same reasons mentioned above.
- The share of development (investment) expenditure within the climate budget has risen markedly, from ~ 40% in FY2021-22 to around 65-67% in FY2024-25/FY2025-26. Operational / non-development share has thus declined proportionally.
- Utilisation (actual spending against allocations) has fluctuated but in recent years tends toward high rates, especially for development budget lines.

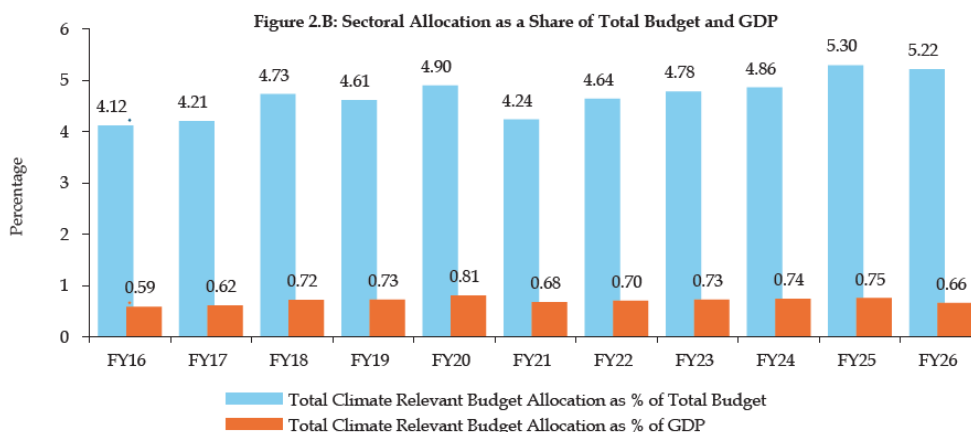
The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has established a **Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF)** in 2014 and introduced the **Climate Budget Report (CBR)** since FY2017–18. The CFF integrates climate considerations into national fiscal and budgetary processes, ensuring that economic priorities align with environmental resilience. It provides mechanisms for estimating costs, accessing climate finance, tracking expenditures, and ensuring accountability of related 25 ministries/divisions engaged in climate actions. Thematic priorities have largely centred on disaster management, agriculture, water resources, and energy, with limited explicit focus on nutrition-sensitive interventions. Over the years, allocations have steadily increased, with the majority directed towards development projects, while operational expenditures remain relatively lower.

3.1 Climate Financing Trends, Gaps, and Challenges in Bangladesh

Despite progress, trends in climate budget allocation and expenditure reveal areas for improvement. In FY2025 Bangladesh's climate-relevant budget allocations (across 25 ministries/divisions) totalled BDT 42,206.89 crore, representing about 10.09% of the combined budget for those 25 entities. That share

showed a slight decrease from FY2024, when it was 10.81% of the revised budget. Over time, development-expenditure components of climate spending have increased: in FY2016 only about 40% of the climate budget expenditure was development—by FY2026 this rose to \approx 65%, indicating a growing emphasis on longer-term investment rather than just operational/non-developmental costs. Operational (non-development) allocations have thus become a smaller proportion of climate spend, though they remain essential for socially oriented, immediate interventions. However, the share of climate-relevant budget as a percentage of GDP has remained almost stagnant, decreasing slightly from 0.75% in FY2025 to 0.66% in FY2026. This highlights the need for consistent and efficient expenditure practices to maximize the impact of climate financing.

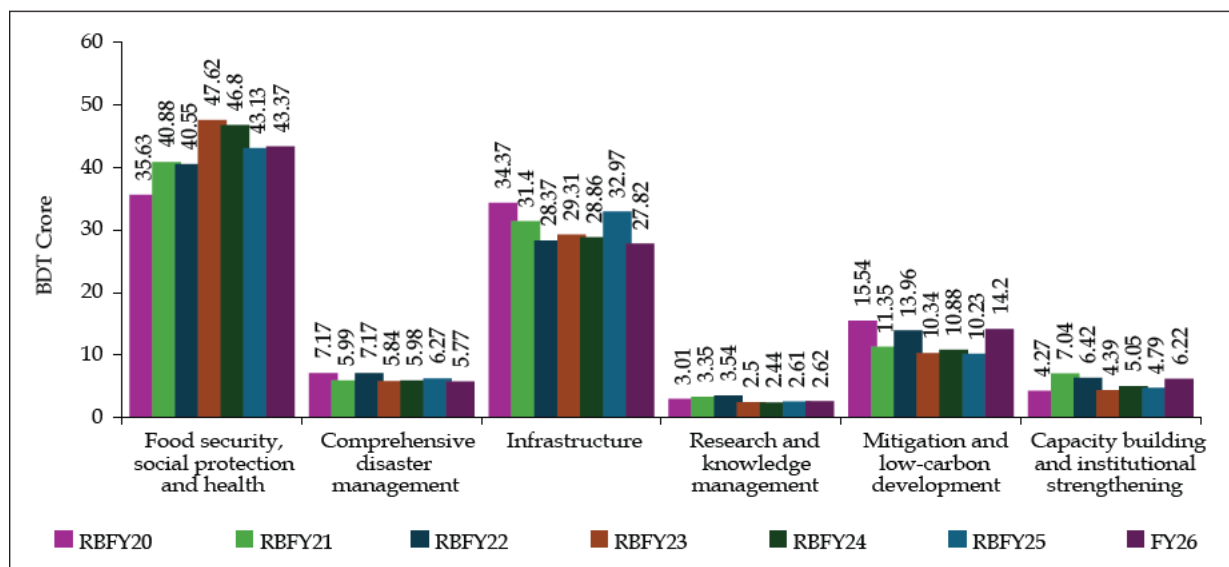
Figure 2: Sectoral Allocation as a Share of Total Budget and GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance (2025) and CPD-IRBD Policy Brief, June 2025

The government’s policy focus on thematic areas under the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) reveals imbalances/inequalities in allocation. Food security, social protection, and health received the highest share (43.37%) of the climate budget in FY2026, followed by Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development (\approx 14.2%), Infrastructure (27.8%), and much smaller shares to themes such as Research & Knowledge Management (\approx 2.6%) and Capacity / Institutional Strengthening. Highest allocation of budget directed towards crucial area (e.g. Food security, social protection, and health), reflecting the government’s primary concern for safeguarding its citizens from the immediate impacts of climate change on food security and health.

Figure 3: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Budget for 25 Ministries/Divisions (as a share of Revised Climate Change Budget)



Source: Ministry of Finance (2025) and CPD-IRBD Policy Brief, June 2025

On the other hand, low allocation in research and knowledge management could hinder the development of innovative solutions for long-term climate adaptation and nutrition security. Furthermore, the allocation for climate relevant SSNP decreased by BDT 10117.83 crore. Due to government budget cut this year, 10 SSNP received no allocation in FY2026. The decrease in climate focused SSNP allocation might have an impact on marginal communities affected by climate change impact. Additionally, the allocation for comprehensive disaster management has decreased over time, from 7.17% in FY2020 to 5.77% in FY2026, raising concerns about preparedness for climate-induced disasters.

Table 1: Climate Budget Trends in Bangladesh (FY2021–26)

Fiscal Year	Climate-Relevant Budget	Climate Allocation as % of GDP	Development Expenditure as % of Climate Budget Expenditure**	Operational or Non-Development Expenditure as Percentage	Notes on Utilisation / Trend
FY2021-22	BDT 28,010 crore	0.71%	40%	60%	Lower absolute allocations; development expenditure share beginning to rise.
FY2022-23	BDT 32,409 crore	0.72%	53-55%	45-47%	Development portion is rising; operational part declining in relative share.
FY2023-24	BDT 37,052 crore	0.73%	61%	39%	Continued trend: more emphasis on development spending.
FY2024-25	BDT 42,206.89 crore	0.75%	67%	33%	Largest climate budget yet; development share peaking so far.
FY2025-26 (proposed)	BDT 41,208.97 crore	0.67%	65%	35%	Slight drop in total relative GDP share; development share still high though slightly lower than FY2024-25.

- * Climate budget of 25 ministries and divisions
- ** “Development Expenditure” refers to the portion of climate-budget spending allocated for development projects (as opposed to operational / non-development items).

Implementation and coordination challenges

While the climate budget process has improved, transparency and mainstreaming, challenges persist. These include limited capacity of line ministries to identify and code climate-relevant expenditures, weak integration of nutrition into climate projects, and fragmented coordination between climate and health/nutrition agencies. Expenditure tracking also shows a gap between allocations and effective utilisation, and low spending due to low capacity especially in development projects.

Key lessons learned point to the value of institutionalising climate budget tagging, enhancing inter-ministerial coordination, and aligning projects with NDC and SDG targets. However, missed opportunities remain in linking climate actions to nutrition co-benefits—such as resilient food systems, water and sanitation, safety net programmes, and women’s empowerment—that are critical for reducing vulnerabilities.

4 Climate Readiness Funds in Bangladesh

Bangladesh faces extreme climate vulnerability and an urgent adaptation gap. Analyses estimate Bangladesh needs roughly US\$3 billion/year for climate adaptation (by 2030), and over \$8 billion/year by 2050 and \$2 billion/year for mitigation far above current flows (around \$1.3 billion/year). Climate finance comes from national and international sources. Nationally, the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) (domestic budget) and the former Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) (multi-donor) are key. Internationally, major funds include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) (including the Least Developed Countries Fund- LDCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (e.g. PPCR). Each provides readiness support (capacity-building, planning) and project funding. For example, the CIF's Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience has a \$110 million Bangladesh investment plan (e.g. a \$30 million ADB-backed coastal infrastructure project).

4.1 Key Climate Readiness Funds in Bangladesh

Table 2: Key Climate Readiness Funds in Bangladesh

Fund/Mechanism	Scope	Purpose	Bangladesh Engagement
Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)	National Trust Fund	Finance climate projects (mitigation and adaptation) from government budget	Established 2009 (Climate Change Trust Act 2010) with £100 M/year. About US\$490 M allocated to 856 projects since 2009, across infrastructure, agriculture, energy and community adaptation.
Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)	Multi-Donor Trust Fund	Channel donor adaptation funds under BCCSAP	Created in 2010 with around US\$125 M pledged by UK, Sweden, Denmark, EU, etc. Funded 11 projects (around US\$147 M by 2013) before winding down; faced governance challenges
Green Climate Fund (GCF) (Readiness and Preparation)	International (UNFCCC GCF)	Capacity-building, NIE accreditation, project pipeline development	ERD (Ministry of Finance) is NDA (since Nov 2014). 7 Readiness grants (US\$5.1 M total) approved by mid-2021, delivered by UNDP, GIZ, PKSF etc. Support covers NDA secretariat strengthening, country programme, NAP development and accreditation support (e.g. LGED gap assessment)
GCF (Funded Projects)	International (UNFCCC GCF)	Adaptation & mitigation investments	8 projects approved of a total of US\$553.01 M. These span coastal resilience (LGED's CRIM project), agriculture (PKSF's ECCCP projects), energy-efficient technologies (IDCOL's resilient stoves and RMG projects). Notably, IDCOL received Bangladesh's first GCF concessional financing (US\$256.5 M total, including \$250 M loan) in 2021
Global Environment Facility (GEF) (incl. LDCF)	International (GEF)	Adaptation & mitigation in LDCs	Bangladesh receives GEF funding for climate, e.g. LDCF-backed projects. UNEP is implementing an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) project (2020–24) in drought-prone Barind and Haor regions (US\$5.2 M from LDCF). Earlier LDCF projects focused on coastal resilience (mangrove greenbelt, rainwater harvesting, EWS). GEF's Small Grants Programme has also funded community-based adaptation (CBA) strategies (e.g. CBA programme led by UNDP)

Fund/Mechanism	Scope	Purpose	Bangladesh Engagement
Adaptation Fund (AF)	International (UNFCCC AF)	Concrete adaptation projects in vulnerable countries	Bangladesh has accessed AF grants (e.g. Green, Resilient and Adaptive CHT Economy – GRACE, with funding of \$10 M) through implementing entities like UNDP. AF also piloted the Locally Led Adaptation window.
CIF (PPCR/FIP)	International (WB/ADB)	Resilience & low-carbon investments	Under CIF's Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Bangladesh has \$110 M plan (focus on agriculture, water, infrastructure). Example: an ADB-led Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (funding of \$30 M) is upgrading roads, cyclone shelters and drainage. The Forest Investment Programme (FIP) includes Bangladesh forestry initiatives.
Others (e.g. GEF-SPA)	International	Adaptation innovation	The GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation has supported "CBA" project portfolios in Bangladesh. Other multilateral (e.g. World Bank, ADB) and bilateral programmes (e.g. USAID, DFID) also offer readiness support (e.g. NDC/NAP planning, climate information systems).

4.2 Timeline of Climate Readiness Funding

- **2005:** Bangladesh submits its first NAPA (National Adaptation Programme of Action). LDC Fund (LDCF) later supports follow-up.
- **2009:** Government adopts the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) and allocates the first BCCTF funds (approx. \$100M/year) from national revenue.
- **2010:** Parliament enacts the Climate Change Trust Act (BCCTF); simultaneously Bangladesh agrees to form the World Bank-administered Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) (a multi-donor trust fund).
- **2011–2013:** BCCRF receives about US\$125M (from UK, Denmark, Sweden, EU, etc.); initial projects on embankments and afforestation are approved. By mid-2013, donors had committed \$594M under BCCSAP (including \$147M disbursed by BCCRF) and the government had disbursed ~\$340M from BCCTF.
- **2014:** ERD is formally designated as the GCF NDA (Nov 2014). The Climate Fiscal Framework is introduced, and climate budget tagging begins in national budgets.
- **2015:** Bangladesh submits its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement (emphasis on adaptation).
- **2016:** GCF concludes Readiness Framework Agreements with UNDP, UNEP and GIZ (Nov 2016) to deliver readiness support.
- **2017:** IDCOL (July) and PKSF (Oct) become GCF-accredited DAEs. At GCF Board meetings, Bangladesh's first projects are approved (e.g. LGED's Climate-Resilient Infrastructure for the Coastal project, \$40M, Nov 2017).
- **2018–2019:** Additional GCF-funded projects are approved: PKSF's Flood-resilience SAP008 (\$8M, Nov 2018) and a World Bank-led Clean Cookstove programme (\$12M, Feb 2019). Readiness grants flow to strengthen the NDA secretariat and plan interventions.
- **2020:** IDCOL's Resilient Homestead and Livelihood project (FP206) is approved (\$44M, Aug 2020). Four GCF projects totalling \$94.7M were under implementation by mid-2020. GCF readiness support enabled the NDA to finalize a GCF Country Programme and project pipeline.
- **2021:** The Promoting RMG Energy Efficiency project (IDCOL, FP150) is approved with GCF financing \$256.5M (a \$6.48M grant + \$250M loan) - Bangladesh's first GCF-sourced concessional loan. Bangladesh updates its NDC in 2021. Several new concept notes and project proposals enter the GCF pipeline.
- **2022:** The Bangladesh National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is formally approved by government (Oct 31, 2022) following GCF-funded formulation support. GCF approves major readiness funding: PKSF's proposal (Nov 2022) to boost NDA/NIE capacity and create a national climate data portal.
- **2023:** At GCF Board 36 (Aug 2023), a new drought-resilience project (SAP026) led by PKSF is approved. As of mid-2023, Bangladesh's GCF portfolio includes 6 approved projects (~\$369M) and a growing concept pipeline. Domestically, climate budget reports continue to be published (including a Citizen's Budget), with calls from civil society for transparent tracking of spending and impacts.

4.3 Institutional Arrangements Climate Financing in Bangladesh

Bangladesh’s climate finance architecture centres on the National Designated Authority (NDA) and accredited implementing entities. In 2014 the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance was appointed NDA for climate funds. ERD’s UN wing hosts the NDA secretariat, which coordinates funding proposals and agreements. Direct Access Entities (DAEs) accredited to the GCF include the Infrastructure Development Company Ltd (IDCOL) and the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), both financial institutions. IDCOL (accredited July 2017) and PKSF (Oct 2017) are now able to receive GCF funds directly. Other prospective DAEs identified by ERD include the Department of Environment, Bangladesh Bank, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and even the BCCTF itself. GIZ has assisted with an accreditation “gap analysis” for LGED, aiming to prepare it as a future NIE.

Day-to-day delivery is handled by implementation partners. Major delivery partners for readiness and projects include UNDP (e.g. NAP formulation, adaptation planning), UNEP (ecosystem-based adaptation projects) and GIZ (sector planning, accreditation support). In 2016 the GCF signed framework agreements with UNDP, UNEP and GIZ to act as readiness support providers. Other partners include the World Bank and ADB (for CIF projects), bilateral agencies (e.g. JICA, KOICA) and national NGOs. For example, UNDP helped prepare Bangladesh’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with GCF Readiness funding (approved Oct 2022), and PKSF has been entrusted with major GCF readiness grants to strengthen the NDA and project pipeline.

4.4 Readiness Grants and Activities

Climate readiness grants (often small technical assistance) have been critical to building Bangladesh’s capacity. Major readiness activities include:

- **NDA/Institutional Strengthening:** Multiple GCF Readiness Programme grants have funded training for ERD/NDA officials, development of a National Adaptation Plan, and integration of climate finance into development planning. For example, a UNDP-led GCF Readiness grant supported Bangladesh’s NAP process and stakeholder consultations. In 2022 PKSF was approved to implement a flagship GCF Readiness project, that aims to: (a) enhance ERD’s ability to mobilize climate funds, (b) train national implementing entities (AEs and prospective DAEs) in project development, and (c) establish a centralized climate finance knowledge/data portal. Earlier (2019) another PKSF readiness grant was approved to build pipeline development and training capacity.
- **Entity Accreditation:** GIZ and other partners have used readiness funds to help candidate entities prepare for accreditation. For example, GIZ funded an assessment of LGED’s readiness to become a GCF DAE. In parallel, IDCOL and PKSF successfully achieved accreditation in 2017.
- **Proposal Development & Pipeline:** Readiness support has also gone to concept-note development (especially private-sector projects) and feasibility studies. For instance, GIZ’s climate readiness programme helped the government prepare the initial GCF Country Programme (a strategic framework) and screened numerous concepts. The NDA Secretariat reports that a “substantial project pipeline” was thus created.

Table 3: Key Readiness Grants in Bangladesh

GCF Project and Entity	Focus Area	Board Approval	GCF Financing (USD)	Direct/Indirect Access
<i>Climate-Resilient Infrastructure for Coastal Areas (CRIM) – LGED/ADB</i>	Adaptation (infrastructure)	Nov 2017	\$40,000,000	Indirect (KfW)
<i>Extended Community Climate Change Project – Flood (ECCCP-F) – PKSF</i>	Adaptation (agriculture)	Nov 2018	\$8,000,000	Direct (PKSF)
<i>Global Clean Cooking Programme – Bangladesh – WB/GoB</i>	Mitigation (energy efficiency)	Feb 2019	\$11,953,000	Indirect (WB)
<i>Resilient Homestead & Livelihood (RHL) – IDCOL</i>	Mitigation/Adaptation (energy)	Aug 2020	\$44,000,000	Direct (IDCOL)

GCF Project and Entity	Focus Area	Board Approval	GCF Financing (USD)	Direct/Indirect Access
<i>Promoting RMG Energy Efficiency – IDCOL</i>	Mitigation (industry)	Mar 2021	\$256,479,000	Direct (IDCOL)
<i>ECCCP – Drought – PKSF</i>	Adaptation (irrigation)	Aug 2023	\$8,570,000	Direct (PKSF)

In addition to GCF, **GEF/LDCF projects** have been underway: e.g. UNEP’s EbA project (Barind/Haor) with LDCF financing, and an FAO-led “Green Coastal Belt” LDCF project (mangrove restoration) in earlier years. Adaptation Fund-supported projects (via UNDP, etc.) and CIF-PPCR investments similarly complement these, although their data are not tabulated here.

4.5 Achievements and Outcomes of Readiness Support

- *Accreditation and Institutional Capacity:* Two national entities (IDCOL, PKSF) are fully accredited to international funds, broadening direct access. ERD’s NDA secretariat has been formed and staffed. Readiness projects delivered extensive training: for example, over 230 government officials were trained on adaptation integration and proposal development during the NAP formulation process. A new climate information portal and knowledge products were developed under UNDP/GCF support.
- *Climate Planning and Pipeline:* Bangladesh completed its first National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2022 (covering 2023–2050, with 90 high-priority interventions). This was enabled by a GCF Readiness grant and extensive stakeholder consultation. Likewise, Bangladesh has formulated a GCF Country Programme and is now sequencing NDC implementation projects. The improved pipeline — from concept to Board approval — is a key readiness outcome: seven proposals have become approved projects (see table above). The GCF Independent Evaluation Unit notes that these readiness inputs have expanded Bangladesh’s project pipeline to include 3 approved proposals, 10 concept notes and an active readiness program.
- *Capacity Building and Learning:* Readiness support has financed broad capacity-building. Training workshops, study tours, and technical assistance have been delivered to line ministries, local government engineers (e.g. LGED), NGOs and private sector actors. For instance, the NAP project developed a Capacity Building Action Plan and trained officials across sectors. These interventions increase Bangladesh’s institutional “readiness” to design and implement large climate investments.
- *Innovation and Local Engagement:* Readiness initiatives have also encouraged local and private-sector engagement. The focus on energy efficiency in RMG and household sectors reflects strategic prioritisation. Bangladesh is exploring private climate finance (e.g. energy service companies) as part of readiness work. Additionally, lessons from community-based adaptation (CBA) pilots – often GEF/UNDP supported – have been captured in policy dialogues, guiding future investments.

4.6 Pipeline Climate Projects with Nutrition Potentials

In Bangladesh, 25 ministries and divisions implement climate actions through a wide range of projects financed by national and international sources, including the BCCTF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, and LDCF. While more than 960 projects have been approved since 2009, with 112 directly under food security, social protection, and health, a comprehensive nutrition-focused review was not feasible within the current scope work and timeframe. To address this, an Excel-based tool developed to enable policymakers to systematically screen climate projects against nutrition-relevant criteria—such as nutrition pathways (food, health, care, WASH, social protection), potential nutrition indicators, geographic coverage, beneficiaries, sector, budget, adaptation/mitigation alignment, and possible entry point for integration, etc (Annex 2). Using this tool, 48 pipeline projects were reviewed and identified 12 projects as “**Climate Projects with Nutrition Potentials**”, highlighting opportunities for integrating nutrition outcomes into climate financing and programming.

The portfolio in this inventory is overwhelmingly adaptation-oriented and food-systems faced, with implementing roles concentrated among PKSF/DAE and specialized agencies. Most entries are GCF-pipeline concepts clustered around climate-vulnerable geographies—salinity-prone coastal belts, flood-exposed haor basins, and drought-stressed Barind. This alignment to Bangladesh’s hazard archetypes is a

strength: projects on salinity-tolerant crops, diversified production, climate-resilient aquaculture, and livestock systems directly touch the levers that shape diets under stress—availability, affordability, and diversity of nutrient-dense foods (fish, eggs, milk, pulses, fruits/vegetables). The WASH/Water-security items (e.g., pond rehabilitation, rainwater harvesting) add a complementary disease-environment pathway, while several designs note women’s economic participation and time savings—care-practice co-benefits that often go uncouncted in climate programmes.

Across the entries, “nutrition-sensitive” intent is clear, but evidence chains need tightening. Most concepts specify plausible indicators—household dietary diversity, MDD-W, household fish consumption, diarrhoea prevalence—and foresee market-function metrics (post-harvest loss, storage capacity, adoption of stress-tolerant varieties). Yet many are still at “pipeline/evidence pending,” meaning nutrition results will hinge on embedding these indicators in logframes, financing their measurement at event windows (e.g., during floods, heatwaves, salinity spikes), and linking them to procurement/O&M lines (cold chain, water quality safeguards, biosecurity). Risks named in the inventory—disease outbreaks, seed system constraints, extension capacity, salinity spikes, O&M for water assets—are precisely the failure points that, if unfunded, break the climate-nutrition pathway even when production or infrastructure targets are met.

Taken together, the inventory signals a “bankable bridge” from adaptation spending to diet protection in hotspots, led by food-system pipelines and reinforced by coastal water security. To convert that promise into demonstrable nutrition protection, designs should: (i) make nutrition outcomes explicit in results chains and budgets (not just proxies); (ii) event-tag monitoring so effects are captured during hazard periods; (iii) integrate last-mile market and service continuity (cold chain for fish/eggs/dairy/produce; potable water quality under salinity/flooding); and (iv) pair community-level delivery with women’s agency and time-saving measures. If these elements are standardized across the portfolio, Bangladesh can show not only that climate funds flow to priority hazards and sectors, but that those outlays stabilize access to nutrient-dense foods, safe water, and essential nutrition services—place by place, shock by shock.

4.7 Challenges in Access, Coordination and Governance

- **Complex Accreditation and Proposal Processes:** Obtaining accreditation and project approvals has been slow and resource intensive. Certification documents are voluminous and procedures unfamiliar to agencies. It took years before Bangladesh secured GCF funding (e.g. Bangladesh’s inaugural GCF project CRIM). Similarly, proposal development for complex funds (GCF, GEF) demands specialized skills, often lacking at national agencies.
- **Institutional Capacity and Coordination:** While ERD leads coordination, climate finance remains cross-cutting. Challenges include overlapping mandates and coordination among ministries. Bangladesh’s NAP noted the difficulty of aligning climate projects across 20+ ministries. Mainstreaming climate into budgets (via climate tags) was a positive step but linking those budgets to actual outcomes is an ongoing challenge. Coordination between domestic (BCCTF) and international funding is still imperfect.
- **Governance and Transparency Issues:** Independent reviews have identified governance weaknesses in past climate funds. A 2013 Transparency International Bangladesh report found irregularities and corruption in BCCTF/BCCRF projects: cases of nepotism, poor disclosure, political interference in contractor selection, procurement violations and lack of accountability¹. Such findings underscore risks in fund implementation. Similarly, another TI-BWDB study of climate projects noted poor information disclosure to communities and opaque contracting². These governance gaps erode public trust and can slow disbursement if not addressed.
- **Financial Management Constraints:** Bangladesh’s public financial management systems were noted as a barrier. Many agencies do not maintain comprehensive balance sheets or asset registers, which

¹ <https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/articles/story/4086#:~:text=generated%20through%20monitoring%20of%20fund,formulation%2C%20NGO%20selection%20and%20implementation>

² [https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/images/2017/Final_products_of_BWDB_study_2017/Full_Report_\(English\)_BWDB_CFG_TIB_23082017.pdf#:~:text=Climate%20Finance%20and%20Governance%20in,came%20to%20know%20that%20a](https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/images/2017/Final_products_of_BWDB_study_2017/Full_Report_(English)_BWDB_CFG_TIB_23082017.pdf#:~:text=Climate%20Finance%20and%20Governance%20in,came%20to%20know%20that%20a)

complicated GCF's due diligence³. Ensuring robust financial controls, audits and transparency (as required by fund fiduciary standards) remains a work in progress.

- **Coordination of Donors and Programmes:** Multiple funds and donors mean overlapping processes. Harmonising reporting and results frameworks for BCCTF, GCF, GEF, etc., can strain limited administrative capacity. Early on, tensions arose between government-led (BCCTF) and donor-led (BCCRF) modalities. Today, alignment efforts include grouping consultations and joint climate budget reporting, but coordination lags persist.

³ <https://today.thefinancialexpress.com.bd/views-opinion/accessing-climate-finance-from-gcf-gef-hurdles-and-way-forward-1658760420#:~:text=in%20the%20upload%20of%20188,documents>

5 Conclusion and Recommendations of the Scoping Study

5.1 Conclusion

In Bangladesh context climate change and malnutrition are deeply intertwined risks - climate impacts (floods, droughts, cyclones) undermine crop production and food access, while poor nutrition weakens resilience, especially among women and children. Climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive interventions (e.g. homestead gardens, diversified cropping) have demonstrated significant benefits – they improve dietary diversity and help buffer households against climate shocks. Yet current policies and budgets often address climate and nutrition separately. For example, Bangladesh has advanced climate budgeting, but allocations for climate-relevant food security and nutrition interventions remain below needs, creating a widening financing gap. This gap underscores the urgent need to integrate nutrition objectives into climate action (and vice versa) and mobilize new resources.

5.2 Recommendations - Policy, Planning, and Governance

Bangladesh has strong policy foundations (e.g. National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Climate Change Strategy, National Adaptation Plan), but implementation gaps persist. Recommendations include explicitly linking nutrition and climate goals in national strategies and plans. For example, revisions of the National Adaptation Plan and the next NDC should incorporate nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart agriculture and food systems targets (e.g. integrating homestead gardening into national food systems and land-use policy as a strategy for climate adaptation and nutrition improvement). Similarly, the Eighth Five Year Plan’s emphasis on inclusive, climate-resilient pathways and stronger institutions should be leveraged to mainstream nutrition in climate planning. In practice this means aligning the NFNSP and the Climate Fiscal Framework, updating sectoral plans (agriculture, fisheries, disaster management) to include dietary quality and micronutrient goals, and setting up joint climate–nutrition review processes.

Timeline	Recommendation
Short-term	Planning Commission/high-level committee to prepare a national climate–nutrition strategy and to amend existing policies accordingly.
	Operationalize surge planning by linking service surges (outreach, commodity pre-positioning) to forecast thresholds in district plans.
Long-term	Mainstream climate–nutrition integration in national and sub-national planning cycles with strong accountability mechanisms.

5.3 Recommendations - Financing and Budgeting

Financing mechanisms must be adapted to support climate-resilient nutrition. Bangladesh has increased climate-budget allocations, but as one analysis notes the funding gap for SDG 13 remains large, highlighting “the urgent need for additional resources” and balanced investment across food security and adaptation. We recommend: (a) dedicating climate finance to nutrition-sensitive projects (e.g. channelling Green Climate Fund and other adaptation funds to resilient food production and value-chain projects); (b) earmarking nutrition components in climate-related budgets (for example, including nutrition markers in the Climate Fiscal Framework and annual budgets) so that expenditures on agriculture, water and disaster relief explicitly track nutrition outcomes; and (c) improving financial monitoring and mobilisation. For instance, ensuring that climate budget allocations for agriculture (MoA) and disaster response (MoDMR) include provisions for micronutrient fortification, diversified seeds, or safety-net foods. Strengthening institutions like the International Climate Finance Cell (ICFC) and the Ministry of Finance can help mobilize private-sector and donor funds, as recommended by recent budget reviews.

Timeline	Recommendation
Short-term	Focus efforts on integrating nutrition into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and providing recommendations to make existing climate projects and programs more nutrition responsive.

Medium-term	Introduce dual budget tagging (climate + nutrition) and publish an annual climate–nutrition budget brief.
	Bangladesh should build capacity (e.g. through CPEIR exercises) to identify and fill nutrition gaps in climate financing and explore innovative financing (e.g. climate bonds tied to nutrition indicators).
	Blend financing: pair domestic health/WASH budgets with adaptation grants for resilience assets (e.g. solar cold chain, water safety, clinic hardening).
Long-term	Institutionalize climate–nutrition budget reporting at national and district levels.
	De-risk private sector investment via guarantees, equities and output-based grants for solar refrigeration, passive cooling, and O&M contracts.

5.4 Recommendations - Programme Design and Frontline Delivery

Nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart programming is needed on the ground. Extension and social-safety-net programmes should incorporate climate resilience features and explicitly improve diets. For example, scaling up women-centred homestead gardening programmes in saline- and drought-prone areas can improve food security and nutrition simultaneously. Training frontline extension workers in integrated agronomy and nutrition (including use of stress-tolerant, nutrient-rich crop varieties) will help deliver diverse healthy diets even under climate stress. Existing nutrition interventions (e.g. school feeding, maternal and child nutrition programmes) should be revised to withstand climate shocks – for instance by pre-positioning fortified food stores before disasters or by diversifying ration programmes with climate-resilient crops. Social protection schemes (VGF, VGD) can incorporate nutrition supplements and climate advisories during lean seasons. All such programme adjustments must be designed with community input.

Timeline	Recommendation
Short-term	Piloting projects in climate hotspots (Rangpur, Barind, coastal belts) that integrate agroforestry, homestead gardens, water-harvesting and nutrition education
	Climate-proof logistics basics: backup power for cold chain, flood-resilient storage, and alternative transport.
Medium-term	Issue a unified “Climate-Smart Nutrition Package” covering Antenatal Care (ANC)/Post Natal Care (PNC), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)/Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), micronutrients, and WASH, with surge protocols for floods/heatwaves.
	Establish a Project Preparation Facility (PPF) to generate bankable climate–nutrition project concepts with safeguards and M&E frameworks.
	Bundle services: incorporate heat protocols, safe water preparation counselling, and vector control into maternal/child visits and cash transfer platforms.
	Develop minimum standards and vendor pools for climate-resilient equipment to enable rapid deployment.
Long-term	Mainstreaming by- formalising climate–nutrition modules in government extension (DAE) and nutrition worker curricula, and by ensuring procurement (e.g. of seeds, fertilizers) favours climate-resilient, nutritious inputs.
	Scale resilient infrastructure and logistics systems (renewable energy, climate-proof supply chains) nationwide.

5.5 Recommendations - Data, Monitoring, and Early Warning

Improved data systems are critical for tracking progress and triggering actions. Currently Bangladesh lacks robust indicators that capture climate impacts on nutrition. For example, there is “no robust monitoring system in place to track the contribution of homestead gardening to national nutrition and resilience targets”. We recommend establishing integrated monitoring frameworks: merge nutrition surveillance (e.g. from DHS or FSNP) with climate risk data (flood/drought forecasts, early warning alerts) to anticipate nutrition crises.

The Food and Nutrition Information System (FNIS) and the National Nutrition Information System should include climate-sensitive metrics (crop losses, lean season months). Early-warning systems should trigger emergency nutrition responses: for instance, if an El Niño-driven drought is forecast, activate supplementary feeding in vulnerable districts. Enhanced GIS and mobile-based data collection could map where climate shocks overlap with malnutrition hotspots.

Timeline	Recommendation
Short-term	Agencies like BBS, DGHS, and DDM should agree on common climate–nutrition indicators and include them in periodic surveys.
	Embed climate-risk screening in all nutrition/PHC plans; approvals contingent on a minimal adaptation checklist.
	Add climate–nutrition indicators (service continuity, diet diversity proxies, shock-affected coverage) into DHIS2/eLMIS dashboards.
	Launch rapid post-shock assessment modules (IVR/phone-based) to inform district-level response.
	Nutrition-sensitive early action: link transfers with IYCF counselling, referrals, and water treatment vouchers.
	Deploy accessible community feedback systems (SMS/IVR/offline) with clear service-level response times.
Medium-term	Integrate hydro-met and DRR feeds into health/nutrition systems to trigger stock reallocation and staff redeployment.
Long-term	Expand operational research to build evidence for cost-effectiveness and scalability of climate-smart nutrition services.
	Link national data platforms (climate data at BMD, nutrition data at MoHFW) and ensuring local governments use them for planning.

5.6 Recommendations - Equity, Gender, and Localisation

Gender equality and social inclusion must be central to climate–nutrition responses. Women (who comprise roughly half of Bangladesh’s agricultural labour) have unique knowledge and needs: their empowerment is proven to raise household nutrition, whereas gender gaps worsen child malnutrition. Programmes should proactively remove barriers women face in climate adaptation – for instance, securing women’s access to land, water, credit and inputs. Women’s agricultural contributions are often undervalued, and extension rarely targets them. Recommendations include gender-sensitive budgeting (ensuring funds reach female-headed households), and tailored outreach (using women’s networks, radio and local NGOs) to disseminate climate-resilient nutrition practices. Likewise, interventions should explicitly target the poorest and most remote communities. Localising efforts is key: empower Union Parishad and Upazila authorities to include nutrition in their climate action plans and build capacity of community health workers.

Timeline	Recommendation
Short-term	Issue guidance to all ministries that programmes must be gender-responsive (using climate and nutrition markers), and disaggregating data by gender, age and location.
Long-term	Formalize roles for women’s organisations and community groups in climate adaptation planning, ensuring benefits and decision-making are equitably shared.
	Sustain equity focus by ensuring disaggregated monitoring (gender, disability, livelihood, geography) informs resource allocation.

5.7 Recommendations - Coordination and Institutional Arrangements

Effective integration depends on strong coordination. We recommend creating or strengthening a high-level platform on climate and nutrition – for example, tasking the National Nutrition Council (under MoHFW) to

work closely with the Climate Change cell (MoEFCC/Planning Commission) and sector ministries. Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Environment, Women’s Affairs, and Local Government must regularly coordinate. Capacity-building is needed so that planners and field officers understand the climate–nutrition nexus. For instance, joint training workshops could be held by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation and the Public Health Institute. On the international side, Bangladesh should ensure that inter-ministerial committees (e.g. climate negotiations team, food security committees) include nutrition experts.

Timeline	Recommendation
Short-term	Develop a Terms of reference for existing bodies (e.g. the Climate Adaptation and Social Protection Working Group) should be updated to include nutrition goals.
Long-term	Convene a joint steering mechanism (MoHFW, MoEFCC, MoA, MoDMR, Bangladesh National Nutrition Council-BNNC, Local Government Institutions-LGIs, NGOs, Private sector) to align pipelines, standards, and indicators.
	Establish a clear institutional mandates and communication channels (for example, a clause in the NDC calling for nutrition in climate funding applications) to help translate recommendations into coherent action.

5.8 Roadmap for Implementation of Recommendations

Recommendation	Lead Ministry/Agency	Timeline
Policy, Planning, and Governance:		
Mainstream nutrition (e.g. homestead gardens, dietary diversity targets) into climate and agricultural policies (NAP, NDC, NFNSP, CIP3).	MoEFCC in coordination with MoA, MoFood, MoFi, MOHFW and BNNC	Short
Formulate a national Climate–Nutrition strategy and taskforce to coordinate policies across sectors.	Planning Commission (with MoEFCC, MoHFW, MoA, BNNC)	Short
Embed climate adaptation criteria in food and nutrition programmes (e.g. require climate-resilient technologies in agri. extension plans).	MoA (DAE), MoHFW, MoWCA with Ministry of Finance	Medium
Financing and Budgeting:		
Allocate dedicated budget lines for climate-resilient food systems and nutrition (e.g. in MoA, MoDMR, MoWCA budgets).	Ministry of Finance (Economic Relations Division), Planning Commission, MoHFW and MoFood	Short
Mobilise climate funds (GCF, ADP, multilateral grants) for nutrition-sensitive adaptation projects (e.g. drought/hail-resistant grains).	ICFC (ERD) with MoEFCC, MoWCA and MoA	Medium
Apply nutrition and gender markers in the Climate Fiscal Framework and public expenditure reviews.	Ministry of Finance (ERD)	Medium
Leverage private investment (impact investors, agribusiness) in climate-resilient, nutrition-oriented agriculture.	Bangladesh Bank / Ministry of Commerce and MoIndustry	Long
Programme Design and Frontline Delivery:		
Scale up homestead gardening and other nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart agri interventions (especially for women).	MoA (DAE), MoWCA, MoSW, MoFL, MoE (school meal) and MoYouth	Short
Train extension and health workers in climate–nutrition linkage; distribute climate-resilient, nutrient-rich seeds and inputs	MoA (DAE) and MOHFW (DGHS and DGFP)	Medium
Integrate climate resilience into nutrition programmes: e.g. climate-tolerant school garden schemes, fortified crop insurance.	MOHFW, MoDMR, MoA, MoE and MOPME	Medium
Ensure disaster preparedness plans include nutrition support (e.g. emergency rations, IYCF, micronutrient supplements in shelters).	MoDMR with MOHFW	Short

Recommendation	Lead Ministry/Agency	Timeline
Data, Monitoring, and Early Warning:		
Develop integrated monitoring indicators linking climate events and nutrition outcomes (e.g. nutrition status surveys after floods).	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) with DGHS	Short
Enhance early warning systems to trigger nutrition interventions (e.g. link flood forecasts with food-security alerts).	MoDMR with Meteorological Department	Medium
Incorporate nutrition and climate resilience metrics into existing data systems	MOHFW with MoA (DAE)	Medium
Conduct periodic joint vulnerability assessments to guide resource allocation (e.g. mapping malnutrition risk under climate scenarios).	BBS and relevant stakeholders	Medium
Equity, Gender, and Localisation:		
Prioritise women, children and marginalized groups in all climate–nutrition programmes (e.g. target female farmers for inputs and training).	MoWCA with MoA	Short
Safeguard women’s access to land, water and credit for climate adaptation (e.g. ensure women receive climate credits and plot allocations).	Ministry of Land with Ministry of Finance	Medium
Use gender-responsive approaches in outreach (e.g. female extension agents, local language materials).	MoA (DAE) in coordination with NGOs	Short
Empower local governments and community groups to plan nutrition into their climate adaptation projects.	LGD	Medium
Include gender and disability markers in programme monitoring (disaggregate all data by gender, age, disability).	Ministry of Planning (Statistics Division) / Ministry of Social Welfare/MoWCA	Short
Coordination and Institutional Arrangements:		
Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination (e.g. designate BNNC as focal on nutrition in climate committees).	BNNC with MoEFCC, MoA, MoWCA, Water Resources	Short
Build capacity and clarify roles: integrate climate–nutrition modules in training of government planners and field staff.	Ministry of Environment with Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) and BNNC	Medium
Leverage existing platforms (e.g. climate adaptation task forces, nutrition steering committees) to include both agendas.	Cabinet Division with BNNC	Short
Institutionalize joint planning (e.g. require climate project proposals to report nutrition co-benefits).	Ministry of Finance (ICFC) with MoA and BNNC	Medium

Note: Short-term actions within 1–2 years, medium-term by 3–5 years, and longer-term more than 5 years

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Annex 1. Policy and Legal Landscape

Name of Instrument	Lead Ministry/Agency	Climate Objectives	Nutrition Objectives	Explicit Climate-Nutrition Link?	Target Groups or Geographies	Financing provisions (funding source, CBT tag)	M&E indicators relevant to climate-nutrition	Gaps/constraints	Entry points for integration
National Adaptation Plan (2023–2050)	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC)	Adaptation (climate resilience; medium/long-term risks)	Sensitive: addresses climate impacts on water, agriculture, health (all underpin food and nutrition security)	<i>No explicit nutrition linkage</i> (focus on general adaptation);	Climate-vulnerable communities (coastal, flood/drought-prone, upland & delta areas)	National budget & international finance (ADB, GCF, etc.); NAP estimates US\$8.5B/yr adaptation cost	Adaptation outcomes by sector (e.g. % of climate-resilient crop varieties adopted; access to safe water)	Nutrition not explicitly addressed; limited cross-sector targets	Embed nutrition in adaptation programmes (e.g. promote climate-smart agriculture that improves diet diversity; integrate WASH improvements for nutrition)
Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009; updated 2022)	MoEFCC	Adaptation (priority sectors: food, livelihoods, health, infrastructure) & Mitigation (e.g. forestry, energy)	Sensitive: supports food security (Pillar on food & livelihood security), but no specific nutrition targets	<i>No:</i> does not explicitly mention nutrition; focuses on food security broadly	Nationwide (focus on vulnerable: farmers, fishers, coastal/urban poor)	Established Climate Change Trust Fund Act (2010) for national climate projects; budgets tagged for adaptation programmes; mobilize GCF/GCF funding	Sectoral indicators (e.g. crop damage reduction, livelihoods protected)	Limited emphasis on dietary quality/nutrition; implementation varies by sector	Use BCCSAP's food-security pillar to incorporate nutrition metrics (e.g. stunting in flood-prone areas) and support climate-smart, nutritious agriculture
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for Bangladesh (NDC, 2021)	MoEFCC	Mitigation (sectoral GHG targets) & Adaptation (food & water security, disaster resilience)	Sensitive: aims for “food and nutrition security for all citizens” (framed as co-benefit of growth)	<i>No direct climate-nutrition action:</i> acknowledges food security but no specific interventions	National (all sectors, with attention to climate-vulnerable regions and populations)	Unconditional (5%/BAU) & conditional (10%/BAU) emission reductions commitments; seeks international finance for conditional actions	NDC MRV system (GHG reductions, adaptation project implementation); no dedicated nutrition indicator	NDC focuses on GHGs; lacks explicit nutrition strategies	Align NDC adaptation (e.g. agriculture, water projects) with nutrition goals, e.g. include nutrient-sensitive crops in adaptation plans
Disaster Management Act (2012)	Ministry of Disaster	Adaptation (Disaster Risk Reduction:	<i>Sensitive:</i> provisions for relief (food, water,	<i>No:</i> does not address nutrition	Countrywide; special emphasis on	National disaster fund (Standing Orders on	Disaster impact metrics (lives lost,	Nutrition aspects (e.g. malnutrition post-disaster) not	Integrate nutrition into DRR (e.g. include

Name of Instrument	Lead Ministry/Agency	Climate Objectives	Nutrition Objectives	Explicit Climate-Nutrition Link?	Target Groups or Geographies	Financing provisions (funding source, CBT tag)	M&E indicators relevant to climate-nutrition	Gaps/constraints	Entry points for integration
	Management & Relief	early warning, preparedness, emergency response)	health) indirectly support nutrition in emergencies	beyond generic relief (food rations, etc.)	high-risk areas (riverine, coastal, urban slums)	Disaster); general budget allocations for relief/safety nets	relief delivered); no nutrition-specific metrics	mainstreamed/explicit in shelter/food supports	therapeutic feeding in relief; pre-position micronutrient-rich food in risk areas)
Food Safety Act (2013)	Ministry of Food	<i>None explicit</i> apart from “environmental standard compliance”	Specific: ensures safe, quality food supply – foundation for good nutrition	<i>No:</i> climate not mentioned;	All population	Government budget (Bangladesh Food Safety Authority; no climate budget tag	Foodborne illness rates; compliance with safety standards	Implementation/enforcement weak; does not consider climate hazards (e.g. flood contamination)	Incorporate climate aspects (e.g. strengthen standards for climate-affected food sectors; ensure food systems resilience to climate shocks)
National Nutrition Policy (2015) (NNP) and Second Plan of Action for Nutrition (NNP)	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHFW)	None (nutrition-focused)	Specific and Sensitive: improve nutritional status of all	<i>No:</i> lacks climate perspective	All population, with special focus on Vulnerable groups (children, pregnant/lactating women, adolescents, poor & disaster-affected populations)	Government budgets via health & social sectors; heavy reliance on donor projects	Nutritional outcomes (stunting, wasting, anemia prevalence)	Weak multisector coordination, low domestic funding, no climate-proofing	Advocate “climate-proof” nutrition (promote climate-resilient nutritious crops; incorporate food security in climate plans)
Bangladesh Health Policy (2011)	MOHFW	Adaptation (build health system resilience to climate-related risks: heat, disease, disasters)	Sensitive: promotes maternal/child health including nutrition services (e.g. IMCI, supplements)	<i>No explicit link:</i> but acknowledges health determinants (nutrition, WASH)	All citizens of Bangladesh	Health sector budget (revenue and development, provided to MOHFW); donor funding	Health coverage (immunization, antenatal care) & nutrition service coverage	No specific provisions for climate in health; weak integration of nutrition across sectors	Integrate climate risk into health planning (e.g. emergency nutrition in heatwaves/floods); strengthen link with nutrition programmes
National Urban Health Strategy, 2020	MOHFW in coordination with Local Government	<i>Adaptation (implicit):</i> strengthen urban health	Sensitive: aims to improve nutrition services (Strategy 11: supplies for	<i>No explicit link:</i> climate issues (heat, flood in	Urban population living in city corporation	Local govt & health budgets; donor support for urban clinics	Urban health indicators (antenatal care,	Fragmented urban health services; climate-related	Incorporate WASH and nutrition in urban resilience (e.g. rooftop

Name of Instrument	Lead Ministry/Agency	Climate Objectives	Nutrition Objectives	Explicit Climate-Nutrition Link?	Target Groups or Geographies	Financing provisions (funding source, CBT tag)	M&E indicators relevant to climate-nutrition	Gaps/constraints	Entry points for integration
	Division (LGD)	system, addressing overcrowding and environmental health (e.g. slum sanitation)	nutrition, family planning, immunization)	cities) are indirect factors in urban health	and municipalities		immunization, nutrition supplementation rates)	health shocks not addressed	gardens in slums; heat-awareness with nutritional advice)
National Social Security Strategy (2015)	Cabinet Division	Adaptation (shock-responsive social protection for disasters/climate events)	Sensitive: expands safety nets (food, cash transfers) to protect poor's food security	<i>No specific link:</i> focuses on poverty/income shocks; climate implied via disasters	Poor & vulnerable (extreme & near-poor, women, disabled, informal workers)	Unified SSN budget (pooling funds from multiple programmes)	Coverage of poor; poverty rates; food security among beneficiaries	Fragmented SSN programmes; only partial coverage of climate shocks	Introduce climate-triggered transfers (e.g. index insurance, emergency cash after floods) and link SSN targeting to malnutrition hotspots
Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (2018)	Prime Minister's Office	Adaptation (long-term water management, flood control, climate resilience)	Sensitive: protects key agricultural and aquaculture zones for food security (implicitly nutrition-sensitive)	<i>No explicit link:</i> climate adaptation only; nutrition is implied through agriculture	Delta and coastal districts (i.e. those in Khulna, Barishal and Chattogram divisions)	Multi-decade investment plan, supported by development partners	Delta health (salinity, flood inundation) and productivity metrics	Complex coordination; funding mobilization; nutrition not a stated component	Embed nutrition (crop diversification, salinity-tolerant nutritious crops) into delta planning
National Agriculture Policy (2018)	Ministry of Agriculture	Both: mitigate (efficient inputs) and adapt (sustainable resource use)	Sensitive: ensure food security & nutritious production (diversity, quality)	<i>No explicit climate link:</i> but resource-efficiency hints mitigation; mentions safe/nutritious food	Farmers & consumers nationwide (focus smallholders, rural communities)	Agriculture budget (subsidies, research, extension); some climate-smart agriculture programmes	Agri output (yield, income) and food availability; nutrition metrics (diet diversity)	Limited emphasis on climate-smart practices; nutrition focus weak (mostly yields)	Strengthen climate-smart agriculture (drought/flood-resistant seeds) that improves nutrition (e.g. biofortified crops)
National Strategy for Water Supply & Sanitation, 2018	LGD	Adaptation (climate-proof WASH services: flood/drought resilience)	Sensitive: targets safe water/sanitation (foundation for preventing malnutrition)	<i>Implicit:</i> addresses WASH's vulnerability to climate (flood-	Urban & rural communities (all, with emphasis on underserved areas)	Water/Sanitation budgets (govt., donor, private sector partnerships)	WASH access (% population with safe water, sanitation); hygiene practices	Emerging climate impacts (more floods/ cyclones affecting infrastructure)	Integrate WASH in nutrition programmes (e.g. water supply in nutrition centres) and ensure WASH investments

Name of Instrument	Lead Ministry/Agency	Climate Objectives	Nutrition Objectives	Explicit Climate-Nutrition Link?	Target Groups or Geographies	Financing provisions (funding source, CBT tag)	M&E indicators relevant to climate-nutrition	Gaps/constraints	Entry points for integration
				adapted sanitation)					consider nutrition outcomes
National Food & Nutrition Security Policy, 2020	Ministry of Food	Adaptation (build climate-resilient food systems); mitigation (sustainable production)	Specific: ensure “food security for all” with diversified, nutritious diets	Yes: explicitly notes climate risks to food production (salinity, floods)	All citizens	Integrated financing (agriculture, food, health budgets; donor support for food systems)	Hunger/under- and over-nutrition prevalence; food supply stability	Weak cross-sector coordination; future climate shocks not fully quantified	Mainstream climate-smart agriculture and storage (e.g. climate-tolerant rice, improved irrigation) to ensure nutrition-rich food supply
Environmental Conservation Act, 1995	MoEFCC	Mitigation (pollution control, conservation)	<i>Indirect:</i> safeguards environment for food production	No	National (environment, forestry)	Environmental Conservation Fund	Ecosystem quality indices	No nutrition/climate specifics	Link biodiversity conservation to nutrition (e.g. diet diversity)
National Education Policy, 2010	Ministry of Education	<i>Indirect:</i> promotes education on sustainability	<i>Indirect:</i> school feeding programmes (in some schools)	No	All Students	Education budget	Literacy, enrolment	Lacks climate/nutrition content	Integrate climate/nutrition into curricula, vocational agricultural training
National Women Development Policy, 2011	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA)	<i>Indirect:</i> recognizes women’s vulnerability to climate	<i>Indirect:</i> empowerment improves maternal nutrition	No	Women and children	Revenue and development budget, Social Security Budget	Gender parity, maternal health	Limited climate focus	Empower women in climate-resilient food production, nutrition awareness
National Livestock Development Policy, 2007	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock (MoFL)	<i>Implicit/indirect.</i> Emphasizes disease control, breeding, feed, and services; no explicit mitigation/adaptation framing.	Specific & sensitive. Increase availability of animal-source foods (milk, meat, eggs); smallholder income/food security.	No (climate not explicit)	National livestock keepers and value-chain actors; rural poor and smallholders.	Public budget and private investment; policy framework used by projects and development partners.	DLS sector monitoring (production, vaccination coverage, breed uptake); food availability via animal-source foods.	Outdated (2007) though still applied; lacks GHG, manure, heat-stress, or resilience provisions.	Add climate modules (e.g., heat-resilient housing, fodder systems, climate-smart manure management) and nutrition tagging of animal-source-food programmes.
National Poultry Development Policy, 2008	MoFL	<i>Implicit/indirect.</i> Sector growth, biosecurity, disease control;	Specific & sensitive. Increase affordable protein	No (climate not explicit)	Small/medium poultry producers nationwide;	Sector programmes through MoFL/DLS;	Production and disease-control metrics;	Lacks climate/AMR-environment nexus and waste/energy guidance.	Integrate low-emission poultry (efficient feed, clean energy for

Name of Instrument	Lead Ministry/Agency	Climate Objectives	Nutrition Objectives	Explicit Climate-Nutrition Link?	Target Groups or Geographies	Financing provisions (funding source, CBT tag)	M&E indicators relevant to climate-nutrition	Gaps/constraints	Entry points for integration
		no explicit climate objectives	(eggs, poultry meat); support employment and smallholder participation		consumers needing low-cost protein	leveraged by partner projects; supportive regulations	egg/meat availability as proxy for diet quality.		sheds), safe waste/composting, heat-stress management; nutrition-sensitive egg programmes for vulnerable groups.
Third Country Investment Plan – CIP3 2021-2025	Ministry of Food (MoFood)	Adaptation & resilience across food systems; risk-informed investments; supports resilient value chains.	Specific. Nutrition-sensitive investments “from production to plate”; deliver diversified, healthy diets.	Yes. Frames resilience and nutrition outcomes jointly and is used to track/guide investments.	National scope; prioritizes vulnerable populations and shock-prone geographies in food systems.	GoB & development partners; reference tool to guide and track sectoral plans and financing.	CIP3/PoA results framework; investment tracking; diet quality and food availability indicators.	Needs stronger climate budget tagging and cross-ministerial reporting; mid-course updates toward 2025.	Use CIP3 as the financing bridge for climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive agrifood actions (CSA, cold chains, storage, waste reduction) and to embed co-benefit indicators.

Annex 2. Programme-Inventory of Nutrition-Sensitive Climate Projects in Bangladesh

Sector	Adaptation/ Mitigation	Nutrition pathway (food, health, care, WASH, social protection)	Geographic coverage	Beneficiaries	Budget (latest FY)	Funding source (GoB/DP/cli mate fund)	Key nutrition indicators that can be proposed to include in the project	Evidence of impact	Risks
Livestock/ Agriculture	Adaptation	Food (animal-source foods), income/care (women's empowerment via small livestock), WASH co-benefits (manure management, reduced contamination)	Climate-vulnerable regions (to be finalized by design)	TBD at design (targeting poor and climate-vulnerable households)	Pipeline: Total US\$50m (GCF US\$40m; Co-finance US\$10m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# HH adopting climate-resilient livestock practices; ASF consumption frequency; MDD-W; livestock mortality rate; income from livestock	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis for analogous evidence	Livestock disease outbreaks; feed price volatility; water/salinity stress; limited extension capacity; gender workload
Fisheries/ Aquaculture	Adaptation	Food (fish availability & affordability), income, women's empowerment	Inland aquaculture clusters; climate-vulnerable areas (to be finalized)	TBD at design; poor & climate-vulnerable fish farming HHs	Pipeline: Total US\$50m (GCF US\$40m; Co-finance US\$10m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# ponds adopting climate-resilient practices; fish yield; HH fish consumption/week; % women in producer groups	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis	Disease outbreaks; climate shocks (flood/salinity); market volatility; biosecurity gaps
Agriculture/ Crop diversification	Adaptation (mitigation co-benefits via efficient inputs)	Food (diversity, micronutrient-rich crops), income, women's participation	Climate-vulnerable regions (to be finalized)	TBD at design; smallholders incl. women & youth	Pipeline: Total US\$105m (GCF US\$100m; Co-finance US\$5m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# HH adopting stress-tolerant varieties; area under diversified crops; MDD-W; farm income	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis	Seed system constraints; drought/salinity shocks; input access; market linkages
Agriculture/ Resilience	Adaptation	Food (staples & horticulture), income, potential WASH co-benefits via water mgmt.	Climate-vulnerable regions (to be finalized)	TBD	Pipeline: Total US\$50m (GCF US\$40m; Co-finance US\$10m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# HH using CSA; yield stability index; MAHFP; FIES/HFIAS	Pipeline; evidence pending	Climate shocks; extension capacity; affordability of technologies

Sector	Adaptation/Mitigation	Nutrition pathway (food, health, care, WASH, social protection)	Geographic coverage	Beneficiaries	Budget (latest FY)	Funding source (GoB/DP/climate fund)	Key nutrition indicators that can be proposed to include in the project	Evidence of impact	Risks
Agriculture/Water management	Adaptation	Food (stable production under drought), income; reduced time burden for water	North-west High Barind (Rajshahi/Naogaon/Chapai Nawabganj belt)	TBD; drought-prone smallholders	Pipeline: Total US\$50m (GCF US\$40m; Co-finance US\$10m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	Water productivity (kg/m ³); adoption of AWD; area under drought-tolerant varieties; MDD-W	Concept note on GCF site (2018); see analysis for related ongoing Barind initiatives	Groundwater depletion; energy costs for irrigation; climate variability
Agriculture/NRM (Haor)	Adaptation	Food (wetland fisheries & crops), WASH (flood-resilient water), income	Haor Basin (e.g., Sunamganj and adjacent haor districts)	TBD; haor communities incl. women/landless	Pipeline: Total US\$50m (GCF US\$46m; Co-finance US\$4m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# community NRM plans; wetland fish productivity; HH diet diversity; safe water points raised	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis for related Haor initiatives	Flash floods; erosion; coordination across agencies; wetland governance
Soil/CSA	Adaptation with mitigation co-benefits (soil carbon, reduced inputs)	Food (productivity, nutrient density), income	Barind Area (NW Bangladesh)	TBD; drought-prone smallholders	Pipeline: Total US\$15m (GCF US\$10m; Co-finance US\$5m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	Soil organic matter; # farmers adopting CSA; yields of pulses/oilseeds; MDD-W	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis for UNEP EbA Barind evidence	Adoption barriers; extension capacity; upfront costs
Agriculture/Resilience	Adaptation	Food (staples & diversified crops), income	To be finalized (national scale emphasis)	Target ~1 million vulnerable women & men (per concept)	Pipeline: Total US\$42m (GCF ~US\$34.65m grant + US\$3.2m loan; Co-fin US\$4.15m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# HH adopting CSA; poverty/food insecurity index; MDD-W; adoption of stress-tolerant varieties	Pipeline; evidence pending	Climate shocks; coordination; financing disbursement risks

Sector	Adaptation/ Mitigation	Nutrition pathway (food, health, care, WASH, social protection)	Geographic coverage	Beneficiaries	Budget (latest FY)	Funding source (GoB/DP/cli mate fund)	Key nutrition indicators that can be proposed to include in the project	Evidence of impact	Risks
Agricultural research/M odeling (Jute & allied fibres)	Adaptation (planning)	Indirect: income stability for smallholders; cropping system diversification	Coastal saline zones and low- lying Haor areas	Researchers, extension, jute smallholders	Pipeline: Total US\$22m (GCF US\$21m; Co- finance US\$1m)[2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	Proposed: JAFGROW model updated; # officials trained; # districts with revised cropping patterns	Pipeline; evidence pending; related GEF/UNEP/FA O projects provide analog	Data gaps; uptake by extension; alignment with farmer incentives
WASH/Wat er security	Adaptation	WASH (safe water reduces disease burden), care (reduced time for water collection)	Coastal districts (to be finalized)	TBD; coastal vulnerable HHs	Pipeline: Total US\$43m (GCF US\$30m; Co- finance US\$13m) [2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	# functional ponds re-excavated; # RWH systems installed; % HH with safe water year-round; diarrhoea prevalence	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis for related PKSF RHL & ECCCP-Flood evidence	O&M of water assets; salinity intrusion; community governance
Agriculture/ Salinity tolerance	Adaptation	Food (salinity- tolerant rice & diversified crops), income	Coastal saline- prone areas	TBD; coastal smallholders incl. women farmers	Pipeline: Total US\$26m (GCF US\$24m; Co- finance US\$2m)[2018]	Climate fund (GCF) + co-finance	area under saline- tolerant varieties; HH dietary diversity; income from diversified crops	Pipeline; evidence pending; see analysis for IRRI coastal rice innovation evidence	Seed availability; salinity spikes; market access; extension reach

Annex 3. Institutional Arrangements in the Climate Finance of Bangladesh

Institution	Mandate on climate	Mandate on nutrition	Current climate–nutrition activities	Coordination mechanisms	Capacity gaps	Opportunities
ERD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosts the International Climate Finance Cell (ICFC) to coordinate and mobilize international climate finance across government • Acts as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct nutrition delivery mandate; influences nutrition via financing of climate-resilient investments in food systems, health and social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screens and endorses GCF proposals from PKSFI/IDCOL that include nutrition-sensitive adaptation • Leads government interface with development partners on climate-nutrition relevant programmes (e.g., local adaptation, resilient livelihoods) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICFC convenes ministries and development partners on climate finance • Chairs NDA "no-objection" processes and works with Planning Commission & MoEFCC on NAP/CFF alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline of explicitly nutrition-sensitive climate proposals is thin • Limited tagging of nutrition co-benefits in climate finance tracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use GCF Readiness to build cross-ministerial pipeline (MoA, MoHFW, LGD) with nutrition outcomes • Align with Climate Fiscal Framework and NAP M&E to track nutrition co-benefits
MoEFCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads climate policy (NDC, NAP 2023–2050) and mainstreaming of adaptation across sectors • Oversees Department of Environment and climate governance instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP Goal 2 commits to climate-resilient agriculture for food, nutrition and livelihood security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements NAP interventions with explicit links to diversified diets, safe food and resilient value chains • Guides LLA approaches and ecosystem-based adaptation benefitting nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairs/hosts inter-institutional NAP coordination and monitoring • Works with Finance Division/ERD to update Climate Fiscal Framework and costing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition indicators not yet embedded in most climate project logframes • Data sharing with BNNC/FPMU is ad-hoc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed diet/nutrition indicators in NAP M&E; require them in project appraisal • Leverage LoGIC lessons to scale LLA with nutrition co-benefits
MoHFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) 2022–2030 guides climate-resilient health systems (heat, floods, vector-borne disease, surveillance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads National Nutrition Services (NNS); BNNC serves as apex multisectoral nutrition coordination body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrates climate risk into maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN), SAM/MAM management and emergency nutrition • Pilots heat-health risk communication and climate-sensitive disease–nutrition linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-leads Nutrition Cluster with UNICEF/IPHN; participates in Health Cluster • Chairs/serves BNNC structures from national to district/upazila levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak climate-sensitive nutrition surveillance and early-warning • Facility preparedness for heatwaves/floods affecting service continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate variables into NNS DHIS2 and routine surveys • Develop shock-responsive nutrition protocols linked to MoDMR early-warning
MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP) prioritizes resilient crops, water management, soils and low-emission practices • DAE/DoF/DLS implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop diversification, horticulture, fisheries and livestock for nutrient-dense foods; homestead production and safe value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSAIP investments target diet diversity (vegetables, pulses, animal-source foods) and loss reduction • Promotes climate-resilient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with FPMU on CIP3 delivery; engages with Food Security Cluster in crises • Coordinates with ERD on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited extension capacity on nutrition outcomes of CSA • Access to climate finance at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundle CSA grants/credit with nutrition targets; develop GCF/IFAD pipeline • Scale saline/drought-tolerant,

Institution	Mandate on climate	Mandate on nutrition	Current climate–nutrition activities	Coordination mechanisms	Capacity gaps	Opportunities
	CSA, irrigation and salinity/drought tolerance programmes		extension packages with nutrition messaging	climate finance for agriculture	sub-national level is constrained	biofortified and diversified cropping systems
MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Division issues annual Climate Budget/Climate Financing for Sustainable Development reports; maintains climate budget tagging Supports climate public finance tracking and updates to Climate Fiscal Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing/fiscal policy enable nutrition across sectors; gender- and poverty-responsive budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope to integrate nutrition co-benefit tags in climate budget coding Program-based budgeting can tie climate-nutrition results to allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works with ERD (external), Planning Commission and line ministries on budget ceilings and tagging Engages BNNC/FPMU on FSN investment planning (CIP3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standardized marker for climate-nutrition co-benefits in budget systems Fragmented reporting across ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update CFF and budget circulars to require climate-nutrition markers Publish joint climate & nutrition budget briefs to guide allocations
MoDMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leads DRR/DRM; National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2021–2025); Standing Orders on Disaster Manages early-warning, preparedness and response to climate-induced hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates emergency food assistance and protects nutrition in disasters through cluster system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes shock-responsive safety nets and nutritionally-adequate relief standards Links early-warning to anticipatory actions that protect diets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leads Inter-Sector/Cluster coordination (Food Security, Nutrition, Health, WASH) with UN co-leads Chairs DRR platforms down to district/upazila level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited integration of nutrition indicators in DRM monitoring Resource constraints for anticipatory actions at scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codify minimum nutrition package in disaster standards; expand forecast-based financing Strengthen links to BNNC district committees
LGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements LoGIC—locally-led adaptation financing via LGIs (PBCRG, Community Resilience Fund) Guides climate-risk planning across Union Parishads and municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosts local coordination mechanisms that include BNNC district/upazila committees; supports WASH and social protection delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds community schemes (water, storage, homestead gardening) with direct diet benefits Pilots climate risk insurance and market linkages for vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works with ERD (NDA) and UNDP/UNCDF on LoGIC; aligns with MoEFCC NAP and MoDMR DRM structures Interfaces with Upazila/District committees for nutrition and WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own-source revenues and fiduciary systems limit scale Evidence on nutrition outcomes of local climate investments is nascent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale LoGIC nationally with nutrition indicators in selection criteria Blend PBCRG with social protection and agriculture services
MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrates climate risk management into school safety and curricula (heatwave protocols, DRR) Coordinates with Education clusters/sectors in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes school health, WASH and adolescent nutrition education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports climate-aware school health & nutrition messaging; heat-adapted school schedules Ensures continuity of learning during heat/flood closures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works with MoPME and MoHFW on School Health & Nutrition Engages with WASH and Health clusters during emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited infrastructure for thermal comfort; weak linkage between climate closures and nutrition services Data on climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate-resilient school design and green compounds; integrate deworming/iron with climate messaging Leverage School Meals Coalition commitments

Institution	Mandate on climate	Mandate on nutrition	Current climate–nutrition activities	Coordination mechanisms	Capacity gaps	Opportunities
					impacts on learning and nutrition is scattered	
MoPME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages primary schools affected by heatwaves/floods; adjusts schedules/closures based on alerts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runs the national school feeding programme (fortified biscuits; diversification incl. eggs, milk, fruits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designs menus and delivery resilient to climate disruptions; links to local producers where feasible Targets poorest/upazilas with high food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with WFP and partners; works with MoHFW on school health and with LGD on WASH Monitors delivery via DPE and local administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold chain/storage constraints in heat; financing volatility for scale-up Limited integration of climate risk in programme M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale diversified menus; include climate-resilient procurement and contingency stocks Use school meals as platform for nutrition education and local value chains
SUN MSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for cross-sector engagement can integrate climate resilience into nutrition actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) established in 2012 to align government, UN, civil society, business and donors around the nutrition plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizes networks to mainstream climate-nutrition co-benefits in commitments and investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convenes government focal points (BNNC/NNS) and SUN networks; supports sub-national MSPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable participation of climate actors; limited financing leverage Weak routine tracking of MSP commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add climate lens to SUN commitments and dashboards; engage ERD/MoEFCC and private sector Broker partnerships for CSA, school meals and WASH-nutrition
BNNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with climate-relevant ministries to protect nutrition outcomes from climate risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apex multisectoral body chaired by the Prime Minister; oversees policy and coordination of nutrition from national to upazila level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guides integration of climate risk into NPAN2/NNS and local nutrition plans Supports emergency nutrition standards with clusters and MoDMR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, district and upazila nutrition coordination committees; secretariat in MoHFW (IPHN/NNS) Engages SUN MSP and development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited analytical bandwidth for climate-nutrition evidence; uneven local committee functionality Data systems need interoperability with NAP/NNS/FPMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embed climate modules in local nutrition plans; joint scorecards with MoEFCC/FPMU Use BNNC to convene climate-nutrition financing roundtables
FPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIP3 includes resilience and cross-cutting pillars aligned with NAP/BDP2100 Monitors food system shocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leads Country Investment Plan for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive and resilient food systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements programmes on availability, access and consumption with climate integration Coordinates analytics (e.g., IPC, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairs FSN platforms; works with MoA, MoHFW, MoF and partners Engages ERD on external 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granular climate-nutrition expenditure tracking is limited Need stronger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next-generation CIP to hardwire climate metrics and local delivery pathways Use IPC and market

Institution	Mandate on climate	Mandate on nutrition	Current climate–nutrition activities	Coordination mechanisms	Capacity gaps	Opportunities
	(prices, availability) with partners	(2021–2025) • Tracks FSN investments across ministries	food systems dialogues) with UN agencies	financing for CIP3 programmes	linkage to local implementation (LGD/BNNC)	data to trigger shock-responsive nutrition measures
LLA forums*	• Locally Led Adaptation mechanisms (e.g., LoGIC, Union Parishad CC committees) operationalize adaptation at community level	• Community planning includes water, storage, homestead production and livelihood support that affect diets	• Performance-based local grants and household CRF channel resources to nutrition-relevant adaptation • Pilots climate risk insurance and women-led producer groups	• Anchored in LGD and aligned with MoEFCC NAP and MoDMR disaster structures; engages local BNNC committees	• Scaling finance to all climate-stress areas; M&E on nutrition outcomes • Capacity of Union Parishads to plan/monitor nutrition co-benefits	• GCF/IFAD/World Bank windows to scale LLA with nutrition indicators • Institutionalize climate-nutrition criteria in local planning guidelines
Clusters (Food, Nutrition, Health WASH)	• Humanitarian coordination architecture activated for climate-induced shocks (cyclones, floods, heat)	• Nutrition Cluster co-led by UNICEF and IPHN/NNS; Food Security co-led by WFP/FAO; Health by WHO; WASH by UNICEF	• Joint assessments (IPC, SMART), harmonized IYCF/CMAM standards and WASH-nutrition packages • Supports host communities and refugees (Cox’s Bazar) with integrated services	• Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) links clusters; Government co-leads/liaisons participate • Sub-national hubs coordinate district response	• Funding volatility; limited transition from relief to systems strengthening • Data interoperability across clusters and with government systems	• Strengthen anticipatory action and early-recovery that protect diets • Align cluster packages with BNNC/NNS and FPMU priorities

Annex 4. Glossary

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases, aiming to slow down global warming. This includes transitioning to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, adopting sustainable transport, and protecting forests as carbon sinks. Examples of nutrition related mitigation actions include climate-smart agriculture with low emission practices, reducing food waste, sustainable livestock management, cleaner agricultural transportation, integrated pest management, behaviour change for dietary change, climate-smart extension bundling, etc.

Adaptation

Adaptation involves adjusting systems, practices, and infrastructure to minimize the damage caused by climate change impacts. In Bangladesh, adaptation is critical given frequent cyclones, floods, and salinity intrusion. Examples include climate-resilient agriculture, cyclone shelters, embankment strengthening, and community-based disaster preparedness. These measures help safeguard food security, health, and livelihoods while protecting vulnerable populations from climate-induced shocks.

Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)

Locally Led Adaptation is an approach to climate adaptation in which local communities, organisations, and institutions are at the centre of decision-making, planning, and implementation of climate responses. It emphasises shifting power, resources, and knowledge from external actors to local stakeholders, ensuring that adaptation strategies are grounded in local priorities, contexts, and capacities. LLA promotes equity, inclusivity, and sustainability by recognising that communities on the frontlines of climate change often have the most relevant knowledge and innovation to design effective solutions. In practice, LLA involves principles such as devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level, providing predictable finance directly to local actors, building local capacity, and ensuring accountability to affected populations

Resilience

Resilience is the ability of individuals, communities, and systems to anticipate, absorb, recover, and thrive in the face of climate shocks and stresses. Building resilience means going beyond immediate adaptation by strengthening social safety nets, ensuring diversified livelihoods, and enhancing institutional capacity. It also includes empowering women, integrating nutrition into climate strategies, and fostering innovation to ensure that communities not only survive disasters but can recover stronger and sustain long-term well-being.

Climate–nutrition Integration

Climate–nutrition integration recognises that climate change and nutrition are deeply interconnected, requiring policies and programmes that address both simultaneously. Climate shocks—such as droughts, floods, and salinity intrusion—directly threaten food production, reduce dietary diversity, and increase risks of malnutrition, particularly among women and children. Conversely, poor nutrition outcomes weaken resilience, leaving populations more vulnerable to climate-related health impacts. Integrating nutrition into climate action means embedding food security and dietary quality objectives within climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and social protection systems. Such integration ensures that investments in climate action not only protect the environment but also safeguard human health and development.

Climate–nutrition co-benefits

Climate–nutrition co-benefits arise when actions to tackle climate change also improve nutrition outcomes, creating a win–win for health and sustainability. For example, climate-smart agriculture not only reduces emissions and strengthens resilience but also increases the availability of diverse, nutritious foods. Shifting diets towards more plant-based, locally grown foods lowers carbon footprints while improving dietary quality. Investments in clean energy, such as solar-powered cold storage, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance access to fresh produce. While many integrated approaches deliver dual gains, some can carry trade-offs—for instance, high-yield crop choices may reduce nutrient density or dietary diversity if not carefully designed. By aligning strategies, countries can maximise resources, strengthen resilience, and achieve both climate and nutrition goals more effectively.

UNFCCC

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, is the foundational

international treaty aimed at addressing climate change. It provides a global framework for intergovernmental cooperation to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at levels that would prevent dangerous human-induced interference with the climate system. The Convention recognises the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities,” acknowledging that while all countries share the obligation to combat climate change, developed nations bear a greater responsibility due to their historical emissions and higher capacities. The UNFCCC thus plays a central role in guiding global climate action through cooperation, adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance.

Conference of the Parties (COP)

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), bringing together representatives from all member states to assess progress in dealing with climate change and to negotiate and adopt agreements and commitments. Meeting annually since 1995, the COP provides a platform for countries to review the implementation of the Convention, exchange knowledge, and strengthen global cooperation. Landmark agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015) were adopted at COP sessions, shaping international climate policy and action. The COP continues to serve as a critical forum where nations work collectively to address the challenges of global warming, adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance.

Paris Agreement

Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement is a landmark international treaty under the UNFCCC that aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, with efforts to keep it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It emphasizes nationally determined contributions (NDCs), climate finance, and adaptation measures. Bangladesh, as a signatory, has been submitting updated NDCs outlining mitigation in energy and transport, alongside strong commitments to adaptation given its high vulnerability.

Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN)

The I-CAN initiative, launched at COP27, recognises the intersection between climate change and nutrition, aiming to integrate nutrition objectives into climate action. It highlights how climate shocks worsen malnutrition through reduced crop yields, food price volatility, and declining dietary diversity.

Climate Financing

Climate financing refers to mobilising funds—both public and private—to support mitigation and adaptation actions. For vulnerable countries, climate finance is critical for building resilience in agriculture, infrastructure, water management, and disaster preparedness. However, access remains limited due to complex processes, inadequate global commitments, and the gap between pledged and delivered funds. Strengthening climate finance flows is essential to safeguard livelihoods and accelerate green growth.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund, established under the UNFCCC in 2010, is the world’s largest dedicated climate finance mechanism, supporting developing countries in reducing emissions and enhancing resilience. Bangladesh has been an active partner, securing GCF funding for projects on climate-resilient livelihoods, renewable energy, and ecosystem restoration. Despite significant national investments and a robust Green Climate Fund (GCF) pipeline, nutrition remains an underexplored dimension within climate adaptation and mitigation frameworks. However, challenges remain in accessing funds due to capacity gaps and procedural complexities, underscoring the need for simplified, country-driven approaches.

Food System

A food system encompasses the entire set of processes and actors involved in producing, processing, distributing, consuming, and disposing of food. It is shaped by and in turn influences environmental, social, and economic contexts. Climate change disrupts food systems by affecting agricultural productivity, supply chains, food safety, and dietary patterns, while unsustainable food systems contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion.

Nutrition-Specific vs. Nutrition-Sensitive Actions

Nutrition-specific actions are interventions that directly address the immediate determinants of nutrition, such as adequate food intake, feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation, and treatment of malnutrition.

Nutrition-sensitive actions target the underlying determinants of nutrition, such as agriculture, food security, health services, education, water, sanitation, and women's empowerment.

In the context of climate change, both sets of actions must adapt to climate-related shocks. Nutrition-specific programmes may require climate-resilient delivery systems, while nutrition-sensitive approaches (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, clean water access, social protection) are critical to buffer vulnerable populations against climate-induced food and nutrition insecurity.

Equity

Equity refers to fairness in opportunities, resources, and outcomes, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups. Under climate change, equity emphasises addressing disproportionate impacts on low-income populations, rural communities, women, children, and Indigenous peoples, who face heightened risks of food insecurity, malnutrition, and livelihood loss. Climate-informed nutrition and food policies should therefore prioritise reducing structural inequalities and ensuring that adaptation and mitigation strategies do not deepen existing disparities applying- 'do no harm'- approaches.

Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, and power relations associated with being male, female, or non-binary. Climate change exacerbates gender inequalities in food systems and nutrition, as women often face barriers to land, credit, technology, and decision-making, despite being central to food production and household nutrition. Integrating gender considerations in climate and nutrition policies ensures women's empowerment, improves household resilience, and promotes more inclusive climate adaptation strategies.

Union and Ward

In Bangladesh, a Union (or Union Parishad) is the smallest and most peripheral rural administrative and local government unit, headed by a directly elected chairperson and composed of nine members, three of whom are women. Each Union is further divided into nine Wards, one member from each ward is elected to the Union Parishad including three seats reserved for women.

Annex 5. I-CAN Outcomes, Baselines, Targets and Examples of Actions, Bangladesh

SI #	Outcomes	Source of Baseline Data (based on KII/FGD)
1	Implementation, action and support (including resilience and partnerships)	
1.1	Bangladesh NDC includes nutrition related actions.	NDC is currently under process of revision. As NDC basically covers mitigation aspect, nutrition had not been addressed. However, to feed NDC 3.0, negotiation with technical input is underway. Possible scopes are present under AFOLU and waste management components. (details in Tables)
1.2	Bangladesh Climate NAP includes nutrition related actions	Bangladesh NAP covers nutrition as vision, strategy and activities, though not adequately explicit and indicator based. Nutrition is under cover of food security, agriculture, livelihood etc. (details in Tables)
1.3	Number of climate informed nutrition interventions and programmes currently exit in Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several climate-informed nutrition interventions and programmes are currently being implemented in Bangladesh, led by GOB and organizations such as GAIN, Nutrition International, and WFP. However, there is no single platform to capture the collective work of government agencies and private actors. This often results in duplication and overlap. Under GCF, 48 projects are currently in the pipeline, but it is equally important to identify ongoing projects across ministries that fall outside this pipeline. Some existing programmes under climate initiatives address awareness and production, both linked to nutrition but managed separately under the same ministry, creating fragmentation. A review of the Annual Development Programme (ADP) Book, uploaded by the Planning Division, would help. This review should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sorting programmes based on objectives and activities. - Examining agriculture ministry projects, where climate–nutrition is often included as a component rather than a core focus. <p>Support of each ministry in listing their climate–nutrition-related work is necessary to identify the full scope of climate-induced nutrition programmes.</p>
1.4	Support scaling up nutrition	
1.5	Significant multilateral partnerships in the climate nutrition area	Not institutionalized, in a developing phase.
2	Capacity building, data and knowledge transfer	
2.1	Value of public R&D funding programmes that bridge climate and nutrition	There are significant global funding opportunities available for climate-related initiatives in which university faculties often participate. However, there is limited awareness and access to information regarding funding specifically targeted at research and development (R&D) that links climate and nutrition.
2.2	Conducted a climate change and health vulnerability assessment (V&A) which included nutrition.	A nutrition vulnerability assessment supported by WHO is done recently. A health vulnerability assessment is reported done by HSD.
2.3	Number of References to nutrition Science articles in IPCC reports	Six key reports have been published so far by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Although these reports are extensive, they do contain important references to food security and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) elements, which are relevant to Bangladesh. The

SI #	Outcomes	Source of Baseline Data (based on KII/FGD)
		<p>IPCC reports need to be thoroughly reviewed to identify any applicable references or practices that are relevant to Bangladesh context.</p> <p>Chapter 7 of the IPCC reports focuses on health discussions, urban issues, and climate mitigation. The references to nutrition science in these chapters should be examined carefully. Each chapter contains over 100 references, so it is essential to scan through them to identify those related to nutrition.</p> <p>The IPCC's process is detailed and follows a strict procedure with a cutoff point before the documents are sent for further review by an additional panel. While the process is long, it ensures comprehensive evaluation. The key findings from the IPCC reports will be presented at the upcoming COP 30. There are three adaptation reports from the IPCC that are particularly pertinent to Bangladesh. These reports address non-economic losses, as well as the impacts on women and adolescents, which are critical areas for Bangladesh. The references within these reports are essential for highlighting the vulnerability of these groups to climate change, and their inclusion in the findings is crucial for ensuring that Bangladesh's concerns are represented at COP.</p>
2.4	Global Nutrition Report tracks nutrition promoting climate adaptation actions	<p>Thorough review of the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) to understand how it tracks nutrition-promoting climate adaptation actions. Specifically, we need to assess how many times Bangladesh and topics relevant to the Bangladesh context are mentioned throughout the report. This will help gauge the extent to which Bangladesh's situation is reflected in the report.</p> <p>The inclusion of Bangladesh in the GNR depends on whether the country produces its own annual review report. If Bangladesh does produce the report, then examine how much of it is dedicated to Bangladesh-specific issues. Additionally, the N4G (Nutrition for Growth) commitments are reflected in the GNR, which are updated every six months.</p> <p>This will be another important point of focus when reviewing the report for relevant mentions and updates in future.</p>
3	Policy and strategy	
3.1	Promote climate-smart nutritious foods such as neglected underutilized species (NUS) and fortified /biofortified crops and staple foods	Under MoAgri, promotion of locally available neglected fruit varieties of mango, nutrient-rich vegetables like jute leaves (a source of iron), and climate-resilient staple foods such as millet and biofortified varieties.
3.2	Food based dietary guidelines that include climate considerations	Recently disseminated by IPHN-WHO-FAO, however, Climate was not considered there.
3.3	Factor climate into food procurement decisions for food in public settings (e.g. school meals and school feeding, health and care facilities), as well as safety nets and emergency programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities of climate factors incorporation into food procurement decisions such as school meals, school feeding programmes, health and care facilities, social safety nets, and emergency response programmes exist. - GOB and WFP run school feeding initiatives, though it is unclear to what extent climate dimensions are currently addressed. <p>However, in the new proposals, climate and gender are mandatory considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global and regional recommendations also emphasize these aspects, but they must be carefully adapted to the local context. - Historically, nutrition-sensitive items such as biscuits, fortified rice, and flour were distributed to students more than 25 years ago. Moving forward, such initiatives should be customized and

SI #	Outcomes	Source of Baseline Data (based on KII/FGD)
		rebranded in ways that are locally relevant, accessible, and climate-smart.
3.4	Number of healthy diet campaigns that also refer to sustainability, especially for children	
3.5	Food control systems adapted to the increased food safety risks associated with climate change	
4	Investments	
4.1	Value of Green Climate Fund initiatives that include nutrition considerations	According to the GCF reports, budget allocations and implementation details are available, with a significant percentage directed toward relevant initiatives. A thorough review of these documents is needed to fully understand the scope and opportunities for linking food impact investing with climate considerations.
4.2	Value of World Bank loans/credit/grants that are nutrition and climate supporting	The World Bank does not appear to have a separate or additional portfolio dedicated specifically to nutrition–climate initiatives, but this requires a thorough review of their programmes and financing streams to confirm.
4.3	Value of food impact investing funds that build in climate considerations	It is important to review food investment funds that reflect climate considerations, specifically the Impact Fund. The key question raised was how much climate was emphasized within this fund and its relevance to the Bangladesh context. We need to thoroughly review the investment fund and assess whether climate factors were given adequate importance in its structure and operations. It is also crucial to consider the CIP (Country Investment Plan) and analyse its projects to identify which ones are directly relevant to climate action. The CIP can serve as a valuable source for understanding how food investment funds can integrate climate considerations. By examining all CIPs, we can pinpoint those most aligned with climate goals and determine the degree to which climate factors are reflected in food investment strategies.
4.4	Number of companies in World Benchmark Alliance that score well on nutrition and sustainability	Review if any companies in Bangladesh are included in the World Benchmark Alliance. Specifically, need to examine whether any Bangladeshi companies score well on nutrition and sustainability metrics within the global benchmark framework. This assessment will help identify how Bangladesh's companies are performing in these critical areas. GAIN and PRAN may be the sources.
4.5	Value of ODA to climate that is linked to nutrition	CIP and 3Fs (Financial Flows to Food Systems) in the context of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to climate that is linked to nutrition. These frameworks are crucial for understanding how climate-related ODA can be integrated with nutrition goals, helping to align financial support with sustainable agricultural practices and food security initiatives. ERD?

Annex 6. N4G Commitments of Bangladesh

Commitment No.	Commitment	Climate Risks	Climate-Integration Actions (Operational + Policy)	Implementation Priorities (2026–2030)	Mainstreaming & Financing Entry Points	Assess & reduce climate risk	Make delivery shock-responsive	Link to climate finance & policy entry points
1	Reduction in prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity (MoA, MoFood)	Crop yield losses, salinity intrusion, floods, droughts reduce food availability; climate shocks raise food prices, worsening food insecurity.	Climate-smart agriculture (salt/drought tolerant crops, water management); resilient food supply chains; integrate climate risk screening into CIP3; expand women's climate-resilient livelihoods.	Scale CSA pilots; expand resilient rice, aquaculture; shock-responsive safety nets; integrate nutrition indicators in NDC/NAP.	Integrate into CIP3, NPAN3, NSSS; financing via GCF, IFAD, WFP resilience windows; climate budget tagging.	Climate-risk screening for MoA programmes; adaptation in extension.	Shock-responsive social protection, early-warning linked food security packages.	NAP (food security), NDC agri mitigation/adaptation, BCCSAP, GCF SAPs, MDB agri windows.
2	Strengthen emergency response system with nutrition-sensitive Food Package 2021 (MoDMR)	Cyclones, floods, heatwaves disrupt food access, damage infrastructure, increase acute malnutrition risk.	Embed climate risk screening in contingency planning; revise food basket to include climate-sensitive nutrition; preposition stocks in disaster-prone areas.	Develop shock-responsive safety net with nutrition lens; train responders on nutrition + climate linkages; pilot anticipatory actions tied to climate triggers.	Align with DRM Masterplan, NPAN3; finance via DRR funds, GCF readiness, humanitarian-development nexus.	Disaster contingency plans screened for climate hazards.	Preposition fortified food baskets, climate-triggered cash/food disbursement.	MoDMR links to NAP adaptation, GCF readiness, WFP ARC replica.
3	Institutionalize multisectoral financial tracking for nutrition (MoF)	Climate shocks drive nutrition spending volatility, disrupts allocations; lack of climate lens hides underinvestment.	Integrate climate markers in MSFTS; track climate-nutrition co-benefits; tag CSA, resilient supply chains, SRSP.	Develop joint nutrition-climate budget lines; train MoF, MoHFW staff; publish climate-nutrition expenditure reports annually.	Institutionalize nutrition-climate budget tagging in MTBF; leverage MDB climate finance reporting;	Nutrition programmes screened for climate-resilience financing gaps.	Shock financing built-in; contingency funds tagged for climate-linked nutrition response.	NDC/NAP financing frameworks; MDB windows; IMF/World Bank climate fiscal support.

					integrate with MoF climate fiscal framework.			
4	Develop National Food Environment Strategy (MoFood)	Climate change disrupts food supply, urban heat affects food safety, floods affect storage/distribution.	Include climate-smart food environment design; low-emission cold chains; regulate climate-risk foods (pesticide-heavy); incentivize local resilient foods.	Urban pilots for resilient wet markets; integrate food safety in climate-health surveillance; climate-proof food storage/distribution hubs.	Mainstream into MoFood strategy; finance via GCF, UNEP, FAO; integrate into City Resilience Plans.	Food environment strategy screened for climate hazards (heat, flood).	Urban food markets equipped with backup power, cold storage surge capacity.	Urban adaptation plans, NAP (urban resilience), MDB urban windows.
5	Reduce anemia among women of reproductive age (MoHFW)	Heat stress, water scarcity reduce diet diversity; floods/saline intrusion limit access to micronutrient-rich foods.	Climate-smart fortification (rice, MMS supply resilience); expand homestead gardening with CSA; integrate climate lens in SBCC.	Link IFA/MMS delivery with climate-shock response; resilient LSFF value chains; women-focused climate–nutrition packages.	NPAN3 integration; finance via GCF (health adaptation), SUN Pooled Fund, climate-sensitive LSFF financing.	Climate risk screening for supply chain of fortified foods.	Shock-triggered MMS/IFA distribution (via MoHFW stockpiles).	Health adaptation plan, NDC (nutrition-sensitive health), WHO–UNFCCC health climate funding.
6	Mainstream gender into nutrition strategies (BNNC, MoHFW, MoWCA)	Women more vulnerable to climate impacts on food, water, workload, care; climate stress worsens gender inequalities.	Develop gender-responsive climate-nutrition guideline; integrate gender & climate into BNNC training; prioritize women’s climate-smart livelihoods.	Capacity-building on gender & climate integration; roll out guideline in all sectoral OPs; link women’s networks with climate financing.	Integrate into NPAN3, NSSF, NAP gender chapter; finance via GCF Gender Action Plan, UN Women climate funds.	Nutrition programmes screened for gendered climate risks.	Shock-responsive nutrition delivery prioritizing women/children.	NAP gender framework; GCF gender window; UN Women resilience funds.
7	Develop costed NPAN3 (MoHFW)	Climate change exacerbates all forms of malnutrition,	Include climate-risk screening in NPAN3; cost climate-resilient	Develop climate-nutrition budget lines in NPAN3; embed anticipatory	Mainstream NPAN3 into MTBF; finance via NDC, NAP,	NPAN3 programme pipeline screened for	Shock-responsive NPAN3	NDC/NAP alignment; GCF project pipeline; MDB nutrition-

		requiring integrated, adaptive planning.	nutrition actions; align with NAP/NDC/8FYP.	action; track climate-linked nutrition spending.	MDB climate windows, SUN Donor Convener platform.	climate hazards.	program modalities.	sensitive climate loans.
8	Strengthen data, research, innovation for nutrition (BNNC, BBS)	Climate shocks distort nutrition surveillance; lack of integrated climate–nutrition data hinders planning.	Integrate climate variables in nutrition surveys; climate–nutrition data hubs; AI-based early warning (linking climate and malnutrition).	Develop climate–nutrition data systems (BBS + BNNC); capacity building in modelling; pilot AI/ML for anticipatory nutrition action.	Integrate into BBS, BNNC; finance via MDB data windows, GCF readiness, AI for Climate initiatives.	Surveys and monitoring systems screened for climate sensitivity.	Shock-responsive data platforms (real-time surveillance + climate triggers).	NAP monitoring systems; GCF readiness/data projects; World Bank/ADB data innovation funds.

Annex 7. Key Interviewee Interview (KII)/Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide

Climate and Nutrition Financing Country Support

SUN Multistakeholder Platform (MSP), Bangladesh and SUN Regional Office (SMS)

Supported by: DAI⁴ and FCDO⁵ (financed)

KII/FGD-Discussion Guides

A. Potential Key Informants/FGD Participants

1. Government Officials (national & sub-national): MoHFW, MoEFCC, MoA, MoF/Finance Division, ERD-NDA, MoDMR, LGD, MoPME, MoE, BFSA, Planning Commission, BBS, City Corporations/District /Upazila officials
2. Multilaterals, Bilateral, UN agencies, INGOs, CSO, foundations, and private sector representatives.

B. Introduction

Bangladesh faces the dual challenge of climate change and malnutrition, which are deeply interconnected and disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, threatening health, food security, and development gains. Addressing them separately will not yield sustainable results; integrating nutrition into climate action is essential to build resilience and safeguard wellbeing. Bangladesh has made progress through policy alignment and innovative programmes, yet gaps persist in coordination, financing, data, and capacity.

At the 2025 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in Paris, the UK launched the Global Nutrition Compact, which promotes integrating nutrition across development, agriculture, health, social protection, WASH, and climate programmes to address malnutrition and food insecurity. Bangladesh is a signatory to the Nutrition Integration Coalition Compact, which brings together actors committed to fostering collaboration, sharing lessons, and advocating for integrated nutrition actions, using existing networks rather than creating new structures or funds.

Nutrition Actions through Systemic Change (NASC) will support this coalition through the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) by providing technical assistance (TA) to Bangladesh and another SUN country. The TA will operationalize N4G Paris commitments by guiding integration of nutrition into climate policy and improving access to climate finance. A key focus will be assessing capacity gaps and identifying needs for mobilizing climate-related nutrition financing. The assignment's objectives are to: i) support government and partners in implementing the Compact; ii) identify opportunities to harness climate finance for nutrition; iii) develop toolkits to achieve readiness goals; and iv) share best practices through case studies and events ahead of COP30.

⁴ Formal-Development Alternatives, Inc.. As of 2016, the formal legal name of the company is DAI Global, LLC and the correct way to refer to the company is simply as DAI.

⁵ Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

All information and opinion provided by you will be used for review purpose only and will be kept anonymous and confidential.

C. Background of the Interviewee: (Organization, Designation, Role & Responsibilities in Brief)

Organization:

Designation:

Role and Responsibilities:

Key Informant Interview (KII)/FGD Matrix Tool

Theme	Guiding Questions	Probes	Response
Background & Role	Can you describe your organization's work in climate change and/or nutrition? -B ⁶	- Specific programmes or policies? - Target groups? - National vs. local focus?	
Climate–Nutrition Linkages	How do you see the relationship between climate change and nutrition in Bangladesh?-B	- Climate impacts on food security, health, diets. - Who is most affected?	
Policies & Programmes	Are there policies/programmes that integrate climate and nutrition?- B	- Ministries/agencies leading? - Examples (NAP, NDC, food systems). - Effectiveness?	
Opportunities & Challenges	What opportunities and barriers exist for aligning climate and nutrition agendas? -B	- Institutional (coordination, mandates). - Technical (evidence, tools). - Political (priorities, leadership).	
Financing Landscape	How are climate and nutrition currently financed in Bangladesh? - B	- Government budget allocations. - Donor/INGO support. - Green Climate Fund?	
	What financing instruments (grants, loans, pooled funds, climate funds, trust funds) do you manage or support for climate and/or nutrition? - B	What types of financing (grants, loans, others etc.)?	
	Are there opportunities for joint or blended financing for climate–nutrition integration? -B	Blended (public plus private) fund	

⁶ B= For both government and development partners

Theme	Guiding Questions	Probes	Response
Adequacy & Gaps	Is current financing adequate for climate–nutrition integration? Why or why not? -B	- Coverage of vulnerable populations. - Flexibility of funds. - Equity in allocation.	
Tracking & Accountability	How is financing for climate and nutrition tracked and reported? - B	- Budget coding systems. - Monitoring mechanisms. - Transparency/accountability?	
Stakeholders & Partnerships	Who are the main actors working on climate–nutrition? -B	- Government ministries. - Development partners. - NGOs, private sector.	
	How do you coordinate with government relevant Ministries and other development partners? -D ⁷	MoHFW, MoEFCC, MoA, ERD, MoDMR, LGD, Fin Div. etc.	
	What support is most useful from development partners (technical, finance, systems)? -G ⁸		
	What improvements are needed at national and sub national levels? -B		
Data and Monitoring	What indicators or tools does your organization use to track climate–nutrition outcomes? -B		
	How can data be better harmonized with national systems? - B		

⁷ D= For Development partners only

⁸ G=For government only

Theme	Guiding Questions	Probes	Response
Challenges and Risks	What are the main barriers you face in integrating climate and nutrition in programmes. -B	(Policy, funding, coordination, technical capacity)?	
	How are fiduciary, environmental, and social risks managed? -B		
Future Opportunities & Priorities	What actions are needed to strengthen climate–nutrition integration and financing? - B	- Policy priorities. - Institutional reforms. - Role of your organization.	
Case Study	Do you have any Case Study/ies relevant to Climate-Nutrition Integration and Financing?	If yes, please share.	

Note: Please refer to/attach/link relevant documents, you seem necessary. You may skip questions which are not relevant to you.

Annex 8. Methodology in Developing the Scoping Study

The scoping study was conducted through a structured approach designed to generate a country-owned evidence base on climate–nutrition linkages and financing. The work combined a desk review, targeted stakeholder engagement, and iterative validation to ensure relevance to national priorities and alignment with international processes.

The desk review covered global climate governance materials alongside national laws, policies, strategies, operational plans, guidelines, budget analyses, and climate-related expenditure reviews. Budget books, Annual Development Plan Book, Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF), budget review reports, climate budget tagging (CBT) reports, programme M&E, survey data (e.g. HIES, MICS, BDHS) etc. were also included in the desk review. The review mapped where climate, nutrition, and public finance already intersected, identified policy and implementation gaps, and highlighted areas requiring technical reinforcement.

Stakeholder engagement ensured the analysis reflected current practice and institutional realities. Core government counterparts, financing entities, development partners, UN agencies, civil society, and research bodies, private sector were included in a series of stakeholder consultation workshops. Inception discussions clarified scope, roles, and information needs and set expectations for subsequent consultations and workshops. A concise register of interlocutors and issues was maintained to support transparency and traceability.

A Key Informant Interview (KII)/ Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Tool (Annexed) was developed, tested and shared with stakeholders for written feedback. FGDs were conducted through two face-to-face meetings – one with development partners and the other with the GOB counterparts. Exclusive face to face consultations were done with selected stakeholders (GAIN, Ministry of Environment Focal, Department of Environment Focal, Palli Karma Shohayak Foundation (PKSF), World Bank (WB), Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and National Designated Authority (NDA). Reports are annexed.

Findings were shared and refined through national consultation and validation workshops. The first workshop tested preliminary analyses and captured stakeholder expectations, enabling adjustments to the study's emphasis. The second workshop reviewed the consolidated findings and confirmed a prioritized set of actions for advancing climate-nutrition integration and access to finance. The scoping report was updated to reflect the consensus positions emerging from these sessions.

An International Consultant provided technical oversight and inputs, shared documents and oriented consultants on funding modalities, access windows and linked them with relevant persons and entities at country level as required.

Collaboration with GAIN, one of the global initiators, in building off I-CAN baseline report specifically the country-level indicators related to the four pillars. Identified current gaps and needs to obtain country level data for the I-CAN baseline through stakeholder consultations. (Report-Annex 4)