

An Initial Plan of Action for City-Level Localization of the Dhaka Food Agenda (DFA) 2041

Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), Gazipur City Corporation (GCC), and Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC)



Local Government Division, Ministry of Local
Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Supported by:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



Kingdom of the Netherlands

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	3
1. Introduction	5
2. Steps in Developing the Plan of Action	5
Guiding Principles	9
3. Initial Plan of Action for City-Level Localization of the Dhaka Food Agenda (DFA) 2041	10
3.1 Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC).....	10
3.2 Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC).....	18
3.3 Gazipur City Corporation (GCC).....	26
3.4 Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC)	35
4. Annex	41
4.1 City Food Charters: Values into Action	41
4.2 Prioritized Areas of Action/ Intervention based on CFC and DFA 2041	43

Abbreviations and Acronyms

3R	reduce, reuse, and recycle
AoI	Area of Intervention
BAPA	Bangladesh Agro-Processors' Association
BCSIR	Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
BFSA	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority
BIDA	Bangladesh Investment Development Authority
BLRI	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute
BNNC	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council
BROA	Bangladesh Restaurant Owners' Association
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
CAB	Consumers Association of Bangladesh
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	City Corporation
CFC	City Food Charter
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWG	City Working Group
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DC	District Commissioner
DFA	Dhaka Food Agenda
DFS	Dhaka Food System
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DNCC	Dhaka North City Corporation
DNCRP	Directorate of National Consumer Rights Protection
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DSCC	Dhaka South City Corporation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLW	Food Loss and Waste
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GCC	Gazipur City Corporation
GO	Government Organization
LGD	Local Government Division
MEFWD	Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
MMC	Market Management Committee
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture

MoCommerce	Ministry of Commerce
MoEducation	Ministry of Education
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MoH&FW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Mol	Ministry of Industries
MoLand	Ministry of Land
MoLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NCC	Narayanganj City Corporation
NFSC	Neighborhood-level Food Safety Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NNS	National Nutrition Services
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy of Bangladesh
PoA	Plan of Action
RAJUK	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (the Capital Development Authority of the Government of Bangladesh)
REHAB	Real Estate & Housing Association of Bangladesh
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMEF	Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Foundation
SRDI	Soil Resource Development Institute
TF	Town Federation
ToT	Training of Trainers
UD-1	Urban Development-1 Branch of LGD

1. Introduction

The Dhaka Food Agenda (DFA) 2041 has been endorsed and launched by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) on June 11, 2023. DFA 2041 presents six key directions and several key areas of action or strategic pathways under the key directions. Each key areas of action are then elaborated into recommendations for immediate (steps in the next 12 months), short-term (2025-2026) and long-term (2027-2041) actions. Previously, the City Working Groups (CWGs) developed City Food Charters (CFC), a city-level vision, a set of values, and priority actions for future of food in the cities, which have also served as a steppingstone in developing the DFA 2041. The processes for developing the DFA 2041 and the CFCs have been facilitated by the Dhaka Food System (DFS) project.

For the city level adaptation and materialization of the actions recommended in DFA 2041, in the light of the actions prioritized in the CFC, a Plan of Action (PoA) is necessary with specific activities or interventions, timeframe, targets and responsible actors and stakeholders. However, developing a complete plan of action will require widespread consultations, resource mapping and extended commitments from the key actors, which is not within the scope of work at this point of the project. Moreover, the action planning is an ongoing and long-term process which will require restructuring and revisiting the DFA until 2041. Thus, the project has supported the capacity development of the CWGs to carry on the process of formulating necessary plans of action and to review and refurbish them in specific intervals in the future, which can help them to strategize the recommendations and city-level priorities and turn those into actions.

As a part of this capacity development initiative, the project has facilitated the process of developing an initial plan of action for city-level localization of the DFA 2041, guided by the values and actions specified in the CFCs. Under this process, the CWGs have identified a set of priorities for areas of actions or interventions (out of the recommended actions in the DFA 2041) under each CFC action, through their CWG meetings. As the next step in the process, city-level workshops were held in each city, where the prioritized areas of actions or interventions have been further detailed into specific activities with timeline and other necessary aspects. The set of activities defined by the CWGs will be initiated for implementation, utilizing the existing resources and capacities, so that the CWGs can kickstart the process of implementing the DFA 2041 and lead the process in going forward.

2. Steps in Developing the Plan of Action

In order to adopt a generally accepted structure for a plan of action, the most relevant national plans of action have been consulted and followed for this city-level PoA, such as the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Plan of Action (2021-2030)¹, the overarching and

¹ Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU), Ministry of Food, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB), September 2021

comprehensive PoA for the national food and nutrition security goals, and the Action Plan for Implementation of National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh Phase - II (2021-2026)², a policy and PoA that complements many of the desired food system outcomes. The steps are demonstrated in Figure-1.

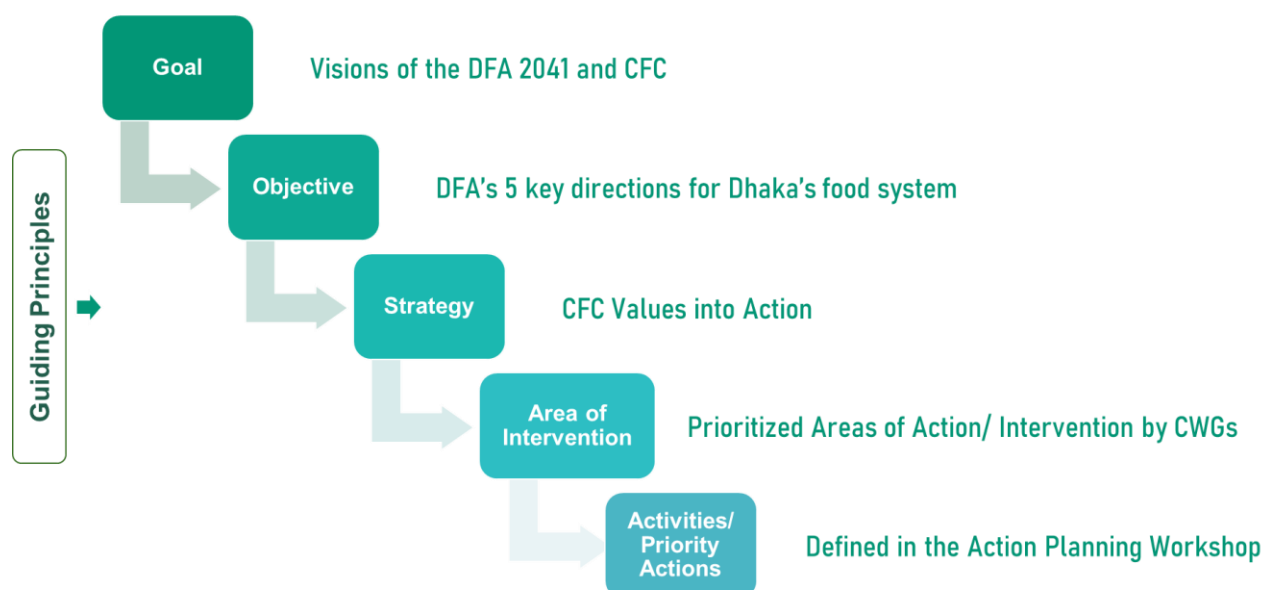


Figure 1: Steps in developing the initial Plan of Action

Goal: The stakeholder-created collective visions put forward in the DFA 2041 and the CFCs have served as the goals for this initial PoA. The shared visions of the CFCs (elaborated in Table-1) have provided the steppingstones in developing the long-term collective vision of the DFA 2041.

Table 2.1: Visions of the City Food Charters

Dhaka North:	A shared vision for a city free of hunger where safe, nutritious, and affordable food is accessible for everyone: <i>"An equitable and healthy food system for all"</i>
Dhaka South:	A shared vision for a resilient city food system ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all: <i>"Accessible, safe and nutritious food for all"</i>
Gazipur:	A shared vision for a city free of hunger where safe and nutritious food will be accessible and affordable to all: <i>"A safe, equitable and sustainable food system for all!"</i>
Narayanganj:	A shared vision for a city free from hunger where safe and nutritious food is accessible and affordable for all residents to lead active and healthy lives: <i>"Available, Safe and Nutritious food for all!"</i>

² Cabinet Division, GoB, June 2022

The DFA 2041 is guided by the vision of greater Dhaka's food system to:

Meet Dhaka's future food demands in an equitable and inclusive manner, to ensure nutritious and safe food for all, through a food system that is sustainable, resilient, environment-friendly, and guided by collaborative stakeholder engagement and learning.

Objective: The DFA 2041 gives six key directions of change, including five thematic key directions and one cross-cutting direction for change, which were identified for a healthier, sustainable, and more resilient urban food system, elaborated during stakeholder consultations on the interlinked immediate, short-term, and long-term areas for action. Each action will contribute to change in the key directions. Immediate actions (within the next twelve months) were defined to contribute to quick wins. Long-term actions (for 2027 to 2041) aim to be sustained by immediate and short-term actions (for 2025 to 2026). These key directions for change have guided this initial city-level PoA in setting the objectives.

Table 2.2: Key directions for change for Dhaka's food system

Key directions	Key areas of action (strategic pathways)
1. Consumption of healthy and nutritious food	1.1 Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information 1.2 Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets 1.3 Ensure physical access to foods for all
2. Meeting Dhaka's future food demands	2.1 Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production 2.2 Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling and distribution throughout the food value chain 2.3 Invest in shortening food value chains and increasing their efficiency in providing affordable healthy diets 2.4 Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork
3. Optimizing people's livelihoods in the food system	3.1 Enhance promotion of safe food production, processing and handling as a strategy to improve the working conditions of food sector actors 3.2 Support avenues to facilitate investment and create economic opportunities in the agrifood sector 3.3 Ensure the adaptive capacity of fresh markets and informal sector vendors to change 3.4 Ensure livelihoods and benefits (economic or other) for low-income communities active in food-related waste businesses when shifting from low-to high-value waste management
4. Protecting Dhaka's population from shocks to the food system	4.1 Strategize to improve the resilience of enhanced food security and food safety, given the impacts of climate change, trade and other conditions 4.2 Support the development of a resilient business environment 4.3 Improve the resilience of the food outlet landscape (food markets, vendors) to adverse weather conditions and the impacts of climate change

	4.4	Ensure that low-income and vulnerable groups become more resilient to stress and shocks
5. Feeding Dhaka in a nature positive way	5.1	Shift towards nature-positive consumption and food behaviour
	5.2	Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety
	5.3	Ensure there is a more efficient, environment friendly, and sustainable food transportation system
	5.4	Develop clean and safe food markets (fresh, wholesale, supermarkets, others) and distribution that strengthens natural habitats
6. Strengthening planning and governance of urban food policy	6.1	Continue, consolidate, and anchor the key urban food system governance platforms
	6.2	Scale-up and replicate good practices and create an enabling environment
	6.3	Monitor, reflect, learn, and reformulate policies and plans

Strategy: The values of each City Food Charter have been elaborated into some priority actions, based on the city-level food system needs and challenges. Those values into action have been taken as the strategies to develop this PoA. The CFC values into action are given in [Annex-1](#).

Area of Intervention (Aoi): The recommended actions of DFA 2041, described under the areas of action or intervention, have been mapped against the relevant values into action of the CFCs, for each of the cities. City Working Groups have then performed an exercise to prioritize the actions of DFA organized under each values into action (strategy) of their respective CFCs. The detail and combined result of the exercise listed as prioritized areas of action/ intervention are given in [Annex-2](#). Area of Intervention defines an “action agenda” consisting of several complementary sets of activities that contribute towards attaining each strategy and objective. It includes a rationale (why is this Aoi needed?) and action agenda (what will be done?).

Activities/ Priority Actions: Following the prioritization exercise, CWGs participated in the city-level workshops on developing the initial plan of action for city-level localization of the DFA 2041 and elaborated the prioritized areas of actions/ interventions into specific activities/ priority actions with timeframe, targets, and responsible actor and stakeholders. The structure for a PoA used here as the reference, also includes indicators and means of verification to elaborate the activities, however, for the limited scope of work, these details have been excluded for this initial PoA.

- **Activities/ Priority Actions:** The actions and associated activities proposed to meet the objective of strategies.
- **Time frame:** Indicates the start of the activity and the implementation period. Action agenda/targets may be modified or adjusted over time based on the progress and/or changes in priorities. Thus, time frames are indicative only and may have to be adapted as activities unfold.
- **Targets:** The actions and associated activities proposed to meet the objective of strategies.

- **Responsible actor and stakeholders:** These are the government agency and other non-government actors responsible for implementing any particular Aol, followed by all the stakeholders involved in achieving the targets.

Guiding Principles

FAO provides four cross-cutting guiding principles for urban food agendas, reflecting its overall mandate in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the global commitment to sustainable urban development of the New Urban Agenda³, as well as the holistic vision of the FAO framework for the Urban Food Agenda⁴, to inform and guide actions towards the development of resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems for cities and human settlements, which are as follows:

- 1) Rural-urban synergies (Space matters)
 - Understanding the diversity of socio-geographical contexts
 - Role of food systems in breaking the rural-urban divide
- 2) Social inclusion and equity (Leave no one behind)
 - Acknowledging the multiple challenges of food access
 - Supporting the participation of all food system actors (esp. the most vulnerable)
 - Building consensus on action
 - Fostering entrepreneurship and decent employment (esp. for small scale and informal food system actors)
- 3) Resilience and sustainability (Safeguarding the future)
 - Supporting the principles of a circular bioeconomy
 - Promoting conservation and sustainable use and management of natural resources/ ecosystem services
 - Creating healthy and safe urban environments
 - Reshaping development pathways by taking into account climate risks and vulnerabilities in urban food system planning
- 4) Food system (inter)connections (An integrated perspective matters)
 - Building an integrated vision for achieving country-specific sustainable development objectives
 - Recognizing the value of strategic partnerships for integrated actions
 - Setting sequences for key interventions
 - Emphasizing the interrelations between different dimensions of urban food system
 - Addressing data and knowledge gaps
 - Promoting multi-actor and multi-level food governance systems

For this initial city-level PoA for localization of the DFA 2041, these guiding principles have been adopted to realize the visions set out in the DFA and the City Food Charters.

³ 2017 United Nations, A/RES/71/256, New Urban Agenda, English 2017, ISBN: 978-92-1-132731-1. Adopted at Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 Oct 2016; endorsed by the 71st session of UNGA on 23 Dec 2016.

⁴ FAO. 2019. FAO framework for the Urban Food Agenda. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca3151en>

3. Initial Plan of Action for City-Level Localization of the Dhaka Food Agenda (DFA) 2041

3.1 Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC)

Strategy (CFC 1.1): Enhance monitoring and law enforcement in markets against food adulteration

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Strengthen food inspection and testing procedures in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses. (DFA 2.2.2)			
Organize meetings with food businesses and regulatory bodies regularly	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	12 meetings annually	BFSA, DNCC, CAB, CWG, BROA, NGOs, MMC
Conduct mobile courts regularly (quarterly)	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	4 mobile courts annually	DNCC, relevant govt. depts.
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Increase efficiency in market management and accessibility through strengthened collaboration with market management committees and residential societies. (DFA 1.3.1)			
Meeting (quarterly) with MMCs & housing societies	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 12 months	4 meetings	DNCC, MMC, CAB, NFSC, housing societies
Monitor regular operation/ management of markets	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	Once in a month	DNCC, MMC, NFSC
Assess physical accessibility of markets	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	Twice in a year	DNCC, MMC, NFSC, housing societies
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009. (DFA 2.2.1)			
Assign a focal point/ person at City Corporation to ensure food safety	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 2 months	1 focal point/ person	DNCC, CWG, NGOs, BFSA

Strategy (CFC 1.2): Establish and operationalize modern slaughterhouses in the city

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods. (DFA 2.2.7)			
Organize training to create awareness	Start of the activity: Feb '24 Duration: 6 months	2 training sessions each, in 6 markets	DNCC, BFSA, MMC, CWG, NGOs, DLS

Strategy (CFC 1.3): Promote farmers' markets

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price. (DFA 1.2.4)			
Create roadmap to establish farmers' markets	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 3 months	1 roadmap	DNCC, CWG, NGOs, DAE, DAM
Identify specific areas to establish farmers' markets	Start of the activity: Apr '24 Duration: 9 months	6 locations for 6 markets	DNCC, CWG, NGOs, DAE, DAM

Strategy (CFC 2.1): Provide emergency food support

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Map the food sourcing strategies of consumers. (DFA 2.1.2)			
Conduct survey to collect data on food sourcing strategies of consumers (covering low-income groups and all CC areas)	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 3 months	1 survey	NGOs, CWG, DNCC, CAB, research organizations, Town Federation

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Prepare report on food sourcing strategies of consumers and handover to CC	Start of the activity: Apr '24 Duration: 1 month	1 report	NGOs, CWG, DNCC, CAB, research organizations

Strategy (CFC 2.2): Strengthen social safety net support

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure that low-income and vulnerable groups become more resilient to stress and shocks (DFA 4.4)			
Area of Intervention: Develop individual-level strategies for disaster risk management and climate impact mitigation (especially for those who are climate-vulnerable); encourage personal savings, income diversification and alternative income-generation activities. (DFA 4.4.2)			
Train up women in cities in alternative income generation activities	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Complete 1 batch of training/ month	DNCC, GOs (MoLE, MoSW, MoWCA, DAE, DLS), NGOs
Create and avail micro-credit facilities and micro savings schemes for women in cities (through GOs, NGOs, CBOs)	Start of the activity: Sep '24 Duration: Contd.	1 update meeting/ month 2 promotional campaigns/ year	SMEF, GOs, Banks, DNCC, CBOs, Town Federation, NGOs
Objective: Ensure that low-income and vulnerable groups become more resilient to stress and shocks (DFA 4.4)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in urban social safety nets, targeted programmes for vulnerable groups, and food subsidies, including fortified basic foods (e.g., rice) for pregnant and lactating women and children. (DFA 4.4.5)			
Provide nutritious food baskets (as per dietary guideline) to key groups (PLW, children, adolescents) in low-income communities	Start of the activity: Sep '24 Duration: Contd.	Cover all Wards of the CC	BNNC, NNS, DNCC, MoFood, NGOs, CBOs, Town Federation, NPOs

Strategy (CFC 2.3): Promote urban agriculture

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming. (DFA 2.1.1)			
Identify spaces (including public spaces) in city for farming/ gardening and put them into GIS mapping	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	Cover all Wards of the CC	DNCC, RAJUK, DAE, NGOs, housing societies, REHAB
Raise awareness about urban farming among city-dwellers	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	Cover all Wards of the CC	DNCC, RAJUK, DAE, NGOs, housing societies, seed & fertilizer companies, CBOs, associations of urban gardeners

Strategy (CFC 3.1): Pilot initiatives to reduce food loss and waste at markets, community centers, restaurants

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Experiment with nudging behavior towards portion control in restaurants and at large ceremonies. (DFA 2.4.5)			
Prepare and disseminate visuals on standard portion size for meals with awareness messages	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	100 restaurants in 10 Zones of CC	DNCC, BNNC, BROA, MoFood, CAB
Connect catering services/ restaurants with food donation networks	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	100 restaurants/ catering services in 10 Zones of CC	DNCC, NPOs, NGOs, volunteers' networks/ foundations, CAB, BROA

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure livelihoods and benefits (economic or other) for low-income communities active in food-related waste businesses when shifting from low-to high-value waste management (DFA 3.4)			
Area of Intervention: Introduce and promote small-scale waste recycling technologies or methods to informal food loss and waste (FLW) sector workers and provide vocational training on waste reuse and recycling. (DFA 3.4.4)			
Train up informal FLW sector workers on small-scale waste reuse/ recycling technologies or methods	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 24 months	200 FLW workers	DNCC, DoE, NGOs, MMC, private sector waste recyclers, FLW workers associations
Provide waste recycling equipment to the trained up FLW workers	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	200 FLW workers	DNCC, DoE, NGOs, MMC, private sector waste recyclers, FLW workers associations
Objective: Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety (DFA 5.2)			
Area of Intervention: Bring suppliers and food sector MSMEs under one umbrella to reduce FLW. (DFA 5.2.3)			
Formulate/ upgrade policies to develop, regulate and support cooperatives with traders, MSMEs, transporters and other market actors for FLW management	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	1 policy	MoLGRD&C (LGD), CCs, MMC, DAM, MoA, associations of traders, wholesalers, and transporters
Support developing model cooperatives	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	50 cooperatives	LGD, NGOs, DNCC, MMC, DAM, MoA, associations of traders, wholesalers, and transporters
Train up and disseminate awareness messages through the model cooperatives	Start of the activity: Sep '24 Duration: 24 months	50 cooperatives	LGD, NGOs, DNCC, MMC, DAM, MoA, cooperatives/ associations of market actors

Strategy (CFC 3.2): Conduct awareness campaigns on reduction of food loss and waste

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training. (DFA 2.4.1)			
Conduct awareness building activities through schools and colleges in CC	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	At least 2 schools/ colleges in all Wards of the CC	DNCC, NGOs, academic institutions, Town Federation
Conduct Ward-wise monitoring on the amount of FLW	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of the CC	DNCC, LGD, NGOs, MMC, NFSC, Town Federation, DoE
Collaborate with organizations championing good practices in FLW management	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	10 organizations	DNCC, LGD, NGOs, academia, research organizations
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Promote responsible business and develop standard operating procedures and monitoring to reduce food loss and waste in processing, storage – including cold chain technologies – and handling in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance mechanisms. (DFA 2.4.4)			
Develop standard operating procedures to reduce FLW in processing, storage and handling in markets and food businesses with monitoring and compliance mechanism, involving relevant govt. organizations	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	1 SOP	MoFood, MoA, DoE (MoEFCC), CCs, LGD, BAPA, BROA, NGOs, MMC
Monitor and ensure mentioning proper expiry date on packaged items	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of the CC	BSTI (MoI), DNCC, BAPA, BSOA
Train up market actors on adopting cold chain technologies	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	Train up 400 relevant organizations	MoFood, MoA, DNCC, LGD, BAPA, BROA, NGOs, MMC

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Shift towards nature-positive consumption and food behavior (DFA 5.1)			
Area of Intervention: Conduct motivational mass media campaigns to promote nature-positive diets that discourage unhealthy foods and improve consumers' purchasing habits, cooking, and storage behavior to reduce FLW. (DFA 5.1.1)			
Conduct awareness campaign on electronic and social media	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	4 campaigns annually	DNCC, BNNC, NGOs, NNS, NFSC, housing societies
Establish holiday/ weekly markets, food parks with healthy nature-positive foods	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	Establish 20 such markets/ food parks	DNCC, BNNC, NGOs, DAM, farmers' market committees, NFSC, housing societies

Strategy (CFC 4.1): Conduct nutrition campaigns by using print and electronic communication channels

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice. (DFA 1.1.1)			
Conduct awareness campaigns	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	10 awareness meetings in 10 Wards; Distribute 20,000 leaflets; Digital campaign by mobile app; Put up 40 digital banners in main entrance of markets	DNCC, BNNC, NNS, NGOs, MoFood, Town Federation, NFSC, MMC, housing societies
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Test food items regularly, check nutritional facts and publish results publicly. (DFA 1.1.4)			
Test food items for nutritional facts and publish results publicly	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	Collect and test 120 samples	BSTI, BFSA, BNNC, DNCC

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Allocate space for nutrition corners in city corporations (inside fresh markets and low-income communities). (DFA 1.3.3)			
Establish nutrition corners in fresh markets near low-income communities	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	Establish 40 nutrition corners in 40 markets	DNCC, MMC, NGOs, BNNC, MoFood, Town Federation, CBOs

Strategy (CFC 5.1): Enforce laws to adopt good agricultural practices across the food chains

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Develop clean and safe food markets (fresh, wholesale, supermarkets, others) and distribution that strengthens natural habitats (DFA 5.4)			
Area of Intervention: Enforce rules banning use of plastic bags and promote perishable bags. (DFA 5.4.4)			
Raise awareness in communities to reduce use of plastic bags	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	40 community (yard) meetings	DNCC, DoE, NGOs, housing societies, Town Federation, NFSC, CBOs
Conduct mobile courts in markets to stop use of plastic bags	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	100 mobile courts	DNCC, DoE, MMC, law enforcement agencies, NGOs
Objective: Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety (DFA 5.2)			
Area of Intervention: Implement existing policies and standards for safe and nature-positive food production and distribution, including the maximum residue limit, also for pesticides and fertilizers. (DFA 5.2.5)			
Test fresh products for residues regularly	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	Conduct 2 rounds of test on seasonal fresh products, annually	DAE, DLS, DoF, BFSA, DNCC
Conduct awareness meetings with farmers groups on residue limits	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 12 months	100 meetings with 200 farmers' producer groups	DAE, DLS, DoF, DoE, BFSA, NGOs, CBOs, farmers' cooperatives/ producer groups

Strategy (CFC 5.2): Increase farmers' access to sustainable production technologies and practices

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Develop clean and safe food markets (fresh, wholesale, supermarkets, others) and distribution that strengthens natural habitats (DFA 5.4)			
Area of Intervention: Promote ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques including integrated pest management, GAP, good animal husbandry practices, and soil-water quality testing. (DFA 5.2.1)			
Conduct ToT and farmers' training on ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	ToT: 200 trainers Farmers' producer groups: 200	DAE, DLS, DoF, DoE, SRDI, DNCC, NGOs, farmers' cooperatives/ producer groups, private sector input companies, CBOs
Conduct awareness meetings with farmers groups on ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 24 months	100 meetings with 200 farmers' producer groups	DAE, DLS, DoF, DoE, SRDI, DNCC, NGOs, farmers' cooperatives/ producer groups, private sector input companies, CBOs

3.2 Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)

Strategy (CFC 1.1): Collaboration with different stakeholders

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Increase efficiency in market management and accessibility through strengthened collaboration with market management committees and residential societies. (DFA 1.3.1)			
Monitor markets with Market Monitoring Standing Committee of CC and residents	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 12 months	6 monitoring visits	DSCC, Market Monitoring Standing Committee, Ward Councillors, NFSC, MMC, housing societies

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Encourage consumers to buy from regulated markets, vendors, and shops. (DFA 1.3.2)			
Guide markets on improving physical infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene, waste disposal) and raise their awareness about regulations	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 12 months	10 markets	DSCC, MMC, CAB, NGOs, BFSA, NFSC, CBOs, RAJUK, DAE, DLS, DoF
Grade markets, shops, and vendors based on their compliance to regulations	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	10 markets	DSCC, MMC, CAB, NGOs, BFSA, NFSC, CBOs, DAE, DLS, DoF
Conduct meeting with consumers to inform about grading of markets and encourage them to buy from well-regulated ones	Start of the activity: Oct '24 Duration: 6 months	10 Wards	DSCC, MMC, CAB, NGOs, NFSC, housing societies, Town Federation, CBOs
Objective: Enhance promotion of safe food production, processing, and handling as a strategy to improve the working conditions of food sector actors (DFA 3.1)			
Area of Intervention: Engage with food sector associations to develop joint action plans on workplace conditions in the food sector, and strengthen coordination and feedback mechanisms among implementing agencies, ministries, private sector, farmers, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders. (DFA 3.1.5)			
Develop a joint action plan with feedback mechanism to promote safe food production and improve workplace condition and report to the local govt. about progress	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	1 action plan	DSCC, LGD, BAPA, DAE, DLS, DoF, MoFood, CBOs, associations of traders and other market actors, producer groups/ cooperatives, private sector food processors

Strategy (CFC 1.2): Improving market infrastructure, management, law enforcement and facilities

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: 1.3.4. Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending. (DFA 1.3.4)			

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Prepare list of mobile and street food vendors	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	Cover all Wards of CC	DSCC, BFSA, RAJUK, CAB, NGOs, CBOs
Identify alternative spots for street vending and allocate enlisted vendors with specific time and space for vending	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 6 months	Identify and allocate 6 vending spots	DSCC, BFSA, RAJUK, law enforcement agencies
Objective: Ensure the adaptive capacity of fresh markets and informal sector vendors to change (DFA 3.3)			
Area of Intervention: Raise awareness of actors (MMC, vendors) on ways to improve the efficiency of markets and ensure they are consumer friendly. (DFA 3.3.1)			
Conduct awareness raising trainings for vendors	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	6 markets	DSCC, MMC, DNCRP, CAB, BFSA, DAE, DLS, DoF, NGOs
Assess markets to identify ways to improve efficiency, based on demands, location, and access to facilities	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	6 markets	DSCC, MMC, DNCRP, CAB, BFSA, DAE, DLS, DoF, RAJUK, NGOs

Strategy (CFC 2.1): Enhance mass awareness among people about nutrition and healthy diets

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice. (DFA 1.1.1)			
Conduct awareness campaigns on healthy diets targeting the key groups, with all stakeholders and collaborating with govt. agencies	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 6 months	5 campaigns annually	DSCC, DAE, DLS, DoF, DGHS, BNNC, NNS, CAB, MoFood, MoWCA, development partners, NGOs, education institutions

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Test food items regularly, check nutritional facts and publish results publicly. (DFA 1.1.4)			
Collect food samples from markets and test them in laboratories	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 36 months	100 markets	BFSA, BCSIR, BSTI, DSCC, DNCRP, BNNC, NNS
Monitor markets regularly through mobile courts and market monitoring committees to ensure sales of properly labelled food items	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 36 months	100 markets	DSCC, BFSA, BSTI, DNCRP, BNNC, NNS, MMC, NFSC
Conduct awareness campaigns and disseminate information about labelling foods with nutrition facts	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 36 months	100 markets	BFSA, BSTI, DSCC, DNCRP, BNNC, NNS, MMC, NFSC, NGOs, CBOs
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Promote healthy foods more attractively, by engaging the private sector. (DFA 1.1.2)			
Develop necessary policy recommendation to incentivize private sector food processors for producing and promoting healthy foods (e.g., with tax rebates)	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 12 months	1 policy proposal document	MoI, NBR, LGD, CCs, BAPA, BROA, CAB, BNNC, NNS, private sector food processors, MSMEs
Orient and engage the private sector in healthy food campaigns and initiatives	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 36 months	3 campaigns annually, engaging private sector	LGD, CCs, BAPA, BROA, CAB, BNNC, NNS, private sector food processors, MSMEs

Strategy (CFC 2.2): Inspire urban gardening to meet family nutritional requirements

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming. (DFA 2.1.1)			

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Identify spaces for urban agriculture in CC	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	Identify 10 spots in each Ward	DSCC, RAJUK, LGD, MoLand, DAE, DLS, housing societies
Provide training on urban agriculture	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	Train 100 gardeners per month	DSCC, DAE, DLS, DoF, NGOs, CBOs, housing societies, TF
Collaborate and partner with agri-input companies to ensure supply of inputs for urban gardeners	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	Partner with 3 major agri-input companies	Private sector input companies, DSCC, DAE, DLS, DoF, NGOs, CBOs, housing societies, TF
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Support climate resilient and regenerative agricultural strategies for diversified food production, including the use of vacant urban land for gardening, support urban agriculture (e.g., with subsidies), and incentivize conservation of agricultural land, e.g., with tax rebates. (DFA 2.1.4)			
Officialize and implement the holding tax rebate for rooftop gardens	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	All Wards of CC	DSCC, LGD, NBR, RAJUK, MoLand, DAE, NGOs
Objective: Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety (DFA 5.2)			
Area of Intervention: Ensure soil and water quality-testing services, also in cities especially in areas that are important for urban agriculture or gardening, and for agri-input suppliers. (DFA 5.2.2)			
Collect soil and water samples regularly from CC areas and test for quality	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Test quarterly, in all CC Zones	SRDI, DAE, DoF, DSCC, BFSA
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners and support the expansion of rooftop and urban gardening, building on good agricultural practices (GAP). (DFA 2.1.5)			
Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners in line with GAP	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 6 months	1 policy guideline	DAE, DLS, DoF, LGD, BFSA
Distribute safe agri-inputs to urban gardeners/ farmers	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	Agri-inputs for 1 year to 1,200 gardeners	DAE, DLS, DoF, DSCC, BFSA, agri-input companies

Strategy (CFC 3.1): Enhance capacity to produce safe food and reduce malnutrition

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009. (DFA 2.2.1)			
Conduct advocacy meeting with stakeholders	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 1 month	1 meeting	LGD, CCs, BFSa, BSTI, MoFood, MoA, MoFL, NGOs, CBOs
Review relevant policies/ laws and develop policy recommendations	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	1 policy review document	BFSa, BSTI, MoFood, MoA, MoFL, NGOs, CBOs, CCs, academic and research organizations, LGD
Conduct one-to-one meeting with LGD about the policy proposal/ recommendations	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 1 month	1 meeting	DSCC, LGD, other relevant ministries
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Review food safety policies, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the various authorities involved in food production and safety. (DFA 2.2.5)			
Review relevant policies/ laws and develop policy recommendations	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 6 months	1 policy review document	BFSa, BSTI, MoFood, MoA, MoFL, NGOs, CBOs, CCs, academic and research organizations, LGD
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Develop viable business models for safe, organic food production, processing and handling including mechanisms to intensify the certification and licensing of food-related businesses. (DFA 2.2.8)			
Prepare list of safe food producers/ processors	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: 2 months	1 list, covering CC area	BFSa, DSCC, DAE, DLS, DoF, BSTI, BAPA, BROA, NGOs
Provide license to the enlisted safe food producers/ processors and monitor them regularly	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: Contd.	Enlisted producers/ processors	BFSa, DSCC, DAE, DLS, DoF, BSTI, BAPA, BROA, NGOs

Strategy (CFC 3.2): Monitoring the markets to control food price volatility

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking, and syndicates, and enforce laws. (DFA 1.2.2)			
Monitor aggregation and wholesale points and retail markets regularly	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	Twice in a month, in CC areas	DSCC, MMC, associations of traders and other market actors, CAB, DNCRP, NGOs, CBOs, NFSC
Objective: Strategize to improve the resilience of enhanced food security and food safety, given the impacts of climate change, trade and other conditions (DFA 4.1)			
Area of Intervention: Monitor and improve linkages between production, markets, and food stocks. (DFA 4.1.6)			
Conduct coordination meetings to increase effectiveness of inter-ministerial committees	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Quarterly meetings	MoCommerce, MoA, MoFL, MoFood, LGD, CCs
Objective: Ensure that low-income and vulnerable groups become more resilient to stress and shocks (DFA 4.4)			
Area of Intervention: Design and uptake integrated, customized, short-term social safety schemes targeting crisis periods (e.g., lean period, fishing bans, natural disasters), supplement them with government loan schemes/ agri-input subsidies, agri-insurance (crop, cattle), and expand coverage of open market sale. (DFA 4.4.3)			
Expand and accelerate providing subsidies during crisis periods	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	As per demand or need	MoA, MoFL, MoSW, MoWCA, MoCommerce, MoLGRD&C

Strategy (CFC 4.1): Enhance promotional activity on safe food

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in awareness campaigns and capacity-building of all actors in the food value chains from farm to fork on natural preservation methods, hygiene practices, food safety standards (including food-borne diseases, radiation, toxin, allergens, biohazards) and health impacts. (DFA 2.2.4)			

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Provide capacity-building trainings to food vendors, transporters, processors, and restaurant workers on hygiene practices and food safety standards	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	1 training session per month	DAE, DLS, DoF, DSCC, Market Standing Committee, BFSA, MMC, BROA, BAPA, NGOs, CBOs, TF
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Build awareness of consumers to accept frozen or processed animal-sourced foods in fresh markets. (DFA 2.2.3)			
Conduct awareness building campaigns among consumers to dissipate misconception about frozen or processed animal-sourced foods	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Cover all Wards of CC	DLS, DoF, DAM, DSCC, BFSA, MMC, BAPA, NGOs, CBOs, TF, CAB, NFSC
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods. (DFA 2.2.7)			
Build capacity of markets to offer frozen animal-sourced foods with cooling and storage facilities	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 48 months	24 markets	DSCC, MMC, DLS, DoF, BFSA, LGD, meat traders' associations

Strategy (CFC 4.2): Improve waste management

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training. (DFA 2.4.1)			
Incorporate waste management practices into educational curricula and exercises	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	1 set of curricula	MoEducation, DoE, academic institutions, research organizations

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI). (DFA 2.4.3)			
Develop and implement a pilot project through Public-Private Partnerships for improved waste disposal and upcycling system	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 48 months	1 pilot project	DSCC, private sector waste processors/ recyclers, DoE (MoEFCC), MMCs
Objective: Develop clean and safe food markets (fresh, wholesale, supermarkets, others) and distribution that strengthens natural habitats (DFA 5.4)			
Area of Intervention: Enforce rules banning use of plastic bags and promote perishable bags. (DFA 5.4.4)			
Develop model markets demonstrating no use of plastic bags	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	3 model markets	DSCC, DoE (MoEFCC), MMCs, CAB, NFSC, CBOs, NGOs, TF

3.3 Gazipur City Corporation (GCC)

Strategy (CFC 1.1): Market monitoring and law enforcement against food adulteration

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price. (DFA 1.2.4)			
Establish new farmers' markets with the same structure of the existing ones	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	2 new farmers' markets	GCC, DAE, DAM, NGOs, CBOs, housing societies, NFSC, farmers' markets committee
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending. (DFA 1.3.4)			

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Bring some of the markets/ street markets/ street or mobile food vending spots under regulations as models/ pilots	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	20 markets/ street markets/ vending spots	GCC, DAM, Ward Councillors, MMCs, NGOs, NFSC
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Encourage consumers to buy from regulated markets, vendors, and shops. (DFA 1.3.2)			
Disseminate messages and encourage consumers to buy from regulated model markets/ vending spots	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 9 months	All Wards of CC	GCC, DAM, Ward Councillors, MMCs, NGOs, NFSC, CBOs, TF
Objective: Support avenues to facilitate investment and create economic opportunities in the agrifood sector (DFA 3.2)			
Area of Intervention: Improve market linkages, develop marketing channels, and transport arrangements to enhance farmers' (especially the marginalized) access to markets. (DFA 3.2.4)			
Develop a model supply chain from farm to markets	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 6 months	1 supply chain for 1 product	GCC, Ward Councillors, DAM, producer groups/ cooperatives, farmers' markets committee, NGOs, associations of traders and other market actors, MMCs

Strategy (CFC 1.2): Improving food markets and slaughterhouses

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking, and syndicates, and enforce laws. (DFA 1.2.2)			
Bring major wholesale markets under regulation and make their MMCs aware	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 12 months	5 wholesale markets	GCC, Ward Councillors, DAM, DC Office, MMCs
Objective: Ensure there is a more efficient, environment friendly, and sustainable food transportation system (DFA 5.3)			

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Area of Intervention: Form farmers' group or communal production hub and enhance connection between production hubs and urban wholesale markets to shorten value chains. (DFA 5.3.3)			
Develop farmers' communal production hubs to enhance connection with urban wholesale markets	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	5 farmers' communal production hubs	DAE, DAM, GCC, DLS, DoF, MMCs, producer groups/ cooperatives, associations of traders and other market actors, NGOs, CBOs
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Develop viable business models for safe, organic food production, processing and handling including mechanisms to intensify the certification and licensing of food-related businesses. (DFA 2.2.8)			
Certify stakeholders related to safe food supply chains	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	5 food supply chains	DAE, DAM, BFSA, GCC, DoF, DLS, NGOs, MMCs, producer groups/ cooperatives, associations of traders and other market actors, CBOs

Strategy (CFC 2.1/ 2.2): Improving waste collection and disposal system and introducing onsite waste management system to convert waste to energy/ Selecting alternate landfill site for waste dumping

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI). (DFA 2.4.3)			
Formulate Development Project Proposal (DPP) to invest in improved waste disposal and upcycling system	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 6 months	1 DPP	MoEFCC, MoFood, MoA, MoLGRD&C, development partners
Raise awareness among stakeholders about waste segregation and organize consultations to exchange views	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	6 awareness trainings and consultations	GCC, DoE, MMC, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, housing societies, NFSC, CAB, private sector waste recyclers/ processors

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Uptake initiatives to utilize segregated organic and inorganic wastes properly, based on their utility/ usability	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 18 months	Based on need	GCC, DoE, MMC, NGOs, CAB, CBOs, development partners, private sector waste recyclers/ processors
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Review food loss and waste policies and related legislation, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the different authorities involved. (DFA 2.4.6)			
Review existing food loss and waste policies and related regulations to identify gaps at the city level and formulate recommendations	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	1 policy review document	GCC, research organizations (NARS), development partners, DAE, DAM, DLS, DoF, DoE, NGOs
Develop a stakeholder mapping with areas of responsibilities	Start of the activity: Sep '24 Duration: 3 months	1 stakeholder mapping	GCC, DAE, DAM, DLS, DoF, DoE, research organizations (NARS), development partners, NGOs
Organize stakeholder consultations to exchange views and coordinate among the responsibilities	Start of the activity: Dec '24 Duration: 6 months	3 consultations	GCC, DAE, DAM, DLS, DoF, DoE, research organizations (NARS), development partners, NGOs
Objective: Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety (DFA 5.2)			
Area of Intervention: Bring suppliers and food sector MSMEs under one umbrella to reduce FLW. (DFA 5.2.3)			
Identify the food sector MSMEs	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 6 months	1 MSMEs mapping	DAE, DAM, DLS, DoF, research organizations, NGOs, CBOs, SMEF, GCC, cooperatives/ associations of MSMEs
Develop FLW entrepreneurship with financing and technology transfer for reuse and recycling	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: 6 months		DAE, DAM, DLS, DoF, research organizations, NGOs, CBOs, SMEF, GCC, cooperatives/ associations of MSMEs, DoE
Conduct joint monitoring on FLW situation	Start of the activity: Jun '24 Duration: Contd.	Quarterly monitoring	DAE, DAM, DLS, DoF, DoE, research organizations, NGOs, CBOs, GCC, NFSC, cooperatives/ associations of MSMEs, MMC

Strategy (CFC 3.1): Providing emergency food supports

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Ensure nutritious, affordable food by setting price ceilings for basic food items/major food groups. (DFA 1.2.1)			
Set price ceilings for basic food items	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Basic food groups	MoCommerce, MoFood, MoA, MoFL, DAM, GCC, DC Office, Civil Surgeon Office, MMC, associations of traders and other market actors
Make displaying product prices mandatory at food outlets	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	2 markets	GCC, LGD, MMC, CBOs, NFSC, CAB, DNCRP, law enforcement agencies
Monitor markets regularly for prices	Start of the activity: Apr '24 Duration: Contd.	Monthly monitoring visits	GCC, MMC, CBOs, NFSC, CAB, DNCRP, law enforcement agencies
Conduct regular coordination meetings with different organizations involved, to ensure their effective participation	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Monthly meetings	MoCommerce, MoFood, MoA, MoFL, DAM, GCC, DC Office, Civil Surgeon Office, MMC, CBOs, associations of traders and other market actors, NGOs
Objective: Ensure that low-income and vulnerable groups become more resilient to stress and shocks (DFA 4.4)			
Area of Intervention: Implement existing social safety policies such as, the life-cycle approach, placing emphasis on socially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children, and the elderly. (DFA 4.4.4)			
Encourage pregnant and lactating women to take regular health checkups and nutritious foods	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	MoH&FW, MoWCA, BNNC, NNS, MoFood, GCC, NGOs, CBOs, TF
Provide nutritious food baskets to lactating women from low-income groups	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	MoH&FW, MoWCA, BNNC, NNS, MoFood, GCC, NGOs, CBOs, TF
Provide cards for elderly people and children of low-income communities to purchase foods at a reduced-price from some contracted shops/ organizations	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	1 year pilot in 2 Wards	MoH&FW, MoWCA, MoSW, BNNC, NNS, MoFood, GCC, NGOs, CBOs, TF

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Strategize to improve the resilience of enhanced food security and food safety, given the impacts of climate change, trade and other conditions (DFA 4.1)			
Area of Intervention: Monitor and improve linkages between production, markets, and food stocks. (DFA 4.1.6)			
Conduct coordination meetings with organizations involved in monitoring production, markets, and food stocks	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Monthly meeting	MoCommerce, MoFood, MoA, DAM, MoFL, GCC
Develop an app with updated information on production, market conditions, and food stocks and connect farmers and other producers as data providers	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 18 months	1 app, 12 months pilot	MoA, DAM, MoFL, MoFood, producer groups/ cooperatives, BAPA, MoCommerce, NGOs, CBOs

Strategy (CFC 3.2): Promoting urban agriculture among the city people to increase food production

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming. (DFA 2.1.1)			
Produce vegetables and fruits in fallow lands, rooftops, roadsides, and lakesides	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	DAE, GCC, MoLand, CBOs, NGOs, TF, urban gardeners and their associations, housing societies
Distribute agri-inputs at reduced prices to increase production of vegetables and fruits that grow all around the year	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	DAE, GCC, CBOs, NGOs, TF, urban gardeners and their associations, housing societies, private sector agri-input companies
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners and support the expansion of rooftop and urban gardening, building on good agricultural practices (GAP). (DFA 2.1.5)			

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Train up urban farmers and gardeners on urban agriculture along with GAP	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 6 months	6 months pilot in 2 Wards	DAE, GCC, CBOs, NGOs, TF, urban gardeners and their associations, private sector agri-input companies
Develop and disseminate guideline on urban agriculture	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	1 guideline	DAE, GCC, CBOs, NGOs, TF, urban gardeners and their associations, housing societies, private sector agri-input companies
Provide support for technology transfer and agri-input supply	Start of the activity: Jan '25 Duration: 6 months	6 months pilot in 2 Wards	DAE, GCC, CBOs, NGOs, TF, urban gardeners and their associations, housing societies, private sector agri-input companies

Strategy (CFC 4.1): Conducting nutrition campaigns, discussions, demonstrations, etc.

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice. (DFA 1.1.1)			
Conduct awareness campaigns by distribution leaflets, broadcasting video messages on television channels and stakeholder meetings	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	5,000 leaflets; 3 video messages; 2 meetings	GCC, MoFood, BNNC, NNS, NGOs, CBOs, TF, electronic and social media, BFSA, BSTI, development partners, BAPA
Objective: Ensure consumers are aware of and have access to healthy diets and nutrition information (DFA 1.1)			
Area of Intervention: Widely disseminate age-and-key-group-specific dietary guidelines based on local foods (e.g., for pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents); engage and strengthen capacity of all field-level organizations and staffs under Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD) in this regard. (DFA 1.1.5)			
Conduct awareness campaigns by distributing leaflets and pictorial posters, and organizing stakeholder coordination meetings	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 24 months	5,000 leaflets and posters; 8 meetings	GCC, MoFood, BNNC, NNS, research organizations, NGOs, CBOs, TF, electronic and social media, BAPA, development partners

Strategy (CFC 4.2): Conducting awareness campaigns on reduction of food wastes

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training. (DFA 2.4.1)			
Raise awareness on good practices through SBCC materials, yard meeting with farmers, parents' meeting at schools, observing days on food, agriculture, and nutrition, and putting up billboards and display boards at vital points such as, schools and markets	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	All Wards of CC	GCC, MoFood, BNNC, NNS, research organizations, NGOs, CBOs, TF, electronic and social media, BAPA, development partners
Objective: Ensure livelihoods and benefits (economic or other) for low-income communities active in food-related waste businesses when shifting from low-to high-value waste management (DFA 3.4)			
Area of Intervention: Introduce and promote small-scale waste recycling technologies or methods to informal food loss and waste (FLW) sector workers and provide vocational training on waste reuse and recycling. (DFA 3.4.4)			
Train up informal FLW sector workers on small-scale waste reuse/ recycling technologies or methods	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 24 months	400 FLW workers	GCC, DoE, NGOs, MMC, private sector waste recyclers, FLW workers associations
Establish community-based waste processing plants to produce compost fertilizer	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	114 plants	GCC, DoE, NGOs, MMC, TF, private sector waste recyclers, housing societies, FLW workers associations
Develop linkage with private sector waste processors/ recyclers to promote small-scale waste recycling technologies or methods	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 24 months	3 major waste recyclers	GCC, DoE, NGOs, MMC, private sector waste processors/ recyclers, FLW workers associations

Strategy (CFC 4.3): Increasing coordination with development agencies and NGOs

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance promotion of safe food production, processing, and handling as a strategy to improve the working conditions of food sector actors (DFA 3.1)			
Area of Intervention: Engage with food sector associations to develop joint action plans on workplace conditions in the food sector, and strengthen coordination and feedback mechanisms among implementing agencies, ministries, private sector, farmers, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders. (DFA 3.1.5)			
Organize stakeholder meetings to develop joint action plans on improving workplace conditions in the food sector, engaging the private sector and workers' associations	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 18 months	8 meetings	GCC, MoLE, MoFood, research organizations, NGOs, food sector workers' associations/ unions, MSMEs, MoSW, private sector associations (BAPA, BROA), development partners, CBOs
Identify issues in the workplace conditions in food sector and sensitize the concerned ministries, private sector employers, and development partners about them	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 24 months	1 report	GCC, MoLE, MoFood, research organizations, NGOs, food sector workers' associations/ unions, MSMEs, MoSW, private sector associations (BAPA, BROA), development partners, CBOs
Coordinate with other organizations working on workplace conditions in the food sector	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 18 months	Collaborate with 5 major organizations	GCC, MoLE, MoFood, research organizations, NGOs, food sector workers' associations/ unions, MSMEs, MoSW, private sector associations (BAPA, BROA), development partners, CBOs

3.4 Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC)

Strategy (CFC 1.1): Improve the regulation of food prices to reduce fluctuations and inflation

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking, and syndicates, and enforce laws. (DFA 1.2.2)			
Monitor market price of foods through a coordination committee and coordination meetings	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	1 committee, monthly meetings	NCC, MMC, CAB, DNCRP, DAM, MoCommerce, associations of traders and other market actors
Conduct mobile courts regularly	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	1 mobile court, monthly	NCC, CAB, DNCRP, DAM, MoCommerce
Objective: Enhance consumers' access to affordable, diversified, healthy diets (DFA 1.2)			
Area of Intervention: Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price. (DFA 1.2.4)			
Allocate space for farmers' markets in every Ward	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	All 27 Wards of CC	NCC, farmers' market committee, NGOs, housing societies, CBOs, TF, NFSC
Form coordination committees in every Ward under the leadership of local public representatives	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 3 months	27 committees in 27 Wards	NCC, Ward Councillors, DAE, DAM, DSL, DoF, Member of Parliament, farmers' market committees, NGOs, housing societies, NFSC, TF, CBOs
Conduct coordination meetings including agricultural departments and farmers' representatives	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Quarterly meetings	NCC, Ward Councillors, DAE, DAM, DSL, DoF, Member of Parliament, farmers' market committees, NGOs, housing societies, NFSC, TF, CBOs
Allocate budget from NCC to run farmers' markets	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	For 27 farmers' markets	NCC, Ward Councillors, Member of Parliament, farmers' market committees, NGOs

Strategy (CFC 2.1): Take proper steps to reduce the risks of intrusion of heavy metals and other harmful chemical which contaminate the food chain

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in awareness campaigns and capacity-building of all actors in the food value chains from farm to fork on natural preservation methods, hygiene practices, food safety standards (including food-borne diseases, radiation, toxin, allergens, biohazards) and health impacts. (DFA 2.2.4)			
Develop SME loan schemes for entrepreneurship in natural food preservation and processing in cities and distribute such loans	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Developing schemes: 6 months; Distribution: Contd.	All Wards in CC	LGD (UD-1), SMEF, BIDA, CCs, banks
Objective: Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety (DFA 5.2)			
Area of Intervention: Implement existing policies and standards for safe and nature-positive food production and distribution, including the maximum residue limit, also for pesticides and fertilizers. (DFA 5.2.5)			
Disseminate research findings, information, knowledge, and technologies relating to safe and nature-positive food production to the grassroot levels through mass media and GO-NGOs	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards in CC and farmers/ producers of suburbs	MoA, MoFL, MoFood, research organizations (NARS), NGOs, CBOs, BAPA, producer groups/ cooperatives, private sector processors
Train up and raise awareness among farmers and marketers about maximum residue limit for medicines, pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 18 months	200 farmers and marketers	MoA, MoFL, MoFood, NARS, research organizations, BFSA, NGOs, CBOs, private sector input companies and processors, producer groups/ cooperatives
Objective: Promote nature-positive production to improve soil health, water and air quality and enhance food safety (DFA 5.2)			
Area of Intervention: Promote ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques including integrated pest management, GAP, good animal husbandry practices, and soil-water quality testing. (DFA 5.2.1)			
Encourage farmers to reduce use of chemical fertilizers and to use compost fertilizers	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	200 farmers as pilot	MoA, BFSA, NARS, research organizations, NGOs, private sector input companies and processors, CBOs, producer groups/ cooperatives, MoFL

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Train up farmers/ feed producers on safe feed production for animals	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	200 farmers/ feed producers as pilot	MoA, BFSA, MoFL, NARS, research organizations, NGOs, CBOs, producer groups, private sector input companies and processors
Test soil and water quality of agricultural production zones in regular intervals	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	2 times annually	MoA, MoFood, BFSA, MoFL, research organizations, NARS, SRDI, producer groups, private sector input companies and processors

Strategy (CFC 2.2): Organize workshop to make people conscious about healthy diets

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Shift towards nature-positive consumption and food behavior (DFA 5.1)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in future generations by building capacity of parents with school-age children and educating children in schools to normalize healthy, nutritious and nature positive food choices. (DFA 5.1.2)			
Disseminate knowledge and information about healthy, nutritious and nature positive food choices through educational, religious, and social institutions	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, MoFood, MoWCA, MoH&FW, MoSW, BNNC, NNS, NGOs, CBOs, TF, educational, religious, and social institutions
Objective: Shift towards nature-positive consumption and food behavior (DFA 5.1)			
Area of Intervention: Conduct motivational mass media campaigns to promote nature-positive diets that discourage unhealthy foods and improve consumers' purchasing habits, cooking, and storage behavior to reduce FLW. (DFA 5.1.1)			
Conduct trainings and awareness campaigns emphasizing on 3R to reduce FLW	Start of the activity: Feb '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, MoFood, DoE, NGOs, CBOs, TF, housing societies, NFSC, CAB, educational, religious, and social institutions
Motivate consumers to buy foods as per required quantities and not to over-purchase	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, MoFood, BNNC, NGOs, CBOs, TF, CAB, housing societies, educational, religious, and social institutions
Encourage vendors/ market actors/ private sector to pack and sell products in small quantities/ portions	Start of the activity: Feb '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, MoFood, MoI, MMC, NGOs, CBOs, CAB, TF, private sector, BAPA, associations of traders and other market actors

Strategy (CFC 3.1): Promote urban gardening to meetup family nutrition and reducing malnutrition

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure responsiveness to changing market dynamics in production and supply, including strategies for urban food production (DFA 2.1)			
Area of Intervention: Support climate resilient and regenerative agricultural strategies for diversified food production, including the use of vacant urban land for gardening, support urban agriculture (e.g., with subsidies), and incentivize conservation of agricultural land, e.g., with tax rebates. (DFA 2.1.4)			
Incentivize climate resilient and regenerative urban agricultural practices with subsidies and tax rebate on holding tax	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, MoA, MoFL, DAE, DLS, DoF, RAJUK, NGOs, CBOs, associations of urban gardeners, housing societies
Expand DAE's engagement and activities in rooftop and urban agriculture in cities	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, DAE, RAJUK, NGOs, TF, CBOs, associations of urban gardeners, housing societies
Conduct regular coordination meetings with agricultural departments for diversified urban food production	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	1 committee, monthly meetings	NCC, DAE, DSL, DoF, MoFood, NGOs, associations of urban gardeners, housing societies, NFSC, TF, CBOs
Organize trainings through DAE on climate resilient and regenerative urban agricultural strategies	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 24 months	400 urban farmers/ gardeners	NCC, DAE, DoE, NGOs, TF, CBOs, associations of urban gardeners, housing societies

Strategy (CFC 4.1): Provide training to hotels, restaurants, slaughterhouses, and street food vendors on safe food handling and hygiene

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009. (DFA 2.2.1)			
Organize consultations with stakeholders to prepare a policy proposal	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 6 months	3 consultations	NCC, BFSA, LGD, BAPA, BROA, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, MMC, NGOs, CBOs, TF

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Prepare a policy proposal to include food safety as a key responsibility of CCs in the Act	Start of the activity: Sep '24 Duration: 6 months	1 policy proposal	NCC, BFSA, LGD, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, advocacy and research organizations, NGOs
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Strengthen food inspection and testing procedures in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses. (DFA 2.2.2)			
Conduct trainings and awareness meetings on food safety and relevant regulations with markets and food businesses	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, BFSA, BSTI, MMC, MoA, MoFL, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, BROA, BAPA, NGOs, CBOs, NFSC
Collect food samples from markets and food businesses and test them regularly	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	2 times annually	NCC, BFSA, BSTI, MMC, MoA, MoFL, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, BROA, BAPA
Monitor and enforce food safety regulations in markets and food businesses	Start of the activity: Jan '24 Duration: Contd.	Monthly monitoring visits in all Wards	NCC, MMC, law enforcement agencies, BFSA, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, BROA, BAPA
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling, and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Develop standard operating procedures and monitoring for safe food processing, storage including cold chains, and handling for fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance and grievance management mechanisms. (DFA 2.2.6)			
Develop and implement compliance and grievance management system in markets and food businesses	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: 12 months	Pilot in 6 markets	NCC, BFSA, MMC, BROA, BAPA, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, NGOs, CBOs, NFSC
Train up food system actors on safe food processing, storage, cold chains, and handling	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, BFSA, BSTI, MMC, MoA, MoFL, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, BROA, BAPA, NGOs, CBOs, NFSC

Strategy (CFC 5.1): Improve management of fresh markets

Activities/ Priority Actions	Time frame	Targets	Responsible actor/ stakeholders
Objective: Ensure physical access to foods for all (DFA 1.3)			
Area of Intervention: Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending. (DFA 1.3.4)			
Train up street market or mobile food vendors on regulated vending	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	All Wards of CC	NCC, BFSA, MMC, NGOs, TF, CBOs, BROA, associations of traders and market actors
Monitor food outlets, including street markets and mobile vendors for compliance to operational regulations	Start of the activity: Mar '24 Duration: Contd.	Monthly monitoring visits in all Wards	NCC, MMC, law enforcement agencies, BFSA, associations of traders, market actors and private sector, BROA, BAPA
Objective: Reduce food loss and waste throughout the food value chain, from farm to fork (DFA 2.4)			
Area of Intervention: Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI). (DFA 2.4.3)			
Provide necessary equipment for segregated waste disposal to fresh markets and monitor progress	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	Pilot in 6 markets	NCC, MMC, DoE, private sector waste processors/recyclers, NFSC, FLW sector workers or their associations
Objective: Ensure safe and healthy food production, transport, processing, handling and distribution throughout the food value chain (DFA 2.2)			
Area of Intervention: Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods. (DFA 2.2.7)			
Conduct meeting with MMC to phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	6 meetings for pilot in 6 markets	NCC, MMC, MoH&FW, DoF, DLS, associations of meat and poultry traders and other market actors, NFSC, NGOs
Segregate markets of fish and meat from markets of other fresh products	Start of the activity: Jul '24 Duration: 12 months	Pilot in 12 markets	NCC, MMC, MoH&FW, DoF, DLS, associations of meat and poultry traders and other market actors, NFSC, NGOs

4. Annex

4.1 City Food Charters: Values into Action

4.1.1 DNCC Food Charter: Values into Action

- 1. Enhance access to safe food**
 - 1.1 Enhance monitoring and law enforcement in markets against food adulteration
 - 1.2 Establish and operationalize modern slaughterhouses in the city
 - 1.3 Promote farmers' markets
- 2. Improve food security**
 - 2.1 Provide emergency food support
 - 2.2 Strengthen social safety net support
 - 2.3 Promote urban agriculture
- 3. Reduce food loss and waste**
 - 3.1 Pilot initiative to reduce food loss and waste at markets, community centers, restaurants
 - 3.2 Conduct awareness campaigns on reduction of food loss and waste
- 4. Enhance awareness on healthy diets**
 - 4.1 Conduct nutrition campaigns by using print and electronic communication channels
- 5. Promote sustainable agricultural practices**
 - 5.1 Enforce laws to adopt good agricultural practices across the food chains
 - 5.2 Increase farmers' access to sustainable production technologies and practices

4.1.2 DSCC Food Charter: Values into Action

- 1. A resilient food system**
 - 1.1 Collaboration with different stakeholders
 - 1.2 Improving market infrastructure, management, law enforcement and facilities
- 2. We are healthy and aware about our food**
 - 2.1 Enhance mass awareness among people about nutrition and healthy diets
 - 2.2 Inspire urban gardening to meet family nutritional requirements
- 3. Food should be accessible to all**
 - 3.1 Enhance capacity to produce safe food and reduce malnutrition
 - 3.2 Monitoring the markets to control food price volatility
- 4. Food is fun and not a worry**
 - 4.1 Enhance promotional activity on safe food
 - 4.2 Improve waste management

4.1.3 GCC Food Charter: Values into Action

- 1. Building a resilient food system**
 - 1.1 Market monitoring and law enforcement against food adulteration
 - 1.2 Improving food markets and slaughterhouses
- 2. Gazipur is sustainable**
 - 2.1 Improving waste collection and disposal system and introducing onsite waste management system to convert waste to energy
 - 2.2 Selecting alternate landfill site for waste dumping
- 3. Our city is inclusive**
 - 3.1 Providing emergency food supports
 - 3.2 Promoting urban agriculture among the city people to increase food production
- 4. Being healthy and informed**
 - 4.1 Conducting nutrition campaigns, discussions, demonstrations, etc.
 - 4.2 Conducting awareness campaigns on reduction of food wastes
 - 4.3 Increasing coordination with development agencies and NGOs

4.1.4 NCC Food Charter: Values into Action

- 1. Safeguard the most vulnerable**
 - 1.1 Improve the regulation of food prices to reduce fluctuations and inflation
- 2. Foster healthy neighborhoods, old and new**
 - 2.1 Take proper steps to reduce the risks of intrusion of heavy metals and other harmful chemical which contaminate the food chain
 - 2.2 Organize workshop to make people conscious about healthy diets
- 3. Empower people with their food**
 - 3.1 Promote urban gardening to meetup family nutrition and reducing malnutrition
- 4. Support our businesses [Great food! - Great business!]**
 - 4.1 Provide training to hotels, restaurants, slaughterhouses, and street food vendors on safe food handling and hygiene
- 5. Attractive traditional shopping experience for our venerable city [The heart of the city beats in the markets!]**
 - 5.1 Improve management of fresh markets

4.2 Prioritized Areas of Action/ Intervention based on CFC and DFA 2041

- P# = Priority number
 I = Immediate actions (steps in the next 12 months)
 S = Short-term actions (2025-2026)

4.2.1 Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC)

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #1: ENHANCE ACCESS TO SAFE FOOD

CFC Action 1.1: Enhance monitoring and law enforcement in markets against food adulteration

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.2. Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking, and syndicates, and enforce laws.	1	I
1.3.1. Increase efficiency in market management and accessibility through strengthened collaboration with market management committees and residential societies.	2	I
2.2.2. Strengthen food inspection and testing procedures in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses.	3	I
2.2.1. Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009.	4	I
2.2.6. Develop standard operating procedures and monitoring for safe food processing, storage including cold chains, and handling for fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance and grievance management mechanisms.	5	S
1.3.4. Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending.	6	S
2.2.4. Invest in awareness campaigns and capacity-building of all actors in the food value chains from farm to fork on natural preservation methods, hygiene practices, food safety standards (including food-borne diseases, radiation, toxin, allergens, biohazards) and health impacts.	7	S
3.3.1. Raise awareness of actors (MMC, vendors) on ways to improve the efficiency of markets and ensure they are consumer friendly.	8	I
2.2.5. Review food safety policies, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the various authorities involved in food production and safety.	9	S
2.2.8. Develop viable business models for safe, organic food production, processing and handling including mechanisms to intensify the certification and licensing of food-related businesses.	9	S

1.3.2. Encourage consumers to buy from regulated markets, vendors, and shops.	10	I
5.4.2. Segregate dry markets from the wet.	10	I
2.3.1. Explore and identify roles of actors in prioritized food value chains, selected for nutritional value, dietary diversity, affordability, and access, to reduce intermediaries' costs and risk of adulteration.	11	I
5.4.3. Provide market workers with safety tools (apron, gloves, masks)/ facilities, promote reusable bags and shopping carts.	12	I

CFC Action 1.2: Establish and operationalize modern slaughterhouses in the city

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.2.3. Build awareness of consumers to accept frozen or processed animal-sourced foods in fresh markets.	1	I
2.2.7. Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods.	2	S

CFC Action 1.3: Promote farmers' markets

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.4. Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price.	1	S
3.2.4. Improve market linkages, develop marketing channels, and transport arrangements to enhance farmers' (especially the marginalized) access to markets.	2	S
2.3.4. Encourage research to map and test solutions to shorten the food value chain (e.g., continue farmers' market).	3	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #2: IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

CFC Action 2.1: Provide emergency food support

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.1. Ensure nutritious, affordable food by setting price ceilings for basic food items/major food groups.	1	I
2.1.3. Generate and share market projections and modulate imports-exports/fiscal policies accordingly to mitigate price volatility.	2	I
4.4.1. Control price inflation of basic food items (e.g., price ceiling, regulate syndicates, contract with private shops to sell products at defined prices).	3	I
2.1.6. Monitor food environments for consumers' alternative food sourcing behaviors.	4	S
2.1.2. Map the food sourcing strategies of consumers.	5	I
3.3.5. Promote gender and social inclusion in the urban food economy (e.g., support Community Development Committees of Town Federations or women to install organic food stores in communities).	6	S

CFC Action 2.2: Strengthen social safety net support

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
4.4.3. Design and uptake integrated, customized, short-term social safety schemes targeting crisis periods (e.g., lean period, fishing bans, natural disasters), supplement them with government loan schemes/ agri-input subsidies, agri-insurance (crop, cattle), and expand coverage of open market sale.	1	S
4.1.1. Review policy and analyze risk and gaps in the agrifood system (food security, safety) in the face of climate change.	2	I
4.4.2. Develop individual-level strategies for disaster risk management and climate impact mitigation (especially for those who are climate-vulnerable); encourage personal savings, income diversification and alternative income-generation activities.	3	I
4.4.4. Implement existing social safety policies such as, the life-cycle approach, placing emphasis on socially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children, and the elderly.	4	S
4.4.5. Invest in urban social safety nets, targeted programmes for vulnerable groups, and food subsidies, including fortified basic foods (e.g., rice) for pregnant and lactating women and children.	5	S

CFC Action 2.3: Promote urban agriculture

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.1.1. Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming.	1	I
2.1.4. Support climate resilient and regenerative agricultural strategies for diversified food production, including the use of vacant urban land for gardening, support urban agriculture (e.g., with subsidies), and incentivize conservation of agricultural land, e.g., with tax rebates.	2	S
2.1.5. Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners and support the expansion of rooftop and urban gardening, building on good agricultural practices (GAP).	3	S
4.1.5. Explore and incentivize urban and peri-urban food production.	4	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #3: REDUCE FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

CFC Action 3.1: Pilot initiative to reduce food loss and waste at markets, community centers, restaurants

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.4.3. Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI).	1	I
2.4.5. Experiment with nudging behavior towards portion control in restaurants and at large ceremonies.	2	S

3.4.3. Map and pilot test alternatives to reuse and recycle organic food wastes.	3	S
3.4.4. Introduce and promote small-scale waste recycling technologies or methods to informal food loss and waste (FLW) sector workers and provide vocational training on waste reuse and recycling.	4	S
2.4.6. Review food loss and waste policies and related legislation, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the different authorities involved.	5	S
5.1.6. Promote household-level waste segregation and composting to reduce FLW.	6	S
3.4.2. Identify and analyze business opportunities for the highest waste producing products or sectors (e.g., shell to ornament).	7	I
5.1.5. Gain a better understanding of current consumptions patterns, food buying behaviors, and FLW through data collection and research.	8	S
5.1.7. Adapt or explore options to switch to eco-friendly alternative products and packaging at every stage of the food chain (jute/bamboo).	8	S
5.4.5. Structure and organize fresh markets to minimize FLW.	8	S
3.4.1. Advocate (re)use of solid waste by selling, recycling, and creating alternative income through SMEs.	9	I
5.2.6. Regulate and minimize food loss and waste, promote valorization of (food) waste through guidelines and enforcing the 3R policy (reduce, reuse, and recycle).	10	S
5.2.3. Bring suppliers and food sector MSMEs under one umbrella to reduce FLW.	11	I

CFC Action 3.2: Conduct awareness campaigns on reduction of food loss and waste

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.4.1. Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training.	1	I
2.4.4. Promote responsible business and develop standard operating procedures and monitoring to reduce food loss and waste in processing, storage – including cold chain technologies – and handling in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance mechanisms.	2	S
5.1.1. Conduct motivational mass media campaigns to promote nature-positive diets that discourage unhealthy foods and improve consumers' purchasing habits, cooking, and storage behavior to reduce FLW.	3	I
3.3.6. Promote peer-to-peer and CC personnel to grassroots level knowledge sharing to enhance outcomes of capacity and awareness building activities.	4	S
4.2.2. Encourage matching consumption pattern to seasonal changes in local production and market potentials and conditions.	5	I
5.1.3. Engage communities and households actively in improved ways of consuming, disposing, and re-using excess foods or food waste (e.g., encourage community-level food donation).	6	I

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #4: ENHANCE AWARENESS ON HEALTHY DIETS

CFC Action 4.1: Conduct nutrition campaigns by using print and electronic communication channels

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.1.1. Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice.	1	I
1.1.3. Incorporate nutrition education in the academic curriculum.	2	S
1.1.2. Promote healthy foods more attractively, by engaging the private sector.	3	I
1.1.4. Test food items regularly, check nutritional facts and publish results publicly.	4	S
1.1.5. Widely disseminate age-and-key-group-specific dietary guidelines based on local foods (e.g., for pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents); engage and strengthen capacity of all field-level organizations and staffs under Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD) in this regard.	5	S
1.2.3. Engage restaurants and hospitality industry to promote nutritious foods.	6	S
1.3.3. Allocate space for nutrition corners in city corporations (inside fresh markets and low-income communities).	7	S
5.1.2. Invest in future generations by building capacity of parents with school-age children and educating children in schools to normalize healthy, nutritious and nature positive food choices.	8	I
2.3.2. Sensitize consumers on consumption of locally produced foods.	9	I
1.3.5. Enable online shopping facilities at fresh markets to increase access to nutritious food in areas with fewer food outlets.	10	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #5: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

CFC Action 5.1: Enforce laws to adopt good agricultural practices across the food chains

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
3.1.1. Raise awareness and improve skills on workplace safety, among food businesses, farmers, workers, employers, and law enforcement.	1	I
3.1.2. Assess workplaces (agri production, markets, processing plant, and transport) to identify weaknesses (infrastructure, safety, hazards) and barriers for a healthy work environment.	2	I
5.4.4. Enforce rules banning use of plastic bags and promote perishable bags.	2	S
3.1.4. Map and pilot test solutions for improved workplaces, and support investment in improving workplace conditions (tax rebate, favourable loans).	3	S
5.2.4. Promote structural data-collection and sharing on soil and water conditions in urban, peri-urban, and rural production areas and monitoring of agrochemical use.	3	S

5.2.5. Implement existing policies and standards for safe and nature-positive food production and distribution, including the maximum residue limit, also for pesticides and fertilizers.	4	S
5.2.2. Ensure soil and water quality-testing services, also in cities especially in areas that are important for urban agriculture or gardening, and for agri-input suppliers.	5	I
3.1.3. Develop standard operating procedures for safe workplaces in the food sector, including informal sector, and appropriate monitoring mechanisms.	6	I

CFC Action 5.2: Increase farmers' access to sustainable production technologies and practices

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
5.2.1. Promote ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques including integrated pest management, GAP, good animal husbandry practices, and soil-water quality testing.	1	I
2.4.7. Promote large-scale food processing and related technology transfer (especially for seasonal fruits and vegetables, fish, milk), better utilization; improve packaging.	2	S
3.2.5. Enable farmers to purchase (safe) inputs with interest-free or soft government loans, repay agri-loans by agri-produces and loan products.	3	S
4.1.4. Introduce and promote climate-smart and resilient agriculture (crop varieties, technology, practices).	4	S

4.2.2 Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #1: A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM

CFC Action 1.1: Collaboration with different stakeholders

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.3.1. Increase efficiency in market management and accessibility through strengthened collaboration with market management committees and residential societies.	1	I
1.3.2. Encourage consumers to buy from regulated markets, vendors, and shops.	2	I
3.1.5. Engage with food sector associations to develop joint action plans on workplace conditions in the food sector, and strengthen coordination and feedback mechanisms among implementing agencies, ministries, private sector, farmers, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders.	3	S
2.3.5. Train and engage food value chain actors in multi-stakeholder platforms to support information exchange and joint action, promote product aggregation, contract farming, and value addition to agricultural products.	4	S

3.3.2. Explore the potential of fresh markets and market management committees to respond to shifting market dynamics and identify solutions.	5	I
5.3.1. Initiate collaboration across the ministries concerned and private sector traders and transporters to employ complementary modes of transport such as railways and waterways (as low-energy alternatives to energy-intensive long-distance transport), to transport food sustainably and efficiently, so as to reduce food loss and costs, ensuring food is more affordable; formulate policies to promote such transport.	6	I
4.1.4. Introduce and promote climate-smart and resilient agriculture (crop varieties, technology, practices).	7	S
3.3.5. Promote gender and social inclusion in the urban food economy (e.g., support Community Development Committees of Town Federations or women to install organic food stores in communities).	8	S
4.1.1. Review policy and analyze risk and gaps in the agrifood system (food security, safety) in the face of climate change.	9	I
4.2.1. Analyze policy gaps concerning resilience of the food-producing sector in relation to adverse weather and seasonal constraints.	10	I

CFC Action 1.2: Improving market infrastructure, management, law enforcement and facilities

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.3.4. Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending.	1	S
3.3.1. Raise awareness of actors (MMC, vendors) on ways to improve the efficiency of markets and ensure they are consumer friendly.	2	I
5.4.1. Select location for markets based on access to water supply, sanitation, waste management and other civic facilities.	3	I
3.3.4. Provide for and facilitate resources (public space) and regulatory framework to support implementation of solutions and innovative market models, including mechanisms to include informal sector actors, ensure minimum wage for food sector workers, and upgrade market infrastructure.	4	S
5.3.2. Relocate wholesale markets or hubs from central Dhaka to peri-urban areas.	5	S
5.4.3. Provide market workers with safety tools (apron, gloves, masks)/ facilities, promote reusable bags and shopping carts.	5	I
4.3.1. Develop necessary criteria or guidelines for the assessment of fresh and other markets to determine resilience standards.	6	I
4.3.2. Incorporate guidelines for resilience into standards of procedure for fresh and other markets.	7	I
4.3.4. Encourage investment in developing resilient market infrastructure, e.g., with tax rebates, specialized loan facilities for upgrades.	7	S
4.3.3. Inform market actors and consumers about resilient infrastructure and practices.	8	I

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #2: WE ARE HEALTHY AND AWARE ABOUT OUR FOOD

CFC Action 2.1: Enhance mass awareness among people about nutrition and healthy diets

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.1.1. Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice.	1	I
1.1.3. Incorporate nutrition education in the academic curriculum.	2	S
1.1.2. Promote healthy foods more attractively, by engaging the private sector.	3	I
1.1.4. Test food items regularly, check nutritional facts and publish results publicly.	4	S
1.1.5. Widely disseminate age-and-key-group-specific dietary guidelines based on local foods (e.g., for pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents); engage and strengthen capacity of all field-level organizations and staffs under Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD) in this regard.	5	S
5.1.2. Invest in future generations by building capacity of parents with school-age children and educating children in schools to normalize healthy, nutritious and nature positive food choices.	5	I
1.3.3. Allocate space for nutrition corners in city corporations (inside fresh markets and low-income communities).	6	S
2.3.2. Sensitize consumers on consumption of locally produced foods.	6	I
1.2.3. Engage restaurants and hospitality industry to promote nutritious foods.	7	S
1.3.5. Enable online shopping facilities at fresh markets to increase access to nutritious food in areas with fewer food outlets.	8	S

CFC Action 2.2: Inspire urban gardening to meet family nutritional requirements

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.1.1. Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming.	1	I
2.1.4. Support climate resilient and regenerative agricultural strategies for diversified food production, including the use of vacant urban land for gardening, support urban agriculture (e.g., with subsidies), and incentivize conservation of agricultural land, e.g., with tax rebates.	2	S
2.1.5. Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners and support the expansion of rooftop and urban gardening, building on good agricultural practices (GAP).	3	S
4.1.5. Explore and incentivize urban and peri-urban food production.	4	S
2.1.2. Map the food sourcing strategies of consumers.	5	I
5.2.2. Ensure soil and water quality-testing services, also in cities especially in areas that are important for urban agriculture or gardening, and for argi-input suppliers.	6	I
2.1.6. Monitor food environments for consumers' alternative food sourcing behaviors.	7	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #3: FOOD SHOULD BE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

CFC Action 3.1: Enhance capacity to produce safe food and reduce malnutrition

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.4. Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price.	1	S
2.2.2. Strengthen food inspection and testing procedures in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses.	2	I
2.2.1. Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009.	3	I
2.2.5. Review food safety policies, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the various authorities involved in food production and safety.	4	S
2.2.6. Develop standard operating procedures and monitoring for safe food processing, storage including cold chains, and handling for fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance and grievance management mechanisms.	5	S
3.1.2. Assess workplaces (agri production, markets, processing plant, and transport) to identify weaknesses (infrastructure, safety, hazards) and barriers for a healthy work environment.	6	I
2.4.7. Promote large-scale food processing and related technology transfer (especially for seasonal fruits and vegetables, fish, milk), better utilization; improve packaging.	7	S
2.2.8. Develop viable business models for safe, organic food production, processing and handling including mechanisms to intensify the certification and licensing of food-related businesses.	8	S
3.1.4. Map and pilot test solutions for improved workplaces, and support investment in improving workplace conditions (tax rebate, favorable loans).	9	S
3.1.1. Raise awareness and improve skills on workplace safety, among food businesses, farmers, workers, employers, and law enforcement.	10	I
5.4.2. Segregate dry markets from the wet.	11	I
3.1.3. Develop standard operating procedures for safe workplaces in the food sector, including informal sector, and appropriate monitoring mechanisms.	12	I

CFC Action 3.2: Monitoring the markets to control food price volatility

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.2. Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking and syndicates, and enforce laws.	1	I
1.2.1. Ensure nutritious, affordable food by setting price ceilings for basic food items/major food groups.	2	I

4.1.3. Diversify the portfolio of essential food sourcing: peri-urban, close, and long-distance production hub, and imports.	3	I
4.4.1. Control price inflation of basic food items (e.g., price ceiling, regulate syndicates, contract with private shops to sell products at defined prices).	4	I
2.1.3. Generate and share market projections and modulate imports-exports/fiscal policies accordingly to mitigate price volatility.	5	I
4.1.6. Monitor and improve linkages between production, markets, and food stocks.	6	S
4.1.2. Review bilateral trade agreements with major food producing and exporting countries.	7	I
4.4.3. Design and uptake integrated, customized, short-term social safety schemes targeting crisis periods (e.g., lean period, fishing bans, natural disasters), supplement them with government loan schemes/ agri-input subsidies, agri-insurance (crop, cattle), and expand coverage of open market sale.	8	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #4: FOOD IS FUN AND NOT A WORRY

CFC Action 4.1: Enhance promotional activity on safe food

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.2.4. Invest in awareness campaigns and capacity-building of all actors in the food value chains from farm to fork on natural preservation methods, hygiene practices, food safety standards (including food-borne diseases, radiation, toxin, allergens, biohazards) and health impacts.	1	S
2.2.3. Build awareness of consumers to accept frozen or processed animal-sourced foods in fresh markets.	2	I
2.2.7. Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods.	3	S
5.1.4. Assess and upgrade existing rules and policies (for agriculture, food, trade) to promote nature-positive consumption.	4	S
5.1.5. Gain a better understanding of current consumptions patterns, food buying behaviors, and FLW through data collection and research.	5	S

CFC Action 4.2: Improve waste management

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.4.1. Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training.	1	I
2.4.4. Promote responsible business and develop standard operating procedures and monitoring to reduce food loss and waste in processing, storage – including cold chain technologies – and handling in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance mechanisms.	2	S

2.4.3. Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI).	3	I
3.4.1. Advocate (re)use of solid waste by selling, recycling, and creating alternative income through SMEs.	4	I
2.4.6. Review food loss and waste policies and related legislation, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the different authorities involved.	5	S
3.4.2. Identify and analyze business opportunities for the highest waste producing products or sectors (e.g., shell to ornament).	6	I
2.4.5. Experiment with nudging behavior towards portion control in restaurants and at large ceremonies.	7	S
5.1.6. Promote household-level waste segregation and composting to reduce FLW.	8	S
5.4.4. Enforce rules banning use of plastic bags and promote perishable bags.	9	S
5.1.3. Engage communities and households actively in improved ways of consuming, disposing, and re-using excess foods or food waste (e.g., encourage community-level food donation).	10	I
5.2.6. Regulate and minimize food loss and waste, promote valorization of (food) waste through guidelines and enforcing the 3R policy (reduce, reuse, and recycle).	11	S
3.3.6. Promote peer-to-peer and CC personnel to grassroots level knowledge sharing to enhance outcomes of capacity and awareness building activities.	12	S
4.2.2. Encourage matching consumption pattern to seasonal changes in local production and market potentials and conditions.	12	I
3.4.3. Map and pilot test alternatives to reuse and recycle organic food wastes.	13	S
5.1.7. Adapt or explore options to switch to eco-friendly alternative products and packaging at every stage of the food chain (jute/bamboo).	13	S
5.1.1. Conduct motivational mass media campaigns to promote nature-positive diets that discourage unhealthy foods and improve consumers' purchasing habits, cooking, and storage behavior to reduce FLW.	14	I
5.4.5. Structure and organize fresh markets to minimize FLW.	15	S
5.2.3. Bring suppliers and food sector MSMEs under one umbrella to reduce FLW.	16	I

4.2.3 Gazipur City Corporation (GCC)

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #1: BUILDING A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM

CFC Action 1.1: Market monitoring and law enforcement against food adulteration

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.4. Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price.	1	S

2.2.1. Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009.	2	I
1.3.4. Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending.	3	S
2.2.5. Review food safety policies, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the various authorities involved in food production and safety.	3	S
2.2.6. Develop standard operating procedures and monitoring for safe food processing, storage including cold chains, and handling for fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance and grievance management mechanisms.	4	S
2.3.3. Strengthen food inspection and quality control in the food value chain (FVC) by grading, sorting, cleaning, and proper storage, and transportation.	5	I
2.2.2. Strengthen food inspection and testing procedures in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses.	6	I
3.2.4. Improve market linkages, develop marketing channels, and transport arrangements to enhance farmers' (especially the marginalized) access to markets.	7	S
2.3.1. Explore and identify roles of actors in prioritized food value chains, selected for nutritional value, dietary diversity, affordability, and access, to reduce intermediaries' costs and risk of adulteration.	8	I
5.2.5. Implement existing policies and standards for safe and nature-positive food production and distribution, including the maximum residue limit, also for pesticides and fertilizers.	9	S
1.3.2. Encourage consumers to buy from regulated markets, vendors, and shops.	10	I
5.3.2. Relocate wholesale markets or hubs from central Dhaka to peri-urban areas.	11	S

CFC Action 1.2: Improving food markets and slaughterhouses

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.2. Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking, and syndicates, and enforce laws.	1	I
2.2.4. Invest in awareness campaigns and capacity-building of all actors in the food value chains from farm to fork on natural preservation methods, hygiene practices, food safety standards (including food-borne diseases, radiation, toxin, allergens, biohazards) and health impacts.	2	S
2.2.3. Build awareness of consumers to accept frozen or processed animal-sourced foods in fresh markets.	3	I
2.3.4. Encourage research to map and test solutions to shorten the food value chain (e.g., continue farmers' market).	4	S
2.2.8. Develop viable business models for safe, organic food production,	5	S

processing and handling including mechanisms to intensify the certification and licensing of food-related businesses.		
1.3.1. Increase efficiency in market management and accessibility through strengthened collaboration with market management committees and residential societies.	6	I
2.2.7. Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods.	7	S
2.4.7. Promote large-scale food processing and related technology transfer (especially for seasonal fruits and vegetables, fish, milk), better utilization; improve packaging.	8	S
5.4.1. Select location for markets based on access to water supply, sanitation, waste management and other civic facilities.	9	I
3.1.2. Assess workplaces (agri production, markets, processing plant, and transport) to identify weaknesses (infrastructure, safety, hazards) and barriers for a healthy work environment.	10	I
3.3.1. Raise awareness of actors (MMC, vendors) on ways to improve the efficiency of markets and ensure they are consumer friendly.	11	I
3.1.1. Raise awareness and improve skills on workplace safety, among food businesses, farmers, workers, employers, and law enforcement.	12	I
4.2.4. Support environment-sensitive seasonal business development: generate necessary market forecasts, introduce seasonal loans, insurance, and technologies to promote post-harvest food processing and storage.	12	S
5.3.3. Form farmers' group or communal production hub and enhance connection between production hubs and urban wholesale markets to shorten value chains.	12	S
3.2.3. Develop a roadmap to improve investment climate and business opportunity in food sector, including a particular focus on support to small (household-based) food processors, and medium and large-scale food businesses.	13	S
3.1.4. Map and pilot test solutions for improved workplaces, and support investment in improving workplace conditions (tax rebate, favorable loans).	14	S
3.3.2. Explore the potential of fresh markets and market management committees to respond to shifting market dynamics and identify solutions.	15	I
3.2.2. Identify the barriers and gaps in agribusiness financing and investment for existing policy and practices.	16	I
5.4.3. Provide market workers with safety tools (apron, gloves, masks)/ facilities, promote reusable bags and shopping carts.	16	I
3.1.3. Develop standard operating procedures for safe workplaces in the food sector, including informal sector, and appropriate monitoring mechanisms.	-	I
4.3.1. Develop necessary criteria or guidelines for the assessment of fresh and other markets to determine resilience standards.	-	I
4.3.2. Incorporate guidelines for resilience into standards of procedure for fresh and other markets.	-	I

4.3.3. Inform market actors and consumers about resilient infrastructure and practices.	-	I
4.3.4. Encourage investment in developing resilient market infrastructure, e.g., with tax rebates, specialized loan facilities for upgrades.	-	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #2: GAZIPUR IS SUSTAINABLE

CFC Action 2.1: Improving waste collection and disposal system and introducing onsite waste management system to convert waste to energy

CFC Action 2.2: Selecting alternate landfill site for waste dumping

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.4.3. Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI).	1	I
2.4.2. Encourage research to map and test solutions to reduce food loss and waste during harvest, processing, and retail, and to increase product shelf-life at the retail level.	2	I
3.4.1. Advocate (re)use of solid waste by selling, recycling, and creating alternative income through SMEs.	2	I
3.4.2. Identify and analyze business opportunities for the highest waste producing products or sectors (e.g., shell to ornament).	3	I
2.4.6. Review food loss and waste policies and related legislation, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the different authorities involved.	4	S
5.1.7. Adapt or explore options to switch to eco-friendly alternative products and packaging at every stage of the food chain (jute/bamboo).	5	S
5.4.5. Structure and organize fresh markets to minimize FLW.	5	S
2.4.5. Experiment with nudging behavior towards portion control in restaurants and at large ceremonies.	6	S
5.1.3. Engage communities and households actively in improved ways of consuming, disposing, and re-using excess foods or food waste (e.g., encourage community-level food donation).	7	I
4.2.3. Uptake strategies to mitigate food loss related to seasonal hazards: strengthen early warning systems, change cropping patterns as per changing weather conditions and seasonal traits.	8	S
5.2.3. Bring suppliers and food sector MSMEs under one umbrella to reduce FLW.	8	I
5.4.4. Enforce rules banning use of plastic bags and promote perishable bags.	9	S
5.1.5. Gain a better understanding of current consumptions patterns, food buying behaviors, and FLW through data collection and research.	10	S
5.2.6. Regulate and minimize food loss and waste, promote valorization of (food) waste through guidelines and enforcing the 3R policy (reduce, reuse, and recycle).	10	S

3.4.3. Map and pilot test alternatives to reuse and recycle organic food wastes.	11	S
5.4.2. Segregate dry markets from the wet.	12	I

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #3: OUR CITY IS INCLUSIVE

CFC Action 3.1: Providing emergency food supports

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.1. Ensure nutritious, affordable food by setting price ceilings for basic food items/major food groups.	1	I
4.1.1. Review policy and analyze risk and gaps in the agrifood system (food security, safety) in the face of climate change.	2	I
4.4.4. Implement existing social safety policies such as, the life-cycle approach, placing emphasis on socially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children, and the elderly.	2	S
2.1.2. Map the food sourcing strategies of consumers.	3	I
4.4.2. Develop individual-level strategies for disaster risk management and climate impact mitigation (especially for those who are climate-vulnerable); encourage personal savings, income diversification and alternative income-generation activities.	4	I
4.4.3. Design and uptake integrated, customized, short-term social safety schemes targeting crisis periods (e.g., lean period, fishing bans, natural disasters), supplement them with government loan schemes/ agri-input subsidies, agri-insurance (crop, cattle), and expand coverage of open market sale.	5	S
1.2.5. Invest in basic infrastructure that supports nutrition and health such as safe drinking water and sanitation for all.	6	S
3.3.4. Provide for and facilitate resources (public space) and regulatory framework to support implementation of solutions and innovative market models, including mechanisms to include informal sector actors, ensure minimum wage for food sector workers, and upgrade market infrastructure.	7	S
2.1.3. Generate and share market projections and modulate imports-exports/fiscal policies accordingly to mitigate price volatility.	8	I
4.4.5. Invest in urban social safety nets, targeted programmes for vulnerable groups, and food subsidies, including fortified basic foods (e.g., rice) for pregnant and lactating women and children.	8	S
2.1.6. Monitor food environments for consumers' alternative food sourcing behaviors.	9	S
4.4.1. Control price inflation of basic food items (e.g., price ceiling, regulate syndicates, contract with private shops to sell products at defined prices).	10	I
3.3.3. Strengthen the capacity and technical knowledge of vendors/low-income/informal food sector actors on business management, value addition, standards, services, and income-generating activities.	11	I

4.1.6. Monitor and improve linkages between production, markets, and food stocks.	12	S
3.3.5. Promote gender and social inclusion in the urban food economy (e.g., support Community Development Committees of Town Federations or women to install organic food stores in communities).	13	S
4.1.3. Diversify the portfolio of essential food sourcing: peri-urban, close, and long-distance production hub, and imports.	13	I

CFC Action 3.2: Promoting urban agriculture among the city people to increase food production

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.1.5. Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners and support the expansion of rooftop and urban gardening, building on good agricultural practices (GAP).	1	S
2.1.1. Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming.	2	I
2.1.4. Support climate resilient and regenerative agricultural strategies for diversified food production, including the use of vacant urban land for gardening, support urban agriculture (e.g., with subsidies), and incentivize conservation of agricultural land, e.g., with tax rebates.	2	S
5.2.1. Promote ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques including integrated pest management, GAP, good animal husbandry practices, and soil-water quality testing.	3	I
5.2.2. Ensure soil and water quality-testing services, also in cities especially in areas that are important for urban agriculture or gardening, and for argi-input suppliers.	4	I
4.1.4. Introduce and promote climate-smart and resilient agriculture (crop varieties, technology, practices).	5	S
5.2.4. Promote structural data-collection and sharing on soil and water conditions in urban, peri-urban, and rural production areas and monitoring of agrochemical use.	5	S
4.1.5. Explore and incentivize urban and peri-urban food production.	6	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #4: BEING HEALTHY AND INFORMED

CFC Action 4.1: Conducting nutrition campaigns, discussions, demonstrations, etc.

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.1.1. Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice.	1	I
1.1.3. Incorporate nutrition education in the academic curriculum.	2	S

1.1.5. Widely disseminate age-and-key-group-specific dietary guidelines based on local foods (e.g., for pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents); engage and strengthen capacity of all field-level organizations and staffs under Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD) in this regard.	3	S
1.3.3. Allocate space for nutrition corners in city corporations (inside fresh markets and low-income communities).	3	S
1.1.2. Promote healthy foods more attractively, by engaging the private sector.	4	I
5.1.2. Invest in future generations by building capacity of parents with school-age children and educating children in schools to normalize healthy, nutritious and nature positive food choices.	5	I
1.1.4. Test food items regularly, check nutritional facts and publish results publicly.	6	S
2.3.2. Sensitize consumers on consumption of locally produced foods.	6	I
5.1.4. Assess and upgrade existing rules and policies (for agriculture, food, trade) to promote nature-positive consumption.	6	S
1.2.3. Engage restaurants and hospitality industry to promote nutritious foods.	7	S
1.3.5. Enable online shopping facilities at fresh markets to increase access to nutritious food in areas with fewer food outlets.	7	S

CFC Action 4.2: Conducting awareness campaigns on reduction of food wastes

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.4.1. Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training.	1	I
2.4.4. Promote responsible business and develop standard operating procedures and monitoring to reduce food loss and waste in processing, storage – including cold chain technologies – and handling in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance mechanisms.	2	S
5.1.1. Conduct motivational mass media campaigns to promote nature-positive diets that discourage unhealthy foods and improve consumers' purchasing habits, cooking, and storage behavior to reduce FLW.	3	I
5.3.1. Initiate collaboration across the ministries concerned and private sector traders and transporters to employ complementary modes of transport such as railways and waterways (as low-energy alternatives to energy-intensive long-distance transport), to transport food sustainably and efficiently, so as to reduce food loss and costs, ensuring food is more affordable; formulate policies to promote such transport.	4	I
3.4.4. Introduce and promote small-scale waste recycling technologies or methods to informal food loss and waste (FLW) sector workers and provide vocational training on waste reuse and recycling.	5	S
5.1.6. Promote household-level waste segregation and composting to reduce FLW.	6	S
4.2.2. Encourage matching consumption pattern to seasonal changes in local production and market potentials and conditions.	7	I

CFC Action 4.3: Increasing coordination with development agencies and NGOs

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
3.1.5. Engage with food sector associations to develop joint action plans on workplace conditions in the food sector, and strengthen coordination and feedback mechanisms among implementing agencies, ministries, private sector, farmers, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders.	1	S
2.3.5. Train and engage food value chain actors in multi-stakeholder platforms to support information exchange and joint action, promote product aggregation, contract farming, and value addition to agricultural products.	2	S
3.3.6. Promote peer-to-peer and CC personnel to grassroots level knowledge sharing to enhance outcomes of capacity and awareness building activities.	2	S

4.2.4 Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC)

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #1: Safeguard the most vulnerable

CFC Action 1.1: Improve the regulation of food prices to reduce fluctuations and inflation

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.2.2. Increase transparency and competitiveness by displaying daily product prices in fresh markets, and monitoring markets for prices, unethical stocking, and syndicates, and enforce laws.	1	I
1.2.4. Establish area-based weekly farmers' markets, or allocate space for farmers inside fresh markets, to sell quality fresh products at reasonable price.	2	S
4.1.6. Monitor and improve linkages between production, markets, and food stocks.	3	S
1.2.1. Ensure nutritious, affordable food by setting price ceilings for basic food items/major food groups.	4	I
4.4.3. Design and uptake integrated, customized, short-term social safety schemes targeting crisis periods (e.g., lean period, fishing bans, natural disasters), supplement them with government loan schemes/ agri-input subsidies, agri-insurance (crop, cattle), and expand coverage of open market sale.	5	S
4.2.2. Encourage matching consumption pattern to seasonal changes in local production and market potentials and conditions.	6	I
5.3.1. Initiate collaboration across the ministries concerned and private sector traders and transporters to employ complementary modes of transport such as railways and waterways (as low-energy alternatives to energy-intensive long-distance transport), to transport food sustainably and efficiently, so as to reduce food loss and costs, ensuring food is more affordable; formulate policies to promote such transport.	6	I

4.4.2. Develop individual-level strategies for disaster risk management and climate impact mitigation (especially for those who are climate-vulnerable); encourage personal savings, income diversification and alternative income-generation activities.	7	I
2.1.3. Generate and share market projections and modulate imports-exports/fiscal policies accordingly to mitigate price volatility.	8	I
4.4.1. Control price inflation of basic food items (e.g., price ceiling, regulate syndicates, contract with private shops to sell products at defined prices).	8	I
4.4.5. Invest in urban social safety nets, targeted programmes for vulnerable groups, and food subsidies, including fortified basic foods (e.g., rice) for pregnant and lactating women and children.	9	S
4.1.3. Diversify the portfolio of essential food sourcing: peri-urban, close and long-distance production hub, and imports.	10	I
4.4.4. Implement existing social safety policies such as, the life-cycle approach, placing emphasis on socially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children, and the elderly.	11	S
4.1.2. Review bilateral trade agreements with major food producing and exporting countries.	12	I

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #2: Foster healthy neighborhoods, old and new

CFC Action 2.1: Take proper steps to reduce the risks of intrusion of heavy metals and other harmful chemical which contaminate the food chain

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.2.4. Invest in awareness campaigns and capacity-building of all actors in the food value chains from farm to fork on natural preservation methods, hygiene practices, food safety standards (including food-borne diseases, radiation, toxin, allergens, biohazards) and health impacts.	1	S
1.2.5. Invest in basic infrastructure that supports nutrition and health such as safe drinking water and sanitation for all.	2	S
2.4.1. Sensitize all actors (farmers to consumers) on good practices concerning food loss and waste (prevent, minimize, manage), through SBCC, educational curricula, mass media campaigns and training.	3	I
2.2.5. Review food safety policies, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the various authorities involved in food production and safety.	4	S
2.4.6. Review food loss and waste policies and related legislation, identify gaps at the city level and establish coordination of responsibilities among the different authorities involved.	5	S
5.2.6. Regulate and minimize food loss and waste, promote valorization of (food) waste through guidelines and enforcing the 3R policy (reduce, reuse, and recycle).	5	S

2.4.7. Promote large-scale food processing and related technology transfer (especially for seasonal fruits and vegetables, fish, milk), better utilization; improve packaging.	6	S
5.2.1. Promote ecofriendly and nature-positive production techniques including integrated pest management, GAP, good animal husbandry practices, and soil-water quality testing.	7	I
5.1.6. Promote household-level waste segregation and composting to reduce FLW.	8	S
5.2.3. Bring suppliers and food sector MSMEs under one umbrella to reduce FLW.	8	I
5.2.5. Implement existing policies and standards for safe and nature-positive food production and distribution, including the maximum residue limit, also for pesticides and fertilizers.	9	S
5.2.4. Promote structural data-collection and sharing on soil and water conditions in urban, peri-urban, and rural production areas and monitoring of agrochemical use.	10	S
5.1.7. Adapt or explore options to switch to eco-friendly alternative products and packaging at every stage of the food chain (jute/bamboo).	11	S
2.3.5. Train and engage food value chain actors in multi-stakeholder platforms to support information exchange and joint action, promote product aggregation, contract farming, and value addition to agricultural products.	12	S
2.4.2. Encourage research to map and test solutions to reduce food loss and waste during harvest, processing, and retail, and to increase product shelf-life at the retail level.	13	I
2.3.4. Encourage research to map and test solutions to shorten the food value chain (e.g., continue farmers' market).	14	S
5.1.4. Assess and upgrade existing rules and policies (for agriculture, food, trade) to promote nature-positive consumption.	15	S
4.2.4. Support environment-sensitive seasonal business development: generate necessary market forecasts, introduce seasonal loans, insurance, and technologies to promote post-harvest food processing and storage.	-	S

CFC Action 2.2: Organize workshop to make people conscious about healthy diets

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.1.1. Conduct targeted good food campaigns and training in healthy diets, correct cooking procedures, consumption practices, food labelling, and food safety, engaging producers, buyers, end consumers, private sector, media, and monitoring institutions for responsible food offers and choice.	1	I
1.1.4. Test food items regularly, check nutritional facts and publish results publicly.	2	S
5.1.2. Invest in future generations by building capacity of parents with school-age children and educating children in schools to normalize healthy, nutritious and nature positive food choices.	3	I
1.1.3. Incorporate nutrition education in the academic curriculum.	4	S

1.1.2. Promote healthy foods more attractively, by engaging the private sector.	5	I
5.1.1. Conduct motivational mass media campaigns to promote nature-positive diets that discourage unhealthy foods and improve consumers' purchasing habits, cooking, and storage behavior to reduce FLW.	5	I
1.3.3. Allocate space for nutrition corners in city corporations (inside fresh markets and low-income communities).	6	S
1.1.5. Widely disseminate age-and-key-group-specific dietary guidelines based on local foods (e.g., for pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents); engage and strengthen capacity of all field-level organizations and staffs under Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD) in this regard.	7	S
1.2.3. Engage restaurants and hospitality industry to promote nutritious foods.	8	S
2.3.2. Sensitize consumers on consumption of locally produced foods.	9	I
5.1.3. Engage communities and households actively in improved ways of consuming, disposing, and re-using excess foods or food waste (e.g., encourage community-level food donation).	10	I
5.1.5. Gain a better understanding of current consumptions patterns, food buying behaviors, and FLW through data collection and research.	11	S
2.2.3. Build awareness of consumers to accept frozen or processed animal-sourced foods in fresh markets.	12	I
1.3.2. Encourage consumers to buy from regulated markets, vendors, and shops.	13	I
1.3.5. Enable online shopping facilities at fresh markets to increase access to nutritious food in areas with fewer food outlets.	14	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #3: Empower people with their food

CFC Action 3.1: Promote urban gardening to meetup family nutrition and reducing malnutrition

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.1.1. Map suitable urban spaces and raise awareness about urban farming.	1	I
2.1.4. Support climate resilient and regenerative agricultural strategies for diversified food production, including the use of vacant urban land for gardening, support urban agriculture (e.g., with subsidies), and incentivize conservation of agricultural land, e.g., with tax rebates.	2	S
2.1.5. Develop policy guidelines for urban farmers and gardeners and support the expansion of rooftop and urban gardening, building on good agricultural practices (GAP).	3	S
5.2.2. Ensure soil and water quality-testing services, also in cities especially in areas that are important for urban agriculture or gardening, and for argi-input suppliers.	4	I
4.1.5. Explore and incentivize urban and peri-urban food production.	5	S

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #4: Support our businesses [Great food! - Great business!]

CFC Action 4.1: Provide training to hotels, restaurants, slaughterhouses, and street food vendors on safe food handling and hygiene

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
2.2.1. Include food safety as a key responsibility of City Corporations in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009.	1	I
2.2.2. Strengthen food inspection and testing procedures in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses.	2	I
2.2.6. Develop standard operating procedures and monitoring for safe food processing, storage including cold chains, and handling for fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance and grievance management mechanisms.	3	S
3.1.5. Engage with food sector associations to develop joint action plans on workplace conditions in the food sector, and strengthen coordination and feedback mechanisms among implementing agencies, ministries, private sector, farmers, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders.	4	S
2.2.8. Develop viable business models for safe, organic food production, processing and handling including mechanisms to intensify the certification and licensing of food-related businesses.	5	S
3.1.2. Assess workplaces (agri production, markets, processing plant, and transport) to identify weaknesses (infrastructure, safety, hazards) and barriers for a healthy work environment.	6	I
3.4.1. Advocate (re)use of solid waste by selling, recycling, and creating alternative income through SMEs.	7	I
3.2.3. Develop a roadmap to improve investment climate and business opportunity in food sector, including a particular focus on support to small (household-based) food processors, and medium and large-scale food businesses.	8	S
3.4.3. Map and pilot test alternatives to reuse and recycle organic food wastes.	8	S
3.1.1. Raise awareness and improve skills on workplace safety, among food businesses, farmers, workers, employers, and law enforcement.	9	I
3.4.4. Introduce and promote small-scale waste recycling technologies or methods to informal food loss and waste (FLW) sector workers and provide vocational training on waste reuse and recycling.	10	S
3.3.5. Promote gender and social inclusion in the urban food economy (e.g., support Community Development Committees of Town Federations or women to install organic food stores in communities).	11	S
3.1.3. Develop standard operating procedures for safe workplaces in the food sector, including informal sector, and appropriate monitoring mechanisms.	12	I
3.1.4. Map and pilot test solutions for improved workplaces, and support investment in improving workplace conditions (tax rebate, favorable loans).	13	S
3.2.2. Identify the barriers and gaps in agribusiness financing and investment for existing policy and practices.	14	I

3.4.2. Identify and analyze business opportunities for the highest waste producing products or sectors (e.g., shell to ornament).	15	I
3.3.3. Strengthen the capacity and technical knowledge of vendors/low-income/informal food sector actors on business management, value addition, standards, services, and income-generating activities.	16	I

CFC VALUES INTO ACTION #5: Attractive traditional shopping experience for our venerable city [The heart of the city beats in the markets!]

CFC Action 5.1: Improve management of fresh markets

DFA Recommended Actions	P#	I/S
1.3.4. Develop and implement plans or guidelines to manage and properly expand food outlets, including regulating street markets, and street or mobile food vending.	1	S
2.4.3. Invest in an improved waste disposal and upcycling system such as allocation of disposal places for organic waste, expansion of waste segregation efforts, and animal feed production from food waste (e.g., with the technology developed by BLRI).	2	I
1.3.1. Increase efficiency in market management and accessibility through strengthened collaboration with market management committees and residential societies.	3	I
2.4.4. Promote responsible business and develop standard operating procedures and monitoring to reduce food loss and waste in processing, storage – including cold chain technologies – and handling in fresh markets, hotels, restaurants, and other food businesses, and ensure adequate compliance mechanisms.	4	S
2.2.7. Gradually phase out sales of live birds and animals in fresh markets to reduce zoonotic disease transmission and prevent antimicrobial resistance and develop their capacity (processing, storage) to sell frozen animal-sourced foods.	5	S
5.4.4. Enforce rules banning use of plastic bags and promote perishable bags.	6	S
3.2.4. Improve market linkages, develop marketing channels, and transport arrangements to enhance farmers' (especially the marginalized) access to markets.	7	S
3.3.1. Raise awareness of actors (MMC, vendors) on ways to improve the efficiency of markets and ensure they are consumer friendly.	8	I
3.3.4. Provide for and facilitate resources (public space) and regulatory framework to support implementation of solutions and innovative market models, including mechanisms to include informal sector actors, ensure minimum wage for food sector workers, and upgrade market infrastructure.	9	S
5.3.2. Relocate wholesale markets or hubs from central Dhaka to peri-urban areas.	9	S
5.4.5. Structure and organize fresh markets to minimize FLW.	10	S
5.4.1. Select location for markets based on access to water supply, sanitation, waste management and other civic facilities.	11	I

5.4.3. Provide market workers with safety tools (apron, gloves, masks)/ facilities, promote reusable bags and shopping carts.	11	I
5.4.2. Segregate dry markets from the wet.	12	I
3.3.2. Explore the potential of fresh markets and market management committees to respond to shifting market dynamics and identify solutions.	13	I
4.3.4. Encourage investment in developing resilient market infrastructure, e.g., with tax rebates, specialized loan facilities for upgrades.	13	S
3.3.6. Promote peer-to-peer and CC personnel to grassroots level knowledge sharing to enhance outcomes of capacity and awareness building activities.	14	S
<i>Establish a central wholesale market with testing laboratory under the CC</i>	14	S
4.3.1. Develop necessary criteria or guidelines for the assessment of fresh and other markets to determine resilience standards.	15	I
4.3.2. Incorporate guidelines for resilience into standards of procedure for fresh and other markets.	-	I
4.3.3. Inform market actors and consumers about resilient infrastructure and practices.	-	I