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Session-VII



National Initiatives for Food Security and Nutrition-Case Studies

Bangladesh Country Paper

On

**A Comprehensive Approach to Food Security: the
National Food Policy Plan of Action and Country
Investment Plan**

**Dr Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, MP
Minister for Food & Disaster Management**

FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, 12 October 2010

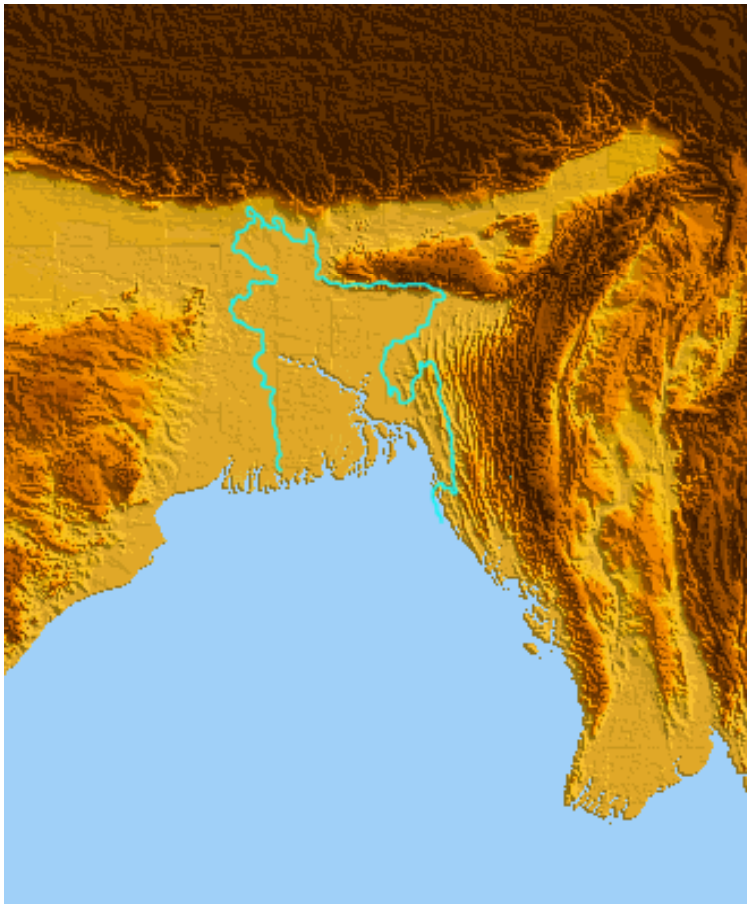


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Outline of Presentation

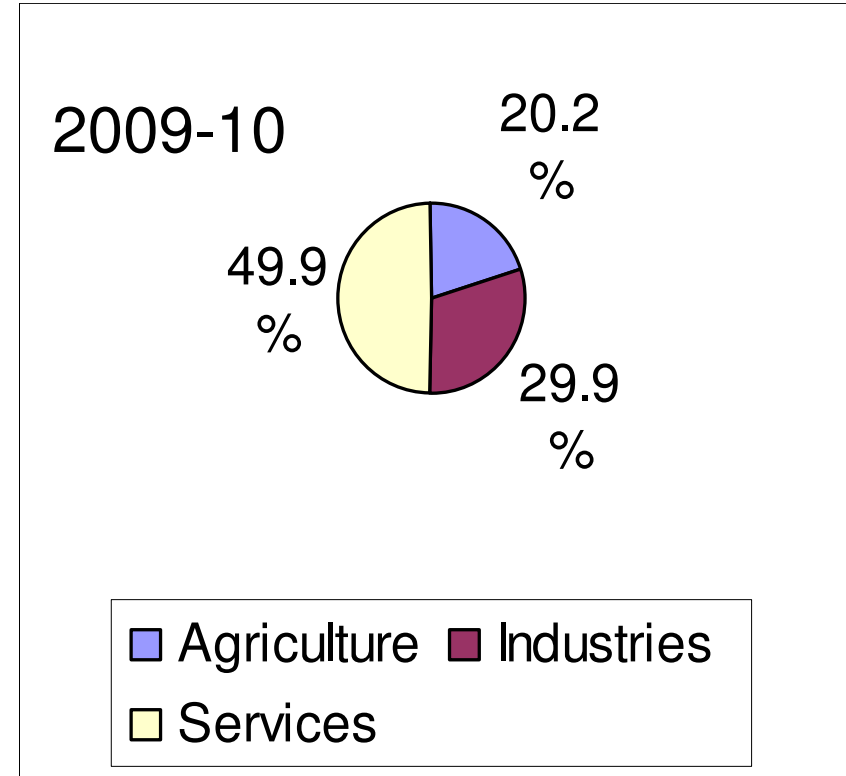
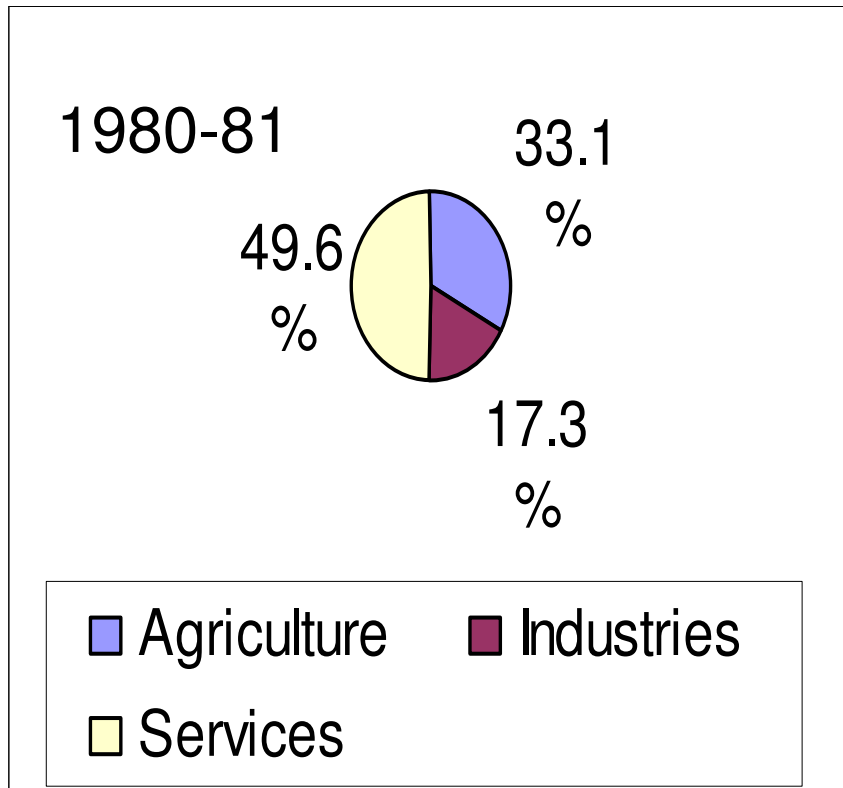
- Background and context
- From National Food Security Policy framework to an investment plan
 - NFP : the policy framework
 - NFP PoA : Programming guidance
 - Investment planning : CIP
- Lessons learnt
- Way forward

Bangladesh: Introduction



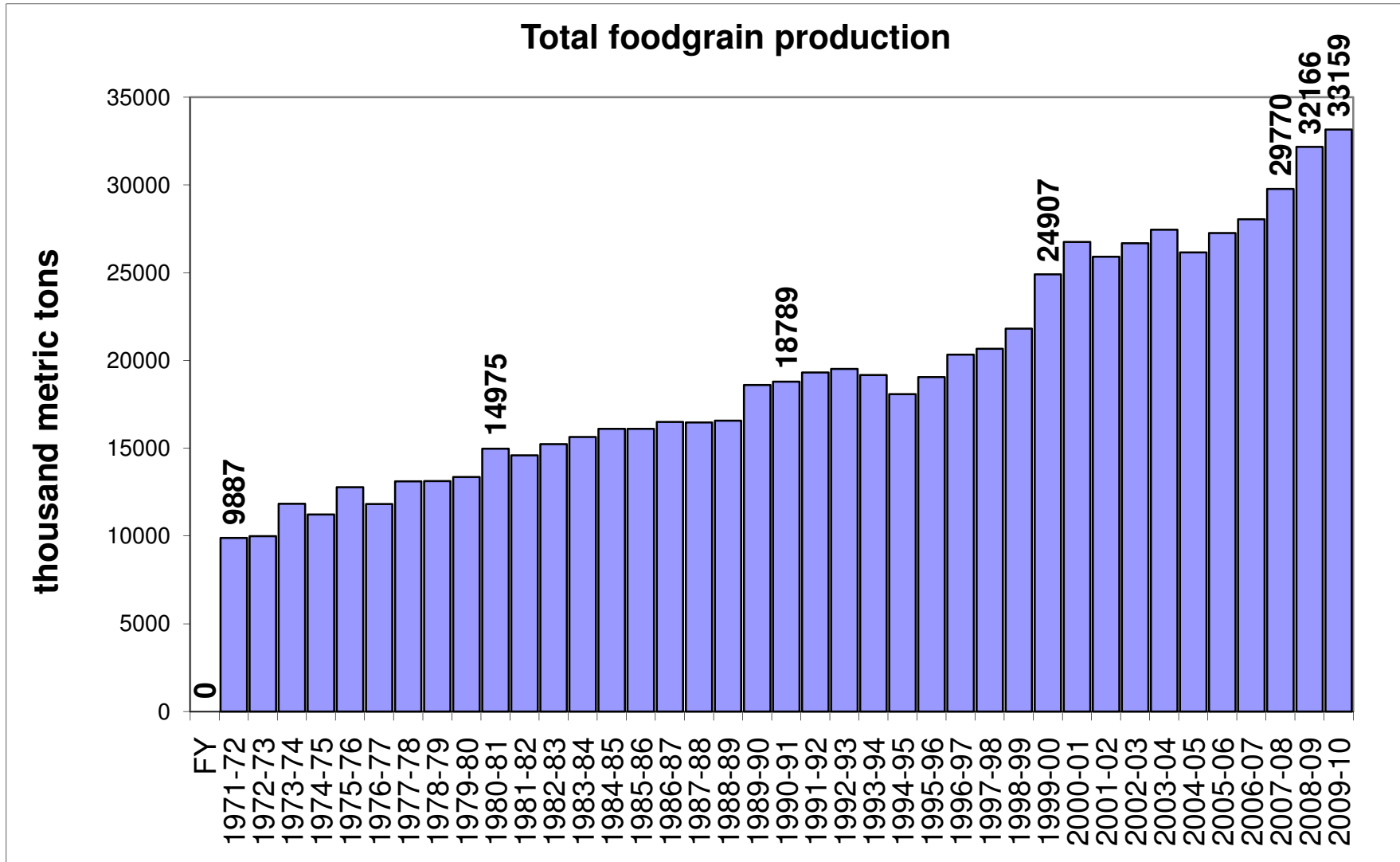
- ❑ Situated in the Bengal Delta at the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal
- ❑ Approximate area of 147,570 sq. km with population of about 150 million

Bangladesh: GDP share

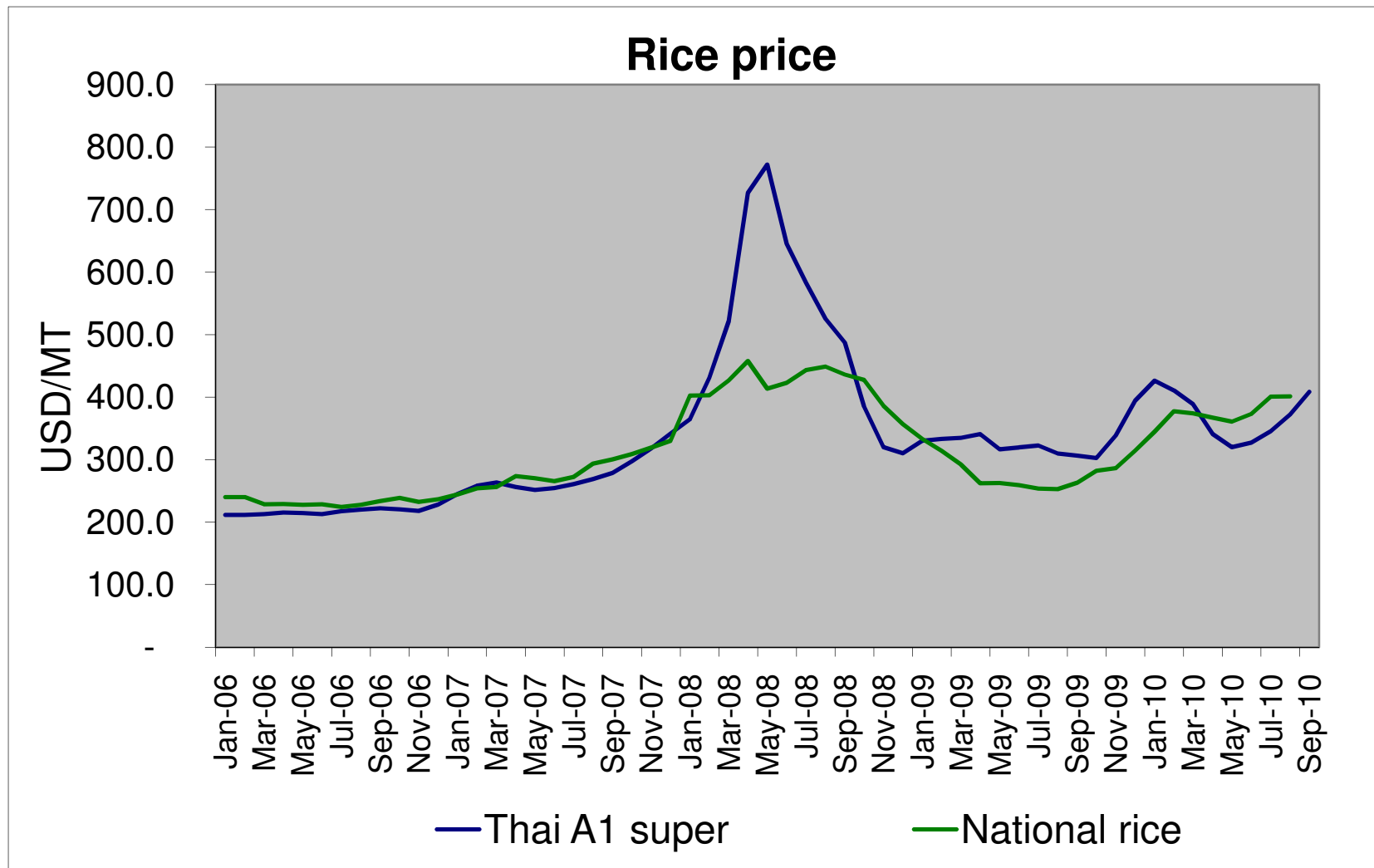


- ❑ **The GDP growth over the last five years remained around 6 percent**
- ❑ **Agriculture employs about 45% of labour force**

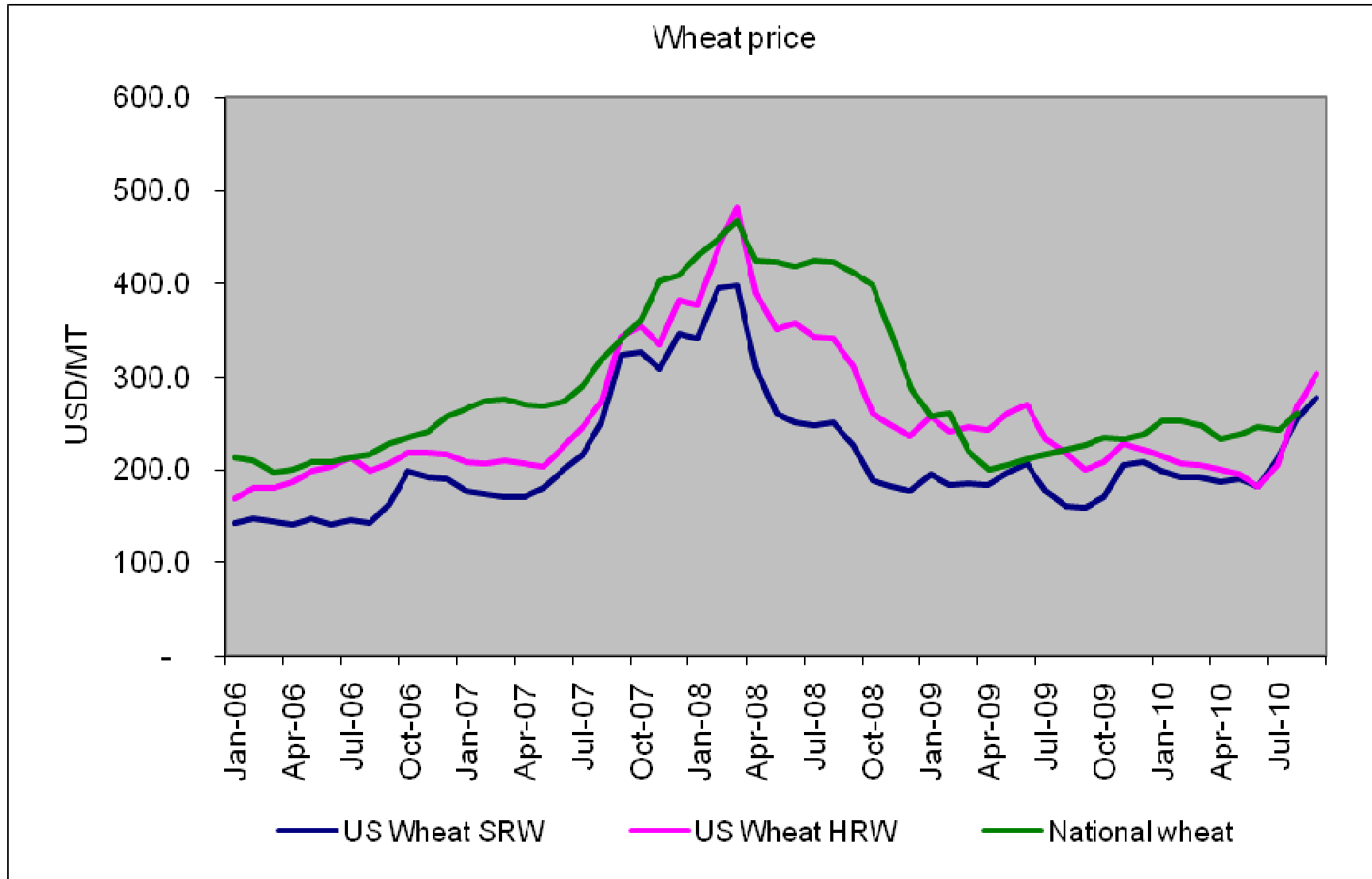
The Context: Foodgrain Production



36 The Context: Price Volatility...

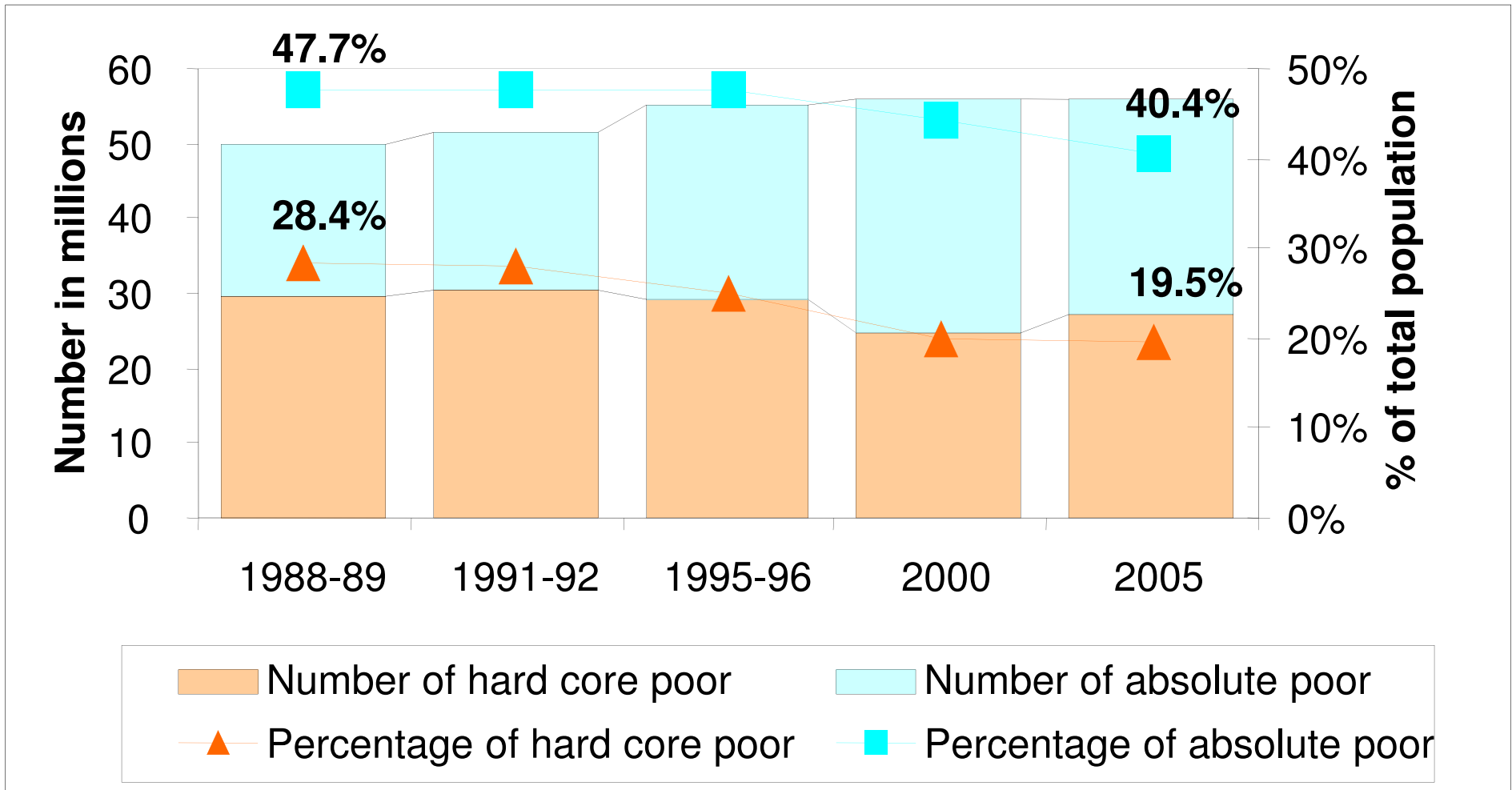


36 The Context: Price Volatility...



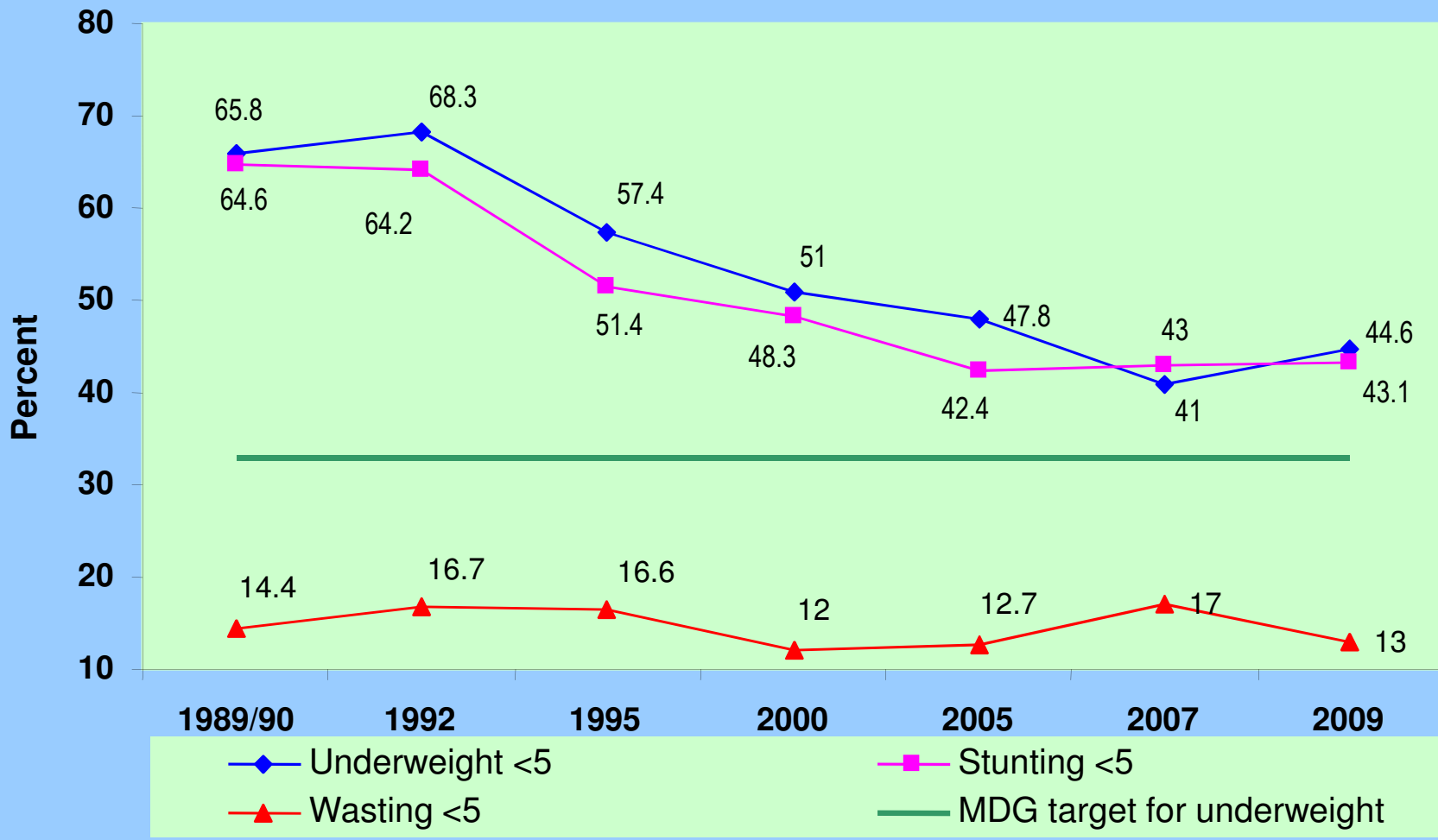
The context: Poverty

Long term positive trend affected by the price crisis



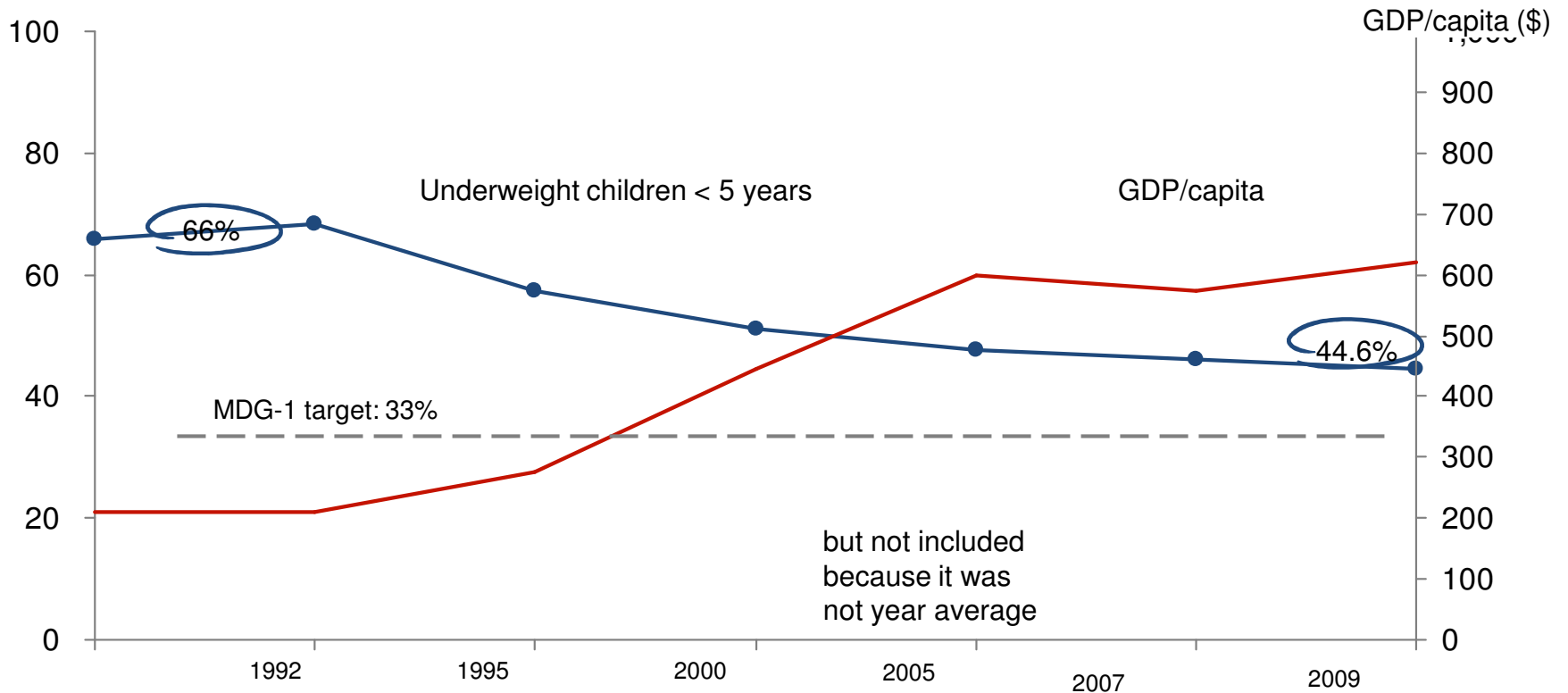
Source: BBS; Absolute poor < 2122 kcal/day; Hard core poor < 1805 kcal/day

Undernutrition trends among <5 children in Bangladesh



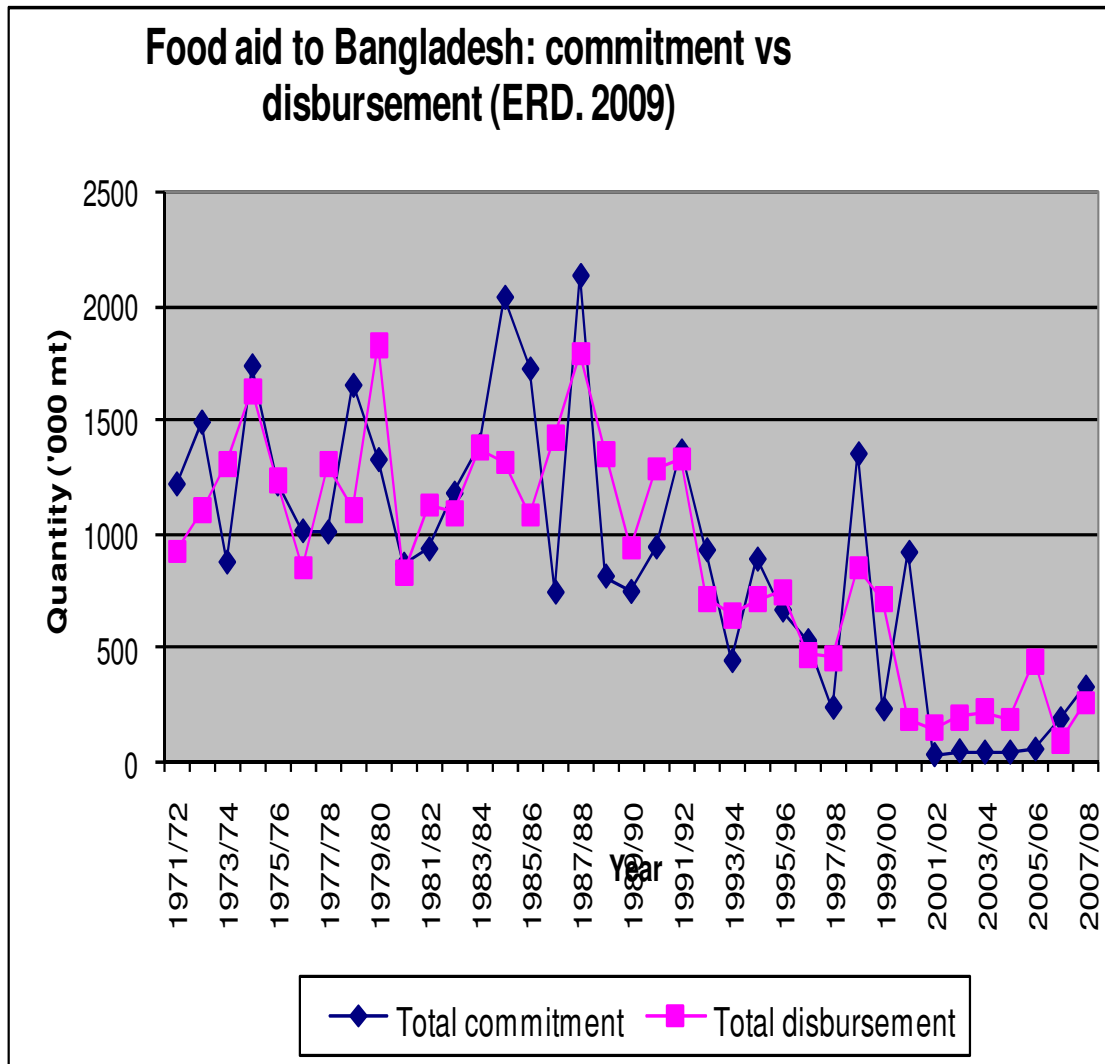
Source: 1990-2005 CMNS; 2007 BDHS; 2009 HFSNA

The Context: Growth & Malnutrition



Economic growth alone not sufficient to improve the nutrition to meet the MDG 1 target

Context: Aid flow decreased



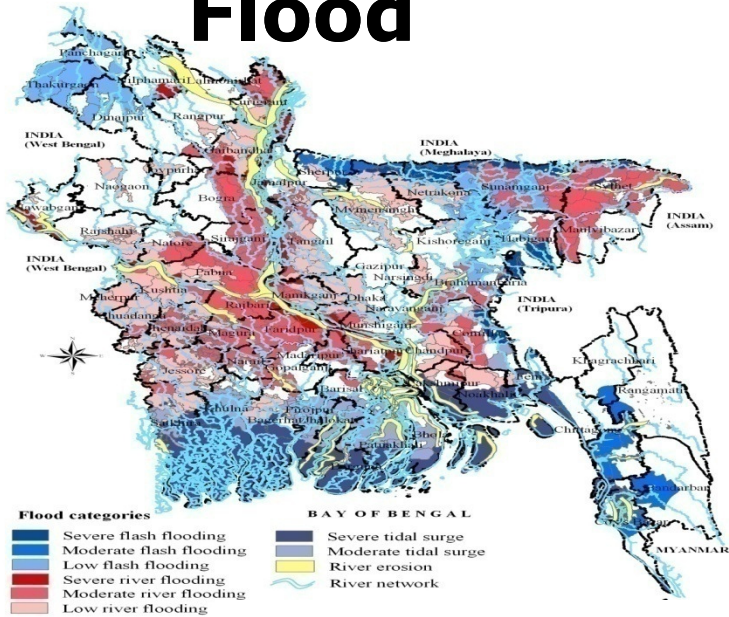
❑ Food aid reduced drastically

❑ ODA to global agriculture reduced from 18% to 4%

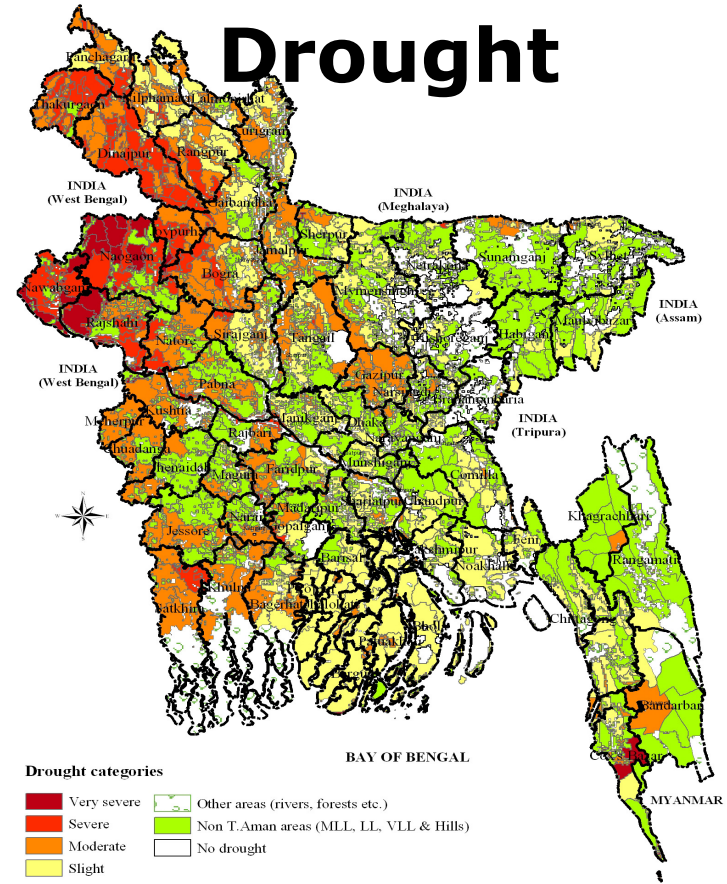
❑ Funding for family planning reduced globally (from 55% in 1995 to about 5% in 2007)

- Average temperature changed
- Frequency and intensity of natural disasters increased
- Salinity intrusion
- Decline of precipitation resulted droughts
- Extinction of plant and animal species- loss of biodiversity
- Sea-level rise by one meter in the current century, likely to:
 - one third of the country's land under threat of salt water inundation
 - loss of livelihoods of 40 million people
 - 20 million might need relocation by 2050

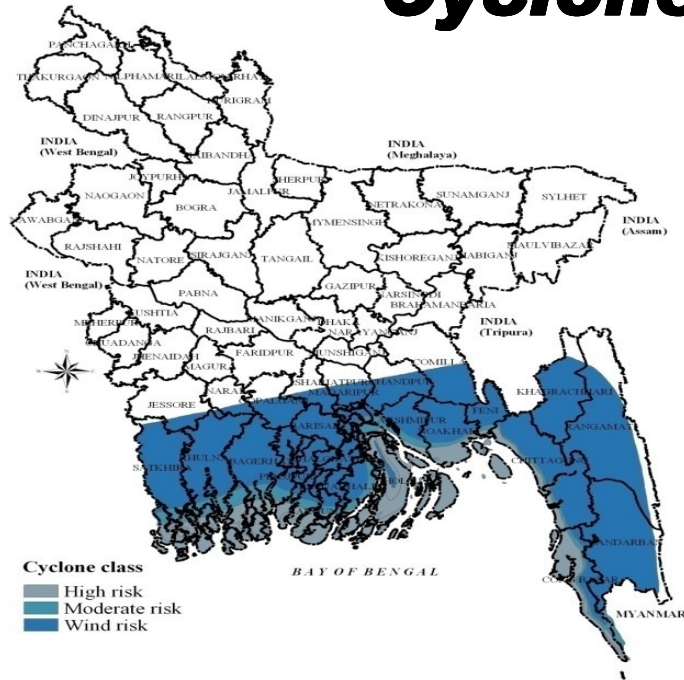
Flood



Drought



Cyclone



**Context:
Environmental
vulnerabilities**

Context: Climate change & disaster impacts



Crops, business, fish ponds, rural houses, livestock/poultry, fishing boats



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Promoting Food Security

Achieving MDG 1 and the World Food Summit target requires **policy commitment** and **investments**.

FOOD SECURITY POLICIES should:

- **flexibly adjust to the changing market situation**
- **combine short term and structural responses, i.e. twin track approach**
- be **comprehensive** including:
 - **availability** and stability of supply
 - economic, social and physical **access**
 - food utilization for safe and balanced **nutrition**

Bangladesh Food Security Policy Frameworks

•The National Food Policy (2006)

•The National Food Policy Plan of Action (2008-15)

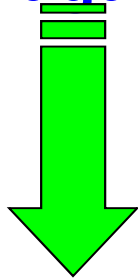
•Bangladesh Country Investment Plan 2010

- National Agricultural Policy 1999
- National Fisheries/Livestock Policy
- National Plan of Action for Nutrition
- PRSP-II
- Other relevant sectoral policies



36 The NFP Plan of Action (2008-15)

Approved by the
FPMC
on 5 August 2008



Officially launched on
28 May 2009

with the participation
of USA and EC
Ambassadors



A major step towards a
coordinated implementation and
monitoring of the NFP, and better
alignment of DPs' interventions, in
line with Paris Declaration on Aid
Effectiveness and Accra
commitments



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The NFP Plan of Action (2008-15)

26 areas of intervention and 314 actions

Consistent with other policies/plans

*Emanates from wider participation and
consultative process*

Target/result oriented

It is the result of a policy process started in 1999



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The PoA Approach

Balance between short term (subsidies, safety nets, PFDS) and medium/long term (**agricultural productivity, diversification, employment etc**)

Sustained **efforts towards better nutrition and health** (diet diversification, food safety etc) as part of food utilization strategies

Development of effective **Food security Information and Early Warning systems** for informed policy-making and programming

The Monitoring Report 2009

Assess implementation progress:

- (a) **NFP** three core objectives
- (b) **26 PoA** areas of intervention



Prepared under Government leadership, with NFPCSP assistance

- Based on a “Roadmap” produced through consultation
- Consultations of the Technical Teams on indicators, data etc.
- Recent studies by Civil Society institutions



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NFP PoA Monitoring Institutional Setting

Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC)



Food Policy Working Group [12 member
Interministerial Committee]



Four Technical Teams (Availability, Social access,
Economic access, Nutrition)



Supporting Professionals

Country Investment Plan



- ➔ **Approved on 14 June 2010** following:
- the Food Security Investment Forum, May 26-27 2010
 - **extensive consultations** within government and development partners
 - **translation of the Plan of Action**, relevant policy frameworks, six technical papers

Enabled Bangladesh to qualify as the first Asian country for US \$ 52.5 million grant under the GAFSP



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CIP Comprehensiveness....

- Integrated research and extension - focus on climate change
- Improved water management and irrigation
- Sustained agricultural inputs
- Fisheries development programme
- Livestock development programme
- Markets, agriculture value addition, non-farm income



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CIP Comprehensiveness

- Capacity strengthening to **formulate and implement** food policies and related investments
- Enhanced **public food management** systems
- Development of **integrated multi year safety net programme**
- **Community based nutrition** activities through livelihood development
- Orientation of food and nutrition actions through **information/data**
- **Food safety and quality** improvement

36 CIP: Costs and Gaps (US\$ million)

Prog. no	Currently projected financing	Total Cost	Financing Gap
1	175	1,559	984
2	813	1,186	373
3	171	890	453
4	98	1,091	993
5	109	624	515
6	560	1,082	522
7	24	107	83
8	359	625	266
9	435	1,665	1,230
10	230	1,254	1,024
11	0	50	50
12	11	187	176
Total	2,984	10,054	7,070

Input support to farmers

- Reduced prices of non urea fertilizer
- Reduced price of diesel
- Increased electricity supply for irrigation
- Input availability made easier
- Cards for direct subsidy provision



Record
harvests

Increased provision of credit

- Process made easier (at door steps)
- Bank account for farmers (at taka 10)

Output price support increased: intervention buying 

Others: Piloted salinity resistant and short duration variety; Allocated fund for research



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GoB efforts : Public Food Management

- Increased domestic Procurement of Food grain:** From 1.34 MMT in 2008-09 to 1.6 MMT in 2009-10
- Increased size of Public distribution:** 1.3 MMT in 2007-08 to 2.16 MMT in 2008-09 and 2.67 MMT in 2009-10 (budget)
- Increased Safety Net Programs:** from 2.6 % of GDP (in 2008-09) to 2.8% of GDP (in 2009-10)
- Initiative for increasing storage capacity:** 2.2 MMT by next 3-4 years; 3.0 MMT by 2020



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GoB efforts : Disaster Management

- ❑ **Paradigm shift:** relief >> risk reduction >> development
- ❑ **Policy and Planning Reforms:** NDMAP, Revised SoD, Draft DM Act, DM Corporate Plan, DRR in Dev. Planning; Comprehensive Disaster Management programme
- ❑ **Strengthening DM and Risk Reduction Capacity:** Learning and Development Strategy, Standardized tool-CRA Guidelines/ RRAPs, Strengthening DMIC & DMCs
- ❑ **Nurturing partnership:** GO-NGO, GO-DP, GO-Private
- ❑ **Enhancing community level capacity**
- ↑ ❑ **Structural measures:** 2,023 cyclone shelters; 200 flood shelters; 4,000 km coastal embankment ; drainage channels 4,774 km
- ↑ ❑ **Non structural measures:** Training and Awareness, Cyclone Preparedness Programme, Disaster volunteers



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GoB efforts: Towards Nutrition

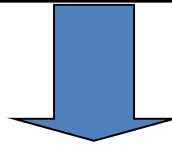
- Diversification** of crop agriculture
- Fisheries and Livestock initiatives
- Scale up nutrition programmes
- Improving health care/service delivery
- Food safety initiatives

Lessons learnt.....

- Adequate availability of food is necessary but not sufficient, improving access through safety nets and PFDS needs to be strengthened
- Investment in multi sectoral/multi stakeholder consultative process
- Knowledge based dialogue - key to improved decision making and consensus building
- Policy and programming documents should be 'dynamic'
- Nationally owned Food Policy and Programming Frameworks –cornerstones for aligning investment planning

Global Food Crisis 2007 & 2008

Recent forecast of **wheat production shortfall and Russian ban in exports**



- Added to **volatility and uncertainty in imports**
- Increase and sustain domestic food production through **increased investment in agriculture**
- Strengthen Public Food Management capacity
 - **Improve regional and bilateral cooperation**

Lessons learnt

- Investment planning to be followed up by proactive resource mobilization
- Institutional set up for co-ordination at policy, technical and operational levels
- Strengthening capacity of implementation is also necessary alongside policy capacity
- Coordination among development partners is needed for aligning with GoB priorities
- Technical assistance plays a significant role in building capacities for policy making and implementation



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Way Forward....

- Translating the achievements needs **more strategic multi-sectoral approach**
- The **National Food Policy and Plan of Action** provide the **reference policy framework** for this multi-sectoral approach
- The **Country investment Plan** serves as the framework for mobilizing **additional resources in the context of renewed international commitment** to support food security, agriculture and nutrition.



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Way Forward

- The challenge is to achieve development results by sustaining the **commitment of all stakeholders** at **all stages of the policy process**, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- **Development partners** need to **align resource mobilisation** with our country's policies, priorities and institutional frameworks
- CFS can play a role in providing technical support for elaboration of investments, do advocacy for earning DPs support and assist fine tuning policies



Thank you all